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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 numbers 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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# LABOUR GAZETTE

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## The Month in Brief

### Consumer Price Index for Working Class

The Bombay, Solapur and Nagpur Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of July, 1983 with average price for the year ended December, 1960 equal to 100 were 566, 565 and 550 respectively. The Pune, Jalgaon, Nanded and Aurangabad Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Class for the month of July, 1983, with the average prices for the year ended December, 1961 equal to 100 were 541, 550, 583 and 564 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 July, 1983 was 541 as compared to 533 in June 1983 on base 1949=100 derived from 1960 based Index worked out to 658 as against 648 for June, 1983.

### Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra State

During the month of June 1983, there were 92 disputes involving 1,51,647 workmen and time loss of 18,51,739 working days as compared to 92 disputes in May, 1983 involving 1,71,094 workmen and time loss of 21,80,637 mandays. Further particulars of Industrial Disputes are given at Pages 58 to 64 of this issue.

### Benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme

During the month of July, 1983, 11,135 Insured Persons received Rs. 26,44,899.68 cash benefit due to employment injuries. This includes 5,096 persons who were in receipt of pension for permanent disablement benefit and 1,611 persons who were in receipt of dependents benefits as dependants of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 3,625 accidents were reported against 3,849 during the preceding month.

## Current Notes

### ILO standards too high

Mr. Veerendra Patil, Union Minister of Labour, addressing on July 6, 1983, the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry said that the International Labour Conference set standards too high for improving the working and living conditions of workers and that these were not practicable to apply to developing countries, especially in the rural and unorganised sectors. He wanted the true value of these standards to be appraised.

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

### State Government move on Compensation Act

The Minister of Energy, Government of Maharashtra, told the State Legislative Assembly on July 8, 1983, that the Maharashtra Government would consider the question of raising the minimum amount payable to employees in case of death, under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

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

### Award for cement industry men

Workers with 10 year seniority in the cement industry will be entitled to a maximum of 10 tonnes of cement in a lifetime and a loan for housing out of a Rs. 5 lakh revolving fund. These are two proposals in the recent award worked out by a two-man board of arbitrators. Some 1,00,000 workers will benefit from the award which will come into force one month after it is gazetted. Already, an interim relief of Rs. 80 per month has been granted. They will receive another Rs. 45 a month when the award comes into force. The board comprised Mr. G. Ramanujam, general secretary of INTUC, and Mr. R. P. Nevatia representing the employers.

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

### Fourth pay panel announced

#### Higher slab also to get interim relief

Union Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee, while announcing in Parliament on July 26 the setting up of the Fourth Pay Commission headed by Justice P. N. Shinghal gave his endorsement to the agreement reached on July 18 between the staff side and the official side in the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) providing for the payment of interim relief, ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 a month to Central Government employees drawing basic salaries upto Rs. 1,599.

The Finance Minister went a step further by extending the payment of interim relief to officers with basic pay of Rs. 1,600 and above, which will be Rs. 80 per month to those with basic salaries from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,249 and Rs. 100 per month to those drawing basic pay upwards of Rs. 2,250 a month.

In this case, 16,000 officers, including those of the Military and para-military forces and the Union Territories, will be benefited at a cost of Rs. 1.65 crores to the exchequer every year, while the interim relief granted to other Central Government employees, including the armed forces personnel and the employees of union territories, will benefit about 49,00,000 persons at a cost of approximately Rs. 316 crores in a full year to the national exchequer. During the current financial year, the cost will be about Rs. 238 crores.

In a statement in both the Houses of Parliament, Shri Pranab Mukherjee listed the terms of reference of the new Pay Commission, its composition and the quantum of interim relief which Central Government employees and officers will be entitled to with retrospective effect from June 1, this year.

The other members of the Fourth Pay Commission will be Prof. M. V. Mathur, Shri J. P. Kacher, Dr. Gopal Das Nag and Shri Anil Kumar Mujumdar, member secretary.

The inclusion of Dr. Gopal Das Nag, who is a veteran trade union leader of West Bengal in the past, meets the demand for the inclusion of a labour representative in the panel.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that the Fourth Pay Commission was being set up in consonance with his budgetary proposals and after having held consultations with the staff side of the Joint Consultative Machinery and hoped that "with the co-operation of the employees, the Pay Commission would be able to complete its task as early as possible."

However, while a spokesman of the Government of no less a rank than the Cabinet Secretary has gone on record of having assured the staff side of the JCM that the Fourth Pay Commission would be advised to finalise its procedure in consultation with the staff side and would be required to submit its interim report on pay scales by October next year, no time limit for the report of the commission has been indicated in the announcement of the Finance Minister.

### Terms of reference

The following are the terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission :-

(1) To examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service, taking into account the total packet of benefits, including death-cum retirement benefits, available to the following categories of Government employees and to suggest changes which may be desirable and feasible :-

- (i) Central Government employees, both industrial and non-industrial ;
- (ii) personnel belonging to the all-India services ; and
- (iii) employees of the union territories.

(2) To examine the present structure of emoluments taking into account the total packet of benefits in cash and kind, including death-cum-retirement benefits, available to the armed forces personnel and to suggest change which may be desirable and feasible, having regard to their terms and conditions of service.

(3) To examine the variety of allowance and benefits in kind that are presently available to the employees in addition to pay and to suggest rationalisation and simplification thereof with a view to promoting efficiency in administration.

(4) To make recommendations on the above having read, among other relevant factors, to the prevailing pay structure under the public sector undertakings, state governments, etc, economic conditions in the country, the resources of the Central Government and the demands thereon, such as those on account of developmental planning, defence and national security.

The Finance Minister in his statement also added, "The amount of interim relief will count only for retirement benefits and not for any other purposes. Orders in this regard will be issued shortly.

The Government has also decided to give the benefit of one increment to employees in groups 'B', 'C' and 'D', who are stagnating at the maximum of the pay-scale for at least two years. The amount of increment will be the relevant pay-scale. Orders in this regard are also to be issued shortly.

The Finance Minister, by including the higher slabs for the interim relief, has rightly taken into consideration the hardships of Class I Officers drawing basic salaries above Rs. 1,600 per month.

Though the interim relief ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 cannot be taken as adequate to meet the demand for parity in wages with those of the public sector employees, it is undoubtedly a significant advance for the Central Government employees in terms of monetary gains. The grant of interim relief also signifies the Government's recognition that the existing pay structure of the Government employees has lost all relevance in the context of the phenomenal rise in the prices of essential commodities.

The grant of interim relief has been widely welcomed by the Government employees. It is regrettable that a few leaders of a minority section of the Government employees have voiced their opposition to the interim relief granted and are persisting with the original demand of Rs. 150. This is not surprising since they have always been pursuing the path of confrontation with a negative approach by misguiding the workers. Their protest is nothing but a ritual since they are aware that a very large section of the Government employees have welcomed this interim relief.

The Cabinet Secretary has gone in record of having got committed at the last meeting of the Joint Consultative Machinery that the Fourth Pay Commission would be asked to submit its interim report by October, 1984. I earnestly appeal to the Government to give a time-bound programme to the Commission so that it could submit its final report expeditiously.

*(Indian Worker, dated 1st August 1983).*

#### Patil proposes equity participation of workers

Disclosing that in 1979 alone, out of the 378 large industrial units rendered sick, 197 were solely due to mismanagement, Union Labour Minister Veerendra Patil said here on July 27 that the active involvement of workers at all levels of management could be an effective prevention to growing industrial sickness.

Shri Patil said that according to the latest Reserve Bank survey available with his ministry, in 1979 only 19 large units or hardly 5 per cent of the total 378 became sick due to labour unrest as against over 52 per cent rendered sick due to gross mismanagement.

The Labour Minister was inaugurating a four-day national seminar on "Participative Management—role of trade unions and middle management functionaries", organised by the Metalworkers Trade Union College of the Indian National Metalworkers Federation. In all 58 trade union activists and middle level management functionaries drawn from different public sector and private sector industrial undertakings like HMT, BHEL, NTPC, ONGC, Steel Plants under SAIL, TELCO, and BABCOK participated in the seminar.

Shri Patil said that participation of workers in management was a very wide concept primarily concerned with industrial democracy as understood all over the world. It aimed at the creation of better mutual understanding between labour and management and facilitate the adoption by both sides of an objective approach.

Shri Patil pointed out that India, as a democratic country with the aim of securing economic and social justice to the vast millions of her people, was one of the few countries in the world that had constitutionally committed to the promotion of workers' participation in management. In the context of the complete absence of an awareness of the commonality of interests among both the managements and the workers, Shri Patil emphasised the need for a massive education in order to make the workers to carry out their assigned duties with greater sense of dedication and involvement, as the work place was their place of worship and bring about the realisation in the managements of the need to treat the workers not as mere machines devoid of feelings and aspirations, but to bring out of them their originality and ideas in order to take best advantage of their talents.

The present system of voluntary implementation of the scheme for workers' participation at the production level had failed to yield the desired results and the Government was seriously considering to give legislative sanction to the implementation of participative management, with three-tier forums at shop floor,

plant level and corporate or board levels. It was also engaged in finalising the modalities of a new scheme.

Shri Patil deprecated tendency of the trade unions to rush to the Government for the take over of the industrial units only after their being rendered sick and neither the trade unions nor the managements cared to take precautions against sickness when the industries were making profits. He was also surprised that while the industries were increasingly getting sick, the industrialists themselves continued to prosper without being sick.

Shri Patil wanted the seminar to discuss the feasibility of the equity participation of the workers in industries. He said that the so-called employer, with hardly 4 to 10 per cent of the shares, and the rest with the public or financial institutions, controlled the management to become employers. The trade unions should give serious thought to the idea of the purchase of shares by the workers and thus become co-employers. Such equity participation would bring about a sense of belonging and involvement.

INTUC President N. K. Bhatt said that INTUC would go all out to make participative management at all levels a success since the organisation believed in Gandhiji's trusteeship theory by which both capital and labour were mutual employers or trustees of the productive instruments that belonged to the community. He, however, warned against the blind adoption of the systems practiced in some advanced countries of the west and wanted that a system suited to the country's culture should be evolved.

Reacting to the Minister's suggestion for equity participation of the workers, Shri V. G. Gopal, President of the Indian National Metalworkers Federation pointed out that while it was practicable to implement it in the private sector industries, it was not possible in the public sector industries.

Earlier, in his welcome speech, Shri S. L. Passey, Director of the Metalworkers Trade Union College gave a brief history of the college and its activities and explained the factors that led the college to organise such joint seminars and training courses involving the management functionaries of different levels.

#### Restoration of sick units—Labour minister for workers' involvement

With the growing sickness in major industrial units and the increasing industrial unrests, the Union Labour Minister, Shri Veerendra Patil, is reported to be toying with the idea of a scheme for involving the concerned workers in restoring a sick unit back to its health.

The Labour Minister is said to have asked his department to prepare a workable scheme whereby the workers concerned are enabled to take over the sick unit with the financial assistance and managerial support from the Government and financial institutions.

It is claimed that the minister had taken into account a number of factors while coming to such a conclusion. For instance, according to the Reserve Bank of India survey of the factors causing industrial sickness, out of 359 major sick units, over 52 per cent are due to gross-mismanagement as against only 9 or about 2.5 per cent due to labour unrest. This revelation establishes that labour is not to be blamed for the large scale sickness of industrial units. It is also not because of intra-union rivalries, according to Shri Patil. He is also intrigued that while the industrial units were increasingly getting sick, the industrialist continue to prosper without any economic sickness.

It is pointed out that in most of the major sick units, the public financial institutions hold predominant shares and the money sunk by them has been so grossly mismanaged leading to serious sickness of these units. What the Minister is worried about is that neither the managements directly responsible for the sickness have so far been hauled up nor any of the officials of the public financial institutions on the board of directors of such sick units have been called to explain why they failed to warn the government well in time about the industrial units before they came into red. In this context, Shri Patil is totally against blaming labour.

In an interview to the representative of a Delhi-based news agency, Shri Patil observed that in the event of major sickness in industries, the sufferer is the government on one side and the workers who are thrown on the streets on the other. He pointed out that the government's problems multiply manifold once it decides to take over. The labour too starts pitching up its demands in the belief that the government has enough funds to afford conceding the demands.

The Labour Minister is also credited with an awareness of the many hazards in the take over of sick industrial units. At the same time throwing out thousands of families from jobs leads to an acute human problem posing serious threat to law and order.

Shri Veerendra Patil is convinced that an exchange of views with the trade unions on the question of take over of the sick units by the workers themselves might be fruitful in their own interest as well as in the interest of the industry. Perhaps with this in mind, the Minister, while inaugurating a recent national seminar on participative management organised by the Metalworkers Trade Union College, gave indications of what he had up his sleeves when he urged the trade unions to think of equity participation by the workers. The Provident Fund Organisation could provide the share money from the workers' accumulated contributions to the Fund and professional managerial personnel could be employed for necessary managerial inputs under the guidance of the workers on the board of directors, he observed.

A large section of the trade union centres are not in favour of such a proposal since they feel such a scheme is unworkable in a system exploitative on one side and full of corruption and mal-practices on the other. It is also a fact that thousands of trained and skilled personnel are out of employment due to

industrial sickness. The trade unions have no way to know when an industrial unit is going to be rendered sick as they have no access to the genuine records.

However, despite the hurdles, the Labour Minister seems to be determined to get ready with the scheme for discussions with the trade unions and all concerned.

*(Indian worker, dated 8th August 1983)*

#### More vocational training centres for women

Opening additional regional vocational training for women in various states and requests to state governments to set up ITIs exclusively for women so as to provide more and more opportunities for women in the field of vocational training are some of the proposals before the Central Government. Shri Veerendra Patil, Union Minister for labour disclosed this while inaugurating the 21st meeting of the National Council for vocational Training here on July 29.

*(Indian worker, dated 8th August 1983)*

#### Apprenticeship scheme to be extended

The Central Apprenticeship Council on July 28 approved a proposal extend apprenticeship training to students of the 10+2 vocational stream. This would mean creating a new category of apprentices but the council emphasized that while notifying the courses for training for such students, it should be ensured that there was no duplication of the trade.

The council, which met here under the chairmanship of Shri Veerendra Patil, Union Minister for Labour, rejected another proposal for a grant to industries which gave proper training to apprentices while imposing a levy on those which did not give adequate training to the apprentices recruited under the Apprenticeship Act.

The reason for rejecting the proposal was the feeling expressed by some members that employers generally would rather pay the prescribed fine or levy rather than give adequate training to apprentices. It was agreed that this proposal could be considered after a few years.

The council also voted for the deletion from the Act of the provision to give grant of loans to employers for setting up basic training centres.

