



सत्यमेव जयते

**STATISTICS
ON
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,
CLOSURES, RETRENCHMENTS AND LAY-OFFS
IN INDIA
DURING THE YEAR, 2008**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
LABOUR BUREAU
SHIMLA/CHANDIGARH**

PREFACE

The statistics on work-stoppages, closures, retrenchments and lockouts collected under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, bring out the industrial relations scenario in the country. As these statistics play a crucial role in making policies for cordial and harmonious relations between the management and the workers and also meeting the demand for historical data and information on industrial conflicts and their causes by the planners, policy makers and decision makers in industry and government, Labour Bureau brings out up-to-date statistics on work-stoppages, closures, retrenchments and lockouts in its annual publication titled, 'Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-Offs in industries in India'.

2. *The current edition of the "Statistics on Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs" which is compiled on the basis of the information furnished / supplied voluntarily on monthly basis by the Labour Commissioners of the States and the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) presents statistics of Industrial Disputes resulting in temporary work-stoppages, permanent closures, retrenchments and lay-offs during the year 2008. Though every effort has been made by the Bureau to bring out this publication in time, there has been delay which is primarily due to delay in submission of primary returns by the State and Central Agencies. Labour Bureau is however committed to reduce the time lag with the active co-operation of these Agencies.*

3. *I express my sincere thanks to the State Governments as well as the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) for furnishing the requisite data. I also like to place on record my appreciation to a team of officers and officials (Annexure I) for the efforts put in by them in bringing out this edition of the publication.*

4. *I earnestly solicit suggestions for improvements in the scope, content and presentation of the publication.*

*Shimla
January, 2012*

**D.S.KOLAMKAR
DIRECTOR GENERAL**

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Summary of Main Findings

This edition of publication titled “Statistics on Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs” compiled on the basis of the information furnished / supplied voluntarily on monthly basis by the Labour Commissioners of the States and the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) presents statistics of Industrial Disputes resulting in temporary work-stoppages, permanent closures, retrenchments and lay-offs during the year 2008. This publication has been divided into two parts. The first part contains statistics of industrial disputes and second part contains data on Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs.

During the year 2008, there were 421 industrial disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in which 15,79,298 workers were involved and 1,74,33,721 mandays were lost. Of the total disputes, 334 (79.33 per cent) involving 5,25,923 (33.30 per cent) workers and 1,60,60,146 (92.12 per cent) mandays were lost in state sphere.

During the year 2008, there were 85 (20.19 per cent) disputes (strikes and lockouts) in the Public Sector in which 11,00,451 (69.68 per cent) workers were involved and 17,33,911 (9.95 per cent) mandays were lost. Whereas the number of disputes in Private Sector were 336 (79.81 per cent) which involved 4,78,847 (30.32 per cent) workers and time loss of 1,56,99,810 (90.05 per cent) mandays.

As a result of 421 industrial disputes reported during the year 2008, involving 15,79,298 workers and time loss of 1,74,33,721 mandays, loss of wages was Rs. 96,46,66,718 (127 cases) and production loss was Rs. 3,02,79,63,643 (in 50 cases). Out of these disputes, 87 (20.67 per cent) were in Central sphere and 334 (79.33 per cent) in the State sphere. During this period, the number of disputes, workers involved and the mandays lost were 421, 15,79,298 and 1,74,33,721 respectively as compared to the 38,97,24,574 and 2,17,66,752 in 2007 respectively. While there has been an increase in the number of disputes and workers involved, the number of mandays lost decreased during the year 2008 as compared to the year 2007.

Among the states, West Bengal accounted for highest number of disputes i.e. 36.10 per cent whereas among the industry groups, it was the manufacturing sector which accounted the highest share of disputes i.e. 58.91 per cent. ‘Indiscipline’ was the main cause which accounted for 26.60 per cent, followed by “Wages & Allowances” 17.58 per cent and “Charter of Demands” 12.11 per cent of the total disputes during this period.

The temporary work-stoppage has two components – Strikes and Lockouts. Out of total 421 industrial disputes reported during 2008, 240 (57.01 per cent) were strikes and 181 (42.99 per cent) were lockouts which showed an increase of 14.29 per cent and 1.12 per cent respectively over 2007. The private sector accounted for 156 (65.00 per cent) of the strikes. Amongst the states, Tamil Nadu accounted for highest number of strikes i.e. 68 (28.33 per cent) and West Bengal accounted highest number of lockouts i.e. 134 (74.03 per cent)

The number of work-stoppages due to reasons other than industrial disputes during the year 2008 was 151 out of which 150 were lockouts and 1 was strike. During the year, there has been a decline in disputes, workers involved and mandays lost as compared to the year 2007, which was perhaps aided by the better management of

availability of raw materials and power and also indicates sufficient demand for the products during the year.

58 industrial units affecting 4,552 workers were closed during the year 2008. This showed a decline of 36.26 permanent over 2007. Among the States, Tripura accounted for highest number of closures i.e. 16 (27.59 % of the total closures) and workers affected were highest in the State of Himachal Pradesh i.e. 1,500 (32.95% of the total workers affected). 'Manufacturing Division' (Industry codes 15-37) accounted for the maximum number of units closed i.e., 53 (91.38 per cent) with an aggregate of 3,974(87.30 per cent) workers affected during the year 2008. 'Completion of Project' was the main cause of closures which accounted for 32.76% of the total closures.

The cases of Retrenchments of workers by industrial establishment were 19 affecting 1,748 workers during the year 2008. Out of these 10 cases were reported from Central Sphere and the remaining 9 cases were from State Sphere. The State of Orissa reported highest number of retrenchment cases (7) affecting 1,493 workers. Among the industry groups, while the 'Sale, Maintenance and Repair of Motor vehicles and Motorcycles; Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel' accounted for the highest number of retrenchments (6), the largest number of workers affected due to Retrenchment was reported in the Industry group 25- 'Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products' (722). There has been a decline in the number of retrenchment cases but the number of workers affected increased during the year 2008 as compared 2007.

During 2008, 52 cases of Lay-off were reported which affected 14,515 workers and resulted in a time-loss of 1,203,652 Mandays. During this period, there has been an increase in the cases of Lay-offs, workers affected and Mandays lost as compared to 2007. Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat' industry group 'reported the highest percentage of Lay-offs (30.77%) and cause wise 'Shortage of Power' which accounted the highest percentage of lay-offs (32.69%).

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INTRODUCTION

The present edition of Statistics on **“Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs in India during the year 2008”** is based on the voluntary returns received every month from the Labour Departments of the States and Union Territories and the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central). The first part of the publication deals with industrial disputes which includes strikes and lockouts. The statistics of industrial disputes which resulted in temporary stoppage of work known as ‘Strikes’ either by the employees of an establishment, to express a grievance or to enforce a demand, or by an employer (or a group of employers) who withhold work from the employees in an establishment known as ‘Lockout’, in connection with matters relating to employment or non-employment or terms and conditions of employment. Thus, both types of work-stoppages viz. Strikes and Lockouts take place as and when there is lack of mutual understanding, difference of opinion and failure to settle the disputes between the managements and the workers / labour trade unions. The conflicts between the managements and workers erupt as both strive to rationalize their gains and losses in economic activities.

The Departments of Labour in the States/Union Territories and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) collect the basic information from the affected Primary Units in respect of the work stoppages in the State and Central Spheres respectively. They collect the required information in standard formats laid down for the purpose from the units under their jurisdiction whenever such occurrence of a work-stoppage becomes known either directly or from the supplementary sources like police records etc. as per the practice in vogue in different States / areas. This information is collected on a voluntary basis and furnished by the aforesaid authorities in consolidated monthly returns to the Labour Bureau on or before 25th of the each succeeding month.

Labour Bureau receives information in respect of those temporary work-stoppages only which include (a) strikes, (b) lockouts, and (c) *gheraos* followed by lockouts and involving 10 or more workers, whether directly and/or indirectly. Work-stoppages which involve less than 10 workers are not included / accounted for. Similarly, political strikes, sympathetic demonstrations etc., are also not included, as they are not connected with any specific dispute, grievance or demand of the workers and are beyond the competence of their employers to redress. The data for such work- stoppages is presented separately in Chapter-4 of the publication.

The two most important components of the statistics on Industrial Disputes are: the maximum number of workers affected directly or indirectly on any day during the entire period of the work-stoppage and the number of mandays lost which are calculated by adding up the actual resultant absences caused directly or indirectly by the work stoppages, in each shift of the potential working day (excluding weekly off and other scheduled holidays *when the establishments would have otherwise remained closed even if no work stoppages had taken place*). The other components are (i) the number of disputes, (ii) duration of disputes (iii) wages lost and (iv) the value of production loss. It is also important to know that the statistics relating to the number of disputes, workers involved and duration are three independent variables, while the statistics of mandays lost, wages lost and the value of production loss are mainly dependent for their increase or decrease upon the three aforesaid independent variables.

The first part of the publication contains statistics of industrial disputes which have been presented in four chapters. 'Chapter-1' presents a brief comparison of the industrial disputes and the resultant man-days lost which occurred in the country during the years 2007 and 2008. 'Chapter-2' presents a detailed analysis of the work stoppages during the year 2008, by months, by states/union territories and by industries etc. for the public and private sectors taken together. In addition to this, all India Strikes / Lockouts have also been presented. 'Chapter-3' contains the information on the work-stoppages during the year 2008 in the Public Sector alone. 'Chapter-4' deals with the statistics relating to Political / Sympathetic Strikes and disputes due to reasons other than industrial disputes.

The second part of this edition is divided in three chapters contains data on Closures, Retrenchments and Lay offs. 'Chapter-5' contains data on Closures of industrial establishments, sphere, sector, state, cause and year-wise. A closure (permanent closure) of an industrial establishment may be due to industrial dispute and / or reasons other than industrial disputes like financial stringency, lack of demand for the products, shortage of raw materials etc. Chapter-6 presents data on Retrenchments of workers in industrial establishments by years, spheres, sectors, states and cause-wise. Chapter-7 contains data on Lay-Offs of workers during 2008.

The glossary of terms and concepts used in this edition as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are given below

- **WORK STOPPAGE:**

Work stoppage means a temporary stoppage of normal activity in an industrial unit as a result of which the workers employed in the unit are forced to remain away from their usual duties. Such a work stoppage may be either due to industrial dispute or for reasons other than industrial disputes, viz. financial stringency, strategic considerations, breakdown of machinery, natural calamities, accumulation of stock, lack of demand, shortage of raw materials, or failure of power, legal disputes. Thus, the work stoppages are generally known as strikes and lockouts.

- **INDUSTRY:**

Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines industry as any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers and includes any calling, service, employment, handicraft, or industrial occupation or avocation of workmen.

- **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE:**

The Act defines the industrial dispute as a dispute between:

- i) a) employers and employers;
b) employers and workmen;
c) workmen and workmen;

- ii) The dispute or difference should be connected with the (a) employment or non-employment, or (b) terms of employment or conditions of labour of any workmen;
- iii) The dispute may be in relation to any workman or workmen or any other person in whom they are interested as a body.

- **STRIKE:**

The section 2(q) of the Act defines the term ‘strike’ as cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal, under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment.

- **LOCKOUT:**

‘Lockout’ as defined in Section 2(l) means the temporary closing of a place of employment, or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him.

- **WORKER:**

Section 2(s) of the Act defines “workman” as any person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purposes of any proceedings under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with, or as a consequence of, that dispute, or whose dismissal / discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute.

- **EMPLOYER**

As per section 2(g) of the Act the ‘employer’ means (i) in relation to any industry carried on by or under the authority of any department of the Central Government or a State Government, the authority prescribed in this behalf, or where no authority is prescribed the head of the department; (ii) in relation to an industry carried on by or on behalf of a local authority, the chief executive officer of that authority.

- **GHRAO:**

In addition to strikes and lockouts, another form of industrial dispute that has gained eminence lately is “Gherao” which means physical blockade, partial or complete, of a target either by encirclement intended to block the regress and ingress from and to a particular office, workshop, factory or even residence or forcible occupation of such premises. The target may be a place or a person or persons, usually the managerial or supervisory staff of an industrial establishment.

- CLOSURE:

Closure under section 2(cc) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 means the permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.

- RETRENCHMENT:

Under section 2(oo) of the Act “retrenchment” means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment by way of disciplinary action, but does not include –

- (a) Voluntary retirement of a workman; or
- (b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or
- (c) termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health.

- LAY-OFF:

As per section 2(kkk) of the Act ‘Lay-offs’ means the failure, refusal or inability of an employer on account of shortage of coal, power or raw materials or the accumulation of stocks or the breakdown of machinery or natural calamity or for any other connected reason to give employment to a workman whose name is borne on the muster rolls of his industrial establishment and who has not been retrenched.

- SPHERE:

The sphere refers to the jurisdiction of the State or Central Agencies to execute the provision of the Act, act as arbitrators for settlement of disputes between the workers and the employers, enforce the settlement of disputes in their jurisdiction and report the occurrence of such disputes.

- POLITICAL/SYMPETHTIC STRIKES:

The strikes resorted to by workers of an industrial establishments not because of any disputes connected with industrial disputes, grievance, or demand of the workers and are beyond the competence of the employer to redress. Generally such strikes are resorted to for some political cause or in sympathy of workers of other industrial establishments as solidarity.

- LIMITATIONS:

This publication is based on the monthly returns submitted by the concerned authorities and includes all supplementary information received in the Bureau. Though the Labour Bureau tries its best to include information from all the concerned agencies, at times, it may not be possible to include every information in the publication either due to inconsistencies in the data or non submission of return by concerned agencies. Labour Bureau endeavours to elicit the desired information and also to get the clarifications corrected through electronic

communication system and also through regular correspondences and visits etc. The concerned authorities are however not that reactive to furnish the information well in time. Since the Bureau has to compile and disseminate the statistics within a reasonable period of time, it finalizes the same on the basis of the available data without waiting for pending returns / clarifications. The Labour Bureau is, however, committed to bridge the gap in data by making every possible effort.

Chapter-1

‘SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND THE RESULTANT MANDAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR 2008’

1.1 Industrial Disputes in the Central and State Spheres on All-India Basis: During the year 2008, there were 421 industrial disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in which 15,79,298 workers were involved and 1,74,33,721 mandays were lost. Of the total disputes, 334 (79.33 per cent) involving 5,25,923 (33.30 per cent) workers and 1,60,60,146 (92.12 per cent) mandays lost were in state sphere.

1.2 Industrial Disputes in the Public and Private Sectors of both Central and State Spheres. Of the total disputes (Strikes and Lockouts), 85 (20.19 per cent), involving 11,00,451 (69.68 per cent) workers and time loss of 17,33,911 (9.95 per cent) mandays, were in the Public Sector. Whereas the number of disputes in Private Sector were 336 (79.81 per cent) which involved 4,78,847 (30.32 per cent) workers and time loss of 1,56,99,810 (90.05 per cent) mandays.

1.3 Industrial Disputes in 2008 vis-à-vis 2006 and 2007: Table-1(ii) shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 2006 to 2008 in different sectors and spheres. The total numbers of disputes reported during the year 2008 were 421 which showed an increase of 8.23 per cent as compared to the year 2007 and decrease of 2.09 percent over 2006. The total numbers of strikes reported during 2008 were 240 (84 in public and 156 in private sectors) which showed an increase of 23.53 per cent (16) in Public Sector and 9.86 per cent (14) in Private Sector as compared to the previous year. Similarly, the number of lockouts reported during the year were 181 which showed an increase of about 1.1 per cent (2). Of the total lockouts, 180 were in Private Sector and 1 was in Co-operative Sector.

1.4 Time-loss due to Industrial Disputes in 2007 and 2008: During the year 2008 as compared to 2007, the total time-loss (Central and State Sphere) due to Strikes and lockouts in Public and Private Sector combined registered a decrease of 35.83 per cent (97,33,031). The decline was, however, substantial in case of strikes (53.80 per cent) as compared to 13.48 per cent in case of lockouts. While in Central Sphere, the time-loss due to Strikes and Lockouts in Public and Private Sector combined registered a significant increase of man-days 318.49 per cent (10,45,352 man-days), it registered a decline of 40.16 percent (1,07,78,383 man-days) in State Sphere. However, in State Sphere, the decline was sharp (62.10 per cent) in case of strikes as compared to lockouts (13.48 per cent). Average time-loss per dispute decreased from 69,837 mandays in 2007 to 41,410 mandays in 2008. While in case of strikes it decreased considerably from 71,694 to 28,980 mandays, it decreased to 57,892 mandays from 67,659 in case of dispute during the same period{Ref. Tables 1(ii) and 1(iii)}.

1.4.1 The percentage of mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts by sector / sphere during 2006 to 2008 are presented in Tables 1(iii) and 1(iv). It can be seen from these tables that in Central Sphere time-loss in public sector due to of Strikes has increased by 306.41 per cent. Similarly, Time-loss due to Strikes in State Sphere has also increased by 1727.16 per cent (i.e. 73918 man-days) under same sector. In State Sphere, during the year 2008 one case of Lockout, resulting into a time loss of 3,25,600 mandays, has been shown under the Public Sector which is infact a case reported under the Co-operative Sector. So far as the private sector is concerned, the time-loss due to Strikes in Central Sphere increased by 4654.06 per cent (42,445) whereas, State Sphere has recorded a decrease of 62.62 per cent (92,19,691 man-days) as compared to the year 2007. The Time-loss due to Lockouts under

Private sector in State Sphere has declined by 16.17 per cent (1,958,111man-days) over the year 2007. Table 1(iv) shows percentage time-loss by sectors and spheres due to strikes and lockouts for the years 2006 to 2008.

1.4.2 Table 1(v) reveals average time-loss and average number of workers involved per dispute as well as average time-loss per worker in important economic activities on account of Industrial disputes during the year 2008. Average time-loss per dispute is highest in **“Crops and Horticulture”** and average number of workers involved per dispute is highest in **“Mining & Quarrying”**. Average time-loss per dispute is lowest in the **“Mining & Quarrying”** and average number of workers involved per dispute is lowest in the **“Crops and Horticulture”**. The time-loss per worker involved is recorded highest in **“Crops and Horticulture”** and lowest in **“Mining and Quarrying”**.