The Act provided that the appropriate Government might grant loans to those employing 500 or more workers on easy terms of meet the cost of land, construction of building and buying of equipment.

Some members pointed out that many employers in the private sector approached the Government for grants under the Act but the State Governments did not have the resources to give such funds. Although the grant of such loans was not mandatory, employers, it was stated, often gave the non-deduction of loans by the State as a plea for not setting up basic training centres.

Shri Patil ruled out, on the basis of legal opinion, the suggestion to make a statutory provision to reserve a certain percentage or direct recruitment vacancies for apprentices who passed out of the industrial units. Instead, he suggested that the public and private sectors could consider reserving voluntarily 50 per cent of the vacancies for trained apprentices.

At the same time the Labour Minister pointed out that one of the reasons for not providing adequate employment to trained apprentices in the public sector was the wage agreements which stipulated filling up of a major portion of the semi-skilled and skilled jobs by wards or dependents of retiring workers.

He asked representatives of the employers and trade unions who were members of the council to consider the matter in detail.

*(Indian worker, dated 8th August 1983).*

#### Child labour due to exigencies : Chavan

Union Planning Minister S. B. Chavan said here (New Delhi) on July 15 that banning child labour was "not feasible due to the prevailing socio-economic constraints and exigencies" in the country.

Delivering the valedictory address at the two-day eighteenth conference of chairman of State Social Welfare Boards here, Shri Chavan said children had to work to supplement their family incomes and preventing them from working would mean "considerable deprivation to their families".

However, the minister said, certain alternatives, such as a ban or restriction on the employment of children under the age of twelve, could be considered.

Describing child labour as a "sad reflection on the state of society's social and economic health", Shri Chavan said: "In principle, child labour should be banned".

Referring to the problem of migrant workers, Shri Chavan said the children of such workers were the worst sufferers. The workers lived in huts which lacked sanitation. While the major children worked with their parents, the younger ones were left to fend for themselves. They also lacked educational facilities.

It was necessary, therefore, to give some legislative protection to children belonging to migrant workers, he said.

The Government, Shri Chavan said, was highly concerned with these problems and had undertaken various measures and programmes since the inception of planned development. From a start of Rs. 4 crores in the First Five-Year Plan, the activities of the social welfare sector had grown to Rs. 272 crores in the Sixth Plan.

*((Indian worker, dated 1st August 1983).*



**PF Office to be opened at Rourkela**

A sub-regional Provident Fund Commissioner's office will be opened at Rourkela in Orissa shortly, according to official sources released here on August 3.

The sub-regional office, sanction for which has already been accorded, would benefit provident fund subscribers of Kojhar, Rourkela, Sambalpur and Sundergarh districts in the region.

Besides, sub-regional Provident Fund Commissioner's offices sanctioned for Agra, Aurangabad, Asansol, Jamshedpur, Kolhapur, Raipur, Simla and Port Blair are expected to start functioning during the current financial year.

*(Indian workers, dated 8th August 1983)*

**Mines (Amendment) Bill passed by Lok Sabha**

The Mines (Amendment) Bill providing for alternative employment in certain circumstances, introduced during the budget session, was passed by the Lok Sabha on August 22 by a voice vote.

Winding up an extended 3-hour debate on the Bill, Union Labour Minister Veerendra Patil disclosed that he had asked the Energy Minister to "abolish" the contract labour system in the coal mines.

The Bill seeks to amend the present definition of "serious bodily injury" in the main Act by introducing a new definition of "reportable injury" to cover injuries resulting in forced absence for a period of 72 hours or more.

A new section has been introduced empowering the Mines Directorate to undertake safety and occupational health survey in mines based on the recommendation of the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference.

The Bill seeks to provide for entitlement for an alternative employment in the mine to a worker, found medically unfit which is directly ascribable to his employment, and for payment of disability allowance as well as a lump sum amount where he desires to leave the employment.

The Chief Inspector has been empowered to prohibit employment of persons in cases where, despite warnings, the management do not show any improvement in regard to safety matters. Payment of full wages or alternative employment at the same wages to a person whose employment is so prohibited has also been provided for.

The present requirement of 48 hours of forced absence of a worker because of bodily injury has been reduced to 24 hours.

The amending Bill has a new section prohibiting employment of persons below eighteen years of age in place of the present provision prohibiting adolescents.

The present rate of one day for every 16 days of work performed for the calculation of annual leave with wages of a person employed in a mine has been modified to one day for every 15 days of work performed.

A new sub-section under section 52 of the Mines Act has been added to provide for grant of proportionate leave in case of persons whose services are terminated or who quit their employment or are superannuated or die during the course of the year provided they have put in certain minimum number of attendance.

The Bill also seeks to provide for inspection of mines by workers and representatives as per the recommendation of the first conference on safety in Mines, as this would help not only in checking contraventions but also in securing workers' co-operation in safety measures.

The present levy and collection of duty of six paise per ton of coke and coal produced in and despatched from a coal mine has been enhanced to 25 paise per tonne.

Another recommendation of the first Conference on Safety in Mines for effective association of workers with the promotion of safety in mines by forming safety committees has been given effect.

Shri Patil assured the members that while constituting the safety committees the representatives of the workers would be nominated on the basis of the strength of their trade unions. It would not be left to the fancy of the Government to nominate their proteges but certain norms and principles would be followed, he added.

He did not agree with the suggestion made by some members that the workers' representatives on the proposed safety committees be elected by a secret ballot.

He said the Government proposed to strengthen the set-up of Director General of Mines Safety which was responsible for enforcing the safety regulations. The suggestion to raise the pay scales, of certain categories of officers of this set-up so as to attract suitable personnel was also under the consideration of the Government.

*(Indian Worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

**Panel for 'inspectors' on women workers problems**

The Central Advisory Committee on Employment of Women has recommended the setting up of a cadre of "inspectors" from among prominent women social workers to ensure implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act and to look into complaint of harassment of women workers in offices and in other white-collar jobs.

The committee also suggested that the inspectors should be given the status of honorary magistrate and schemes introduced on an experimental basis for a period of six months to one year and reviewed subsequently.

Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation Veerendra Patil chaired the meeting of the committee here on August 18. Miss E. D'Souza, chairman of INTUC's Central Women Workers Committee and Dr. Vijayalkshmi represented INTUC on the committee.

It was felt that the problems of women workers in the unorganised sectors were different from those in the organised one. In the unorganised sectors, any technology change resulted in the displacement of women.

Committee members suggested that a Labour Ministry representative in charge of preventing displacement, should be invited when decisions regarding licensing, new capacity, the import of new technologies etc. were made. Such a representative should also form part of the project appraisal and clearance cell of the Planning Commission.

The meeting decided to set up two sub-groups to deal with the collection of statistics on the employment of women and job trends. The groups would also study employment patterns in certain industries in the unorganised sectors.

In his inaugural address Shri Patil called upon women workers to associate themselves "activity in constructive trade unionism" in order to protect their interests. Holding responsible positions in trade unions particularly in the unorganised sectors where the bulk of the women labour force was engaged would go a long way in solving their problems.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### Bill to amend Workmen's Compensation Act

The Centre will soon bring a bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to raise the rate of compensation for the occupational diseases.

Labour Minister Veerendra Patil made the announcement in the Rajya Sabha on August 19 during his reply to the debate on a calling attention motion on pollution in rayon industrial units causing health hazard to workers.

The Minister told the House that the list of occupational diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Employees State Insurance Act would be revised and enlarged on the basis of the list adopted by International Labour Organisation.

In reply to a question, Shri Patil said the number of workers who had died on account of pollution caused by the industrial wastes of this industry had to be collected from the States.

In the Gwalior Rayon factory at Nagda in Madhya Pradesh, he said, 135 workers had been affected by the TB, four by paralysis, 151 by asthma and 14 by the cardiovascular diseases.

About the conditions of workers of a Nagda Rayon Factory, Shri Patil said the air and pollution boards constituted by the State governments had already been advised to take appropriate action if any provisions of the Act was violated.

Shri Patil assured the House that the Government was keen on ensuring protection to the workers from industrial pollution.

Shri Patil said survey carried out in 1958 on occupational health hazards in three rayon plants had suggested improving ventilation, providing protective equipment to workers and monitoring pollutants.

He said the States had generally implemented the recommendations made after the 1958 survey.

The Labour Minister said the Government hoped to control pollution in the next five years with the co-operation of States and management of industrial units.

He said the country had necessary know-how to deal with the problem.

He said only Maharashtra and the Andaman and Nicobar had framed rules under the Anti-Air Pollution Act. Other States had been asked to have similar rules to ensure the implementation of the Act.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### Beedi workers to be organised

Kerala's successful experiment of organising beedi workers is to be emulated at the national level, according to Shri G. K. Panicker honorary advisor to the Union Labour Ministry.

About five lakh of the total fifty lakh beedi workers in the country were proposed to be brought under the co-operative fold, said Shri Panicker who had been asked by the Union Ministry to submit a project for organising beedi workers on co-operative lines.

Shri Panicker said in Cochin on August 19, that he has already submitted his project report which was to be discussed at a conference of Labour Ministers from different states in Delhi in the first week of September.

The report recommended setting up beedi producing co-operative societies of a bigger size numerically as well as financially so as to enable them to compete with the private sector.

About 1,000 such societies could be formed each with about 5000 members in beedi making states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa.

The total capital requirement of the thousand societies would be about Rs. 17.50 crores, which could be recouped by the excise duty on branded beedies.

Beedi workers all over the country were under the clutches of the contractors, as the beedi and cigar workers, Conditions of Employment Act was yet ineffective. The average wages per workers was only Rs. 5.

Shri Panicker was of the view that better wages and service condition could be ensured to the beedi workers by bringing a sizeable section of them under the co-operative fold.

The Dinesh beedi of Kerala, the premier co-operative society of beedi workers in the country which he himself had organised, compelled the private beedi firms in the State also to provide better service conditions to their employees.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **Bonded Labour definition being changed**

The Government is likely to redefine the concept of bonded labour with a view to removing some of the confusion arising out of the present definition.

The states will also be issued guidelines so that the time lag between the identification and release of bonded labour can be minimised.

The information was given to members of the interdepartment group on rehabilitation of bonded labour by the Minister of State for Labour, Shri Dharamvir, here on August 4.

To ensure that minimum wage were paid to workers employed in brick-kilns and stone quarries, it was suggested at the meeting that direct collectors should be asked to lay down certain conditions while granting licences to owners of brick-kilns and stone quarries in their respective areas of jurisdiction under the mines mineral concession rules. The group felt that public employment programmes and honorary organisers could help in the enforcement of minimum wages.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **Apprenticeship rules amended**

The Centre has amended the apprenticeship rules where the period of training will be extended equal to the period of strike or lockout.

According to the new rules, when a graduate or technician apprentice is unable to complete the period of apprenticeship training due to strike, lockout or lay-off, the period of his training would be extended equal to the period the establishment remains closed. The trainee will also be paid stipend during the period, an official release said here on August 7.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **Orissa rehabilitates 14,723 bonded labourers till June**

The Orissa Government has rehabilitated 14,723 out of a total of 29,473 bonded labourers, who were identified till June this year under the Bonded Labour Act, 1976.

An official release said, this year the Government had decided to rehabilitate 7,500 bonded labourers, who had already been freed.

It said as the number of bonded labourers was more in the backward districts, Government has decided to link the programme of their rehabilitation with the Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural Poor (ERRP) Programme.

The release said the Government had directed the district collectors to prepare detailed plans rehabilitation of the bonded labourers. On receipt of the reports the Government would submit a detailed plan to the Centre for more grants for its implementation.

Earlier, the State had submitted to the Centre a plan for the rehabilitation of only 3,680 bonded labourers that was still pending with the Union Labour and Rehabilitation Department.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **Emigration Bill introduced**

The Union Labour Minister Shri Veerendra Patil, on August 10, said the Centre does not intend at present to enter the field of recruitment for overseas employment.

Piloting the Emigration Bill, 1983 in the Lok Sabha, Shri Patil said it was felt that a system governed by specific regulatory parameters would be adequate to serve the purpose. Some State Governments had entered the field in a big way with recruiting agencies and they could compete with private agencies in the open labour market, he said.

Shri Patil said the object of the Bill, which seeks to replace the Emigration Act of 1922, was to protect the emigrant workers from exploitation in India and abroad and simplify emigration procedures.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **Retirement age**

The Fourth Pay Commission may also consider the age of retirement of the Central Government employees, Minister of State for Home Affairs P. Venkatesubbaiah said in the Lok Sabha on August 17.

He said that the terms of reference of the Commission, inter-alia, include conditions of service.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

**Minimum wages**

Certain proposals for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act were currently being processed and the draft legislation would be brought before Parliament as soon as a decision was taken, the Labour Minister Shri Veerendra Patil said in the Rajya Sabha on August 22.

*(Indian worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

**Bombay Legal aid Committee Meets**

The first meeting of the Greater Bombay Legal Aid and Advice Committee was held in Mantralaya on Saturday last under the chairmanship of honourable Justice Shri C. S. Dharmadhikari. The committee took the review of the work done. In 119 cases legal aid has been extended. It decided to nominate two advocates and a woman social worker to visit Central Jail in Bombay and to form courtwise legal aid sub-committees.

*(Daily note, dated 10th August 1983).*

**Pension for Freedomfighter's Widows**

The Government of Maharashtra has empowered the district collectors to sanction family pension of Rs. 150 per month to the widows of the freedom-fighters in case of their death either after the sanction of the pension or prior to sanction of it.

*(Daily note, dated 11th August 1983).*

**Amaravati Corporation From I-DAY**

The Amaravati municipal corporation will come into existence from August 15, 1983, comprising the areas of the existing municipal councils of Amaravati and Badnera and 17 adjoining villages which were a part of the Amaravati zilla parishad.

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri R. G. Bansod to be the administrator of the new municipal corporation for one year.

The villages included in the corporation area are, Gambhirpur, Tarakheda, Navsari, Shegaon, Wadal, Saturna, Peth Amaravati, Kasbe Wadnera, Rahatgaon, Mhasala, Benoda, Jewad, Nimbhora Khurd, Akoli, Mahajanpur, Waruda and Wadal.

*(Daily note, dated 12th August 1983).*

**Employers and unions in Netherlands to tackle unemployment problem**

For the first time in 10 years, employers and unions have concluded a central frame work agreement in which both sides of industry accept responsibility for handling the unemployment problem, in particular youth unemployment. The agreement was worked out against the back-ground of a worsening economic situation and Government proposals to introduce an incomes policy—these plans are now dropped. Discussions took place within the Foundation

of Labour (the national union/employer forum for central bargaining) and against a consensus by both sides that successive prices and incomes policies introduced by the Government in recent years had failed.

The agreement calls for existing sectoral and company agreements granting pay rises to employees during 1983 to be negotiated so that the money can be used instead to cut working time and create jobs.

Under the agreement, both sides agree that a structural improvement in the employment situation requires a recovery in economic growth, stable prices improved competitiveness, a return on investment and a better return on investment and a better decision of existing employment.

The agreement also contains an appeal to the Government to facilitate 'free' collective bargaining and an undertaking to inform the Government, in the spring of 1983, about the factual developments and outcome of the collective bargaining process.

The recent report from the Central Planning Bureau has argued that all working hours freed by reduced working time will serve to create jobs.

*(I-Lo Social and Labour Bulletin)*

*(Published in E.F.I. Bulletin, dated 15th August 1983)*

**Esic Plans to spend more on medical care**

The Employees State Insurance Corporation is considering various ways to increase the expenditure on medical care by bringing changes in various other areas keeping in view the financial position of the Corporation. These are (i) reduction of maximum period of sickness benefit from 91 days to 56 days; (ii) states may be asked to bear the entire expenditure of sickness benefit in excess of the national average which may be frozen at the 1981-82 level; (iii) amendment of regulations to the effect that neither medical benefit nor sickness benefit will be admissible after the person has ceased to be unemployed, and (iv) no sickness benefit may be admissible for the days on which the employee draws wages in one form or the other.

*(Published in E.F.I. Bulletin, dated 15th August 1983)*

**Views sought on PF schemes**

The Committee on Subordinate Legislation of Rajya Sabha has decided to scrutinise the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1982, the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, the Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971, and the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, made in pursuance of the provisions of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

The organisations, associations and individuals interested in these rules schemes and desirous of placing their views and suggestions for consideration by the committee may send them to the senior legislative committee officer

Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House Annexure, New Delhi—by August 30.

(Published in *Indian Worker*, dated 22nd August 1983)

#### Sick Units

The Deputy Finance Minister, Shri Janardhan Poojary, informed the House that at the end of December 1981, there were 422 large sick industrial units, each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above in the assistance portfolio of scheduled banks. Out of the 442 units, 64 units belong to large industrial houses. The banks considered 322 large sick units to be viable.

(Published in *Indian Worker*, dated 22nd August 1983)

#### ESI Proposed

The Employees State Insurance Corporation is likely to reconsider a proposal to reduce the sickness benefit from a maximum of 91 days to 56 days, Shri Veerendra Patil said in the Lok Sabha on August 9.

He said some trade unions had opposed the proposal for reduction and hence the corporation had deferred a decision on this issue.

(Published in *Indian Worker*, dated 22nd August 1983)

#### Gratuity Act

The Centre was considering a suitable amendment to the Payment of Gratuity Act with regard to liberalising the condition of 240 full days working in a year to claim gratuity. Shri Dharamvir said in a written reply that the Government had received certain representations highlighting the adverse consequences of a Supreme Court judgement in the matter.

(Published in *Indian Worker*, dated 22nd August 1983)

#### 300 bonded labourers freed in Thane

About 300 bonded labourers between the age of 15 and 60 were freed from the clutches of landless by a labourer's organisation active in Thane district.

The Vasai tehsildar, Shri R. V. Bhuskute said that the labourers, mostly adivasis, were 'captives' as they had taken loans ranging from a paltry Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 from the landlords.

Shri Bhuskute said some landlords have even grabbed land from the adivasi by forging documents or paying them meagre amounts in return.

Shri Bhuskute gave various examples of individuals who had been bonded labourers from birth.

He clarified this point by giving the example of a 50 years old woman who worked for 15 years with her landlord, anticipating that she could take a loan for her daughter's marriage later on.

She said the landlord gave one kg. of rice for every alternate days work in his field.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 1st August 1983)

#### Comprehensive role for the textile committee urged

Welcoming the appointment of the Industrial Committee for the Textile Industry by the Union Government, the National Textile Federation has urged that the industrial committee should not confine itself to the problems of labour, but should also go into all aspects of the Textile Industry.

The *ad-hoc* Committee took note of the recommendation of the Deshpande Committee granting house rent allowance to the Textile Workers of Bombay and demanded the extension of this benefit to the Textile Workers in the country, including Maharashtra.

The *ad-hoc* Committee met here on July 12, under the Chairmanship of Shri P. L. Subhiah, INTUC President, N. K. Bhatt, who is also the President of the RMMS, participated in the meeting.

The Committee was informed by the federation's General Secretary Shri Hari-bhau Naik about the latest developments in the tripartite Committee for the Textile Industry headed by Justice Deshpande. After discussing at length the various issues under study of the tripartite Committee, a number of suggestions were given to be followed up at the next meeting of the tripartite Committee. By Shri Hari-bhau Naik who is representing INTUC on the Committee.

In a resolution adopted, the Committee pointed out to the study increase in attendance in Bombay Textile Mills to 1,40,000 voiced its serious concern over the lot of workers in closed units who were being denied employment, despite their eagerness to join duty because of the unhelpful, attitude of the employers. The demand for the Central Government to effectively intervene without further delay before the situation took an undesirable turn and compel the employers to restart the mills or take over these mills in the interest of the workers and the public at large was reiterated.

(*Indian Worker*, dated 8th August 1983)

#### Panel to probe delay in Paying Pensions

A 3 Members Committee with Director General Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) as Chairman will go into the causes for the delay in the Payment of Family Pensions.

Informing this to the members of the Consultative Committee attached to his Ministry, Shri Virendra Patil, Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation, said here on August 21, that it would suggest necessary simplification in the procedure and would submit its report in three months.

Meanwhile the Commissioner issued comprehensive instructions to regions for expeditious disposal and at the same time monitor the settlement of claims under all the three schemes in general and the monthly family pension in particular through intensive inspections.

Shri Patil further stated that all the camps accommodating persons affected by disturbances in Assam had been closed. About 46,849 families had been given admissible rehabilitation assistance in full. The grant of rehabilitation assistance to the remaining families was at various stages of progress. About 28,460 affected persons had crossed over to West Bengal. It had been reported that of these 2,243 persons had since reported to Assam they would be given rehabilitation assistance at the same scale at which it had been given to the affected persons in Assam. The total amount of assistance given to the State Government was Rs. 49.71 crores.

As regards Shri Lanka repatriates covered under the terms of agreement of 1964 and 1974, out of six lakhs persons of Indian origin, together with their natural increase required to be repatriated 3,10,963 persons together with the natural increase of 1,06,885 persons comprising 1,04,722 families had been repatriated upto June 30, 1983. The present situation in Shri Lanka was under close study.

*(Indian Worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **Working women in a vicious Circle ILO**

The Vicious Circle that condemns women workers to low salaries and employment insecurity while preventing them from taking an active part in union activities must be broken the International Labour Organisation (ILO) urged in a report appearing here on August 17.

The report found that although three out of every ten workers today are women they are four times more numerous than men in low paying positions.

*(Indian Worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **2,000 bonded labourers rehabilitated**

Over 2,000 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated during the first quarter of this year against a target of 28,000 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated during 1983-84 according to official sources released here on August 13.

The central assistance is Rs. 4.5 crores on a matching grant basis for the year. Bonded labourers to be rehabilitated in Andhra Pradesh are 3,500, Bihar 2,000, Karnataka 10,000, Kerala 350, Madhya Pradesh 1,500, Orissa 7,500, Tamilnadu 1,300 and Uttar Pradesh 3,000.

*(Indian Worker, dated 29th August 1983).*

#### **Contribution to EPF of 13 categories linked**

The Government has decided to increase the rate of contribution to the Employees Provident Fund for 13 industries and establishments from 6.25 per cent to 8 per cent from September 1983, according to an official source released here on August 13.

The industries covered are banks doing business in one State or Union Territory, tobacco industries, including those engaged in the manufacture of cigars, zarda, snuff, quimam and guraka from tobacco. Paper products licensed Salt; explosives; Jute baling or pressing fire works and percussion calulorics tent making, bone crushing chinaclay mines, medical practitioners and medical specialists, canteens, fertilisers, the release added.

*(Indian Worker, dated 29th August 1983)*

# Gist of Important Notifications under Various Labour Laws

## I. BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT, 1946.

(A) *Appointments Under the Act.*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri P. A. Deshmukh, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Parbhani to preside over the Labour Court, Solapur in place of Smt. N. A. Kadam.

(Notification No. BIR./1183/6816/Lab-9 dated 4th June 1983, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4865).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri R. V. Amrutwar, Judge, Labour Court, Akola, the member of the Court of Industrial Arbitration.

(Notification No. IDA./1182/6800/Lab-9 dated, 4th June 1983, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 28th June, 1983, Page No. 4867).

## II. BOMBAY RELIEF UNDERTAKINGS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

(1A) *Declaration of Relief Undertakings Under the.*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has declared that the relief undertaking named M/s. Shri Sitaram Mills Ltd., Bombay shall, for a further period of one year commencing on the 25th May 1983 and ending on the 24th day of May 1984 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief subject to the conditions as specified in the said notifications.

(Notification No. BRU./1083/9410/IND-10 dated 18th May 1983, published in *M.G.G.* Part-I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4857-58).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has declared that the relief undertaking named M/s. IPCO Paper Mills Ltd., Tarapur, District Thane having its Registered Office at Elphinstone Mills (Leather Division) Compound, N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay-400 013 shall, for a further period of one year commencing on the 14th day of June 1983 and ending on the 13th day of June 1984 (both days inclusive) be conducted to serve as a measure of unemployment relief subject to the conditions as specified in the said notification.

(Notification No. BRU./1083/9433/IND-10, dated 10th June 1983, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 28th July, 1983, Page No. 4869-70).

## III. BOMBAY SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948.

(A) *Suspensions Under The Act.*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of Section 18 of the said Act in respect of employees employed in the Office of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd., at Eward House, Eros Building (East & West Wing) and Godown of the Company on 25 the December, 1982 subject to the conditions that employees concerned shall be as mentioned in the said notification.

(Notification No. P. 7383/42357/CR. 433/Lab-3, dated 31st January 1983, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4567).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of Section 18 of the said Act, in respect of the employees employed in the Electronic Data Processing Department of the

## LABOUR GAZETTE— SEPTEMBER 1983

National Rayon Corporation India, Old Hains Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-400 011 April 1983, 3rd July 1983 and 2nd October 1983 subject to the conditions that employees concerned shall be as mentioned in the said Notification.

(Notification No. P. 7383/10887/CR. 504/Lab-3, dated 21st March 1983, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 21st March 1983, Page No. 4567).

(3) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of provisions of Section 18 of the said Act in respect of the retail grain dealers in Gr. Bombay for a period specified in Column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, subject to the condition that every employee shall on account of the fixed weekly holiday, be granted compensatory holiday on the days specified in Column 2 of the said schedule within a month from the respective holiday.

(Notification No. P. 7383/39925/CR. 404/Lab-3, dated 17th March 1983 published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4567-68).

(4) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of Section 18 of the said Act in respect of the employees employed in the Office of the National Rayon Corporation at Cross Building (West Wing) on 13th March, 1983 subject to the conditions as mentioned in the said notification.

(Notification No. P. 7383/12027/CR. 505/Lab-3, dated 22nd March 1983, published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4568-69).

(5) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended the operation of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 17 and 18 of the said Act, from 28th March, 1983 to 23rd April 1983 (both days inclusive) in respect of the employees employed in the Divisional and Branch Offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the State of Maharashtra, subject to the conditions as specified in the said Notification.

(Notification No. P. 7383/8516/CR. 462/Lab-3, dated 1st March 1983, published in *M.G.G.* Part-I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4569).

(B) *Notification Under The Act.*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by the provisions of section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has amended the Schedule to the said Act as follows, namely.

In the Schedule to the said Act, in entry 199 in column (2),—

(i) for the words "Indian Arts and crafts shop" the words "Handicrafts Shop" shall be substituted; and

(ii) for the words "international transit-Lounge, Santacruz Airport Bombay" the words "Shop No. 13, Transit Lounge (Customs area), New International Passenger Terminal, Bombay Airport (Sahar), Bombay 400 099" shall be substituted.

(Notification No. BSE. 1481/CR. 36/Lab-3, dated 16th April 1983, published in *M.G.G.* Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4568).

## IV. BOMBAY SMOKE NUISANCE ACT, 1912.

(A) *Notifications Under the Act.*— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Act, 1912 (Bom. VII of 1912), and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra hereby

(a) constitutes a Commission to be called the Maharashtra Smoke-Nuisances Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the said Commission") to supervise and control the operation of the said Act consisting of a President and twenty-six other members.

(b) nominates Shri P. J. Ovid, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay to be the President of the said Commission.

(c) notifies the appointment of the following persons as members, whether nominated or elected, of the said Commission, namely

*Members nominated by Government*

1. Shri V. N. Kholkute,  
Chief Inspector of Factories, Maharashtra State, Commerce Centre, Tardoo,  
Bombay 400 034.
2. Shri Vijay Kumar Ramchandra Damle,  
Deputy City Engineer (Air Pollution and Projects), Bombay Municipal Corporation,  
Bombay 400 001.
3. Shri John Manezes,  
Additional Chief Mechanical Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, Nariman Bhavan,  
5th Floor, Mazgon, Bombay 400 010.
4. Shri B. D. Deshmukh,  
Member Secretary, Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Board, Ground  
Floor, Army and Navy Building, M. G. Road, Fort, Bombay 400 001.
5. Shri S. Sain,  
Director (Technical), National Textile Corporation (South Maharashtra) (Limited),  
N. T. C. House, 1st floor, 15, N. M. Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400 038.
6. Shri P. S. Ambike,  
Chief Engineer (New Bombay), CIDCO, City and Industrial Development Corpora-  
tion of Maharashtra Limited. Administrative Building, Post Washi, District Thane,  
New Bombay 400 073.
7. Shri P. P. Godshelwar,  
Collector of Nagpur, Nagpur.
8. Shri M. R. Patil,  
Collector of Solapur, Solapur.
9. Shri Dorai Rajan,  
C/o Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur.
10. Shri V. B. Gosavi,  
Medical Officer of Health, Solapur Municipal Corporation, Behind Darasha Dispen-  
sary, South Sadar Bazar, Solapur.
11. Shri Nand Lal,  
Collector of Pune, Pune.
12. Dr. A. M. Ravetkar, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health, Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune 411 005.
13. Dr. B. M. Dama,  
Medical Officer of Health, Pimpri Chinchwad Nagar Palika, Pimpri, Pune 411 018.