Chapter-2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS (COMBINED)

2.1 Analysis by Months: Month-wise statistics of industrial disputes, workers involved therein and mandays lost thereby during the year 2008 have been presented in Tables 2(i)(a) to 2(i)(h).

2.1.1 This is evident from **Table 2(i)(a)** that the highest number of disputes (All Strikes and Lockouts) started during the month of **August** (56) and the lowest number started in the month of **September** (10). **Table 2(i)(b)** shows that the highest number of disputes in Central Sphere started in the month of **August** (36) and the lowest number of disputes (1 in each) started in the months of **May, July and October**, 2008. On the other hand, **Table 2(i)(c)** reveals that the highest number of disputes in State Sphere started in the month of **January** (23) and the lowest in the month of **September, 2008(7)**. **Table 2(i)(d)** shows that the maximum number of strikes, under both the spheres, started in the month of **August** (51) and lowest (7) in **September, 2008**. **Table 2(i)(g)** reveals that the highest number of Lockouts started in the month of **January** (12) and the lowest (2) each in **February and November, 2008**.

2.2 Analysis by States: The statistics of Industrial Disputes by States and Union Territories during the year 2008 are presented in Tables 2(ii)(a) to 2(ii)(g).

2.2.1 **Table 2(ii)(a)** indicates that amongst the States, West Bengal, accounted for the highest time-loss (1,19,98,135 mandays) during 2008 followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,10,487 mandays), Rajasthan (9,73,846 mandays), Tamil Nadu (8,05,575 mandays), Andhra Pradesh (6,36,854 mandays), Kerala (6,12,866 mandays). These Six States together accounted for as much as 372 (76.72 per cent) of the total number of disputes, 1,107,299 (70.11 per cent) of the total number of workers involved and 16,437,763 (94.29 per cent) of the total time-loss during the year 2008.

2.2.2 The statistics on Industrial Disputes during the year 2008 in Central Sphere by States and Union Territories are presented in **Table 2(ii)(b)**. The highest number of disputes (16), was recorded in Kerala whereas, Workers involved and mandays lost were highest in West Bengal as 2,16,692 workers and 2,15,761 mandays respectively. The Central Sphere accounted for 20.67 per cent of the total number of disputes, 66.70 per cent of the total number of workers involved and 7.88 per cent of the total time-loss in the country. There was no case of lockout reported in Central Sphere during the year 2008.

2.2.3 State-wise and month-wise data (State and Central Spheres combined and also separately) on time-loss during the year 2008 are presented in **Table 2(ii)(i) to 2(ii)(k)**. It reveals that the highest time-loss was recorded in the month of December (48,56,044) followed by September (13,50,370) and the lowest was recorded in the month of October (8,85,622 mandays). Amongst the States, it was West Bengal which reported the maximum time-loss of 1,19,98,135 mandays followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,10,487 mandays) and Rajasthan (9,73,846 mandays).

2.3 Analysis by Industries: Statistics pertaining to the number of disputes, workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss by industry in both Central as well as state sphere have been presented in **Tables 2(iii) (a) to 2(iii) (c)** up to three digit level as per the National Industrial Classification – 2004. **Table 2(iii)(d)** shows industry-wise disputes, workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss in the Central Sphere only.

2.3.1 Table 2(iii) (a) reveals that amongst the industry groups, **‘Manufacturing Division’** (Industry Codes 15 to 37) accounted for the highest number of disputes i.e. 248 (58.91 per cent) with a time loss of **1,26,45,780** mandays (72.54 per cent of the total time-loss). Within this group, the division **‘Manufacture of Textiles’** (Industry Code 17) accounted for the largest time-loss of **92,90,424** mandays (53.29 per cent of the total time-loss) followed by industry group(s), **‘Manufacture of Basic Metals’** (Industry Code 27) and **Manufacture of other Transport Equipment’** (Industry Code 35) which together accounted for a time-loss of **10,25,847** mandays or 5.88 per cent of the total time-loss.

2.3.2 Industrial disputes by industries in respect of the Central Sphere have been shown in **Table 2(iii)(d)**. It reveals that **‘Banks’** accounted for the highest number of disputes (31), having **8,43,336** workers involved and highest time-loss of **10,51,147** mandays and **‘Non-Coal Mines’** the lowest with only one dispute.

2.4 Analysis of Time-loss per 1,000 workers: Data on time-loss per 1,000 workers employed in Manufacturing, Plantations (figures from 2008 onwards relate to Crops, Market Gardening and Horticulture as per NIC – 2004) and Coal Mines Sector have been presented in **Table 2(iv)**. It can be seen from the Table that the relative volume of time-loss has **decreased in all sectors except ‘Coal Mines’ during the year 2008 as compared to 2007. The said decrease is 45.84 per cent in Manufacturing, 7.91 per cent in Plantations (Crops, Market gardening and Horticulture) whereas Coal Mines recorded an increase of 118.24 per cent.**

2.5 Analysis of Lockouts: **Table 2(v) (a)** shows that during the year 2008, out of total 181 lockouts, as many as 179 or 98.89 per cent were pure lockouts (i.e., lockouts originating and terminating as lockouts) which were responsible for a time-loss of **1,04,67,293** mandays or 99.89 per cent of the total time-loss. Amongst the states, West **Bengal** reported the highest number with 134 lockouts (i.e.74.86 per cent) accounting for a time-loss of **79,82,198** mandays which works out to 76.26 per cent of the total time-loss.

2.5.1 Table 2(v)(b) reveals that total time-loss due to mixed lockouts was 11,235 mandays during the year 2008. There were only two disputes in which lockouts were preceded / succeeded by strike, which occurred in Gujarat.

2.6 Analysis of Major Industrial Disputes: Major Industrial Disputes mean those disputes, which involve a time-loss of 50,000 or more mandays. **Table 2(vi)** reveals that during the year 2008, as many as 50 major industrial disputes took place, which accounted for a time-loss of **1,42,61,162** mandays. Out of these 50 major industrial disputes, only 8 (including the one that occurred in the Co-operative Sector) (16.00 per cent) occurred in Public Sector with a time-loss of **9,01,221** mandays (6.32 per cent). Though the major industrial disputes contributed only 11.88 per cent of the total disputes, they were responsible for 81.80 per cent of the total time-loss in the country. Among the states, **West Bengal** was on the top with a share of 61.36 per cent of the total time-loss in these major industrial disputes in both the Spheres.

2.7 Analysis by Causes: Cause-wise distribution of Industrial disputes along with the number of workers involved and mandays lost have been presented in **Tables 2(vii)(a) to 2(vii)(e)**. In those cases of work-stoppages which occurred due to several causes, the immediate cause is taken into consideration.

2.7.1 Table 2(vii) (a) & (b) reveals that during the year 2008, disputes due to **‘Wages and Allowances’** and **‘Bonus’** accounted for 12.12 per cent (2,112,904 mandays) of the total time-loss. While non-monetary cause groups **‘Indiscipline’** and **‘Charter of Demands’** accounted for 38.21 per cent (66,61,349 mandays) and 25.3 per cent (44,16,354 mandays) respectively to the total time-loss. Table 2(vii)(b) reveals that in the Central Sphere, **‘Wages and Allowances’** and **‘Bonus’** accounted for 6.4 per cent (87,995 mandays) and 7.1 per cent (98,120 mandays) of the total time-loss. The **‘Charter of Demands’** accounted for 18.65 per cent (2,56,123 mandays), **‘Government Economic Policy’** 65.3 per cent (8,97,227 mandays) and **‘Personnel’** 2.16 per cent (29,616 mandays) of the total time loss in Central Sphere. So far as the number of disputes in State and Central spheres combined is concerned, the highest number of disputes 112(26.60 per cent) were due to **‘Indiscipline’** whereas in the Central Sphere it was due to **‘Government Economic Policy’** which accounted for 55.17 per cent (48) of the total dispute.

2.7.2 Table 2(vii)(c) reveals that in the State Sphere maximum number of disputes and time loss of mandays were due to **“Indiscipline”** which accounted for 33.53 per cent (112) of disputes and 41.48 per cent (66,61,349 mandays) of time loss.

2.7.3 Table 2(vii)(d) shows that majority of the lockouts (101) were due to **‘Indiscipline’** which accounted for 55.80 per cent of the total lockouts and 63.11 per cent (66,13,282 mandays) of total time-loss. This was followed by **‘Wages and Allowances’** with 24 lockouts(13.26 per cent) accounting for a time loss of 11,55,850 (11.03 per cent).

2.7.4 In the State Sphere as revealed by the **Table 2(vii)(e)**, **‘Wages and Allowances’** accounted for maximum number of strikes 41 (26.80 per cent) followed by **‘Other reasons’** with 32 (20.92 per cent) strikes. The highest time loss of 38,82,558 mandays (69.56 per cent) was however caused by the **‘Charter of Demands’**.

2.8 Analysis by Duration: Among all the class-intervals of duration as **Table 2(viii)** reveals that the percentage share of disputes to the total disputes which lasted for ‘a day or less’ was the highest 28.63 per cent (75) followed by ‘more than a day upto 5 days’ which accounted for 20.61 per cent (54).

2.9 Analysis by Methods of Settlements and Results: **Table-2(ix)** reveals the statistics relating to number of disputes terminated by different methods of settlement and their results. It is interesting to note that **‘Government Intervention’** and **‘Mutual Settlement / Negotiation’** played a significant role in bringing about successful settlements of disputes during the year 2008.

2.10 Analysis of All India Strikes / Lockouts: As **Table 2(x)** reveals, Three(3) all India Strikes took place on 25-01-2008, 20-08-2008 to 21-08-2008 and 24-09-2008 to 25-9-2008 in Nationalized Banks on account of **‘Government Economic Policy’** resulting into a time loss of 8,38,427 million mandays.

Chapter-3

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

3.1 Analysis by Months: Statistics in respect of Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector by months are presented in **Tables 3(i)(a) to 3(i)(g)**.

3.1.1 It is evident from **Tables 3(i)(a) and 3(i)(b)** that a time-loss of 17,33,911 mandays was recorded in the Public Sector both in State and Central Spheres, of which Central Sphere had a share of 13,30,218 mandays. The highest number of disputes (37) started during month of August followed by 12 in January and 11 in March whereas, the lowest number of disputes was recorded (1 in each) in May, June, July and September, 2008.

3.1.2 During the year, one case of Lockout was reported in the Co-operative Sector which has been included in the Public Sector.

3.2 Analysis by States: **Tables 3(ii)(a) to 3(ii)(g)** analyze Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector by States during the year 2008.

3.2.1 It can be seen from **Table 3(ii)(a)** that in the Public Sector while Karnataka and Kerala states accounted for the highest number of disputes (12 each), Uttar Pradesh accounted for the highest share of time loss i.e 20.93 per cent (3,62,973 mandays) followed by West Bengal 12.16 per cent (2,10,761 mandays).

3.3 Analysis by Industries: **Tables 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(d)** present Industrial Disputes by Industries in Public Sector during the year 2008.

3.3.1 It is revealed from **Table 3(iii)(a)** that during the year 2008, Financial intermediation except Insurance and Pension (Industry code 65) accounted for the highest number of disputes (24) involving **8,10,733** workers and a time-loss of **10,06,523** mandays followed by “Mining of Coal and lignite; extraction of Peat” (Industry code 10) and ‘Insurance and Pension Funding except Compulsory Social Security’ (Industry Code 66) accounted for 12 disputes each involving 70,058 workers and a time-loss of 1,48,058 mandays and 27,437 workers and 27,437 mandays respectively. The Manufacturing Division (Industry code 15 to 37) accounted for a time-loss of 3,62,206 mandays with an involvement of 19,085 workers in 8 Industrial Disputes.

3.3.2 Out of the total 85 disputes in the Public Sector, the information on production loss was available in respect of 6 disputes only. The production loss per dispute, for which relevant information was available, worked out to Rs. 1,19,93,613. The data on wage loss which pertain to 59 disputes show that the wages loss per dispute worked out to Rs.92,89,772. As shown in **Table 3(iii)(b)**, the production loss and wages loss per strike for which relevant information was available worked out to the same aforesaid values. There was one case of Lockout in Public (Co-operative) Sector during, 2008.

3.3.3 As discussed earlier, there was one case of Lockout (**Table 3(iii) (c)**) reported in Co-operative Sector which has been shown under the Public Sector. However, no production and wages losses have been reported under that category.

3.3.4 **Table 3(iii)(d)** reveals that the ‘Banks’ in the Central Sphere accounted for the highest number of disputes, i.e. 25 or 30.86 per cent of the total number of disputes, involving 8,12,000 workers (79.45 per cent) and accounted for a time loss of 75.76 per cent (10,07,790 mandays) of the total time-loss.

3.4 One case of Lockout (**Table 3(iv)**) reported in Co-operative Sector, which has been shown under Public Sector, has reported a time loss of 3,25,600 mandays involving 1,100 workers during 2008.

3.5 **Analysis by Causes:** Cause-wise distribution of data on industrial disputes, workers involved therein and mandays lost thereby during the year 2008 in Public Sector have been shown in **Tables 3(v)**

3.5.1 The “Govt. Economic Policy” accounted for a time loss of 943,631 (54.40 per cent) mandays of the total time-loss in all disputes, followed by ‘Shortage of Work/Surplus Labour” and ‘Charter of Demands’ with 325,600 (18.78 per cent) and 244,081 (14.01 per cent) mandays respectively. The percentage of disputes owing to “Charter of Demands”, “Shortage of Work / Surplus Labour” and “Govt. Economic Policy” together accounted for 70.59 per cent (60) to the total number of disputes in Public Sector. “Govt. Economic Policy” and “Charter of Demands” in the Central Sphere recorded a time-loss of 866,390 (65.13 per cent) and 2,440,811 (18.35 per cent) mandays respectively in Public Sector during the year 2008.

3.6 **Analysis by Duration:** **Table 3(vi)** presents the number of terminated disputes in Public Sector by duration during the year 2008. It can be seen that during 2008, 71.43 per cent of the total **terminated disputes** lasted for ‘A day or less’, while 25 per cent of the total terminated disputes lasted for more than a day up to 5 days.

Chapter-4

POLITICAL / SYMPATHETIC STRIKES AND DISPUTES DUE TO REASONS OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

4.1 Analysis of Political and Sympathetic Strikes: Month-wise and Sphere-wise statistics on Political and Sympathetic Strikes during the year 2008 have been presented in **Table 4(i)**. It reveals that, in the Central Sphere, these strikes accounted for a time-loss of 67,793 mandays while there was no such strike in the State Sphere.

4.2 Analysis of Disputes due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes: **Tables 4(iii) and 4(iv)** present State-wise, Cause-wise and Industry-wise statistics of disputes due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes during the Year 2008.

4.2.1 It can be seen from **Table 4(iii)** that ‘**Financial Stringency**’ was responsible for maximum number of 128 disputes resulting in a time-loss of 61,44,184 mandays which is accounted for 90.25 per cent of the total time-loss during the year 2008. The State of West Bengal had the maximum number of disputes (131) affecting 23,415 workers and resulting in a time-loss of 58,53,564 mandays. **In the State Sphere, Private sector alone was entirely responsible for the time-loss during the year, as there was no time-loss in Public Sector in both State and Central Spheres.**

4.2.2 Industry-wise details of such disputes are given in **Table 4(iv)**. The Industry group ‘**Manufacturing of Textiles**’ (Industry Code 17) in the State Sphere was responsible for the highest time loss of 19,52,235 mandays which was 28.68 per cent of the total time-loss due to strikes and lockouts. Second in the order was the ‘**Manufacturing of Basic Metals**’ (Industry Code 27) which was responsible for a time-loss of 9,25,432 mandays or 13.59 per cent of the total time-loss.

4.2.3 Out of the total 151 disputes, there were 150 cases of Lockouts (99.33 per cent) and 1 case of Strike (0.67 per cent). Lockouts accounted for 68,00,891 mandays or 99.90 per cent of the time-loss, while 0.01 million mandays or 0.10 per cent of the time-loss was due to strikes.

CHAPTER - 5

CLOSURES IN INDUSTRIES DURING THE YEAR 2008

Analysis by States, Causes, Industry Groups Sectors and Months

5.1.1 During the year 2008, as many as 58 cases of Closures affecting 4,552 workers were reported. During this period, though there has been a decline of 36.26 per cent in the number of closures but it has shown an increase of 16.9 percent in number of workers affected as compared to the previous year. Of these 58 cases, 38 cases affecting 4,408 workers were in State Sphere and remaining were in Central Sphere.

5.1.2 Tables-5(i) (a) to 5 (i) (g) present the number of Closures and workers affected thereby by States, Causes, Industries, Sectors and Months during the year 2008.

Analysis by States

5.2.1 State Sphere: Table-5 (i) (a) reveals that the maximum number of Closures i.e. 16 (42.11 percent) took place in the state of Tripura followed 5 each (13.16 percent) in Gujarat and Haryana and 3 each (7.89 percent) in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The maximum number of workers affected due to Closures were 1,500 (34.03 percent) in Himachal Pradesh followed by 1,447 (32.83 percent) in West Bengal and 456 (10.34 per cent) in Tripura.

5.2.2 Central Sphere: 20 cases of Closures affecting 144 workers were reported during the year 2008. All these cases took place in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Analysis by Causes

5.3 State Sphere: 'Financial Stringency' was responsible for the maximum number of Closures (15 or 39.43 percent) followed by 'Lack of Demand for Products' (9 or 23.68 percent) and 'Causes not known' (6 or 15.79 percent). The maximum number of workers affected due to Closures were 1,798 (40.79 percent) caused by 'Cause not known' followed by 'Financial Stringency' 1,557 (35.32 percent), by 'Lack of Demand for Products' 467 (10.59 per cent).

5.3.1 Central Sphere: Out of total 20 cases of closures, 19 cases (95 percent) affecting 140 (97.22 percent) workers were due to 'Completion of Project' and one unit affecting 4 workers were due to 'Other' cause group during the year under study.

Analysis by Industry Groups

5.4.1 State Sphere: Table- 5(i) (c) reveal that maximum number of units i.e. 33 (86.84 percent) were Closed in "Manufacturing Division" (Industry codes 15 to 37) with an aggregate of 3,830 workers (86.89 percent) affected during the year 2008.