*Elected Members*

1. Shri M. S. Sanikop,  
Secretary (Administration), Millowner's Association, Elphinstone Building, 10,  
Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay 400 023.
2. Shri S. H. Commissariat,  
Joint Managing Director, Messrs. Mercury Iron and Steel Company Private Limited,  
Globe Mill Passage, Cross Lane, Bombay 400 013.
3. Shri G. P. Cutinho,  
INTUC, Working President, Engineering Worker's Association, Thane, Soma-  
wanshi Kshatriya Pathare Dharmashala Trust, Behind Shivneri Building, Near  
Gram Devi Maidan, Naupada, Thane.
4. Shri B. K. Das,  
Vice President, IAFC (Bombay) Limited, 196, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Bhandup,  
Bombay 400 078.

5. Shri S. D. Kedia,  
Executive Committee Member of FASII, Kedia Enterprises, 23, J. B. Nagar, Andheri  
(East), Bombay 400 059.
6. Dr. T. P. S. Rajan,  
Vice Chairman, Bombay Regional Committee, ICMA C/o.—General Manager,  
The Bombay Gas Company Limited, Empire House, 214, Dr. D. N. Road,  
Bombay 400 001.
7. Shri C. H. Khisty,  
Personnel Manager, Empress Mills, Nagpur.
8. Shri V. B. Anwane,  
Secretary, Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Gret Nag Road, Rambaug, Nagpur,
9. Shri N. R. Raut,  
Dy. General Manager, Laxmi-Vishnu Textile Mills Limited, Station Road, Solapur  
413 001.
10. Shri Madhukar Vishnu Ghatnekar,  
Spinning Supervisor, Narsing Girjee Mill, C/o—Rashtriya Girnee Kamgar Sangh,  
(INTUC), 12, Railway Line, Solapur-1.
11. Shri K. M. Takalkar,  
President, Rashtriya Girnee Kamgar Sangh, C/o—Raj Bahadur Motilal Mills, Pune.
12. Shri H. D. Arjunwadkar,  
Chairman, The Institute of Indian Foundrymen, C/o—O. S. Engineering Pvt. Ltd.,  
45, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Near Sangam Bridge, Pune 415 001.
13. Shri C. S. Gandhi,  
Executive (Engineering), Sudarshan Chemical Industries, 162, Wellesley Road,  
Pune 411 001.

(d) directs that the members nominated and elected shall hold office for a period of three years commencing the date of the first meeting of the Commission.

(Notification No. BSN.1382/CR-335/Lab-9, dated 4th June 1983, published in M.G.G., Part-I-L, dated 28th July 1983, page No. 4862-64.)

(V) BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976.

(A) Notification Under The Act. (1) The following Notification by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour No. U-11016/5/81-BL-VOL-II, dated the 12th March 1983 is hereby republished.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR)

New Delhi, dated the 12th March 1983.

NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (19 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) (Amendment) Rules, 1983.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the *Official Gazette*.



## 2. In the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976.—

(a) for sub-rule (1) of rule 3, the following shall be substituted, namely

“(1) Every member of a District Vigilance Committee, nominated under clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (2) of section 13 shall hold office for a period of two years from the date on which his nomination is notified in the *Official Gazette* and shall on the expiry of the said period, continue to hold office until his successor is nominated and shall also be eligible for renomination.”

(b) for sub-rule (1) of rule 4, the following shall be substituted, namely

“(1) Every member of a Sub-Divisional Vigilance Committee, nominated under clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (3) of section 13 shall hold office for a period of two years from the date on which his nomination is notified in the *Official Gazette* and shall on the expiry of the said period, continue to hold office until his successor is nominated and shall also be eligible for renomination.”

(Notification No. BLA.1082/204797/360/Lab-12, dated 11th April 1983, Published in *M.G.G.*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4570-71).

## VI. EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948.

(a) *Notifications under the Act.*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Bombay Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1959, the Government of Maharashtra, hereby—

(i) constitutes the Employees' Insurance Court, Dhule, for the local areas of Dhule and Jalgaon Districts and

(ii) appoints Shri S. C. Deshmukh, Judge, Labour Court, Dhule (being qualified under section 74 of the said Act) to be the Judge of the said Court and for that purpose amends the Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department, No. SIA. 2776/307/Lab-II, dated the 21st January 1977, as follows, namely

In the Schedule to the said notification, in entry 2, in column 2, for the words “The Nashik, Jalgaon and Dhule Districts” the words “Nashik District” shall be substituted.

(Notification No. SIA. 2483/3917/Lab-II, dated 18th March 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4569-70).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Bombay, Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1959, the Government of Maharashtra, hereby,—

(1) constitutes, with effect from the 10th February 1983, an Employees' Insurance Court consisting of one Judge for the local areas specified in the Schedule appended hereto and

(2) appoints Shri B. H. Sontakke, Civil Judge, (Senior Division), Chandrapur, to be the Judge of that Court.

## SCHEDULE

(a) The areas comprised within the Municipal limits of Chandrapur and

(b) The areas within the Revenue village of—

(i) Bhirekud, (ii) Devaigovindpur, (iii) Chanda Raitwari, (iv) Khutala, (v) Padoli, and (vi) Chinchala.

in Chandrapur Taluka, District Chandrapur.

(Notification No. SIA. 1782/3678/Lab-II, dated 10th February 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, page No. 4571).

## VII. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1938.

(a) *Notifications under the Act*—(1) In exercise of the power conferred by section 3A of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has intended to add the same to the schedule to the said Act, and for that purpose proposes to amend the Schedule appended to the said Act in its application to the State of Maharashtra and hereby gives notice for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra on or after the 23rd day of August 1983.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Commissioner of Labour (Factory Department), Commerce Centre, 5th Floor, Tardeo, Bombay 400 034, from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Government.

## DRAFT NOTIFICATION

No. ECA. 1082/3867(r)/LAB-11.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3A of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXIV of 1938), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra hereby amends the Schedule to the said Act as follows, namely :—

In the Schedule to the Employment of Children Act, 1938, under List of Processes, after entry 10, the following new entry shall be added, namely

“ 11. Building and Construction Industry, ”

(Notification No. ECA. 1082/3867/Lab-11, dated 23rd May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4859).

## VIII. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

(a) *Appointments under the Act.*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri P. A. Deshmukh, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Parbhani, to be the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court, Solapur in place of Smt. N. A. Kadam.

(Notification No. IDA/1183/6817/Lab-9, dated 4th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4864-65).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed from the date of taking over charge, Shri R. V. Amrutwar, Judge, Labour Court, Akola, to be the presiding officer of the Industrial Tribunal Bombay in place of Shri P. W. Kenkare.

(Notification No. IDA. 1182/6800/Lab-9, dated 4th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4866-67).

(b) *Notifications under the Act.*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 10 of the aforesaid Act, the Government of Maharashtra has prohibited the continuance of the strike in Messrs. Bedrock Tyre and Rubber Company Pvt. Ltd., B-2, Laxmi Industrial Estate, Behind Shastri Nagar, M. G. Road, Goregaon (West), Bombay-400 090 in connection with the dispute (which was in existence on the date on which the dispute was referred to the said Tribunal for adjudication).

(Notification No. ADB. 1583/2848(ji)/Lab-2, dated 21st July 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4808).

## IX. INDIAN BOILERS ACT, 1923

(a) *Exemptions under the Act.*—(1) 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. 8587 belonging to the Khaparkheda Thermal Power station, Khaparkheda of Maharashtra State Electricity Board, from the operation of clause (c) of Section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 3 months from the 13th April 1983 to 12th July 1983 (both days inclusive)

(Notification No. IBA/1083/14465/Lab-3, dated 8th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4572).

(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. MR. 9615, belonging to the Government Milk Scheme, Miraj, District Sangli from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 19th April 1983 to 18th June 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/13871/CR-512/Lab-3, dated 6th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4572).

(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. 10098, belonging to the Koradi Thermal Power Station, Koradi of Maharashtra State Electricity Board from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from the 20th April 1983 to 19th October 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/14207/CR-521/Lab-3, dated 8th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4572-73).

(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. MR. 10595, belonging to Messrs. Textile Corporation of Marathwada Limited, Dhamegaon, Nanded, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act for the period of 2 weeks from the 15th April 1983 to 30th April 1983.

(Notification No. IBA/1083/14964/CR-525/Lab-3, dated 3rd April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4573).

(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 Economiser bearing No. MR./E-374, belonging to the Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from the 25th April 1983 to 24th July 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/CR-522(i)/Lab-3, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4573).

(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 boilers bearing Nos. MR-9521, and MR/9252 belonging to the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay-400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from 17th April 1983 to 16th July 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./CR-522(ii)/Lab-3, dated 11th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4573).

(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 boilers bearing Nos. MR-10514 and MR-10615 belonging to the Expansion Project of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of Regulation 380 of the Indian Boiler Regulation, 1950.

(Notification No. IBA/1082/CR-369-Lab-3, dated 31st March 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4811).

(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-10100 belonging to the Ordinance Factory, Bhandara vja Nagpur from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 3rd April 1983 to 2nd June 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/11886/CR-500/Lab-3, dated 18th March 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(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-10615, belonging to the Ammonia Plant, Trombay V. Expn. of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of the section 6 of the said Act for the period of twelve months from 1st May 1983 to 30th April 1984 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/CR-540/Lab-3, dated 28th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(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 boilers bearing No. MR-7742 belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay 400 074 from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one and half months from the 1st April 1983, to 15th May 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/13165/CR-510/Lab-3, dated 28th March 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4812).

(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 Economiser bearing No. MR-E-225, belonging to the Narsingirji Mills, Sholapur from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 2nd May 1983 to 1st July 1983 (inclusive of both days).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/CR-554/Lab-3, dated 4th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page 4812).

(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 boilers bearing No. MR-9906 and MR-9907 belonging to the Methanol Plant of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of twelve months from the 3rd May 1983 to 2nd May 1984. (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/16828/CR-555/Lab-3, dated 5th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4813).

(13) 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-10203, belonging to the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 3 months from the 23rd May 1983 to 22nd August 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/17993/Lab-3, dated 21st May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4813).

(14) 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-10296, belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Corridor Road, Mahul, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one year from the 27th May 1983 to 26th May 1984 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/17574/CR-567/Lab-3, dated 20th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4813).

(15) 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-2047 belonging to the Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, 'The Express Mills', Nagpur, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act for the period of three months from the 14th May 1983 to 13th August 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/CR-558/Lab-3, dated 13th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(16) 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. 9048, belonging to the Ordinance Factory, Varangaon, District Jalgaon, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one month from the 9th April 1983 to 8th May 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/14208/CR-514/Lab-3, dated 28th July 1983, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, page No. 4814).

(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. 10098, belonging to the Koradi Thermal Power Station, Koradi of Maharashtra State Electricity Board from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of six months from the 20th April 1983 to 19th October 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/14207/CR-521/Lab-3, dated 8th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4572-73).

(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. MR. 10595, belonging to Messrs. Textile Corporation of Marathwada Limited, Dhamegaon, Nanded, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act for the period of 2 weeks from the 15th April 1983 to 30th April 1983.

(Notification No. IBA/1083/14964/CR-525/Lab-3, dated 3rd April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4573).

(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 Economiser bearing No. MR./E-374, belonging to the Rashtriya Chemical and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from the 25th April 1983 to 24th July 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/CR-522(j);Lab-3, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4573).

(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 boilers bearing Nos. MR-9521, and MR/9252 belonging to the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay-400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from 17th April 1983 to 16th July 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./CR-522(ji)/Lab-3, dated 11th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 21st July 1983, Page No. 4573).

(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 boilers bearing Nos. MR.-10514 and MR-10615 belonging to the Expansion Project of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of Regulation 380 of the Indian Boiler Regulation, 1950.

(Notification No. IBA/1082/CR-369-Lab-3, dated 31st March 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4811).

(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-10100 belonging to the Ordinance Factory, Bhandara vja Nagpur from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 3rd April 1983 to 2nd June 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/11886/CR-500/Lab-3, dated 18th March 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(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-10615, belonging to the Ammonia Plant, Trombay V. Expn. of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of the section 6 of the said Act, for the period of twelve months from 1st May 1983 to 30th April 1984 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/CR-540/Lab-3, dated 28th April 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(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 boilers bearing No. MR-9048 and MR-9049 belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bombay 400 074 from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one and half months from the 1st April 1983, to 15th May 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/13165/CR-510/Lab-3, dated 28th March 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(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 Economiser bearing No. MR-9048 belonging to the Narsingirji Mills, Sholapur from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of two months from the 2nd May 1983 to 1st July 1983 (both days).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/CR-554/Lab-3, dated 4th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page 4812).

(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 boilers bearing No. MR-9048 and MR-9049 belonging to the Methanol Plant of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of twelve months from the 3rd May 1983 to 2nd May 1984. (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/16828/CR-555/Lab-3, dated 5th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4812).

(13) 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-9048 belonging to the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Chembur, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of 3 months from the 1st May 1983 to 22nd August 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA./1083/17993/Lab-3, dated 21st May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4813).

(14) 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-9048 belonging to the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Corridor Road, Mahul, Bombay 400 074, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from the 27th May 1983 to 26th May 1984 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/17574/CR-567/Lab-3, dated 20th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(15) 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-9048 belonging to the Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of three months from the 14th May 1983 to 13th August 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/CR-558/Lab-3, dated 13th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4814).

(16) 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. 9048 belonging to the Ordinance Factory, Varangaon, District Jalgaon, from the operation of clause (c) of section 6 of the said Act, for the period of one months from the 9th April 1983 to 8th July 1983 (both days inclusive).

(Notification No. IBA/1083/14208/CR-514/Lab-3, dated 28th July 1983, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, page No. 4814).

(B) *Notifications under the Act*—(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (2) of section 5 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has specified in column 3 of the schedule hereto to be the local limits within which the Joint Chief Inspector, the Deputy Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, respectively, specified against them in column 2 of that Schedule, shall exercise and the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on them by or under the said Act.

## SCHEDULE

Serial No. (1)	Officers (2)	Local Limits (3)
1	Joint Chief Inspector at Bombay	.. State of Maharashtra.
2	Deputy Chief Inspector at Bombay	.. Greater Bombay and the districts of Thane, Raigad, Jalgaon, Nasik and Dhule.
3	Inspector at Bombay	.. Greater Bombay and the districts of Thane and Raigad.
4	Deputy Chief Inspector at Pune	.. Districts of Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara Sangli, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.
5	Inspector at Pune	.. Districts of Pune, Ahmednagar, Satara Sangli, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.
6	Inspector at Solapur	.. Districts of Solapur, Aurangabad, Jalna Osmanabad, Latur, Beed, Parbhani and Nanded.
7	Inspector at Nasik	.. District of Nasik, Dhule and Jalgaon.
8	Deputy Chief Inspector at Nagpur	.. Districts of Nagpur, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli.
9	Inspector at Nagpur	.. Districts of Nagpur, Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli.

(Notification No. IBA/1081/CR-82/Lab-3, dated 18th May 1983, published in *M. G. G.* Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, page No. 4855-56).

(C) *Draft Rules*.—(1) The following draft of rules further to amend the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962, which the Government of Maharashtra proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923), and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of Maharashtra after the 1st day of July 1983.

(2) Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisance, Maharashtra State, Commerce Centre, 3rd Floor, Tardeo, Bombay 400 034, from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by Government.

## DRAFT RULES

- These rules may be called the Maharashtra Boiler (2nd Amendment) Rules, 1983.
- In rule 16 of the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules"), for the words "gazetted public holidays", the following shall be substituted, namely
 

"any holiday on which the offices of the State Government or the Central Government remain closed"
- In rule 39 of the principal rules,—
  - after the existing sub-rule (2), the following new sub-rules shall be inserted, namely
    - (3) *Fees for inspection of Boilers under fabrications*.—Fees for inspection of boiler and parts thereof under fabrication shall be the same as prescribed in Regulation 395-A.
    - (4) *Fees for examination and certification of lot of fabricated mountings*.—Fees for examination and certification of a single lot of fabricated mountings and fittings not exceeding 10, shall be Rs. 150.
    - (5) *Fees for inspection of pipes*.—Fees for inspections of pipes shall be the same as prescribed in clauses (a) and (b) of Regulation 395-B.
    - (6) *Fees for examination of plans of steam pipes*.—Fees for examination of plans of steam pipes shall be the same as prescribed in Regulation 395-B.
    - (7) *Fees for examination of plans of feed pipes*.—Fees for examinations of plans of feed pipes and feed water heaters shall be the same as prescribed in Regulation 534-B.
    - (8) *Fees for inspection valves and flanges*.—Fees for inspection of valves and flanges shall be the same as prescribed in Regulation 395-C.
    - (9) *Fees for testing and certification of Pressure Gauge*.—A fee of Rs. 15 shall be charged for testing and certification of Pressure Gauge with dial of not more than 150 mm. and Rs. 25 for exceeding 150 mm. dial. "
  - the existing sub-rules (3) and (4) shall be renumbered as sub-rules (10) and (11) respectively of that rule.

(Notification No. IBA/1183/CR-460/Lab-9, dated 30th May 1983, published in *M. G. G.*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, page No. 4860-61).

(2) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the said Act and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf the Government of Maharashtra has amended the Maharashtra Boilers Rules, 1962 the same having been previously published as by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely —

## RULES

- These Rules may be called the Maharashtra Boiler (Amendment) Rules, 1983.
- In rule 72 of the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal rules"),—
  - for sub-rules (1) and (2), the following sub-rules shall be substituted, namely
    - (1) An Engineer-in-charge of a boiler for which a certificate of proficiency as an engineer is required may be relieved of charge in any one day for not more than two periods, the total of which does not exceed two hours by a person holding a certificate of competency of the first class as Boiler Attendant.
    - (2) An attendant in charge of a boiler for which a certificate of competency as an attendant of the first class is required may be relieved of charge in any one day for not more than two periods, the total of which does not exceed two hours by a person holding a certificate of competency of the second class as boiler attendant.

(3) The holder of a certificate of competency of the first class as Boiler Attendant with the consent in writing of the Chief Inspector, be relieved by a person holding a certificate of competency of the second class as boiler attendant, for a period which may extend to seven consecutive days, which in special circumstances, the Chief Inspector may extend to any length of time not exceeding 30 days at a time ;

(b) the existing sub-rule (3) shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (4) of that rule.

3. In rule 76 of the principal rules,—

(a) in clause (i), after the words "grant of certificates" the words "of proficiency as engineer and" shall be inserted ;

(b) in clause (ii), after the words "grant certificates of" the words "proficiency as Engineer and" shall be inserted ;

(c) in clause (iii), after the words "holding certificates of competency" the words "and the engineer holding certificates of Proficiency" shall be inserted.

4. In rule 80 of the principal rules, after the words "holding certificate of competency" the words "and of engineers holding certificate of Proficiency" shall be inserted.

5. In rule 81 of the principal rules, after the words "for a certificate" the words "of proficiency as an engineer and" shall be inserted.

6. In rule 82 of the principal rules,—

(a) after the words "of competency as a Boiler attendant" the words "and of proficiency as Engineer" shall be inserted ;

(b) after the words "the duties of" the words "an Engineer and" shall be inserted.

7. In rule 86 of the principal rules, for the words "fixed for the examination", the words "fixed for the proficiency and competency examinations" shall be substituted.

8. (1) Under Chapter XI of the principal rules, for the heading "CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY", the heading "CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND PROFICIENCY" shall be substituted.

(2) The existing rule 87 of the principal rules, shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule, and after sub-rule (1) so re-numbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2) The owners of a single boiler or more boilers in a battery or so many separate individual boilers, the heating surface of which, in either case, exceeds 700 sq. metres, shall not use the same or permit the same to be used unless the boiler or boilers are placed in charge of persons possessing the certificate of proficiency as an Engineer of first class or second class and assisted by such number of Boiler Attendants, as are considered necessary by the Chief Inspector :

Provided that, in case of so many separate individual boilers, the boilers shall not be situated beyond the radius of 25 metres."

9. For the existing rule 89 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted namely

"89. *Exchange certificate.*—(1) A person holding a certificate of competency as a Boiler Attendant or Proficiency as an Engineer or Boiler Operation Engineer, granted by a Board under the corresponding rules in any other State of India, or the National Apprenticeship Certificate in the trade of Boiler Attendant granted under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, shall, on application, have the certificate endorsed for validity in this State by the Chairman of the Board.

(2) The National Apprenticeship certificate granted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, shall be endorsed by the Chairman of the Board as equivalent to the second class certificate of competency as Boiler Attendant under these rules."

10. In rule 93 of the principal rules, for the words "not later than one month", the words "not later than forty-five days" shall be substituted.

11. In rule 95 of the principal rules, after the words "in which the candidate was employed whether as" the words "an apprentice Engineer, Assistant Engineer, engineer", shall be inserted.

12. In rule 703 of the principal rules, for the portion beginning with the words "A candidate for a certificate of competency" and ending with the words "and in addition thereto" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"A candidate for a certificate of competency as a Boiler Attendant of the first class, shall not be less than twenty two years of age and shall not be admitted to the examination unless he has passed the Secondary School Certificate Examination of the recognised Board and possesses a certificate of competency of the second class and in addition thereto"

13. In rule 109 of the principal rules, for the figures and letters "11-00 a.m." the figures and letters "10-00 a.m." shall be substituted.

14. In rule 110 of the principal rules, for the words "after the close of the examination", the words "after the publication of the result in the Official Gazette" shall be substituted.

15. In rule 119 of the principal rules in sub-rule (1),—

(a) after the words "an attendant holding certificate of competency" the words "and an engineer holding certificate of proficiency" shall be inserted ;

(b) for the words "Chief Inspector and Inspector of Boilers", the words "Chief Inspector may depute the Deputy Chief Inspector or the Inspector of Boilers" shall be substituted.

16. In rule 126 of the principal rules, for the words "Only service as an engineer, or engine fitter on machinery", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Only service as an engineer on steam machinery"

17. In rule 127 of the principal rules,—

(1) for the words and figures "must not be under 21 years of age", the words and figures "must not be under 21 years and above 40 years of age" shall be substituted ;

(2) for the existing clause (a), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(a) has passed the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination (Twelfth Standard Examination), of the recognised Board with science subjects, and in addition, has served as a full time apprentice engineer in a suitable workshop manufacturing boilers and auxiliaries machineries or maintenance, repairs and operation thereof"

(3) in clause (c) for the words and figures "not less than 45 square metres", the words and figures "not less than 90 square metres" shall be substituted.

18. For the existing rule 128 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"128. *Exemptions.*—(1) candidates who have attended courses of instructions from such engineering colleges or technical institutes as are recognised by the State Government and have obtained diploma in Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineering, showing that they have passed appropriate examination at the termination of the course, shall be granted exemption from appearing in the paper in drawing.

(2) Candidates who have attended courses of instructions from such engineering colleges of technical institutes as are recognised by the State Government and have obtained Degree in Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineering, showing that they have passed appropriate examination at the termination of the course, shall be granted exemption from appearing in papers in Applied Engineering Science and Drawing.

(3) Candidates who have attended courses of instructions from such engineering colleges or technical institutes as are recognised by the State Government and have obtained Degree in Mechanical Engineering in the final year, with elective subjects such as steam and power plant and internal combustion engine, showing that they have passed appropriate examination at the termination of the course, shall be granted exemption from appearing in papers in Power Plant Engineering, Applied Engineering, Science and Drawing."

19. Rule 132 of the principal rules, shall be deleted.
20. In rule 133 of the principal rules, the words " or fitter " shall be deleted.
21. In rule 135 of the principal rules, for the words " as an engineer on steam engines, boilers and steam plant " the words " as an engineer on boilers, turbines, I. C. Engines, steam plant and other machineries using steam " shall be substituted.

22. In rule 136 of the principal rules—

(1) in the opening paragraph, for the portion beginning with the words " Subject to proviso below " and ending with the words and figures " Not less than 45 square metres heating surface " the following shall be substituted, namely

" Subject to the following provision, a candidate for a certificate of proficiency of the first class must not be under twenty two years and above forty years of age and shall not be admitted to the examination unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Board that he possesses a certificate of the second class proficiency and in addition thereto has served obtained such certificate, for not less than one year as engineer or assistant engineer in-charge of steam plant, the boilers being not less than two in number and each of not less than 90 square metres heating surface ; "

" (2) The portion beginning with the brackets, figures and words " (i) Proviso to direct admission " and ending with the words " of the lower grade " shall be deleted.

(3) In sub-rule (ii), for the words " Provided further that " the words " Provided that " shall be substituted. "

23. For the existing rule 137 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely

" 137. *Exemptions.*—(1) Candidates who have attended courses of instructions from such engineering colleges or technical institutes as are recognised by the State Government and have obtained Degree in Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineering showing that they have passed appropriate examination at the termination of the course shall be granted exemption from appearing in papers in Applied Engineering Science.

(2) Candidates who have attended courses of instructions from such engineering colleges technical institutes as are recognised by the State Government and have obtained Degree in Mechanical Engineering in the final year, with elective subjects such as steam and power plant and Internal Combustion Engine showing that they have passed appropriate examination at the termination of the course shall be granted exemption from appearing in papers in Power Plant Engineering and Applied Engineering Science. "

24. For rule 138 of the principal rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely

" 138. *Subjects of Second Class.*—To satisfy the Board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the Second Class, a candidate must write a legible hand and show proficiency in the following subjects :—

#### (a) APPLIED ENGINEERING SCIENCES

##### Section I

(i) *Basic Mathematics.*—Mensuration formulae as applicable to surface area and volume measurements in Boiler Practice. Application of simple and simultaneous equations. Application of Logarithms.

(ii) *Basic physics and chemistry.*—Newton's Laws of Motion, and equations of motions. Heat Temperature, Specific heat, Pressure, Barometer, Horse Power, Energy, Evaporation, Boiling, Humidity, Chemical Oxidation of combustible material like, Carbon, Hydrogen, Sulphur, Basic equations commonly occurring acids, bases, salts, Significance of PH value. Properties of O. N. and CO. Action of acid and base on ferrous and non-ferrous metals Elementary theory of corrosion. Elementary chemistry of calcium, magnesium and sodium salts as are found dissolved in water. Effect of heat on dissolved salt in water.

(iii) *Basic Applied Mechanics.*—Principles of Simple Machines, Wheel and Axle, Screw Jack, system of pulleys, Simple and compound gearing, Mechanical Advantage. Horse Power absorbed by Machine. Safe Torque for machine, Jib crane and other lifting tackles. their use and limitations.

##### Section II

(iv) *Basic Fluid Mechanics.*—Application of basic equations of flow through orifice, and channels. Factors affecting resistance of passage against fluid flow, measurement of pressure drop and draft. Study of straight and inclined manometers.

(v) *Basic Elementary Engineering.*—Ohm's Law, Measurement of Resistance. Simple I. C. Circuits, Study of A. C. Circuits, Inductance, Impedence, Capacitance, Power Factor, Principles of measuring instruments, Ammeter, Voltmeter, Energy meter, Power meter, Energy consumed by an appliances, principles of transformers. Methods of stock ignition device using D. C. and A. C. supply.

##### (b) POWER PLANT ENGINEERING

(i) *Internal Combustion Plant.*—Principles of working of Petrol and Diesel Engines. Piston and Cylinder arrangements of I. C. Engines, Air and Water Cooling, Estimation of Horse Power, torque and thermal efficiency of engines. Suitability and applications of I. C. Engines in Industry, Railway and automobile fields. Principles of operation of steam engine Rankine Cycle and its theoretical efficiency. Practically achieved efficiency. Types of Steam Engines, Estimating horse power, torque and efficiency of steam engine. Application of suitability of steam engine in Industry, Railway and automobile fields.

(ii) *Auxiliary Plant.*—Principle of operation of Air Compressor and Lowers, P. V. Diagram of single and Multistage compressor, H. P. and efficiency of compressor, application of compressed air in industry.

(iii) *Electric Motor Plant.*—Principles of Electric generators and Motors, Speed Torque Characteristics of D. C. and A. C. Motors, Speed variation methods in D. C. and A. C. Motors, Motor starters, Application and suitability of D. C. and A. C. motors in Industry. Conversion of A. C. to D. C. Study of Relays, Maintenance of motors.

##### (c) BOILER TECHNOLOGY

##### Section I

##### Theory of Steam generation and utilisation

(i) *Properties of Steam.*—Sensible and Latent heat, Effect of pressure on boiling point, Latent heat and specific volume of steam, Critical Pressure and Temperature Dryness Fraction, Superheating, Total Enthalpy of Steam, Effect of compression and Expansion on steam parameters.

(ii) *Steam Generators.*—Types of boilers, Flue tube Water tube, Coil Type, Natural Convection and forced convection, Boilers Heating Surface, Methods of expressing steam output capacity of boilers, Equivalent and actual evaporation, Efficiency of boiler, Evaporation unit heating surface and per unit weight of fuel, Heat flux and Heat release, Elementary principles of heat transfer of boiler. Effect of Natural convection and forced convection boilers on the design and performance. High Pressure boilers, Super critical pressure boiler. Study of configuration of water, steam and furnace location in different types of boiler convection, circulation in drum type boilers.