5.4.2 Central Sphere: All the 20 cases of closure reported in the Central Sphere were in the 'Manufacturing Division (Industry codes 15 to 37) which affected 144 workers.

Analysis by sectors

5.5 State Sphere: Table-5 (i) (d) shows that all the 38 Closures, affecting 4,408 workers were in the Private Sector as there was no case of Closure reported in Public, Co-operative and Joint Sectors.

5.5.1 Central Sphere: 18 cases of Closures affecting 136 workers were in Private sector and one case each affecting 4 workers each in Public and Co-operative Sectors.

Analysis by Months

5.6 State Sphere: Table- 5(i)(g) The maximum number of Closures i.e. 9 (23.68 percent) were reported in the month of March followed by 6 (15.79 percent) in June, 4 (10.53 percent) in October and 3 each (7.89 percent) in January, February, April, July and December during the year 2008.

5.6.1 Central Sphere: The maximum number of Closures i.e. 19 (95 percent) occurred during the month of May affecting 140 (97.22 percent) workers followed by one Closure (5 per cent) in November affecting 4 (2.78 percent) workers.

CHAPTER – 6

RETRENCHMENTS IN INDUSTRIES DURING THE YEAR 2008

Analysis by States, Causes, Industry Groups, Sectors and Months

6.1.1 In all there were 19 cases of retrenchments in which 1,748 workers were affected during the year 2008. While there has been a decline of 17.39 percent in respect of retrenchments, it has recorded an increase of 562.12 percent in case of the number of workers retrenched as compared to the year 2007. Out of these 19 cases, 10 cases (52.63 percent) of retrenchments affecting 674 (38.56 percent) workers were in the Central Sphere while 9 (47.37 percent) cases affecting 1,074 (or 61.44 percent) workers were in the State Sphere.

6.1.2 Tables- 6 (i) (a) to 6 (i) (g) present statistics relating to retrenchment of workers by States, Causes, Industries, Sectors and Months during the year 2008.

Analysis by States

6.2.1 Table-6(i)(a) shows that the maximum number of retrenchments i.e. 7 or 36.84 percent (4 in Central Sphere and 3 in State Sphere) were reported in the State of Orissa followed by 6 (31.58 percent) cases in Tamil Nadu (all in Central Sphere). The maximum number of workers, 1,493 (85.41 percent) were retrenched in Orissa followed by 125 (7.15 percent) in Manipur and 49 (2.80 percent) in Tamil Nadu. While the highest numbers of retrenchments were in the Central Sphere i.e. 10 (52.63 percent), the workers affected were highest in State Sphere i.e. 1,074 (61.44 percent).

Analysis by Causes

6.3.1 State Sphere: The monetary cause group i.e. 'Financial Stringency' accounted for two retrenchments (22.22 percent) affecting 32 (2.98 percent) workers. The non-financial cause groups viz. 'Lack of Demand for Products', 'Others' and 'Cause not Known' taken together were responsible for the maximum number of retrenchments 7 (or 77.78 percent) and 1,042 (97.02 percent) workers affected thereby during the year under study.

6.3.2 Central Sphere: In Central Sphere 10 cases of retrenchments affecting 674 workers were due to causes classified as 'Others' during the year 2008.

Analysis by Industry Groups

6.4.1 State Sphere: It may be seen from **Table- 6 (i) (c)** that 7 (77.78 per cent) cases of retrenchments were in the 'Manufacturing Division' (Industry Codes 15 to 37) wherein 920 (85.66 percent) workers were retrenched. In Industry Group 45 – 'Construction' and Industry Group 75– 'Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security' one cases each of retrenchment was reported in which 29 and 125 workers respectively were affected.

6.4.2 Central Sphere: Four cases of retrenchment affecting 625 workers in the Industry Group 13 – 'Mining of Metal Ore', and 6 cases of retrenchment affecting 49 workers in the Industry Group 50 – 'Sale Maintenance and repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; retail sale of Automotive Fuel' were reported during the year 2008.

Analysis by Sectors

6.5.1 State Sphere: Table-6 (i) (d) reveals that the highest number of retrenchments and workers retrenched i.e. 8 cases (42.11 percent) and 949 workers (54.29 percent) were in the Private Sector during the year 2008. Only one case of retrenchment affecting 125 workers was reported in Public Sector.

6.5.2 Central Sphere: All cases of retrenchment affecting 674 workers were in the Private Sector and no case of retrenchment was reported in the Public, Cooperative and Joint sectors during the period under review.

Analysis by Months

6.6.1 State Sphere: It can be seen from Table- 6 (i) (g) that during the year 2008, 3 (33.33 percent) cases occurred in the month of December followed by one case (11.11 percent) each in the months of March, May, June, July, October and November. The maximum number of workers i.e. 732 (68.16 percent) affected due to retrenchment were during the month of December followed by 125 (11.64 percent) during the month of March, 2008.

6.6.2 Central Sphere: During the year 2008, 4 (40 percent) cases of retrenchments occurred in the month of May followed by 2 (20 percent) cases each of Retrenchment during the months of April and October and 1 (10 percent) case each in the months of July and November.

CHAPTER – 7

LAY-OFFS IN INDUSTRIES DURING THE YEAR 2008

Analysis by States, Causes, Industry Groups, Sectors and Months

7.1 During the year 2008, as many as 52 cases of Lay-off were reported which affected 14,515 workers and resulted in time-loss of 1,203,652 Mandays. There was an increase of 20.93 per cent in the number of cases of Lay-offs during the year 2008 as compare to 2007. The number of workers Laid-off and Mandays lost also increased by 107.59 percent 22.05 percent respectively during this year over the previous year. 34 cases of lay-offs were reported in the State Sphere and 18 cases of Lay-off were reported in the Central Sphere. **Tables- 7 (i) (a) to 7 (i) (g)** reveal the statistics relating cases of Lay-offs, workers laid-off and mandays lost by States, Causes, Industries, Sectors and Months during the year under study.

Analysis by State

7.2.1 State Sphere: **Table -7 (i) (a)** reveals that the highest number of Lay-offs i.e. 11 (32.35 per cent) cases were reported in Kerala followed by 6 (17.65 percent) cases in Uttar Pradesh and 5 (14.71 per cent) in Tamil Nadu. The largest number of workers i.e. 4064 (51.57 percent) were laid- off in Uttar Pradesh followed by 1,443 (18.31 percent) in Gujarat and 781 (9.91 percent) in Kerala. The maximum number of man-days lost i.e. 939,249 (78.47 percent) due to Lay-offs were reported in Uttar Pradesh followed by 66,068 (5.52 percent) in West Bengal and 64,306 (5.37 percent) in Kerala. The three States viz., Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu taken together accounted for the maximum number of lay-offs i.e. 22(64.71 percent), 5,318 (67.49 percent) workers laid-off and a time loss of 1,022,832 (85.45 percent) mandays.

7.2.2 Central Sphere: Out of 18 cases of Lay-offs, 16 cases (89 per cent) affecting 6,334 workers (95.46 per cent) and resulting in time-loss of 6,334 Mandays (95.46 per cent) were reported in the State of Andhra Pradesh while 2 cases of Lay-offs affecting 301 workers and resulting in time loss of 301 mandays were reported in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Analysis by Causes

7.3.1 State Sphere: The main cause responsible for Lay-off was ‘Shortage of Raw Material’ (11 cases or 32.35 percent) followed by ‘Lack of Demand for Products’ (9 cases or 26.47 percent), ‘Shortage of Power’ (7 cases or 20.59 percent) during the year under study. During 2008, while the largest number of workers laid-off i.e.3,486 and 1,893 were due to the causes ‘Lack of Demand for Products’ and ‘Others’ respectively, the highest time-loss of 9, 55,710 mandays (79.84 percent) was due to ‘Lack of Demand for Products’.

7.3.2 Central Sphere: 10 cases (55.56 percent) of Lay-offs were due to ‘Shortage of Power’ while 4 cases (22.22 per cent) each were due to ‘Break-down of Machinery’ and due to cause group ‘Others’.

Analysis by Industry Groups

7.4.1 State Sphere: Table- 7 (i) (c) reveals that Manufacturing Division (Industry codes 15 to 37) reported the highest number of Lay-offs (29 or 85.29 percent), workers laid-off (7,331 or 93.03 percent) and Mandays Lost (1,144,298 or 95.60 percent). Within the Manufacturing Division Industry Group 17 – ‘Manufacture of Textile’ accounted for the maximum number of lay-offs 7 (20.59 percent) but maximum number of workers affected 2,351 (29.84 percent) as well as time-loss of 716,786 mandays (59.88 percent) was due to the Industry Group 29 – ‘Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.’

7.4.2 Central Sphere: Out of 18 cases of Lay-off in Central Sphere 16 cases of Lay-off occurred in the ‘Industry group 10 – ‘Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat’ resulting in 6,334 workers laid-off and a time loss of 6,334 Mandays. 2 cases of Lay-off affecting 301 workers and time loss of 301 Mandays reported in Industry group 13 – ‘Mining of Metal Ore’.

Analysis by Sectors

7.5.1 State Sphere: Table-7 (i) (d) reveals that out of 34 cases of Lay-offs in state sphere, 29 cases (85.29 percent) were in the Private Sector and 4 cases (11.76 percent) were in the Co-operative and one case (2.94 per cent) of Lay-off was reported in the Public Sector. It may also be seen from this table that 6,653 workers (84.43 percent) were affected due to Lay-offs in the Private Sector, 1,153 workers (14.63 percent) in the Co-operative Sector and 74 (0.94 percent) in Public Sector. The maximum number of mandays lost i.e. 1,155,286 (96.51 percent) was in the Private Sector while 38,623 mandays (3.23 percent) were lost in Co-operative Sector. The Public Sector accounted for a time loss of 3,108 man-days (0.26 percent). There was no case of Lay-off reported in the Joint Sector.

7.5.2 Central Sphere: The table also reveals that all the 18 cases of Lay-offs affecting 6,635 workers resulting in a time loss of 6,635 Mandays in the Central Sphere were in the Public Sector alone.

Analysis by Months

7.6.1 State and Central Sphere: It can be seen from **Table –7(i) (g)** that maximum number of cases of Lay-offs in both the spheres 14 (26.92 percent) started during the month of September followed by five cases (9.62 percent) each in the months of May and October, 2008. The highest number of workers affected due to Lay-offs was in the month of July i.e. 3,521(24.26 percent) workers followed by September 2,646(18.23 percent) workers and December 1,517(10.45 per cent) workers. However, the maximum number of man-days i.e. 116,283(9.66 percent) lost were in the month of December followed by November 114,410 (9.51 percent) mandays and July 108,422 (9.01 percent) mandays during the year, 2008.

CHAPTER-1

TABLE 1(i)

Sector/Sphere-wise Number of Disputes, Workers involved, Mandays Lost, Wages Lost and Value of Production Loss due to Industrial Disputes during 2008.

PUBLIC SECTOR							
Sphere			Number of Disputes	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)	Production Loss (in Rs.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	81	1,022,039	1,330,218	51,14,77,422 (56)	7,12,61,680 (5)
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	81	1,022,039	1,330,218	51,14,77,422 (56)	7,12,61,680 (5)
II	State Sphere	Strikes	3	77,312	78,093	3,66,19,122 (3)	7,00,000 (1)
		Lockouts	1\$	1,100\$	325,600\$	..	..
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-II	4	78,412	403,693	3,66,19,122 (3)	7,00,000 (1)
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		Total \$ Strikes & Lockouts	85 (20.19%)	1,100,451 (69.68%)	1,733,911 (9.95%)	54,80,96,544 (59)	7,19,61,680 (6)
PRIVATE SECTOR							
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	6	31,336	43,357	5,83,77,534 (6)	..
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	6	31,336	43,357	5,83,77,534 (6)	..
II	State Sphere	Strikes	150	382,933	5,503,525	22,22,62,606 (43)	2,21,62,47,813 (32)
		Lockouts	180	64,578	10,152,928	13,59,30,034 (19)	73,97,54,150 (12)
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1I	330	447,511	15,656,453	35,81,92,640 (62)	2,95,60,01,963 (44)
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		Total Strikes & Lockouts	336 (79.81%)	478,847 (30.32%)	15,699,810 (90.05%)	41,65,70,174 (68)	2,95,60,01,963 (44)
TOTAL (PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS)							
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	87	1,053,375	1,373,575	56,98,54,956 (62)	7,12,61,680 (5)
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	87	1,053,375	1,373,575	56,98,54,956 (62)	7,12,61,680 (5)
II	State Sphere	Strikes	153	460,245	5,581,618	25,88,81,728 (46)	2,21,69,47,813 (33)
		Lockouts	181	65,678	10,478,528	13,59,30,034 (19)	73,97,54,150 (12)
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-II	334	525,923	16,060,146	39,48,11,762 (65)	2,95,67,01,963 (45)
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		Total \$ Strikes & Lockouts	421 (100.00%)	1,579,298 (100.00%)	17,433,721 (100.00%)	96,46,66,718 (127)	3,02,79,63,643 (50)

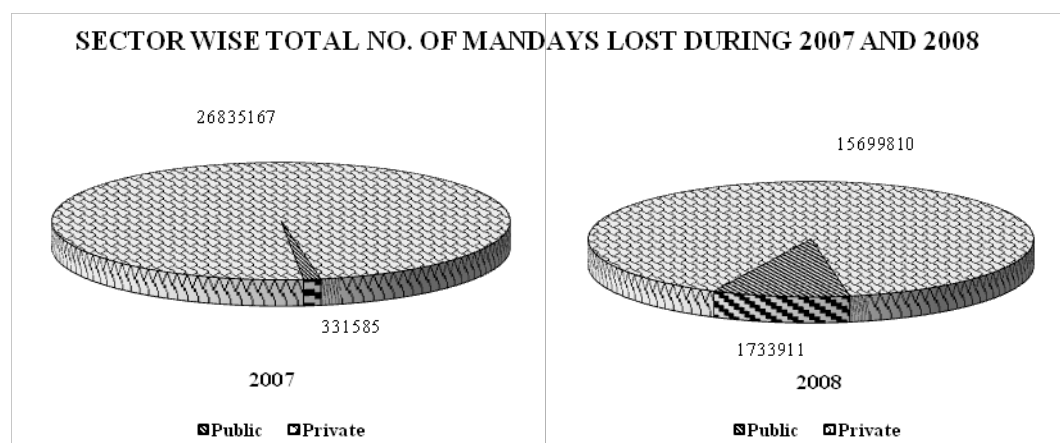
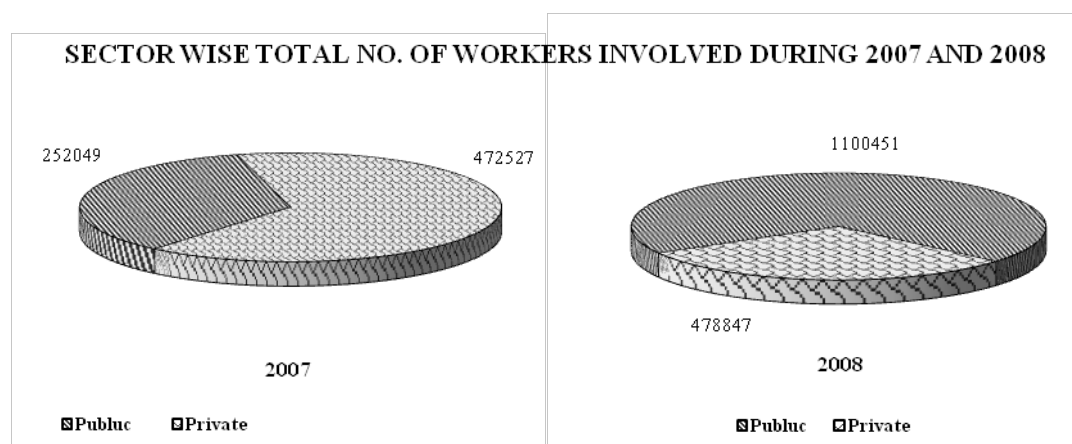
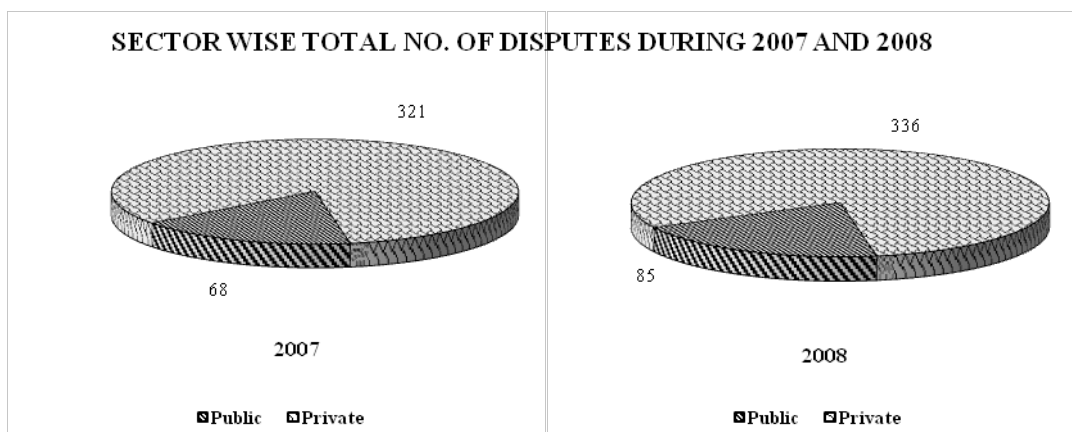
- = Nil