(iii) *Steam Distribution.*—Steam flow in main steam piping optimum diameter, condensation problems, Optimum lagging of steam pipes, influence of lagging on Heat economy. Location of steam traps, Layout of piping system, Expansion Joints and their optimum location.

(iv) *Exhausting of steam.*—Methods of condensing steam, surface and jet condenser, preservation of heat of condensate, Collecting condensate from appliances, Economics of condensate return systems to be used for a plant, calculation of fuel economy.

(v) *Thermic Fluid Boilers.*—Properties of thermic fluid, types of thermic fluid available in the country, construction and working of thermic fluid Boiler system, Precautions to be taken with thermic fluid system, Application of Thermic fluid in Industry.

## Section II

*Fuels and their combustion in boiler*

(vi) *Fuels used in Boiler.*—Origin of Petroleum fuels and classification, Properties of liquid fuels, suitable for Boilers, L.S.H.S. fuel and its properties. Fuel composition and their consistency, Determination of calorific value and stoichiometric air fuel ratio. Actual air fuel ratio. Origin of solid fuel coal, Classification of coals, Proximate and ultimate analysis of lignite and Bituminous coals available. Consistency of their composition, Calorific value and stoichiometric air fuel ratio, Effect of Ash content on calorific and stoichiometric air fuel ratio. Actual air fuel ratio, Non conventional fuels like wood, saw dust, rice husk, ground nut husk, their calorific value and limitations of use.

(vii) *Combustion of Fuels.*—Combustion of fuel oil and coal with air, products of combustion, excess air and its effects, variation of CO with excess air factor. General relation between them. Ignition methods used for oil and coal, caking and coking property of coal, effects of burning caking coal and low ash fusion coal, on boiler grate, Temperature reached by grate bars and methods of controlling it, Problems of fines in coal, Conversion of Boiler from oil to coal. Merits and demerits, Extent of derating of boilers due to conversion.

(viii) *Storage of Fuel.*— Storage of fuel oils, fire hazards, Precautions, Exyent of storage quantity. Storage of coal, fire hazards. The optimum height and surface area of coal stock Precautions, extent of storage of coal.

## Section III

*The Boiler Systems*

(ix) *Fuel System.*— Fuel storage near boiler, Storage tank and service tank location for oil Filtration of fuel oil in oil feed circuit, Preheating and its extent, Tracer heating for L.S.H.S in all seasons, and for fuel oil in cold season. Fuel oil pumps and their pressure discharge characteristics, Modulation of discharge, Fuel system with coal, Hand firing and mechanical firing, coal handling equipment.

(x) *Air feed System.*— Natural and Mechanical air feed systems, theory of Chimney. Chimney draft and its relation to height and gas temperature, Mechanical air feed system, I. D, and F. D. fan draft system, their choice considerations. Characteristics of fans, H. P. consumed by fans, system characteristics. The optimum operating parameters of fan.

(xi) *Water Feed System.*— Water feed circuit, Sizing of service tank, Preheating arrangement, Choice of water pumping unit, Reciprocating and centrifugal type, steam ejector pump, pump characteristics. The necessary of water treatment, Choice between water softening and de-mineraliser processes considerations, softening equipment, lime Precipitation and ion-exchange processes, Study of the equipments used Chemical dosing for O and PH. Choice of deaeration system and preheating system for CO removal, Study of de-mineraliser Plant.

(xii) *The Flue Gas System.*— Path of flue gases through boiler unit. Single and Multipass systems, and their significance. Study of factors affecting Heat Transfer from flue gases to water side. Cleanliness of Heating surface from inside and outside, Soot blowers, study of system resistance to flow of flue gases. Pressure drop across heating surface, Significance of exhaust temperature of gases at boiler outlet.

## Section IV

*Boiler accessories, fittings and instrumentation*

(xiii) *Boiler Accessories.*—(xiv) of boiler accessories such as fuel pump, water pump, blowers, steam injectors pump, steam trap, steam separator, superheaters Economisers etc.

(xiv) *Boiler fittings.*—Study of construction of boiler fittings such as steam stop valve, feed check valve, water level gauge, scum valve, blow down valves, safety valves etc.

(xv) *Boiler Instrumentation.*—Elements of control and control engineering Study of construction of steam combistat, pressure gauge, water level indicator, thermostat, sequence controller, low water safety device etc.

## (D) DRAWING PAPER

Elevation, plan and end views of the simple components and fittings of boiler, bolts flanges, pressure parts, welding forms, joints, couplings etc. Lay out of boiler plants and steam lines Reading of foundation, erection and assembly and manufacturing drawing.

A candidate has to be tested on his adequate understanding and reading of drawing connected with boiler and plant erection work.

## (E) ORAL EXAMINATION

The oral examination will be largely based upon the practical knowledge of the subjects of the examination and will incorporate questions on the management of boilers, turbines and all other machineries covered in the theoretical subjects, the duties as an engineer or assistant engineer, the overhauling of the steam plant and all other machineries and periodical examination of the working parts.

The candidates should also be well acquainted with the accidents to steam pipes, turbines and all other machineries covered under theoretical subjects and be able to state how these can be prevented and remedied."

25. For rule 139 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely —

" 139. *Subjects for First Class.*—To satisfy the Board in examination and be entitled to a certificate of proficiency of the first class, all candidates, whether in possession of or able to claim a certificate of second class or not, must be able to satisfy the requirements prescribed under the preceding rule of second class candidates."

In addition to the subjects shown in rule 138, the candidate must show proficiency in the following subjects —

## (A) APPLIED ENGINEERING SCIENCES

## Section I

(i) *Mathematics.*— Quadratic equations, Elementary Trigonometry, Maxima and Minima values of a function, Study of each properties of triangle, circle and elliptical surfaces as are applicable to boiler practice in handing sheet metal and plate cuttings.

(ii) *Fluid Mechanics.*— Flow of fluids in pipes and ductings, against the fractional resistance Head discharge characteristics of reciprocating and centrifugal type pumps, and different types of blower fans. Characteristics of fans in series and parallel, pressure drop in straight and helically wounded coil, due to fluid flow, pressure drop across back of tubes, determination of system resistance in boiler flue circuit and in chimney.

## Section II

(iii) *Properties and strength of Materials.*— Physical properties of pure and alloyed cast iron and steel, Properties of aluminium, copper, zinc, brass, bronze etc. Properties of pastics and rubber compounds.

Elasticity, ductility, rigidity, malleability, Stress, Strain and elastic modulus, Determination of tensils, compressive, shear, beeding stress, principal stresses in beams with simply supported and fixed ends cases of unimform loading, Deflection of beams, with simply supported and fixed ends cases of uniforms loading, Deflection of beams, Torsion in rotating shaft, stresses in thin cylinder and dished ends, Strength and efficiency of rivetted and welded joints, Strength of metals at elevated temperatures.

(iv) *Electrical Technology.*— Study of general principal of generating Electrical signals for control of pressure, temperature, velocity, discharge rate, etc. in a system. Study of relays, and microswitches and their applications in control units, Study of basic electronics with special reference to their use in boiler plant control units. Thermionic enissions Vaccum and semi-conductor triodes and transistors, Amplifier and limiter circuit.

## (B) POWER PLANT ENGINEERING

(i) *I. C. Engine Plants*— Study of fuel injection characteristics in Diesel Engines, Routine maintenance of Diesel engines, Running troubles in Diesel Engine, their diagnosing and remedies, Carrying out tests on Diesel Engine Heat balance, Performance characteristics properties of fuels and lubricant oil for Diesel Engines, Effect of change of altitude on power output.

(ii) *Steam Turbine Plant*— Principles of working turbines, Velocity and pressure compounding Impulse and Reaction classification, Steam Consumption and efficiency of turbing on full load, Reheating, Bleeding, Determination of H. P. and efficiency of turbine, Steam condensers, cooling systems used for condensing Water.

(iii) *Nuclear Plant*— Basic principles of engineering controlled heat energy from Nuclear fission, Type of Nuclear fuels and moderators, Steam generation techniques, Types of Nuclear Plants installed in country.

(iv) *Power Plant Location*— Location of power plants, Lay out of building, Architectural features, Masonry chimney stability foundations.

(v) *Power Plant Maintenance*— Workshop requirements for maintenance facilities, Welding equipment, Type of welding techniques, Acceptable welding formations, Planning out maintenance schedule and periodic overhauls.

## (C) BOILER TECHNOLOGY

## Section I

*Theory of combustion and Heat Transmission*

(i) *Theory of combustion*— Combustion of fuel droplets, Effects of atomisation and penetration on combustion. Mixing techniques, for optimum turbulence, Diffuser, Combustion Cone, Flame length and its control, Role of primary and secondary air, Influence of excess air factor on flame development and its temperature, Study of types of burners for liquid and gaseous fuels for boilers, Air and Steam atomised burners, low Pressure and high pressure burners, Diffusion burner, Primixing burner, Relative merits and suitability of each.

Theory of combustion of coal on grate, Role of primary and secondary air and secondary jets, Effective burning of volatiles, Method of controlling fire on grate, with caking and low ash fusing coal, Optimum Height of fuel bed and control of air feed in hand-firing and mechanical firing, Management of furnace and grate bars temperature with high calorific value coal, Refractory slagging, Flame lengths of volatiles, Handling of fines.

Study of mechanism, working and speed control of stokers, Lower Ram, high ram chain grate, Travelling grate and spreader stoker, pulverised fuel burners' Coal crushers and coal grading mills, Coal, grading, Problems associated with fuel pulveriser.

## Section II

*Heat Transmission*

(ii) Heat transfer through conduction, conduction equation through composite brick walls of boiler, Calculation of loss of heat through boiler walls, Heat transfer equation for convection, application of practical equation for heat transfer from flue gases to heating surface, Log mean temperature difference, Overall heat transfer co-efficient. Heat transfer to water wall. Method of improving overall heat transfer co-efficient in boiler, heat transfer in economiser units, Maximum possible recovery of waste exhaust heat in boiler.

## Section III

*Boiler operation and performance*

(iii) *Steam economy*— Steam leakage through joints, Estimation of weekly loss of heat through minute leaks, loss of heat through imperfectly lagged pipes, Correct method of lagging, Calculation of Optimum thickness of lagging and saving effected, Study of lagging material.

Effective condensate handling in given steam circuits, Use of suitable steam traps at correct locations, Use of correctly installed group steam trapping, Condensate lifting, Necessity of thermal deaeration, Methods of heat recovery by flashing at correct points.

(iv) *Fuel Economy*— Efficient management of burning fuel in oil and coal fired boilers, Control of air and fuel parameter. Necessity of matching air feed system characteristics with the combustion parameters, Factors affecting CO<sub>2</sub> and exhaust temperature at the boiler exist, Economy affected through knowledge of these factors, Balance draft system, its merits and demerits, study of factors affecting heat transfer, achievements in fuel economy through the knowledge of these factors.

Optimum use of waste heat of exhaust gases, Waste heat boilers, economics of recovery of waste exhaust heat, through use of heat pipe and finned heat exchanger.

(v) Boiler performance, Determination of exhaust gas analysis, knowing fuel and air composition, study of principles and working of Orsat apparatus, CO<sub>2</sub> indication, smoke density indicator, optimum values for CO<sub>2</sub> and exhaust gas temperature in oil and coal fired boilers, comprising between efficient performance and reliability ensuring method of testing oil and coal fired boilers in accordance with ISI and other standard codes, heat balance determination, performance of boilers at altitude, derating factors.

## Section IV

*Boiler Maintenance and ecological problems*

(vi) *Maintenance Problems*— Routine maintenance of boiler auxiliaries and instrumentation, periodical checks on all safety devices, interpreting daily log readings and taking corrective action in time, routine maintenance on water treatment, instant monitoring of water quality, precautions in handling L.S.H.S. fuel, causes of back firing and chimney explosion, planning of annual overhauls, routine repairs to refractory, heating surface of tubes and ducting, knowledge of specific provisions of the Indian Boiler Regulations on periodical inspections, routine checks on steam piping and joints.

(vii) *Ecological Problems*— Knowledge of clean air and smoke nuisances Act, study of factors causing pollution of air due to oil and coal fired boilers, estimating fly ash and dust concentration in exhaust gases of oil fired boilers and those from coal fired with hand firing, stoker firing and pulverised fuel injection systems, study of anti-pollution measures, principle construction and working of dust settling chambers, cyclone separators, venturi scrubbers, back pressure filters, and electrostatic precipitators, study of efficiency and economic aspects of these units, for their suitability on industrial and power house boilers, anti-pollution measures for coal yards, anti-pollution measures for gas pollutants from boiler, ground, concentration, study of instrumental measurements of dust concentration smoke density, gas pollutants, and microsize of dust particles in chimney exhaust, knowledge of local pollution laws.

## (D) ORAL EXAMINATION

The oral examination will be largely based upon the practical knowledge of the subject of the examination and will incorporate questions on the management of boilers, turbines and all other machineries covered in the theoretical subjects, duties as an engineer or assistant engineer, the overhauling of the steam plant and all other machineries and periodical examination of the working parts.

The candidates should also be well acquainted with the accidents to steam pipes, turbines and all other machineries covered under theoretical subjects and be able to state how these can be prevented and remedied."



26. In rule 141 of the principal rules, in clause (a), for the portion beginning with the words "that is to say . . . . . ." and ending with the words "Drawing paper", the following shall be substituted, namely —

"that is to say—

- (1) Applied Engineering Science, (2) Power Plant Engineering, (3) Boiler Technology and (4) Drawing paper."

27. In rule 142 of the principal rules, for the portion beginning with the words "The percentage of marks" and ending with the words and figures "75 per cent", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"The percentage of marks to be secured in each of the subjects of (i) Applied Engineering Science, (ii) Power Plant Engineering and (iii) Boiler Technology, shall not be less than 50 per cent, and for the oral questions on each of the subjects referred to in clause (a) of rule 141 shall not be less than 60 per cent."

28. In rule 143 of the principal rules, in clause (a), for the portion beginning with the words "that is to say . . . . . ." and ending with the words "Drawing Paper", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"that is to say—Applied Engineering Science, (2) Power Plant Engineering and (3) Boiler Technology".

29. In rule 144 of the principal rules, for the portion beginning with the words "The percentage of marks" and ending with the words and figures "75 per cent" the following shall be substituted, namely —

"The percentage of marks to be secured in each of the three subjects referred to in clause (a) of rule 143 shall not be less than 50 per cent and for the oral questions on each of the subjects aforesaid, shall not be less than 60 per cent."