.. = Not available

\$ = Co-operative Sector

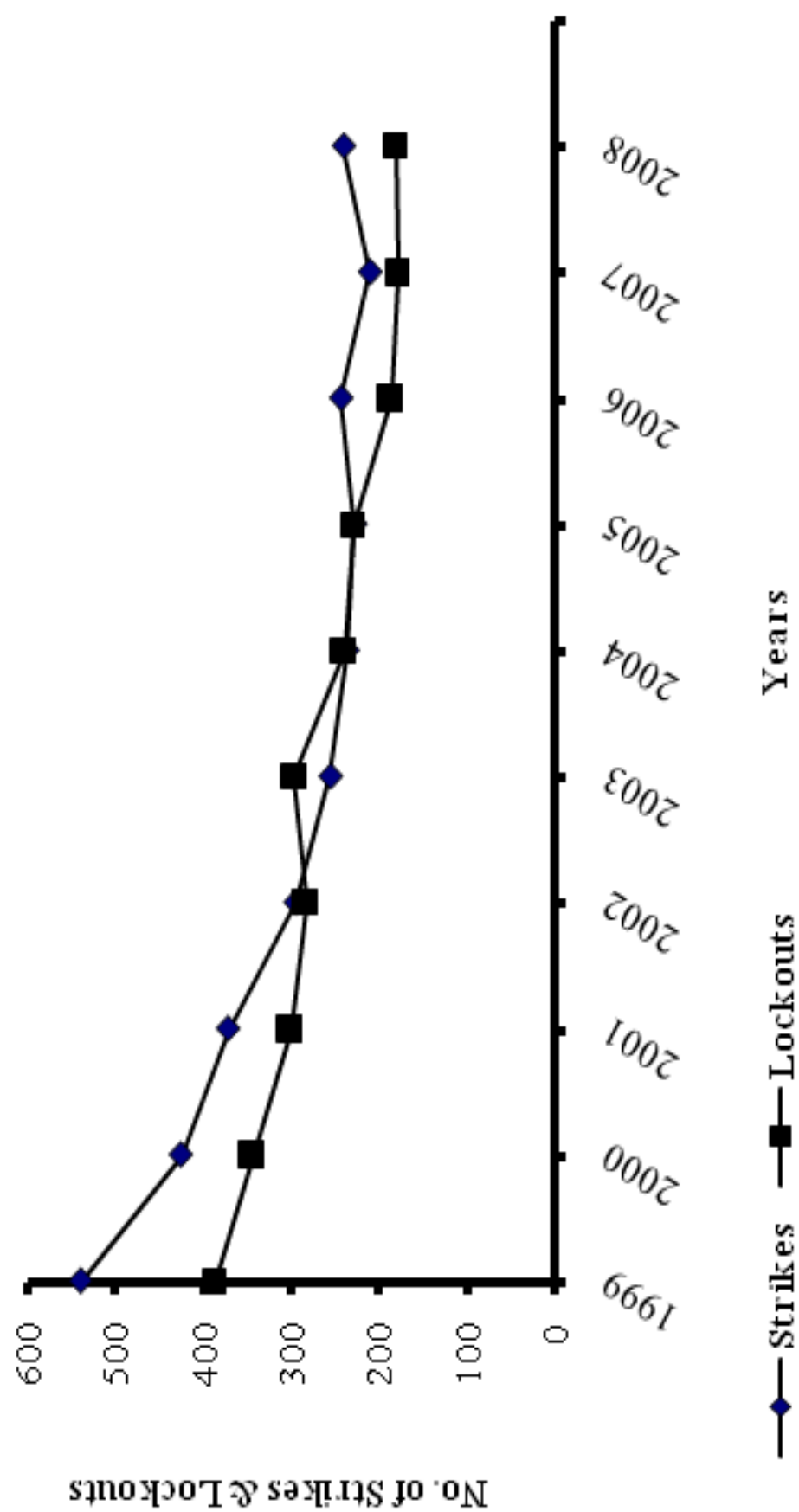
Note: Figures in brackets under cols. 6 & 7 indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

Graph-1

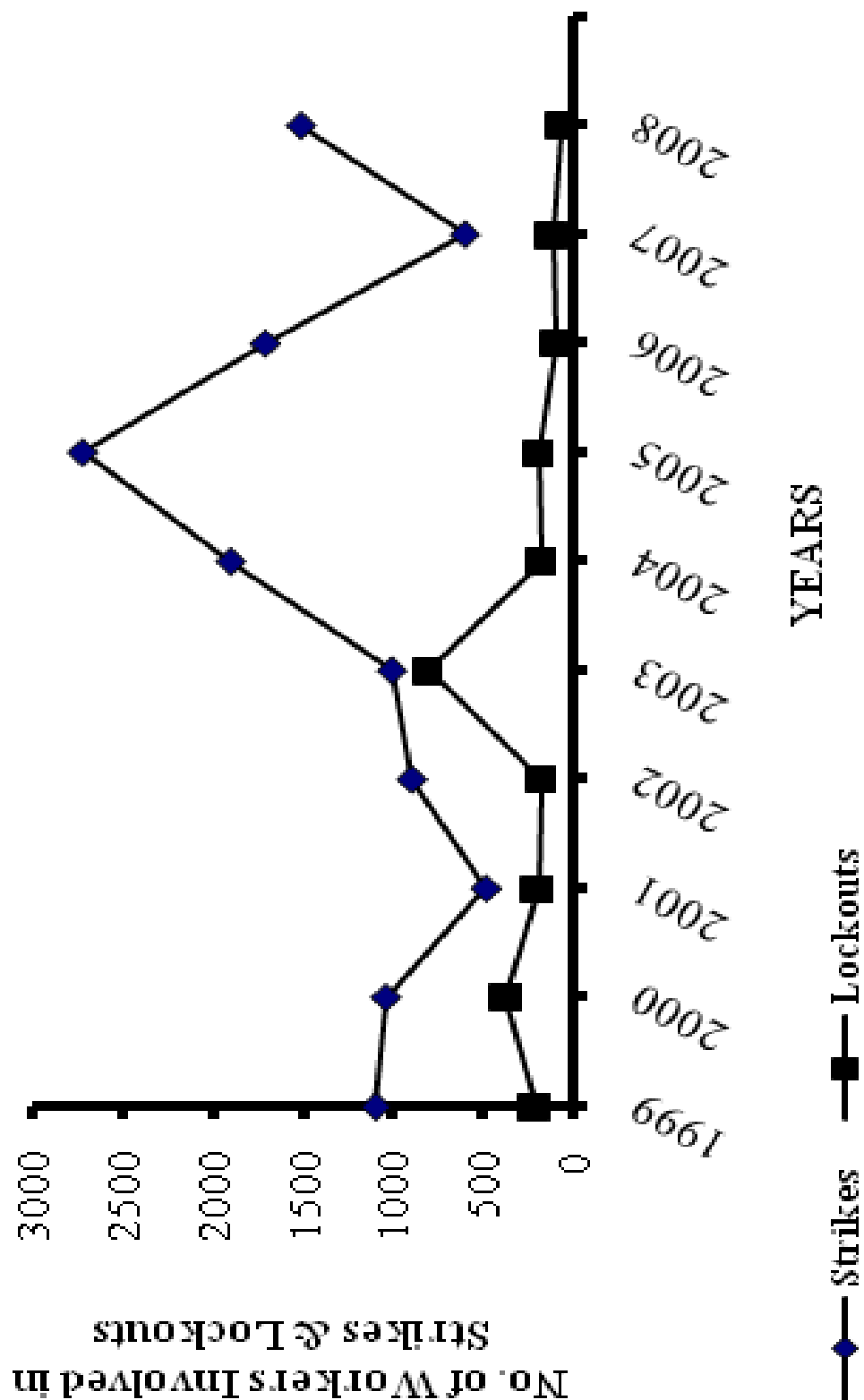


(Ref: Table No.1)

Graph-II
YEAR-WISE NO. OF STRIKES & LOCKOUTS DURING
THE YEARS 1999 TO 2008



Graph-III
YEAR-WISE NO. OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES &
LOCKOUTS DURING THE YEARS 1999 to 2008 (in '000)



Graph - IV
YEAR-WISE MANDAYS LOST DUE TO STRIKES & LOCKOUTS
DURING THE YEAR 1999-2008

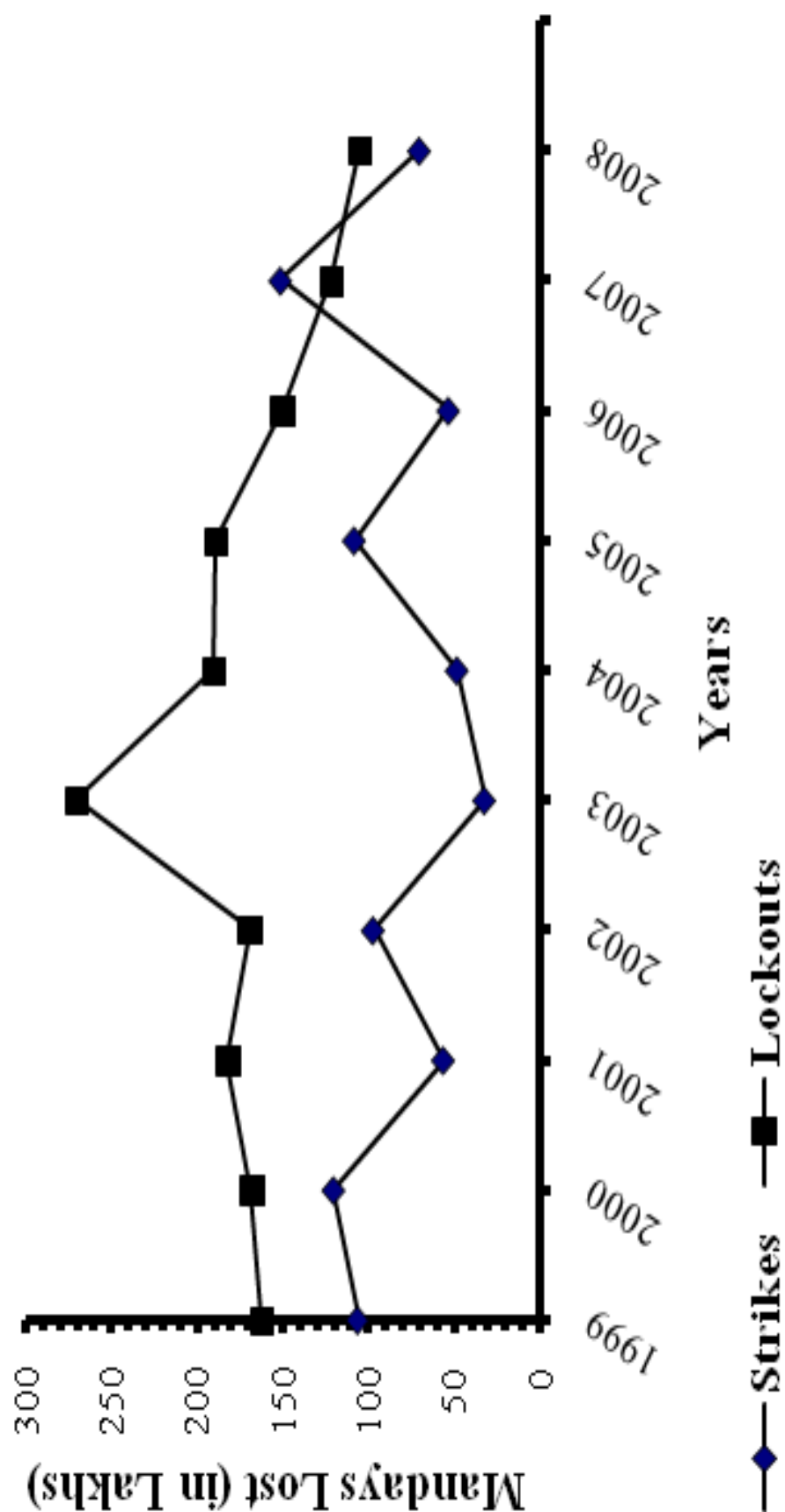


TABLE 1(ii)**Number of Disputes by Sectors and Spheres during 2006 to 2008**

Sr. No.	Sphere	Nature of Dispute	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
			2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	77	65	81	3	2	6	80	67	87
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	77	65	81	3	2	6	80	67	87
II	State Sphere	Strikes	11	3	3	152	140	150	163	143	153
		Lockouts	-	-	1\$	187	179	180	187	179	181
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-11	11	3	4	339	319	330	350	322	334
Total (Central & State Sphere)		Strikes	88	68	84	155	142	156	243	210	240
		Lockouts	-	-	1\$	187	179	180	187	179	181
Grand Total		Strikes & Lockouts Total	88	68	85	342	321	336	430	389	421

- = Nil

\$ = Information relates to Co-operative Sector

TABLE 1(iii)

Time-loss (Number of Mandays Lost) by Sector/Sphere during 2006 to 2008

	Sphere	Strikes/ Lockouts	PUBLIC SECTOR			
			2006	2007	2008	Percentage increase/ decrease over the year 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Central Sphere	Strikes % to Total	2,637,511 12.98	327,311 1.20	1,330,218 7.63	306.41
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	2,637,511 12.98	327,311 1.20	1,330,218 7.63	306.41
II	State Sphere	Strikes % to Total	19,309 0.10	4,274 0.02	78,093 0.45	1727.16
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	325,600\$ 1.87	100.00
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	19,309 0.10	4,274 0.02	403,693 2.32	9345.32
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes % to Total	2,656,820 13.07	331,585 1.22	1,408,311 8.08	346.45
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	325,600\$ 1.87	100.00
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	2,656,820 13.07	331,585 1.22	1,733,911 9.95	422.92
PRIVATE SECTOR						
I	Central Sphere	Strikes % to Total	76,898 0.38	912 0.00	43,357 0.25	4654.06
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	76,898 0.38	912 0.00	43,357 0.25	4654.06
II	State Sphere	Strikes % to Total	2,584,532 12.72	14,723,216 54.20	5,503,525 31.57	- 62.62
		Lockouts % to Total	15,006,128 73.83	12,111,039 44.58	10,152,928 58.24	- 16.17
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	17,590,660 86.55	26,834,255 98.78	15,656,453 89.81	- 41.65
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes % to Total	2,661,430 13.09	14,724,128 54.20	5,546,882 31.82	- 62.33
		Lockouts % to Total	15,006,128 73.83	12,111,039 44.58	10,152,928 58.24	- 16.17
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	17,667,558 86.93	26,835,167 98.78	15,699,810 90.05	- 41.50
TOTAL						
I	Central Sphere	Strikes % to Total	2,714,409 13.36	328,223 1.21	1,373,575 7.88	318.49
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	2,714,409 13.36	328,223 1.21	1,373,575 7.88	318.49
II	State Sphere	Strikes % to Total	2,603,841 12.81	14,727,490 54.21	5,581,618 32.02	- 62.10
		Lockouts % to Total	15,006,128 73.83	12,111,039 44.58	10,478,528 60.10	- 13.48
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	17,609,969 86.64	26,838,529 98.79	16,060,146 92.12	- 40.16
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes % to Total	5,318,250 26.17	15,055,713 55.42	6,955,193 39.90	- 53.80
		Lockouts % to Total	15,006,128 73.83	12,111,039 44.58	10,478,528 60.10	- 13.48
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	20,324,378 100.00	27,166,752 100.00	17,433,721 100.00	- 35.83

- = Nil

\$ = Information relates to Co-operative Sector

Note: Total of percentages may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

TABLE 1(iv)

Percentage of Mandays Lost due to Strikes and Lockouts by Sector/Sphere during 2006 to 2008

Sr. No.	Sphere	Strikes / Lockouts	PUBLIC SECTOR			PRIVATE SECTOR			TOTAL		
			2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Central Sphere	Strikes									
		% in Sphere	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.2	100.0	100.0
		% to Total	99.3	98.7	76.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	6.7	1.2	7.9
		Lockouts									
		% in Sphere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		% to Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Strikes and Lockouts									
		% in Sphere	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% to Total	99.3	98.7	76.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	13.4	1.2	7.9		
II	State Sphere	Strikes									
		% in Sphere	100.0	100.0	19.3	14.7	54.9	35.2	14.8	54.9	34.8
		% to Total	0.7	1.3	4.5	14.6	54.2	35.1	12.8	54.2	32.0
		Lockouts									
		% in Sphere	0.0	0.0	80.7	85.3	45.1	64.8	85.2	45.1	65.2
		% to Total	0.0	0.0	18.8	84.9	44.6	64.7	73.8	44.6	60.1
		Strikes & Lockouts									
		% in Sphere	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% to Total	5.4	0.7	23.3	99.9	98.8	99.7	92.6	98.8	92.1		
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes									
		% to Total	91.6	100.0	81.2	31.7	55.4	35.3	36.4	55.4	39.9
		Lockouts									
		% to Total	8.4	0.0	18.8	68.2	44.6	64.7	63.6	44.6	60.1
Total		Strikes & Lockouts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percent

Note: Total of percentages may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

TABLE-1(v)

Average Time Loss per Dispute, Workers involved per dispute and Average Number of Mandays Lost per Worker due to Industrial Disputes during the years 2007 and 2008

Item Description	All Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Mining and Quarrying		Crops and Horticulture	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Average Time Loss per Dispute (Mandays)	69,837	41,410	99,292	50,991	10,446	11,624	86,935	101,617
Average Number of Workers involved per Dispute (Workers)	1,863	3,751	1,660	1,718	1,199	3,406	983	1,009
Average Number of Mandays Lost per Worker involved (Days)	37	11	60	30	9	3	88	101

CHAPTER-2

Table-2(i) (a)

**Industrial Disputes (All Strikes & Lockouts) during the year 2008
(By Months)**

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	34	164	180,289	212,194	1,166,377
February	19	162	192,828	236,824	1,291,722
March	26	173	30,255	68,234	1,110,471
April	23	164	8,916	59,819	1,203,545
May	23	170	8,255	49,275	1,106,920
June	20	166	7,636	47,770	967,459
July	20	160	4,605	38,751	964,925
August	56	198	451,054	483,478	1,296,775
September	10	147	240,103	273,202	1,350,370
October	18	145	9,458	43,774	885,622
November	14	148	55,636	89,805	1,233,491
December	28	157	358,358	394,388	4,856,044
Total					17,433,721

Table-2(i) (b)
Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in Central Sphere during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	11	11	164,405	164,405	178,983
February	3	3	142,805	142,805	141,768
March	13	13	19,248	19,248	37,457
April	4	5	4,518	14,518	76,518
May	1	1	245	245	245
June	2	2	1,570	1,570	5,570
July	1	1	..	..	..
August	36	36	409,568	409,568	406,754
September	3	3	234,857	234,857	434,421
October	1	1	899	899	899
November	2	2	2,002	2,002	2,002
December	10	10	73,258	73,258	88,958
Total					1,373,575

.. = Not available

Table-2(i)(c)
Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in State Sphere during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	23	153	15,884	47,789	987,394
February	16	159	50,023	94,019	1,149,954
March	13	160	11,007	48,986	1,073,014
April	19	159	4,398	45,301	1,127,027
May	22	169	8,010	49,030	1,106,675
June	18	164	6,066	46,200	961,889
July	19	159	4,605	38,751	964,925
August	20	162	41,486	73,910	890,021
September	7	144	5,246	38,345	915,949
October	17	144	8,559	42,875	884,723
November	12	146	53,634	87,803	1,231,489
December	18	147	285,100	321,130	4,767,086
Total					16,060,146

Table 2(i)(d)
All Strikes during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	22	32	172,300	174,388	248,723
February	17	33	192,692	201,865	381,309
March	20	38	20,657	23,362	108,131
April	20	36	8,556	20,946	155,880
May	18	38	5,457	8,769	86,379
June	15	34	6,477	9,914	80,545
July	17	31	4,260	6,642	62,046
August	51	68	448,699	451,854	504,734
September	7	23	239,907	242,317	543,979
October	11	23	5,428	11,702	184,020
November	12	25	54,378	61,599	524,659
December	20	32	352,721	360,149	4,074,788
Total					6,955,193

Table 2(i)(e)
Strikes in Central Sphere during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	11	11	164,405	164,405	178,983
February	3	3	142,805	142,805	141,768
March	13	13	19,248	19,248	37,457
April	4	5	4,518	14,518	76,518
May	1	1	245	245	245
June	2	2	1,570	1,570	5,570
July	1	1	..	..	..
August	36	36	409,568	409,568	406,754
September	3	3	234,857	234,857	434,421
October	1	1	899	899	899
November	2	2	2,002	2,002	2,002
December	10	10	73,258	73,258	88,958
Total					1,373,575

.. = Not available

Table 2(i)(f)
Strikes in State Sphere during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	11	21	7,895	9,983	69,740
February	14	30	49,887	59,060	239,541
March	7	25	1,409	4,114	70,674
April	16	31	4,038	6,428	79,362
May	17	37	5,212	8,524	86,134
June	13	32	4,907	8,344	74,975
July	16	30	4,260	6,642	62,046
August	15	32	39,131	42,286	97,980
September	4	20	5,050	7,460	109,558
October	10	22	4,529	10,803	183,121
November	10	23	52,376	59,597	522,657
December	10	22	279,463	286,891	3,985,830
Total					5,581,618

Table 2(i)(g)
All Lockouts during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	12	132	7,989	37,806	917,654
February	2	129	136	34,959	910,413
March	6	135	9,598	44,872	1,002,340
April	3	128	360	38,873	1,047,665
May	5	132	2,798	40,506	1,020,541
June	5	132	1,159	37,856	886,914
July	3	129	345	32,109	902,879
August	5	130	2,355	31,624	792,041
September	3	124	196	30,885	806,391
October	7	122	4,030	32,072	701,602
November	2	123	1,258	28,206	708,832
December	8	125	5,637	34,239	781,256
Total					10,478,528

Table 2(i) (h)
Lockouts in State Sphere during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	12	132	7,989	37,806	917,654
February	2	129	136	34,959	910,413
March	6	135	9,598	44,872	1,002,340
April	3	128	360	38,873	1,047,665
May	5	132	2,798	40,506	1,020,541
June	5	132	1,159	37,856	886,914
July	3	129	345	32,109	902,879
August	5	130	2,355	31,624	792,041
September	3	124	196	30,885	806,391
October	7	122	4,030	32,072	701,602
November	2	123	1,258	28,206	708,832
December	8	125	5,637	34,239	781,256
Total					10,478,528

Table 2(ii) (a)
Industrial Disputes (All Strikes and Lockouts) during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	15	154,928	636,854	159,643,981 (15)	159,975,863 (6)
Assam	16	32,611	288,122	23,704,795 (9)	149,249,754 (7)
Bihar	3	21,991	95,471	15,187,319 (1)	..
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	..	..
Gujarat	32	9,095	43,325	13,841,561 (24)	560,996,354 (16)
Haryana	2	51	5,223	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	1,273	11,167	6,853,100 (2)	1,500,000 (1)
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	..
Karnataka	13	140,239	212,860	121,386,000 (12)	..
Kerala	40	167,389	612,866	75,764,976 (16)	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	..	..
Orissa	*	..	..	..	..
Punjab	5	77,698	89,669	61,756,400 (4)	..
Rajasthan	11	78,545	973,846	65,163,769 (6)	1,499,040,000 (2)
Tamil Nadu	89	148,557	805,575	85,281,275 (13)	104,142,692 (9)
Uttar Pradesh	16	44,920	1,410,487	175,193,695 (11)	485,900,000 (4)
Uttarakhand	2	1,476	13,141	1,576,542 (2)	20,598,480 (2)
West Bengal	152	512,960	11,998,135	82,967,635 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	..
Total	421	1,579,298	17,433,721	964,666,718 (127)	3,027,963,643 (50)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2008, three All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the industry in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned States.

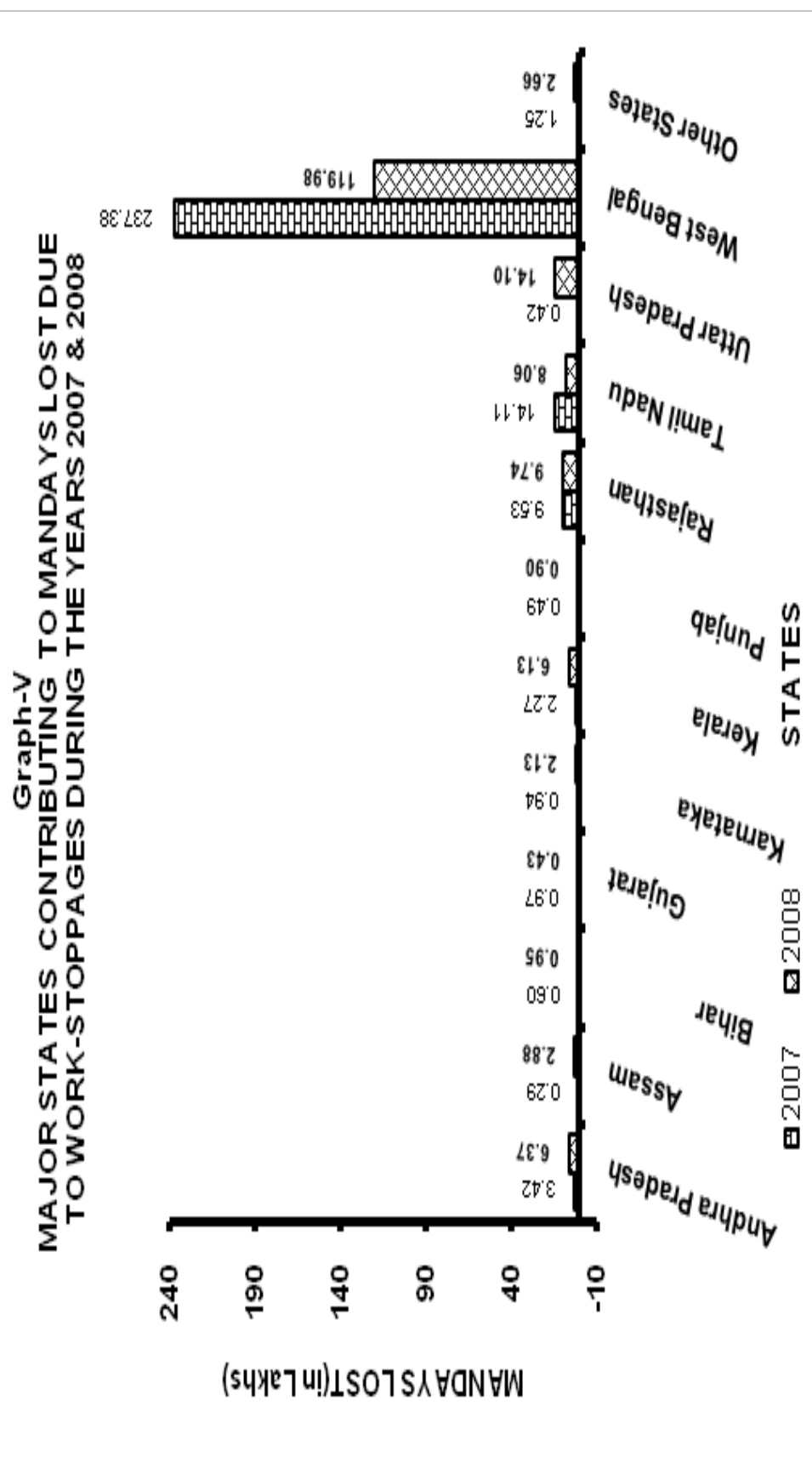


Table 2(ii)(b)
Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in Central Sphere during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10	127,770	173,906	91,835,039 (10)	24,701,180 (2)
Assam	7	26,216	36,728	..	..
Bihar	1	21,668	22,413	15,187,319 (1)	..
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	..	..
Gujarat	3	3,198	3,198	..	..
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	..
Karnataka	13	140,239	212,860	121,386,000 (12)	..
Kerala	16	103,188	155,921	75,764,976 (16)	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	..	..
Orissa	*	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	4	72,927	98,558	17,782,089 (4)	..
Tamil Nadu	7	126,118	179,948	65,927,852 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	3	27,286	36,521	22,658,376 (3)	..
Uttarakhand	*	508	781	..	..
West Bengal	7	216,692	215,761	82,967,635 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	..
Total	87	1,053,375	1,373,575	569,854,956 (62)	71,261,680 (5)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this States. During the year 2008, 3 All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the state in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number off workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned States / Union Territories.

Table 2(ii) (c)
Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in State Sphere during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	5	27,158	462,948	67,808,942 (5)	135,274,683 (4)
Assam	9	6,395	251,394	23,704,795 (9)	149,249,754 (7)
Bihar	2	323	73,058	..	..
Gujarat	29	5,897	40,127	13,841,561 (24)	560,996,354 (16)
Haryana	2	51	5,223	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	1,273	11,167	6,853,100 (2)	1,500,000 (1)
Kerala	24	64,201	456,945	..	..
Punjab	5	77,698	89,669	61,756,400 (4)	..
Rajasthan	7	5,618	875,288	47,381,680 (2)	1,499,040,000 (2)
Tamil Nadu	82	22,439	625,627	19,353,423 (9)	104,142,692 (9)
Uttar Pradesh	13	17,634	1,373,966	152,535,319 (8)	485,900,000 (4)
Uttarakhand	2	968	12,360	1,576,542 (2)	20,598,480 (2)
West Bengal	145	296,268	11,782,374	..	..
Total	334	525,923	16,060,146	394,811,762 (65)	2,956,701,963 (45)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Table 2(ii) (d)
All Strikes during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	15	154,928	636,854	159,643,981 (15)	159,975,863 (6)
Assam	11	28,315	48,567	772,830 (4)	6,161,379 (3)
Bihar	1	21,668	22,413	15,187,319 (1)	..
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	..	..
Gujarat	26	7,942	23,602	11,240,041 (18)	168,816,354 (12)
Haryana	2	51	5,223	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	1,273	11,167	6,853,100 (2)	1,500,000 (1)
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	..
Karnataka	13	140,239	212,860	121,386,000 (12)	..
Kerala	37	166,125	550,034	75,764,976 (16)	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	..	..
Orissa	*	..	..	..	..
Punjab	5	77,698	89,669	61,756,400 (4)	..
Rajasthan	8	75,236	332,222	45,517,769 (5)	1,307,500,000 (1)
Tamil Nadu	68	138,483	553,987	79,034,256 (10)	91,196,917 (6)
Uttar Pradesh	9	37,923	202,537	90,690,165 (7)	485,900,000 (4)
Uttarakhand	2	1,476	13,141	1,576,542 (2)	20,598,480 (2)
West Bengal	18	474,698	4,015,937	82,967,635 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	..
Total	240	1,513,620	6,955,193	828,736,684 (108)	2,288,209,493 (38)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this States. During the year 2008, 4 All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the state in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned States / Union Territories

Table 2(ii) (e)
Strikes in the Central Sphere during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10	127,770	173,906	91,835,039 (10)	24,701,180 (2)
Assam	7	26,216	36,728	.. (0)	..
Bihar	1	21,668	22,413	15,187,319 (1)	..
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	..	..
Gujarat	3	3,198	3,198	..	..
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	..
Karnataka	13	140,239	212,860	121,386,000 (12)	..
Kerala	16	103,188	155,921	75,764,976 (16)	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	..	..
Orissa	*	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	4	72,927	98,558	17,782,089 (4)	..
Tamil Nadu	7	126,118	179,948	65,927,852 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	3	27,286	36,521	22,658,376 (3)	..
Uttarakhand	*	508	781	..	..
West Bengal	7	216,692	215,761	82,967,635 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	..
Total	87	1,053,375	1,373,575	569,854,956 (62)	71,261,680 (5)

.. = Not available.

Note:1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2008, 3 All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the state in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned States / Union Territories.

Table 2(ii) (f)
Strikes in the State Sphere during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	5	27,158	462,948	67,808,942 (5)	135,274,683 (4)
Assam	4	2,099	11,839	772,830 (4)	6,161,379 (3)
Gujarat	23	4,744	20,404	11,240,041 (18)	168,816,354 (12)
Haryana	2	51	5,223	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	9	1,273	11,167	6,853,100 (2)	1,500,000 (1)
Kerala	21	62,937	394,113	..	..
Punjab	5	77,698	89,669	61,756,400 (4)	..
Rajasthan	4	2,309	233,664	27,735,680 (1)	1,307,500,000 (1)
Tamil Nadu	61	12,365	374,039	13,106,404 (6)	91,196,917 (6)
Uttar Pradesh	6	10,637	166,016	68,031,789 (4)	485,900,000 (4)
Uttarakhand	2	968	12,360	1,576,542 (2)	20,598,480 (2)
West Bengal	11	258,006	3,800,176	..	..
Total	153	460,245	5,581,618	258,881,728 (46)	2,216,947,813 (33)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Table 2(ii) (g)
All Lockouts during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	5	4,296	239,555	22,931,965 (5)	143,088,375 (4)
Bihar	2	323	73,058	..	..
Gujarat	6	1,153	19,723	2,601,520 (6)	392,180,000 (4)
Kerala	3	1,264	62,832	..	..
Rajasthan	3	3,309	641,624	19,646,000 (1)	191,540,000 (1)
Tamil Nadu	21	10,074	251,588	6,247,019 (3)	12,945,775 (3)
Uttar Pradesh	7	6,997	1,207,950	84,503,530 (4)	..
West Bengal	134	38,262	7,982,198	..	..
Total	181	65,678	10,478,528	135,930,034 (19)	739,754,150 (12)

..= Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicates the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Table 2(ii) (h)
Lockouts in the State Sphere during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	5	4,296	239,555	22,931,965 (5)	143,088,375 (4)
Bihar	2	323	73,058	..	..
Gujarat	6	1,153	19,723	2,601,520 (6)	392,180,000 (4)
Kerala	3	1,264	62,832	..	..
Rajasthan	3	3,309	641,624	19,646,000 (1)	191,540,000 (1)
Tamil Nadu	21	10,074	251,588	6,247,019 (3)	12,945,775 (3)
Uttar Pradesh	7	6,997	1,207,950	84,503,530 (4)	..
West Bengal	134	38,262	7,982,198	..	..
Total	181	65,678	10,478,528	135,930,034 (19)	739,754,150 (12)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Table 2(ii) (i)
Time-loss (Central and State Spheres combined) due to Industrial Disputes during the year 2008
(By States and Months)

States	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	24,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,311	135,960	130,200	130,312	156,033	636,854
Assam	32,488	39,462	31,984	36,377	46,159	33,152	29,952	14,528	20,950	2,100	0	970	288,122
Bihar	5,902	25,123	6,351	5,902	5,902	5,675	6,129	7,785	8,996	5,902	5,675	6,129	95,471
Chhattisgarh	21,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,328	-	-	-	-	27,238
Gujarat	11,102	12,173	3,906	535	2,066	1,343	315	4,437	3,000	3,295	522	631	43,325
Haryana	676	650	676	676	325	738	857	625	-	-	-	-	5,223
Himachal Pradesh	-	2,390	478	4,264	216	990	2,475	354	-	-	-	-	11,167
Jharkhand	3,580	6,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,381
Karnataka	-	34,440	-	21,000	-	-	-	44,267	83,092	899	-	29,162	212,860
Kerala	8,108	30,605	15,980	13,958	15,633	23,506	6,544	36,669	54,616	4,146	311,893	91,208	612,866
Madhya Pradesh	-	4,149	-	-	-	-	-	31,060	23,674	-	-	-	58,883
Maharashtra	-	8,762	-	-	-	-	-	13,480	8,396	-	-	-	30,638
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	2,964	47,385	0	826	1,888	-	-	32,331	4,275	-	-	-	89,669
Rajasthan	96,428	123,758	100,747	102,957	85,856	71,613	72,683	94,630	117,373	17,914	40,989	48,898	973,846
Tamil Nadu	86,067	56,647	120,461	104,995	51,200	55,470	66,806	97,687	57,108	29,119	43,640	36,375	805,575
Uttar Pradesh	116,882	253,492	117,368	115,700	128,330	130,466	119,000	149,459	129,488	92,676	29,026	28,600	1,410,487
Uttarakhand	2,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	658	3,276	6,552	-	13,141
West Bengal	753,700	645,885	712,520	796,355	769,345	644,506	660,164	685,201	611,444	596,095	664,882	4,458,038	11,998,135
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	91,340	-	-	-	109,840
Total	1,166,377	1,291,722	1,110,471	1,203,545	1,106,920	967,459	964,925	1,296,775	1,350,370	885,622	1,233,491	4,856,044	17,433,721

- = Nil

Note: Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Graph-VI
TIME LOSS DURING THE YEAR 2008(BY MONTHS) (in Lakhs)