30. For the existing rule 146 of and the note thereunder, the following shall be substituted namely

"146. Time Table for Examination.—Examination for first and second class engineers shall be timed as follows unless otherwise notified by the Chief Inspector who shall also prescribed intervals, if necessary :—

Day	Morning Session 10-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m.	Afternoon Session 2-00 p.m. to 5-00 p.m.
1	2	3
<b>First Class</b>		
First day	Boiler Technology-I	Boil. Technology-II.
Second day	Power Plant Engineering	Applied Engineering Science-I
Third day	Applied Engineering Science-II	
Fourth and subsequent days.	Oral	Oral.
<b>Second Class</b>		
First day	Boiler Technology-I	Boil. Technology-II
Second day	Power Plant Engineering	Applied Engineering Science-I.
Third day	Applied Engineering Science-II	
Fourth day	Drawing (10 a.m. to 3 p.m.)	Oral
Fifth days	Oral	Oral

31. For rule 147 of the principal rules, the following shall be substituted, namely —

"147. Grant of Certificate of Proficiency.—If a candidate passes the examination the result shall be notified in the Official Gazette and he shall be granted a certificate in accordance with the classes in which he passed as soon as practicable after such publication of the result."

32. In Form 'D' appended to the principal rules, for the existing Division III and Division IV, the following shall be substituted, namely —

**" Division III**

*List of Testimonials and statement of services*

[The testimonials to be number consecutively according to the number given in column (1) below] —

No. of testimonials (if any)	Date of each testimonial	Name of person signing each testimonial	Address and Designation of factory or workshop were employed	Number and type and heating surface of boilers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Capacity in which employed	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Time employed in this service			Initials of verifier to be filled by the Board	Remarks
			Year	Month	Days		
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

Total services—  
Time served for which certificates are produced—  
Time served for which no certificates are produced—

**Division IV**

*Declaration to be made by the applicant*

I do hereby declare that the statements made in Divisions I, II and III of this form are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief ; and that the papers enumerated in Division III and submitted with this Form are true and genuine documents and further that the copies of the documents submitted with this Form are true and correct. I further declare that Statements made in Divisions III contain a true and correct account of the whole period of my service without exception and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Dated at this day of 19

Signed in the presence—

Signature . . . . .

Designation . . . . .

Signature of the applicant.  
Present address.

33. For Form G appended to the principal rules, the following shall be substituted namely

“ Form G

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

(See rule 148)

PHOTO-  
GRAPH

Certificate of proficiency of the First (or Second) Class.

No. ....19

Shri .....aged about.....years at present residing at .....having satisfied the Board of Examiners constituted under the Maharashtra Boiler Rules, 1962, of his proficiency, is granted under the said rules this certificate of Proficiency of the First (or Second) Class as an engineer authorising him to have charge of boilers, turbines, I. C. Engines and machineries using steam, provided the boilers shall be situated within a radius of 25 metres in the same premises and belong to the same owner and that he is assisted by.....\* Dated at..... this ..... day of.....19 .....

Secretary to the Board of Examiners. Chairman to the Board of Examiners.

Descriptive Roll—

1. Date and Place of Birth.
2. Address.
3. Nationality.
4. Height without shoes.
5. Marks of identification.
6. Signature.

\*Here insert the number of Boiler Attendants considered necessary by the Chief.

(Notification No. IBA. 1183/CR-559/Lab-9, dated 15th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page Nos. 4870-4883).

X. MAHARASHTRA PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE) ACT, 1981.

(a) *Notification under the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso to Sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 15 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has nominated Shri Madhukar Ghanshyamrao Kimmatkar, Minister of State for Law and Judiciary, Labour and Finance, to be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

In the said notification—

(i) in clause (b), under the heading, “Members representing the State Government”, for the words, “Deputy Minister for Labour,” the words “Shri Madhukar Ghanshyamrao Kimmatkar, Minister of State for Law and Judiciary, Labour and Finance” shall be substituted; and

(ii) in clause (c), for the words “Deputy Minister for Labour”, the words “Shri Madhukar Ghanshyamrao Kimmatkar, Minister of State for Law and Judiciary, Labour and Finance” shall be substituted.

(Notification No. SGA. 1083 CR-10285/Lab-5, dated 17th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4884).

(b) *Appointments under the Act.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri P. K. Bangale, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to be the Secretary to the Advisory Committee in place of Smt. V. V. Shirsat.

(Notification No. SGA. 1083 CR-10287-Lab-5, dated 8th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4868).

XI. MAHARASHTRA MATHADI, HAMAL AND OTHER MANUAL WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE) ACT, 1969.

(a) *Notifications under the Act.*—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso to sub-section (3) of section 14 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has nominated Shri Madhukar Ghanshyamrao Kimmatkar, Minister of State for Law and Judiciary, Labour and Finance to be the Chairman of the reconstituted Advisory Committee.

(Notification No. UWA. 1283/CR-10281 Lab-5, dated 20th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4885).

(ii) *Appointments under the Act.*—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri P. K. Bangale, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, to be the Secretary to the Advisory Committee in place of Shri B. B. Haldavanekar.

(Notification No. UWA. 1283/CR-10286-Lab-5, dated 7th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4868).

(ii) In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso to Sub-section (2) and sub-section (4) of section 14 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri Haribhau Jagobaji Naik, M.L.C. Near Central Bank of India, Dhantoli, Nagpur to represent the Legislature of the State in place of Shri Madhukar Ghanshyamrao Kimmatkar.

(Notification No. UWA. 1283-CR-10284-Lab-5, dated 20th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4885).

XII. MAHARASHTRA RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS AND PREVENTION OF UNFAIR LABOUR PRACTICES ACT, 1971.

(a) *Appointments under the Act.*—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri P. A. Deshmukh, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Parbhani to preside over as a Presiding Officer of the Labour Court, Solapur.

(Notification No. ULP-1083-6818-Lab-9, dated 4th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4865-66).

(ii) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed Shri R. V. Amrutwar, to be the Member of Industrial Court.

(Notification No. ULP-1083-6798/Lab-9, dated 4th June 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4867).

XIII. MAHARASHTRA UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE PAYMENT TO WORKMEN IN FACTORIES (FOR TEMPORARY PERIOD) ACT, 1976.

(a) *Notifications under the Act.*—(i) In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of section 2 of the said Act, the Government of Maharashtra has specified the period commencing on the 1st day of January 1983 and ending on 30th June 1983, to be the temporary period for the whole of the State.

(Notification No. IDA. 1383/5255/Lab-7, dated 20th May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4858).

## XIV. MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

(a) *Corrigendum*.—In Government Notification, Industries, Energy and Labour Department No. MWA. 2683/5364/Lab-7, dated the 16th May 1983, published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, Extraordinary, dated the 16th May 1983 at pages 137-144

(a) in explanation I, serial No. (2), read words and figures " Zone B-1 for the words " Zone B "

(b) in Appendix attached to the said notification read the words and figures " Zone A Zone B-1, Zone B-2 and Zone C " for the words and figures " Zone I, Zone II, Zone III Zone IV " respectively, wherever occurs.

(Notification No. MWA. 2683/5364/Lab-7, dated 23rd May 1983, published in *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Part I-L, dated 28th July 1983, Page No. 4858).

### Consumer Price Index Numbers for working class for July 1983

#### BOMBAY\*

#### 566—A rise of 7 points

In July 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for the Bombay Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 566 being 7 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 Bombay Centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 7 points to 630 due to a rise in the average prices of arhardal, moongdal, uriddal, edibles oils eggs, dry chillies, onion, garlic, kalimiri, seera, sugar, tea-leaf, bhajia, sweet vegetables and fruits, sub-group.

The index number for the Pan, Supari and Tobacco etc. group increased by 28 points to 600 due to a rise in the average prices of Pan-leaf, supari, bid and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 8 points to 705 due to a rise in the average prices of charcoal only.

Six monthly house rent index compiled by the chain method on the basis of the house rent survey, conducted by N.S.S.O. The index number for the housing increased by 1 point to 163.

The index number for clothing, bedding and footwear group increased by 2 points to 556 due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti, saree, long cloth, shoes gents and chappal ladies.

The index number for the miscellaneous group increased by a points to 428 due to a rise in the average prices of hair oil, barbar charges and umbrella.

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

(Average prices for the calendar year 1960=100)

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure.	Group Index Numbers	
		June 1983	July 1983
I-A. Food	57.1	623	630
I-B Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	4.9	572	600
II. Fuel and Light	5.0	697	705
III Housing	4.6	162	163
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Foot -Wear	9.4	554	556
V. Miscellaneous	19.0	427	428
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		559	566

\*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\***

**565—A rise of 11 points**

In July, 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Solapur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 565 being 11 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 18 points to 607 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, jawar, pulses, groundnut oil, fish fresh, ghee, turmeric, dry chillies, onions, garlic, jugar, gur and tea-readymade.

The index number for the pan, supari and tobacco etc. group decreased by 14 points to 472 due to a fall in the average prices of pan leaf and supari.

The index number for the fuel and light group remained steady at 707.

Six monthly house rent index compiled by the chain method on the basis of the house rent survey, conducted by N.S.S.O. The index number or the housing increased by 9 points to 252.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group remained steady at 560.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 432.

**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	
		June 1983	July 1983
IA. Food	63.0	589	607
IB. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc. . .	3.4	486	472
II. Fuel and Light . . .	7.1	707	707
III. Housing	5.2	243	252
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	9.0	560	560
V. Miscellaneous	12.3	432	432
Total	100.00		
Consumer Price Index Number		554	565

\*Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index may be seen on pages 607 to 613 December 1965 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\***

**550—A rise of 2 points.**

In July, 1983 the Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nagpur Centre with base January to December 1960 equal to 100 was 550 being 2 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 2 points to 585 due to a rise in the average prices of pulses, edible oils, eggs, turmeric, dry chillies, onions, garlic, ginger, sugar, gur, tea leaf and vegetables and fruits.

The index number for the pan, supari and tobacco etc., group decreased by 2 points to 577 due to a fall in the average prices of Pan leaf, and chewing tobacco.

The index number for the fuel and light group increased by 6 points to 756 due to a rise in the average prices of fire wood and coal.

Six monthly house rent index compiled by the chain method on the basis of the house rent survey, conducted by N. S. S. O. The index number for the housing increased by 18 points to 278.

The index number for the clothing, bedding and footwear group remained steady at 602.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 422.

**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	
		June 1983	July 1983
I A. Food	57.2	583	585
I B. Pan, Supari, Tobacco, etc.	3.8	579	577
II. Fuel and Light	5.7	750	756
III. Housing	6.6	260	278
IV. Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	10.9	602	602
V. Miscellaneous	15.8	422	422
Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number		548	550

\*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\*

541—A rise of 15 points.

In July 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 541 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 Pune centre.

The index number for the food group increased by 28 points to 615 due to a rise in the average prices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, karad oil, vanaspati, dry fish, eggs, milk, dry chillies, turmeric, tamarind, garam masala, vegetables, banana, sugar, gur, and tea-leaf.

The index number for the fuel and light group decreased by 14 points to 674 due to a fall in the average prices of firewood and charcoal.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the office of the commissioner of Labour, Bombay in June 1983. The housing index for July 1983 works out at 143 which remained steady as compared to previous month. The housing index has been compiled by chain method.

The index number for clothing and footwear group remained steady at 516.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 435.

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	
		June 1983	July 1983
I. Food	55.85	587	615
II. Fuel and light	6.89	688	674
III. Housing	6.65	143	143
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.31	516	516
V. Miscellaneous	20.30	435	435
Total	100.00	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number	...	526	541

\*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

## JALGAON\*

550—A rise of 7 points

In July 1983 the consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Jalgaon centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 550 being 7 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 Jalgaon centre.

The index number for the food group increase by 12 points to 606 due to a rise in the average price of rice, turdal, moongdal, groundnut oil, salt turmaric, vegetable groups, Gur.

The index number for the fuel and light group has to remained steady at 710.

The index number for housing remains steady at 183 being a six monthly item.

The index number for clothing and footwear decrease by 1 point due to a fall in the average prices of dhoti coloured fabrics.

The index numbers for the miscellaneous group increase by 2 points to due to a rise in the average prices of pan-leaf, supari.

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	
		June 1983	July 1983
I. Food	60.79	594	606
II. Fuel and Light	7.20	710	710
III. Housing	6.11	183	183
IV. Clothing and Footwear	10.29	491	490
V. Miscellaneous	15.61	442	444
Total	100.00	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number	...	543	550

\*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. 5.29

In July 1983 the consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Nanded centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 583 being 13 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 Nanded centre.

The index number for the food group increase by 19 points due to a rise in the average price of rice, wheat, Jawar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, uriddal, masurdal, groundnut oil, tamarind vegetables group banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group increase by 3 points to due to rise in the average prices of kerosene only.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay in June 1983. The housing index for July 1983 works out at 310, as against 302 which was utilised in last six months indices. The housing index has been compiled by chain method.

The index number for clothing and footwear increased by 1 point due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti coloured fabrics.

The index numbers for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 44.

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS FOR NANDED CITY

(Average prices for the calendar year 1961 = 100)

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		June 1983	July 1983
I. Food	61.46	628	647
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	670	673
III. Housing	4.62	302	310
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	498	499
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	441	443
Total	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i>		670	583

\*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 the new index number of base 1961 = 100 should be multiplied by the linking factor viz. 2.45.

664—A rise of 12 points  
In July 1983 the consumer Price Index Number for Working Class (New Series) for Aurangabad centre with base year 1961 equal to 100 was 670 being 12 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 Aurangabad centre.

The index number for the food group increase by 12 points due to a rise in the average price of rice, wheat, Jawar, turdal, gramdal, moongdal, uriddal, masurdal, groundnut oil, tamarind vegetables group banana.

The index number for the fuel and light group increase by 3 points to due to rise in the average prices of kerosene only.

Six monthly house rent survey was conducted by the office of the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay in June 1983. The housing index for July 1983 works out at 316, as against 302 which was utilised in last six months indices. The housing index has been compiled by chain method.

The index number for clothing and footwear increased by 1 point due to a rise in the average prices of dhoti coloured fabrics.

The index number for the miscellaneous group remained steady at 44.