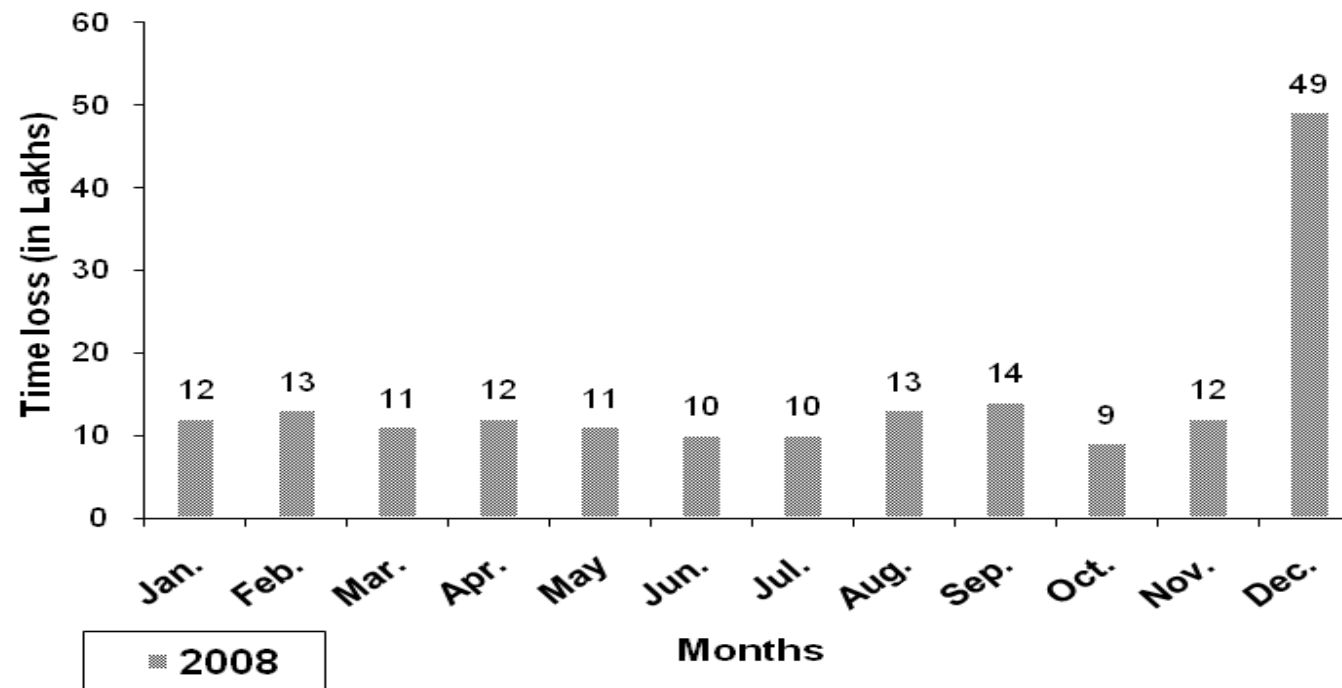


Table 2(ii) (j)
Time-loss (Central Sphere) due to Industrial Disputes during the year 2008
(By States and Months)

States	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	24,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,311	89,760	-	2,002	1,795	173,906
Assam	-	-	394	-	-	-	-	14,414	20,950	-	-	970	36,728
Bihar	-	17,048	161	-	-	-	-	2,110	3,094	-	-	-	22,413
Chhattisgarh	21,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,328	-	-	-	-	27,238
Gujarat	-	3,108	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,198
Jharkhand	3,580	6,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,381
Karnataka	-	34,440	-	21,000	-	-	-	44,267	83,092	899	-	29,162	212,860
Kerala	-	19,703	6,344	478	245	570	-	21,973	50,844	-	-	55,764	155,921
Madhya Pradesh	-	4,149	-	-	-	-	-	31,060	23,674	-	-	-	58,883
Maharashtra	-	8,762	-	-	-	-	-	13,480	8,396	-	-	-	30,638
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	4,594	22,159	508	-	-	-	-	23,870	46,160	-	-	1,267	98,558
Tamil Nadu	38,768	10,206	30,000	55,000	-	5,000	-	40,974	-	-	-	-	179,948
Uttar Pradesh	4,682	8,892	-	-	-	-	-	9,159	13,788	-	-	-	36,521
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	658	-	-	-	781
West Bengal	81,411	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	125,185	2,665	-	-	-	215,761
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,500	91,340	-	-	-	109,840
Total	178,983	141,768	37,457	76,518	245	5,570	-	406,754	434,421	899	2,002	88,958	1,373,575

-- Nil

Note: Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Table 2(ii) (k)
Time-loss (State Sphere) due to Industrial Disputes during the year 2008
(By States and Months)

States	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	46,200	130,200	128,310	154,238	462,948
Assam	32,488	39,462	31,590	36,377	46,159	33,152	29,952	114	-	2,100	-	-	251,394
Bihar	5,902	8,075	6,190	5,902	5,902	5,675	6,129	5,675	5,902	5,902	5,675	6,129	73,058
Gujarat	11,102	9,065	3,856	495	2,066	1,343	315	4,437	3,000	3,295	522	631	40,127
Haryana	676	650	676	676	325	738	857	625	-	-	-	-	5,223
Himachal Pradesh	-	2,390	478	4,264	216	990	2,475	354	-	-	-	-	11,167
Kerala	8,108	10,902	9,636	13,480	15,388	22,936	6,544	14,696	3,772	4,146	311,893	35,444	456,945
Punjab	2,964	47,385	-	826	1,888	-	-	32,331	4,275	-	-	-	89,669
Rajasthan	91,834	101,599	100,239	102,957	85,856	71,613	72,683	70,760	71,213	17,914	40,989	47,631	875,288
Tamil Nadu	47,299	46,441	90,461	49,995	51,200	50,470	66,806	56,713	57,108	29,119	43,640	36,375	625,627
Uttar Pradesh	112,200	244,600	117,368	115,700	128,330	130,466	119,000	140,300	115,700	92,676	29,026	28,600	1,373,966
Uttarakhand	2,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,276	6,552	-	12,360
West Bengal	672,289	639,385	712,520	796,355	769,345	644,506	660,164	560,016	608,779	596,095	664,882	4,458,038	11,782,374
Total	987,394	1,149,954	1,073,014	1,127,027	1,106,675	961,889	964,925	890,021	915,949	884,723	1,231,489	4,767,086	16,060,146

- = Nil

Note: Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Table 2(iii) (a)
All Industrial Disputes Classified by Industries during the year 2008

Industry Code (NIC-2004)	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)		Production Lost (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	5-A	6	6-A
011	27	26,421	2,703,248	2,115,995	(7)	6,981,375	(5)
01	27	26,421	2,703,248	2,115,995	(7)	6,981,375	(5)
101	8	50,058	50,058	17,223,174	(3)	33,412,680	(3)
102	4	20,000	98,000	13,982,640	(3)	..	
10	12	70,058	148,058	31,205,814	(6)	33,412,680	(3)
111	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550	(1)	..	
112	-	-	-	-		-	
11	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550	(1)	..	
141	4	1,377	42,591	323,900	(1)	..	
142	3	638	1,220	..		121,458	(1)
14	7	2,015	43,811	323,900	(1)	121,458	(1)
151	5	839	68,978	..		..	
153	4	3,149	70,074	..		..	
154	7	1,452	164,551	568,438	(2)	121,090,000	(2)
155	5	899	53,477	17,599,457	(2)	200,000	(1)
15	21	6,339	357,080	18,167,895	(4)	121,290,000	(3)
160	3	447	15,035	..		..	
16	3	447	15,035	..		..	
171	71	284,553	8,961,701	177,006,965	(14)	371,741,172	(13)
172	4	50,425	328,723	7,706,400	(1)	..	
17	75	334,978	9,290,424	184,713,365	(15)	371,741,172	(13)
181	4	831	5,451	558,460	(2)	..	
182	1	50	15,300	..		..	
18	5	881	20,751	558,460	(2)	..	
191	3	590	48,630	..		..	
192	5	1,046	68,201	..		..	
19	8	1,636	116,831	..		..	
201	1	227	70,370	..		..	
202	4	482	72,762	..		..	
20	5	709	143,132	..		..	
210	6	1,210	133,341	..		..	
21	6	1,210	133,341	..		..	
222	3	190	172,280	..		..	

Table 2(iii) (a)-contd.

22	3	190	172,280	..	..
232	1	1,074	914	..	..
23	1	1,074	914	..	..
241	12	2,988	40,723	2,815,296 (7)	30,686,923 (4)
242	29	5,724	325,123	996,300 (4)	313,792,000 (4)
243	1	300	1,800	..	..
24	42	9,012	367,646	3,811,596 (11)	344,478,923 (8)
251	6	4,340	52,795	..	..
252	4	480	12,585	1,482,530 (3)	38,500,000 (1)
25	10	4,820	65,380	1,482,530 (3)	38,500,000 (1)
261	5	9,200	227,317	67,863,210 (2)	485,000,000 (2)
269	7	560	22,709	376,000 (2)	4,800,000 (1)
26	12	9,760	250,026	68,239,210 (4)	489,800,000 (3)
271	11	23,427	335,753	3,072,880 (1)	6,145,760 (1)
272	1	796	178,551	27,735,680 (1)	1,307,500,000 (1)
273	1	115	4,140	..	..
27	13	24,338	518,444	30,808,560 (2)	1,313,645,760 (2)
281	1	60	120	..	..
289	6	841	187,346	..	..
28	7	901	187,466	..	..
291	6	1,252	109,619	11,148,000 (3)	76,000,000 (2)
292	5	1,479	16,803	1,423,918 (3)	43,680,000 (2)
293	2	360	160	6,800,000 (1)	..
29	13	3,091	126,582	19,371,918 (7)	119,680,000 (4)
311	3	272	21,456	..	..
315	1	64	512	..	..
319	1	775	775	506,000 (1)	..
31	5	1,111	22,743	506,000 (1)	..
321	2	5,732	6,092	3,989,000 (1)	..
322	1	71	852	119,122 (1)	700,000 (1)
32	3	5,803	6,944	4,108,122 (2)	700,000 (1)
331	4	3,739	39,740	..	..
33	4	3,739	39,740	..	..
341	3	1,065	3,195	194,200 (2)	..
343	1	1,100	51,700	..	..
34	4	2,165	54,895	194,200 (2)	..
352	1	2,049	479,466	..	..

Table 2(iii) (a)-contd.

353	2	9,937	27,937	7,269,000	(2)	..
35	3	11,986	507,403	7,269,000	(2)	..
361	1	93	465	..		..
369	4	1,843	248,258	..		..
36	5	1,936	248,723	..		..
Total 15 to 37 – Mfg. Group	248	426,126	12,645,780	239,230,856	(55)	2,799,835,855 (35)
401	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000	(2)	..
402	2	140	37,672	2,000	(1)	200,000 (1)
40	4	77,381	114,913	36,502,000	(3)	200,000 (1)
452	3	1,063	1,063	..		..
45	3	1,063	1,063	..		..
551	1	40	12,240	..		..
552	3	65	19,890	..		..
55	4	105	32,130	..		..
602	2	44	13,464	..		..
60	2	44	13,464	..		..
612	1	99	161	47,346	(1)	..
61	1	99	161	47,346	(1)	..
621	9	2,616	3,206	15,436,453	(6)	..
622	2	197	394	..		..
62	11	2,813	3,600	15,436,453	(6)	..
641	5	41,429	81,299	19,820,000	(4)	..
642	4	44,526	20,356	5,518,170	(1)	500,000 (1)
64	9	85,955	101,655	25,338,170	(5)	500,000 (1)
651	30	842,069	1,049,880	467,890,450	(25)	37,349,000 (1)
65	30	842,069	1,049,880	467,890,450	(25)	37,349,000 (1)
660	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850	(10)	..
661	-	-	-	-		-
66	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850	(10)	..
731	1	86	860	..		..
73	1	86	860	..		..
751	2	2,749	2,749	1,199,625	(2)	..
752	1	710	710	..		..
753	1	22	308	36,023	(1)	..
75	4	3,481	3,767	1,235,648	(3)	..
802	1	208	4,992	7,294,886	(1)	7,294,896 (1)

Table 2(iii) (a)-concl.d.

80	1	208	4,992	7,294,886	(1)	7,294,896	(1)
851	1	64	768	96,000	(1)	..	
85	1	64	768	96,000	(1)	..	
921	8	207	34,742	..		..	
92	8	207	34,742	..		..	
930	33	10,967	490,323	21,588,800	(2)	142,268,379	(2)
93	33	10,967	490,323	21,588,800	(2)	142,268,379	(2)
950	1	34	10,404	..		..	
95	1	34	10,404	..		..	
Total	421	1,579,298	17,433,721	964,666,718	(127)	3,027,963,643	(50)

.. = Not available

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. .See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004 code number.

Table 2(iii) (b)
Strikes Classified by Industries during the year 2008

Industry Code (NIC-2004)	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)	Production Lost (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5 5-A	6 6-A
011	8	10,071	40,844	604,030 (3)	3,893,000 (2)
01	8	10,071	40,844	604,030 (3)	3,893,000 (2)
101	8	50,058	50,058	17,223,174 (3)	33,412,680 (3)
102	4	20,000	98,000	13,982,640 (3)	..
10	12	70,058	148,058	31,205,814 (6)	33,412,680 (3)
111	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550 (1)	..
11	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550 (1)	..
141	4	1,377	42,591	323,900 (1)	..
142	3	638	1,220	..	121,458 (1)
14	7	2,015	43,811	323,900 (1)	121,458 (1)
151	3	712	30,116	..	..
154	5	1,402	11,551	568,438 (2)	121,090,000 (2)
155	3	403	8,145	17,599,457 (2)	200,000 (1)
15	11	2,517	49,812	18,167,895 (4)	121,290,000 (3)
171	37	262,172	4,389,763	68,402,946 (9)	167,255,397 (9)
172	3	50,395	319,543	7,706,400 (1)	..
17	40	312,567	4,709,306	76,109,346 (10)	167,255,397 (9)
181	3	753	4,593	558,460 (2)	..
18	3	753	4,593	558,460 (2)	..
191	1	470	46,530	..	..
192	3	548	12,093	..	..
19	4	1,018	58,623	..	..
202	1	265	6,360	..	..
20	1	265	6,360	.	..
210	1	190	3,610	.	..
21	1	190	3,610	..	..
222	1	140	280	..	..
22	1	140	280	..	..
232	1	1,074	914	..	..
23	1	1,074	914	..	..
241	7	2,805	10,945	2,815,296 (7)	30,686,923 (4)
242	11	1,496	25,514	494,100 (3)	3,792,000 (3)
24	18	4,301	36,459	3,309,396 (10)	34,478,923 (7)

Table 2(iii) (b)-contd.

251	2	1,013	20,763	..	..
252	1	30	510	..	..
25	3	1,043	21,273	..	..
261	3	8,711	155,999	67,863,210 (2)	485,000,000 (2)
269	6	500	4,349	376,000 (2)	4,800,000 (1)
26	9	9,211	160,348	68,239,210 (4)	489,800,000 (3)
271	1	22,238	24,238	3,072,880 (1)	6,145,760 (1)
272	1	796	178,551	27,735,680 (1)	1,307,500,000 (1)
273	1	115	4,140	..	..
27	3	23,149	206,929	30,808,560 (2)	1,313,645,760 (2)
281	1	60	120	..	..
28	1	60	120	..	..
291	4	501	22,838	10,068,000 (2)	76,000,000 (2)
292	3	627	5,799	288,798 (1)	.. (0)
293	2	360	160	6,800,000 (1)	.. (0)
29	9	1,488	28,797	17,156,798 (4)	76,000,000 (2)
311	1	216	4,320	..	..
315	1	64	512	..	..
319	1	775	775	506,000 (1)	..
31	3	1,055	5,607	506,000 (1)	..
321	2	5,732	6,092	3,989,000 (1)	..
322	1	71	852	119,122 (1)	700,000 (1)
32	3	5,803	6,944	4,108,122 (2)	700,000 (1)
331	2	1,918	11,714	..	..
33	2	1,918	11,714	..	..
341	1	980	1,960	..	..
343	1	1,100	51,700	..	..
34	2	2,080	53,660	..	..
353	2	9,937	27,937	7,269,000 (2)	..
35	2	9,937	27,937	7,269,000 (2)	..
361	1	93	465	..	..
36	1	93	465	..	..
Total-15 to 37-Mfg. Group	118	378,662	5,393,751	226,232,787 (41)	2,203,170,080 (27)
401	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000 (2)	..
402	1	17	34	2,000 (1)	200,000 (1)
40	3	77,258	77,275	36,502,000 (3)	200,000 (1)

Table 2(iii) (b)-concl.d.

452	2	1,063	1,063	..	..
45	2	1,063	1,063	..	..
612	1	99	161	47,346 (1)	..
61	1	99	161	47,346 (1)	..
621	9	2,616	3,206	15,436,453 (6)	..
622	2	197	394	..	..
62	11	2,813	3,600	15,436,453 (6)	..
641	5	41,429	81,299	19,820,000 (4)	..
642	4	44,526	20,356	5,518,170 (1)	500,000 (1)
64	9	85,955	101,655	25,338,170 (5)	500,000 (1)
651	30	842,069	1,049,880	467,890,450 (25)	37,349,000 (1)
65	30	842,069	1,049,880	467,890,450 (25)	37,349,000 (1)
660	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850 (10)	..
661	-	-	-	-	-
66	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850 (10)	..
731	1	86	860	..	..
73	1	86	860	..	..
751	2	2,749	2,749	1,199,625 (2)	..
752	1	710	710	..	..
753	1	22	308	36,023 (1)	..
75	4	3,481	3,767	1,235,648 (3)	..
802	1	208	4,992	7,294,886 (1)	7,294,896 (1)
80	1	208	4,992	7,294,886 (1)	7,294,896 (1)
851	1	64	768	96,000 (1)	..
85	1	64	768	96,000 (1)	..
921	1	12	3,972	..	..
92	1	12	3,972	..	..
930	16	9,570	40,230	168,800 (1)	2,268,379 (1)
93	16	9,570	40,230	168,800 (1)	2,268,379 (1)
950	1	34	10,404	..	..
95	1	34	10,404	..	..
Total	240	1,513,620	6,955,193	828,736,684 (108)	2,288,209,493 (38)

.. = Not available

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.
2. See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004 code number.

Table-2(iii) (c)
Lockouts Classified by Industries during the year 2008

Industry Code (NIC-2004)	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)		Production Lost (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	5-A	6	6-A
011	19	16,350	2,662,404	1,511,965	(4)	3,088,375	(3)
01	19	16,350	2,662,404	1,511,965	(4)	3,088,375	(3)
112	-	-	-	-		-	
11	-	-	-	-		-	
151	2	127	38,862	..		..	
153	4	3,149	70,074	..		..	
154	2	50	153,000	..		..	
155	2	496	45,332	..		..	
15	10	3,822	307,268	..		..	
160	3	447	15,035	..		..	
16	3	447	15,035	..		..	
171	34	22,381	4,571,938	108,604,019	(5)	204,485,775	(4)
172	1	30	9,180	..		..	
17	35	22,411	4,581,118	108,604,019	(5)	204,485,775	(4)
181	1	78	858	..		..	
182	1	50	15,300	..		..	
18	2	128	16,158	..		..	
191	2	120	2,100	..		..	
192	2	498	56,108	..		..	
19	4	618	58,208	..		..	
201	1	227	70,370	..		..	
202	3	217	66,402	..		..	
20	4	444	136,772	..		..	
210	5	1,020	129,731	..		..	
21	5	1,020	129,731	..		..	
222	2	50	172,000	..		..	
22	2	50	172,000	..		..	
241	5	183	29,778	..		..	
242	18	4,228	299,609	502,200	(1)	310,000,000	(1)
243	1	300	1,800	..		..	
24	24	4,711	331,187	502,200	(1)	310,000,000	(1)
251	4	3,327	32,032	..		..	
252	3	450	12,075	1,482,530	(3)	38,500,000	(1)

Table-2(iii) (c)-Concl'd.

25	7	3,777	44,107	1,482,530	(3)	38,500,000	(1)
261	2	489	71,318	..		..	
269	1	60	18,360	..		..	
26	3	549	89,678	..		..	
271	10	1,189	311,515	..		..	
27	10	1,189	311,515	..		..	
289	6	841	187,346	..		..	
28	6	841	187,346	..		..	
291	2	751	86,781	1,080,000	(1)	..	
292	2	852	11,004	1,135,120	(2)	43,680,000	(2)
29	4	1,603	97,785	2,215,120	(3)	43,680,000	(2)
311	2	56	17,136	..		..	
31	2	56	17,136	..		..	
331	2	1,821	28,026	..		..	
33	2	1,821	28,026	..		..	
341	2	85	1,235	194,200	(2)	..	
34	2	85	1,235	194,200	(2)	..	
352	1	2,049	479,466	..		..	
35	1	2,049	479,466	..		..	
369	4	1,843	248,258	..		..	
36	4	1,843	248,258	..		..	
Total - 15 to37 Mfg. Group	130	47,464	7,252,029	112,998,069	(14)	596,665,775	(8)
402	1	123	37,638	..		..	
40	1	123	37,638	..		..	
452	1	..	..	..		..	
45	1	..	..	..		..	
551	1	40	12,240	..		..	
552	3	65	19,890	..		..	
55	4	105	32,130	..		..	
602	2	44	13,464	..		..	
60	2	44	13,464	..		..	
921	7	195	30,770	..		..	
92	7	195	30,770	..		..	
930	17	1,397	450,093	21,420,000	(1)	140,000,000	(1)
93	17	1,397	450,093	21,420,000	(1)	140,000,000	(1)
Total	181	65,678	10,478,528	135,930,034	(19)	739,754,150	(12)

.. = Not available

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004 code number.

Table-2(iii) (d)
Industrial Disputes in the Central Sphere Undertakings during the year 2008
(BY INDUSTRY GROUPS)

Industry Group		Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1		2	3	4	5 5-A	6 6-A
Air Transport	A	12	2,912	3,761	15,483,799 (7)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Mines	A	12	70,058	148,058	31,205,814 (6)	33,412,680 (3)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Coal Mines	A	1	906	906	323,900 (1)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Fields	A	3	3,739	3,579	1,286,550 (1)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	A	31	843,336	1,051,147	468,422,300 (26)	37,349,000 (1)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	A	11	26,170	26,170	14,542,000 (9)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Posts & Telegraphs	A	9	67,355	83,055	20,298,170 (5)	500,000 (1)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Defence Undertakings	A	3	3,351	3,351	1,249,023 (2)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Other Central Undertakings	A	5	35,548	53,548	17,043,400 (5)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Total		87	1,053,375	1,373,575	569,854,956 (62)	71,261,680 (5)

A = All disputes in Central Sphere

B = All lockouts in Central Sphere

.. = Not available

- = Nil

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004

TABLE 2(iv)

**Time-loss due to Industrial Disputes in different Sectors
(Per 1000 workers employed) during the years 1999 to 2008**

Years	Number of Mandays Lost (in '000)	Estimated Employment (in '000)	Time Lost per 1000 Workers Employed
1	2	3	4
1. MANUFACTURING			
1999+	18,040	7,653	2,357
2000#	16,456	3,783	4,350
2001#	19,099	5,210	3,666
2002#	22,380	5,791	3,865
2003#	17,638	4,461	3,954
2004#	17,262	6,223	2,774
2005#	19,327	6,564	2,944
2006#	14,171	8269(P)	1714(P)
2007#	23,433	8269(L)	2,834(P)
2008†	12,696	8269(L)	1,535{P}
2. PLANTATIONS			
1999	3,696	898	4,116
2000	567	959	591
2001	841	389	2,162
2002	1,809	722	2,505
2003	2,926	673	4,348
2004	2,406	733	3,282
2005	5,478	674	8128
2006	3,001	469	6699
2007	2,869	654	4387
2008	2,642	654(L)	4040(P)
3. COAL MINES			
1999	152	476	319
2000	1,406	458	3,070
2001	1,009	438	2,304
2002	612	423	1,447
2003	6,382	417	15,305
2004	317	405	783
2005	498	399(P)	1,248(P)
2006	161	399(L)	404(P)
2007	68	399(L)	170(P)
2008	148	399(L)	371(P)

(P) = Provisional

(L) = Figures for earlier year have been repeated

Note: (i) During the year 1999 in the Plantation Sector, the figures for mandays lost relate to all affected plantations while estimated employment relates to Tea, Coffee and Rubber only

(ii) The figures for mandays lost relate to Crops, market gardening and horticulture as per NIC- - 1987+, 1998# and 2004†

TABLE-2(v)(a)

**Lockouts declared during the year 2008
(By States)**

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory		Lockouts Preceded/ Succeeded by Strikes			Pure Lockouts			Total Lockouts		
			Number	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Number	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Number	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Assam	A	-	-	-	5	4,296	239,555	5	4,296	239,555
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bihar	A	-	-	-	2	323	73,058	2	323	73,058
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Gujarat	A	2	930	11,235	4	223	8,488	6	1,153	19,723
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kerala	A	-	-	-	3	1,264	62,832	3	1,264	62,832
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rajasthan	A	-	-	-	3	3,309	641,624	3	3,309	641,624
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	A	-	-	-	21	10,074	251,588	21	10,074	251,588
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Uttar Pradesh	A	-	-	-	7	6,997	1,207,950	7	6,997	1,207,950
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	West Bengal	A	-	-	-	134	38,262	7,982,198	134	38,262	7,982,198
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	A	2	930	11,235	179	64,748	10,467,293	181	65,678	10,478,528
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A = All Lockouts in State and Central Sphere

B = All Lockouts in Central Sphere

- = Nil

Note: Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

TABLE-2(v) (b)

Number of Workers involved and Mandays Lost separately for the period of Strikes and Lockouts in Industrial Disputes in which Lockouts were preceded/ succeeded by Strikes during the year 2008 (By States)

States/Union Territory		Number of Disputes in which Lockouts were preceded/ succeeded by Strikes	Number of Workers involved in Strike period	Number of Mandays lost in the Strike period	Number of Workers involved in Lockout period	Number of Mandays lost in Lockout period.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	A	2	-	-	930	11,235
	B	-	-	-	-	-
All India	A	2	-	-	930	11,235
	B	-	-	-	-	-

A- Lockouts in State and Central Sphere.

B- Lockouts in Central Sphere.

- = Nil

Note: 1. The Dispute shown in Column 2 is lockout preceded/succeeded by strike. In this case the two components of the work stoppages (i.e., strike or lockout) do not wholly fall in 2008 itself. For such case, number of workers involved (in columns 3 & 5 has been accounted for only in the component (i.e., strike or lockout) which falls in 2008. Time-loss in columns 4 & 6 relate to 2008 only.

2. The figures in columns 3 & 5 are not additive horizontally as this addition will amount to over estimation.

3. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

TABLE-2(vi)

Details of major Industrial Disputes (i.e. Strikes and Lockouts) involving a Time loss of 50,000 or more mandays during the year 2008.

State	No. of Units involved	Nature of Dispute	Cause of Dispute	No. of Workers involved	No. of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (Rs)	Production Loss(Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL SPHERE (PUBLIC SECTOR)							
Andhra Pradesh	One	Strike	Government Economic Policy	43,357	85,836	81,81,625	..
Karnataka	One	Strike	Government Economic Policy	36,975	74,310	4,95,91,000	..
Kerala	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	26,975	53,950	1,61,85,000	..
Tamil Nadu	One	Strike	Bonus	10,000	80,000	1,14,14,400	..
West Bengal	One	Strike	Charter of Demands	65,000	65,000	62,49,999	..
	One	Strike	Government Economic Policy	127,956	125,185	4,61,78,766	3,73,49,000
Delhi	One	Strike	Government Economic Policy	45,670	91,340	3,48,46,210	..
Total (Central Sphere)	7			355,933	575,621	17,26,47,000 (7)	3,73,49,000 (1)
STATE SPHERE (PUBLIC SECTOR)							
Uttar Pradesh	One	Lockout	Shortage of Work	1,100	325,600	..	..
STATE SPHERE (PRIVATE SECTOR)							
Andhra Pradesh	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	4,200	432,600	6,36,30,000	12,72,60,000
Assam	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	288	209,664	2,14,20,000	14,00,00,000
Bihar	One	Lockout	Charter of Demands	227	70,370	..	..
Kerala	One	Strike	Others	50,000	3,00,000	..	..
Rajasthan	One	Strike	Labour Enactment / Agreement	796	178,551	2,77,35,680	1,30,75,00,000
	One	Strike	Charter of Demands	1,100	51,700	..	..
	One	Lockout	Wages & Allowances	2,049	479,466	..	..
	One	Lockout	Labour Enactment / Agreement	1,121	118,790	1,96,46,000	19,15,40,000
Uttar Pradesh	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	6,500	143,000	6,72,00,000	47,25,00,000
	One	Lockout	Shortage of Work	3,440	847,550	8,27,11,000	..
West Bengal	One	Strike	Charter of Demands	250,000	3,750,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Wages & Allowances	5,000	320,,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	511	156,366	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	795	243,270	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,102	337,212	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	203	62,118	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,131	365,311	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	714	182,070	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,900	533,900	..	..

Table-2(vi)-Conclld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,415	432,990	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,190	117,810	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	200	61,200	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	50	153,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	856	261,936	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,607	491,648	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	179	54,774	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	2,500	765,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,300	397,800	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	550	56,100	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	50	172,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	350	69,650	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	250	76,500	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	387	118,422	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	250	83,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	533	81,549	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	475	145,350	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	200	61,200	..	..
	One	Lockout	Violence	190	58,140	..	..
	One	Lockout	Bonus	220	67,320	..	..
	One	Lockout	Labour Enactment / Agreement	3,500	80,500	..	..
	One	Lockout	Charter of Demands	3,500	87,500	..	..
	One	Lockout	Others	2,169	663,714	..	..
Total (State Sphere)	43			354,098	13,044,641	28,23,42,680 (6)	2,23,88,00,000 (5)
Grand Total	50			710,031	14,261,162	45,49,89,680 (13)	2,27,61,49,000 (6)

.. = Not available

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates

TABLE-2(vii)(a)

**Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (State and Central Spheres)
during the year 2008**

Sr. No.	Cause Group	Number of Disputes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Mandays Lost	
		Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Wages and Allowances	74	17.6	99,195	6.3	1,902,635	10.9
2	Personnel	36	8.6	22,349	1.4	165,295	0.9
3	Indiscipline	112	26.6	30,291	1.9	6,661,349	38.2
4	Violence	2	0.5	1,990	0.1	79,740	0.5
5	Leave & Hours of Work	3	0.7	647	0.0	3,796	0.0
6	Bonus	15	3.6	24,006	1.5	210,269	1.2
7	Gherao	1	0.2	422	0.0	2,532	0.0
8	Non-implementation in connection with Labour Enactments/ Agreements	12	2.9	6,138	0.4	426,082	2.4
9	Charter of Demands	51	12.1	514,217	32.6	4,416,354	25.3
10	Work norms/Loads	1	0.2	115	0.0	4,140	0.0
11	Shortage of Work/Surplus Labour	3	0.7	4,679	0.3	1,174,818	6.7
12	Suspension/Change of Manufacturing. Process	1	0.2	398	0.0	32,238	0.2
13	Standing Orders/Rules/ Service Conditions/Safety Measures	1	0.2	57	0.0	5,073	0.0
14	Government Economic Policy	50	11.9	797,655	50.5	974,468	5.6
15	Other reasons	52	12.4	74,477	4.7	1,359,706	7.8
16	Not Known	7	1.7	2,662	0.2	15,226	0.1
	Total	421	100.0	1,579,298	100.0	17,433,721	100.0

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percent

Graph-VII
CAUSE-WISE COMPARISON OF MANDAYS LOST DUE TO STRIKES & LOCKOUTS DURING THE YEARS 2007 & 2008

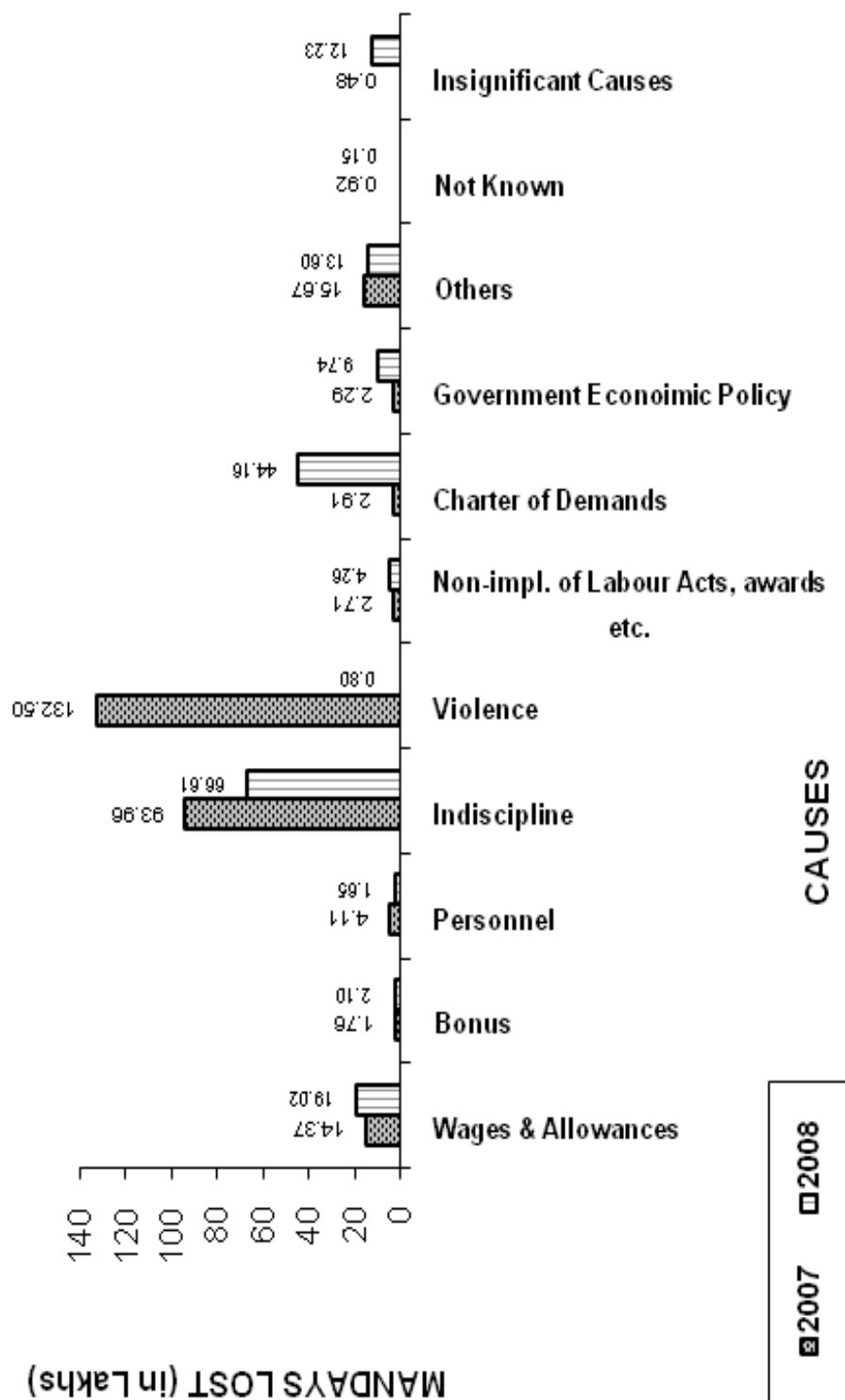


TABLE-2(vii) (b)**Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (Central Sphere)
during the year 2008**

Sr.No.	Cause Group	Number of Disputes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Mandays Lost	
		Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Wages and Allowances	9	10.3	39,275	3.7	87,995	6.4
2	Personnel	5	5.7	16,721	1.6	29,616	2.2
3	Bonus	5	5.7	20,120	1.9	98,120	7.1
4	Charter of Demands	14	16.1	252,941	24.0	256,123	18.6
5	Government Economic Policy	48	55.2	720,414	68.4	897,227	65.3
6	Other reasons	5	5.7	3,904	0.4	4,494	0.3
7	Not Known	1	1.1	..	..	..	..
	Total	87	100.0	1,053,375	100.0	1,373,575	100.0