CONSUMER

Groups	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
		June 1983	July 1983
I. Food	61.46	640	652
II. Fuel and Light	5.88	670	673
III. Housing	4.62	302	316
IV. Clothing and Footwear	12.22	498	499
V. Miscellaneous	15.82	441	443
Total	100.00		
<i>Consumer Price Index Number</i>		670	673

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

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

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**LABOUR GAZETTE - SEPTEMBER 1983**  
**ALL INDIA AVERAGE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS**  
**FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS**

The statistics for the last 12 calendar months from August 1982 to July 1983 are given in the following table :-

TABLE

Month	1	2	3
		Base 1960=100	* Base 1949=100
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
June 1983	..	533	648
July 1983	..	541	658

THE STATEMENT SHOWING THE COMPOSITE PRICE INDICES FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE IN THE METRO-CITIES OF BOMBAY, SOLAPUR, NAGPUR, PUNE, JALGAON, NANDED AND AURANGABAD

Centre	Base	Food	Pan, Supari, Tobacco etc.	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding and Footwear	Miscellaneous	Consumer Price Index July 1983	Equivalent Old Index Number	Consumer Price Index June 1983	Equivalent Old Index Number
Bombay	1960=100	630	603	705	163	556	428	566	2513	559	2482
Solapur	1960=100	607	472	707	252	560	432	565	2158	554	2116
Nagpur	1960=100	585	577	756	278	602	422	550	2871	548	2861
Pune	1961=100	615		674	143	516	435	541		526	
Jalgaon	1961=100	606		719	183	490	444	550	2910	543	2872
Nanded	1961=100	647		673	310	499	443	583	1428	570	1396
Aurangabad..	1961=100	610		765	316		444	564	1252	552	1225

Note.—For arrivals mentioned against the respective BOMBAY : 4.44, SOLAPUR : 3.82, JALGAON : 5.29, NANDED : 2.45, AURANGABAD : 2.21.

# Labour Intelligence

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA REVIEW FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1983

### Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts

To all the applications were referred by the Industrial Courts, Tribunals and Labour Courts during the month. Their results 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
<b>I. Industrial Court/Tribunals—</b>					
1	Industrial Court, Bombay	19	38	68	87
2	Industrial Tribunal, Bombay	9	..	72	81
3	Industrial Court, Nagpur	..	2	..	2
4	Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur	8	..	..	76
5	Industrial Court, Pune	..	11	..	11
6	Industrial Tribunal, Thane	7	..	34	41
7	Industrial Court, Thane	..	7	..	7
8	Industrial Tribunal, Thane	..	..	..	..
Total ..		43	58	242	343
<b>II. Labour Courts—</b>					
1	Labour Court, Bombay	98	205	728	1031
2	Labour Court, Pune	5	38	62	105
3	Labour Court, Nagpur	13	71	58	142
4	Labour Court, Thane	3	25	32	60
5	Labour Court, Kolhapur	4	48	34	86
6	Labour Court, ..	5	99	87	191
7	Labour Court, Akola	1	21	30	52
8	Labour Court, Nashik	..	2	11	13
9	Labour Court, Aurangabad	..	21	24	45
10	Labour Court Dhule	..	48	76	124
Total ..		129	578	1142	1,849

.. received by the Wage Board for silk textile industry during the month under review.

### Cconciliation

An analysis of disputes handled by the Conciliation machinery in the State during October 1981 under various Acts is given below :—

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

Act	1	2	3	Total
(1) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	..	..	..	..
(2) Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946	..	240	63	303
(3) Bombay Industrial Relations (Extensions and Amendment) Act, 1964	..	15	8	23
Total ..	..	255	71	326

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

Act	1	2	3	Total
(1) D. Act, 1947	..	..	..	..
B. I. R. Act, 1946	..	1418	303	1721
B. I. R. (Ext. and Amdt.) Act, 1964	..	188	23	211
Total ..	..	1616	326	1942



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	Chemical	Textile Processing	Hosiery	Banking	Sugar	Misc.	Transport	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. I. R. Act, 1946	4	5	1	2	2	4	1	1	3	23

LABOUR GAZETTE—SEPTEMBER 1983

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	Thane	Nagpur	Nanded	Aurangabad	Ahmadnagar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. I. R. Act, 1946	7	4	2	5	2	1	4	..

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

LABOUR GAZETTE—SEPTEMBER 1983  
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA STATE  
DURING JUNE 1983

	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
No. of Disputes	92	92	74
No. of Workers involved	1,51,647	1,71,094	1,11,374
No. of Man-days lost	18,51,739	21,80,637	26,20,067

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 June 1983	Started during the month i.e. June 1983	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textile	43	1	44	1,41,129	18,30,880
Engineering	14	6	20	4,446	11,000
Chemical	4	..	4	679	1,641
Miscellaneous	21	3	24	5,393	1,24,000
June 1983 Total	82	10	92	1,51,647	18,51,739
July 1983 Total	82	10	92	1,71,094	21,80,637

Fifty Nine of the disputes arose over questions of "pay, allowances and bonus issues", 12 related to "Retrenchment and grievances about personnel", while the remaining 21 were due to other causes.

Out of the 6 disputes that terminated during the course of the month, 3 were settled either entirely or partially in favour of the workers, and 3 in favour of the employers.

The figures given in the above Table are based on returns received under the collection of statistics Act, 1973. In compiling statistics of the industrial disputes, those disputes which 10 or more persons are involved are included.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 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
1	<i>Thane—</i> Teksons Ltd., Kolshet Road., Thane.	Pvt.	S	Reinstatement	20-4-1981		459	11,700	3,04,378	Continued.
2	<i>Bombay—</i> The Bombay Gas Co. Ltd., Lalbaug, Bombay-12.	Pvt.	S	<i>Others—</i> Leave Benefits Bonus, wages etc.	29-7-1981		1,450	37,700	8,73,350	Do.
3	<i>Bombay—</i> The Shreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd., 402, Senapati Bapat Marg, Bombay-13.	Pvt.	S	20 Per cent Bonus	20-10-1981		7,570	1,17,376	32,42,990	Do.
4	<i>Bombay—</i> Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Division Crown Mills, Bombay-25.	Pvt.	S	Higher percentage of Bonus for the year 1980.	20-10-1981		3,846	24,856	15,76,397	Continued.
5	<i>Bombay—</i> The Hindustan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Dr. A. Nair Road, Bombay-11.	Pvt.	S	Bonus	20-10-1981		9,400	14,735	25,54,249	Do.
6	<i>Bombay—</i> The Standard Mills Co. Ltd., Prabhadevi Road, Bobmay 25.	Pvt.	S	Bonus.	21-10-1981		5,083	66,326	23,91,549	continued.
7	<i>Bombay—</i> 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	31,24,170	Do.
8	<i>Bombay—</i> Poddar Processors G. K. Marg., Lower Parel, Bombay-13.	Pvt.	S	<i>Others—</i> Calling for Holiday working.	23-12-1981		850	12,253	3,37,054	Do.
9	<i>Bombay—</i> India United Mills Ltd., No. 1, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Bombay-400 012.	Pub.	S.	<i>General Demands</i> Wages D. A. etc.	18-1-1982		6,806	58,566	22,24,816	Do.
10	<i>Bombay—</i> India United Mills No. 2, (N.T.C.) Kalachouki, Bombay-400 033.	Pub.	S	Do.	19-1-1982		506	12,650	5,91,282	Do.
11	<i>Bombay—</i> M/s. Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., M.M.G. Marg., (Unit 1+2), Dadar, Bombay 400 014.	Pvt.	S	<i>General Demands—</i> Wages D.A. etc.	18-1-1982		6,489	1,51,475	28,86,275	Do.
12	<i>Bombay—</i> The Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., No. 3, 523 L.H. Rd., Dadar, Bombay 400 028.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		1,156	28,900	5,19,929	Do.

LABOUR GAZETTE - SEPTEMBER 1983

LABOUR GAZETTE - SEPTEMBER 1983

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 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
13	<i>Bombay—</i> The Morarjee Gokul- das Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Parel, B'bay-12.	Pvt.	S	Do.	17-1-1982		7,915	81,553	24,97,127	Contd.
14	<i>Bombay—</i> The Morarjee Gokul- das Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Unit No. 2, Lower Parel, Bombay-12..	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		3,539	38,771	12,21,302	Do.
15	<i>Bombay—</i> Swan Mills Ltd., (Unit Swan) T. J. Road., Bombay-400 015.	Pvt.	S	Do.	17-1-1982		3,119	30,105	11,40,961	Do.
16	<i>Bombay—</i> Swan Mills Ltd., (Pro- cess House) T. J. Road, Sewree, Bombay-400 015.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		1618	12,477	5,09,214	Do.
17	<i>Bombay—</i> Bharat Textile Mills, G. K. Marg, Lower Parel, Bombay-400 013.	Pub.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		2,231	11,573	8,01,015	Do.
18	<i>Bombay—</i> Jupiter Textile Mills, (Unit of N.T.C.), B. M. Marg., Parel, Bombay 400 013.	Pub.	S	G. D.— Wages, D. A. etc.	18-1-1982		3,994	20,233	10,83,256	Continued.
19	<i>Bombay—</i> The Tata Mills Ltd., Dr. B.A.Rd., Dadar, Bombay 400 014.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		7,217	1,77,383	32,23,380	Do.
20	<i>Bombay—</i> The Podar Mills Ltd., N. M. Joshi Marg., Chinchpokli, Bombay 400 011.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		3,555	61,178	13,67,438	Do.
21	<i>Bombay—</i> The New City of Bom- bay Mfg., Co., Ltd., 63, T. B. Kadam Marg., Bombay 400 033.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		2,160	29,760	8,79,121	Do.
22	<i>Bombay—</i> The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Dadasaheb Phalke Road, Dadar, Bombay 400 014.	Pvt.	S	G. D.— Wages, better Service Conditions.	18-1-1982		2,670	55,308	9,79,674	Do.
23	<i>Bombay—</i> The Victoria Mills Ltd., N. M. Joshi Marg, Bombay 400 013.	Pvt.	S	G. D. Wages, D. A. etc.	18-1-1982		1,621	29,372	11,34,648	Do.
24	<i>Bombay—</i> The Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., B. J. Marg, Byculla, Bombay 400 027.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		6,700	39,548	20,32,071	Do.

LABOUR GAZETTE—SEPTEMBER 1983

LABOUR GAZETTE—SEPTEMBER 1983

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 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
25	<i>Bombay—</i> Finlay Mills Ltd., Parel, Bombay-12.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		4,303	1,02,208	17,96,778	Contd.
26	<i>Bombay—</i> Piramal Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Piramal Bhavan, G.K. Marg, Bombay 400 013.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		2,764	18,449	7,90,225	Do.
27	<i>Bombay—</i> The Modern Mills Ltd., 101, K. Kha- dye Marg, Bom- bay 400 011.	Pvt.	S	Do.	19-1-1982		3,246	41,425	12,71,258	Do.
28	<i>Bombay—</i> Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Kurla, Bombay 400 070.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		3,906	32,960	14,47,086	Do.
29	<i>Bombay—</i> The Phoenix Mills Ltd. Lower Parel, Bombay 400 013.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		3,586	32,960	15,45,922	Do.
30	<i>Bombay—</i> Mumbai Textile Mills, Senapati Bapat Marg, Bombay 400 013.	Pub.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		3,300	30,515	10,04,200	Do.
31	<i>Bombay—</i> New Hind Textile Mills, R. B. Marg, Bom- bay 400 033.	Pub.	S	G. D.— Wages D.A. etc.	18-1-1982		3,163	10,582	10,44,526	Continued.
32	<i>Bombay—</i> The Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Parel, Bombay 400 012.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		3,278	4,0144	11,05,362	Do.
33	<i>Bombay—</i> Kamala Mills Ltd., Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Bombay 400 013.	Pvt.	S	Do.	18-1-1982		4,602	45,789	17,42,095	Do.
34	<i>Pune—</i> Swastik Rubber Pro- ducts Ltd., Khadki, Pune 411 003.	Pvt.	L	Others— labour trouble	28-3-1982		1,260	32,760	5,11,560	Do.
35	<i>Bombay—</i> Bedrock Tyre and Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd., M. G. Road, Bombay 400 090.	Pvt.	S	Do.	28-9-1982		895	22,880	2,09,277	Do.
36	<i>Bombay—</i> Calico Dyeing Printing Mills Ltd., Industrial Estate, Dr. Ambed- kar Road, Bom- bay 400 012.	Pvt.	L	Labour Trouble— Bonus for the year 1981.	22-12-1982		585	15,210	95,940	Do.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE DETAILED INFORMATION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CAUSING MORE THAN 10,000 MAN-DAYS LOST DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 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		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37	<i>Thane—</i> Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd., Belapur Road, P. O., Kalwa, Thane 400 605.	Pvt.	S	<i>Others—</i> Abolition of contract labour, false allegations against Workmen etc.	23-1-1983	....	515	13,390	70,040	Contd.
38	<i>Pune—</i> Mather & Platt(India), P. B. No. 7, Chinchwad, Pune 411 019.	Pvt.	S	<i>Personnel—</i> Suspension of one worker by the management.	18-5-1983	....	634	16,484	24,092	Do.
39	<i>Bombay—</i> The Malleable Iron & Steel Casting Co. Pvt. Ltd., Kurla-Andheri Rd., Marol Bazar, Andheri (E), Bombay 400 059.	Pvt.	S	<i>Other—</i> Labour unrest	12-6-1983	....	811	13,787	13,787	Do.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION  
BOMBAY REGION

PRESS NOTE SHOWING THE PROGRESS DURING  
THE MONTH OF JULY, 1983.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies to Bombay area and includes Bassein and Goa in Bombay Region and provides protection to 11,32,789 workers in the events of Employment injuries, Sickness and Maternity. This protection is made available in two ways namely by provision of Medical Care Benefits when needed. During the month of July, 1983; 11,135 Insured Persons received Rs. 26,44,299.68 cash Benefit due to Employment Injuries. This includes 5,096 persons who were in receipt of pension for Permanent Disablement Benefit and 1,611 persons who were in receipt of Dependent Benefits as dependents of deceased Insured Persons. During the month 3,625 accidents were reported against 3,849 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 July 1983; 24,422 Claims were received and an amount of Rs. 26,44,913.55 was paid as Sickness Benefit. During the preceding month 25,283 Claims were received and an amount of Rs. 28,82,563.50 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. 34,833.25 was paid towards this benefit.

During the month 394 Insured Women claimed Rs. 3,93,583.00 by way of Maternity Benefit.

The attendance at the dispensaries as per certificates received was 80,194 during the month.

During the month Funeral Benefit in 67 cases amounting to Rs. 6,700.00 was paid.

During the month confinement charges in respect of wives of Insured Persons amounting to Rs. 8,610.00 was paid.

During the month an amount of Rs. 1,448.00 was paid as Extended Sickness Benefit to 41 Insured Persons who had undergone sterilisation Operation for Family Planning.

For recovery of arrears of contribution under the Scheme, Legal proceedings were initiated in 20 cases against defaulting Employers.

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