.. – Not available

TABLE-2(vii) (c)**Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (State Sphere)
during the year 2008**

Sr.No.	Cause Group	Number of Disputes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Mandays Lost	
		Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Wages and Allowances	65	19.5	59,920	11.4	1,814,640	11.3
2	Personnel	31	9.3	5,628	1.1	135,679	0.8
3	Indiscipline	112	33.5	30,291	5.8	6,661,349	41.5
4	Violence	2	0.6	1,990	0.4	79,740	0.5
5	Leave & Hours of Work	3	0.9	647	0.1	3,796	0.0
6	Bonus	10	3.0	3,886	0.7	112,149	0.7
7	Gherao	1	0.3	422	0.1	2,532	0.0
8	Non-implementation in connection with Labour Enactments/ Agreements	12	3.6	6,138	1.2	426,082	2.7
9	Charter of Demands	37	11.1	261,276	49.7	4,160,231	25.9
10	Work norms/Loads	1	0.3	115	0.0	4,140	0.0
11	Shortage of Work/Surplus Labour	3	0.9	4,679	0.9	1,174,818	7.3
12	Suspension/Change of Manufacturing Process	1	0.3	398	0.1	32,238	0.2
13	Standing Orders/Rules/ Service Conditions/Safety Measures	1	0.3	57	0.0	5,073	0.0
14	Government Economic Policy	2	0.6	77,241	14.7	77,241	0.5
15	Other reasons	47	14.1	70,573	13.4	1,355,212	8.4
16	Not Known	6	1.8	2,662	0.5	15,226	0.1
	Total	334	100.0	525,923	100.0	16,060,146	100.0

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percent

TABLE-2(vii) (d)

Lockouts Classified by Causes during the year 2008

Sr. No.	Cause Group	Lockouts Preceded/succeeded by Strike			Other Lockouts			Total Lockouts		
		Number of Lockouts	No. of Workers involved	No. of Mandays Lost	Number of Lockouts	No. of Workers involved	No. of Mandays Lost	Number of Lockouts	No. of Workers involved	No. of Mandays Lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Wages and Allowances	1	780	5,460	23	16,683	1,078,939	24 (13.26)	17,463 (26.59)	1,084,399 (10.35)
2	Personnel	-	-	-	5	976	17,467	5 (2.76)	976 (1.49)	17,467 (0.17)
3	Indiscipline	1	150	5,775	100	27,255	6,607,507	101 (55.80)	27,405 (41.73)	6,613,282 (63.11)
4	Violence	-	-	-	2	1,990	79,740	2 (1.10)	1,990 (3.03)	79,740 (0.76)
5	Bonus	-	-	-	2	301	71,451	2 (1.10)	301 (0.46)	71,451 (0.68)
6	Non-implementation in connection with Labour Enactments/ Agreements	-	-	-	8	4,882	242,436	8 (4.42)	4,882 (7.43)	242,436 (2.31)
7	Charter of Demands	-	-	-	19	1,588	277,673	19 (10.50)	1,588 (2.42)	277,673 (2.65)
8	Shortage of work / Surplus Labour	-	-	-	3	4,679	1,174,818	3 (1.66)	4,679 (7.12)	1,174,818 (11.21)
9	Standing Orders/Rules/ Service Conditions / Safety Measures	-	-	-	1	57	5,073	1 (0.55)	57 (0.09)	5,073 (0.05)
10	Other reasons	-	-	-	15	4,640	903,704	15 (8.29)	4,640 (7.06)	903,704 (8.62)
11	Not Known	-	-	-	1	1,697	8,485	1 (0.55)	1,697 (2.58)	8,485 (0.08)
	Total	2	930	11,235	179	64,748	10,467,293	181 (100.00)	65,678 (100.00)	10,478,528 (100.00)

- = Nil

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percent

Note: The figures in brackets indicate the percentage to total.

TABLE-2(vii) (e)**Strikes Classified by Causes in the State Sphere during the year 2008**

Sr. No.	Cause Group Name	Number of Strikes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Mandays Lost	
		Number	Percentage to Total	Number	Percentage to Total	Number	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Wages and Allowances	41	26.8	42,457	9.2	730,241	13.1
2	Personnel	26	17.0	4,652	1.0	118,212	2.1
3	Indiscipline	11	7.2	2,886	0.6	48,067	0.9
4	Leave & Hour of Work	3	2.0	647	0.1	3,796	0.1
5	Bonus	8	5.2	3,585	0.8	40,698	0.7
6	Gherao	1	0.7	422	0.1	2,532	0.0
7	Labour Enactments/Agreements	4	2.6	1,256	0.3	183,646	3.3
8	Charter of Demands	18	11.8	259,688	56.4	3,882,558	69.6
9	Work norms/Loads	1	0.7	115	0.0	4,140	0.1
10	Suspension/Change of Manufacturing Process	1	.07	398	0.1	32,238	0.6
11	Government Economic Policy	2	1.3	77,241	16.8	77,241	1.4
12	Other reasons	32	20.9	65,933	14.3	451,508	8.1
13	Not Known	5	3.3	965	0.2	6,741	0.1
	Total	153	100.0	460,245	100.0	5,581,618	100.0

- = Nil

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percentage

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentages to total

TABLE-2(viii)**Terminated Disputes by duration during the year 2008**

Sr.No	Duration	Number of Terminated Disputes	Percentage to Total Disputes.
1	2	3	4
1	A Day or less	75	28.6
2	More than a day up to 5 days	54	20.6
3	More than 5 days up to 10 days	32	12.2
4	More than 10 days up to 20 days	32	12.2
5	More than 20 days up to 30 days	23	8.8
6	More than 30 days	46	17.6
	Total	262	100.0

TABLE-2(ix)

**Terminated Disputes Classified by Method of Settlement & Result
during the year 2008**

Sr. No.	Method of Settlement	Terminated Disputes	Successful	Partially Successfully	Un-Successful	Indefinite	Not Known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mediation/ Conciliation/ Adjudication	77	48	7	6	12	4
2	Mutual Settlement / Direct Negotiations	50	44	-	2	4	-
3	By third Party	3	1	1	1	-	-
4	Voluntary Resumption by Employees	48	20	4	17	2	5
5	Voluntary Resumption by Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Not Known	26	7	3	1	-	15
7	Others	58	1	-	3	53	1
	Total	262	121	15	30	71	25

Voluntary Resumption means:-

- (a) By Employees : Returning to work unconditionally;
- (b) By Employers: Lifting Lockouts unconditionally.

TABLE B-2(x)

All- India Strikes / Lockouts during the year 2008

Name of the Establishment	Strike / Lockout	Date of Starting	Date of Ending	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Cause of Unrest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nationalised Banks	Strike	25-01-08	25-01-08	135,427	134,390	Govt. Economic Policy
Nationalised Banks	Strike	20-08-08	21-08-08	284,976	282,322	Govt. Economic Policy
Nationalised Banks	Strike	24-09-08	25-09-08	228,504	421,715	Govt. Economic Policy
			Total	648,907	838,427	

CHAPTER-3
(PUBLIC SECTOR)

Table 3(i) (a)
Industrial Disputes (All Strikes & Lockouts) in the Public Sector (both in state and central spheres)
during the year 2008
(By months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	12	12	165,505	165,505	191,083
February	4	5	182,984	184,084	209,447
March	11	12	14,982	16,082	61,791
April	3	5	4,040	15,140	104,640
May	1	2	245	1,345	28,845
June	1	2	1,000	2,100	33,600
July	1	2	..	1,100	28,600
August	37	38	432,629	433,729	458,415
September	1	2	222,836	223,936	438,979
October	2	3	970	2,070	29,925
November	2	4	2,002	3,173	31,028
December	10	11	73,258	74,358	117,558
Total					1,733,911

.. = Not available

N.B:- Information relates to co-operative sector has been included in the Public Sector.

Table 3(i) (b)
Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (Strikes and Lockouts)
in the Central Sphere during the year 2008
(By months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	11	11	164,405	164,405	178,983
February	3	3	135,599	135,599	134,562
March	11	11	14,982	14,982	33,191
April	3	4	4,040	14,040	76,040
May	1	1	245	245	245
June	1	1	1,000	1,000	5,000
July	1	1	..	..	..
August	36	36	402,773	402,773	399,959
September	1	1	222,836	222,836	410,379
October	1	1	899	899	899
November	2	2	2,002	2,002	2,002
December	10	10	73,258	73,258	88,958
Total					1,330,218

..= Not available

Table 3(i) (c)
Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (Strikes and Lockouts)
in State Sphere during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	1	1	1,100	1,100	12,100
February	1	2	47,385	48,485	74,885
March	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
April	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
May	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
June	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
July	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
August	1	2	29,856	30,956	58,456
September	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
October	1	2	71	1,171	29,026
November	-	2	-	1,171	29,026
December	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
Total					403,693

- = Nil

N.B:- Information relates to co-operative sector has been included in the Public Sector.

Table 3(i) (d)

**All Strikes in Public Sector during the year 2008
(By Months)**

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	11	11	164,405	164,405	178,983
February	4	4	182,984	182,984	181,947
March	11	11	14,982	14,982	33,191
April	3	4	4,040	14,040	76,040
May	1	1	245	245	245
June	1	1	1,000	1,000	5,000
July	1	1	..	..	..
August	37	37	432,629	432,629	429,815
September	1	1	222,836	222,836	410,379
October	2	2	970	970	1,325
November	2	3	2,002	2,073	2,428
December	10	10	73,258	73,258	88,958
Total					1,408,311

..= Not available

Table 3(i)(e)
Strikes in Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the year 2008
(By Months)

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	11	11	164,405	164,405	178,983
February	3	3	135,599	135,599	134,562
March	11	11	14,982	14,982	33,191
April	3	4	4,040	14,040	76,040
May	1	1	245	245	245
June	1	1	1,000	1,000	5,000
July	1	1	..	..	..
August	36	36	402,773	402,773	399,959
September	1	1	222,836	222,836	410,379
October	1	1	899	899	899
November	2	2	2,002	2,002	2,002
December	10	10	73,258	73,258	88,958
Total					1,330,218

.. = Not available

Table 3(i) (f)

**Strikes in Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2008
(By Months)**

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
February	1	1	47,385	47,385	47,385
August	1	1	29,856	29,856	29,856
October	1	1	71	71	426
November	-	1	-	71	426
Total					78,093

- = Nil

Table 3(i) (g)

**Lockouts in the Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2008
(By Months)**

Month	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved directly and / or indirectly in disputes		Number of mandays lost
	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Starting during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	1	1	1,100	1,100	12,100
February	-	1	-	1,100	27,500
March	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
April	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
May	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
June	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
July	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
August	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
September	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
October	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
November	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
December	-	1	-	1,100	28,600
Total					325,600

- = Nil

N.B:- Information relates to co-operative sector has been included in the Public Sector.

Table- 3(ii) (a)
Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector (All Strikes and Lockouts) during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5 5-A	6 6-A
Andhra Pradesh	9	125,377	169,551	61,903,639 (9)	24,701,180 (2)
Assam	7	26,216	36,728	-	-
Bihar	1	21,668	22,413	15,187,319 (1)	-
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	-	-
Gujarat	3	3,198	3,198	-	-
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	-
Karnataka	12	131,690	199,920	111,329,000 (11)	-
Kerala	12	92,206	139,271	64,844,340 (12)	-
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	-	-
Orissa	*	..	..	-	-
Punjab	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000 (2)	-
Rajasthan	4	72,927	98,558	17,782,089 (4)	-
Tamil Nadu	7	121,706	175,536	63,267,046 (4)	-
Uttar Pradesh	5	28,457	362,973	22,777,498 (4)	700,000 (1)
Uttarakhand	*	508	781	..	- (0)
West Bengal	7	211,692	210,761	78,159,943 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	-
Total	85	1,100,451	1,733,911	548,096,544 (59)	71,961,680 (6)

- = Nil .. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information relates to co-operative sector has been included in the Public Sector.

3. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2008, 3 All India Strike(s) took place which have been accounted for in the state in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned States / Union Territories

Table-3(ii) (b)

**Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the year 2008
(By States)**

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5 5-A	6 6-A
Andhra Pradesh	9	125,377	169,551	61,903,639 (9)	24,701,180 (2)
Assam	7	26,216	36,728	-	-
Bihar	1	21,668	22,413	15,187,319 (1)	-
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	-	-
Gujarat	3	3,198	3,198	-	-
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	-
Karnataka	12	131,690	199,920	111,329,000 (11)	-
Kerala	12	92,206	139,271	64,844,340 (12)	-
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	-	-
Orissa	*	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	4	72,927	98,558	17,782,089 (4)	-
Tamil Nadu	7	121,706	175,536	63,267,046 (4)	-
Uttar Pradesh	3	27,286	36,521	22,658,376 (3)	-
Uttarakhand	*	508	781	..	-
West Bengal	7	211,692	210,761	78,159,943 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	-
Total	81	1,022,039	1,330,218	511,477,422 (56)	71,261,680 (5)

- = Nil .. = Not available

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2008, 3 All India Strike(s) took place which have been accounted for in the state in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number of workers involved.

Table-3(ii) (c)**Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2008
(By States)**

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5 5-A	6 6-A
Punjab	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000 (2)	..
Uttar Pradesh	2	1,171	326,452	119,122 (1)	700,000 (1)
Total	4	78,412	403,693	36,619,122 (3)	700,000 (1)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information relates to co-operative sector has been included in the Public Sector.

3. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

Table-3(ii) (d)

**Strikes in Public Sector (Central and State Spheres) during the year 2008
(By States)**

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5 5-A	6 6-A
Andhra Pradesh	9	125,377	169,551	61,903,639 (9)	24,701,180 (2)
Assam	7	26,216	36,728	..	..
Bihar	1	21,668	22,413	15,187,319 (1)	..
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	..	..
Gujarat	3	3,198	3,198	..	..
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	..
Karnataka	12	131,690	199,920	111,329,000 (11)	..
Kerala	12	92,206	139,271	64,844,340 (12)	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	..	..
Orissa	*	..	..	..	..
Punjab	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000 (2)	..
Rajasthan	4	72,927	98,558	17,782,089 (4)	..
Tamil Nadu	7	121,706	175,536	63,267,046 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	4	27,357	37,373	22,777,498 (4)	700,000 (1)
Uttarakhand	*	508	781	..	..
West Bengal	7	211,692	210,761	78,159,943 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	..
Total	84	1,099,351	1,408,311	548,096,544 (59)	71,961,680 (6)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2008, 3 All India Strike(s) took place which have been accounted for in the state in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned States / Union Territories

Table-3(ii) (e)
Strikes in Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the year 2008
(By States)

State / Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5 5-A	6 6-A
Andhra Pradesh	9	125,377	169,551	61,903,639 (9)	24,701,180 (2)
Assam	7	26,216	36,728	..	..
Bihar	1	21,668	22,413	15,187,319 (1)	..
Chhattisgarh	5	25,283	27,238	..	..
Gujarat	3	3,198	3,198	..	..
Jharkhand	1	8,591	10,381	1,397,000 (1)	..
Karnataka	12	131,690	199,920	111,329,000 (11)	..
Kerala	12	92,206	139,271	64,844,340 (12)	..
Madhya Pradesh	5	58,883	58,883	22,286,960 (5)	9,211,500 (2)
Maharashtra	4	30,638	30,638	..	..
Orissa	*	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	4	72,927	98,558	17,782,089 (4)	..
Tamil Nadu	7	121,706	175,536	63,267,046 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	3	27,286	36,521	22,658,376 (3)	..
Uttarakhand	*	508	781	..	..
West Bengal	7	211,692	210,761	78,159,943 (5)	37,349,000 (1)
Delhi	1	64,170	109,840	52,661,710 (1)	..
Total	81	1,022,039	1,330,218	511,477,422 (56)	71,261,680 (5)

.. = Not available.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

* = The Number of disputes have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2008, 3 All India Strike(s) took place which have been accounted for in the state in which the mandays lost were maximum but the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned States / Union Territories

TABLE-3(ii) (f)

**Strikes in the Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2008
(By States)**

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)	Production Loss (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Punjab	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000 (2)	..
2	Uttar Pradesh	1	71	852	119,122 (1)	700,000 (1)
	Total	3	77,312	78,093	36,619,122 (3)	700,000 (1)

TABLE-3(ii) (g)

**Lockouts in the Public Sector (Central and State Spheres) during the year 2008
(By States)**

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)	Production Loss (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1,100	325,600	..	..
	Total	1	1,100	325,600	..	..

TABLE-3(ii)(h)

**Lockouts in the Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2008
(By States)**

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)	Production Loss (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1\$	1,100\$	325,600\$	..	..
	Total	1	1,100	325,600	..	..

.. = Not available

Note: i) Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

ii) Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

iii) Information relates to Co-operative Sector and has been included in the Public Sector.

Table-3(iii) (a)
Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector Classified by Industries during the year 2008

Industry Code (NIC-2004)	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)		Production Lost (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	5-A	6	6-A
101	8	50,058	50,058	17,223,174	(3)	33,412,680	(3)
102	4	20,000	98,000	13,982,640	(3)	..	
10	12	70,058	148,058	31,205,814	(6)	33,412,680	(3)
111	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550	(1)	..	
11	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550	(1)	..	
141	1	906	906	323,900	(1)	..	
14	1	906	906	323,900	(1)	..	
171	1	1,100	325,600	..		..	
17	1	1,100	325,600	..		..	
232	1	1,074	914	..		..	
23	1	1,074	914	..		..	
292	1	576	576	288,798	(1)	..	
29	1	576	576	288,798	(1)	..	
319	1	775	775	506,000	(1)	..	
31	1	775	775	506,000	(1)	..	
321	1	5,552	5,552	3,989,000	(1)	..	
322	1	71	852	119,122	(1)	700,000	(1)
32	2	5,623	6,404	4,108,122	(2)	700,000	(1)
353	2	9,937	27,937	7,269,000	(2)	..	
35	2	9,937	27,937	7,269,000	(2)	..	
Total 15 to 37 Mfg. Group	8	19,085	362,206	12,171,920	(6)	700,000	(1)
401	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000	(2)	..	
40	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000	(2)	..	
612	1	99	161	47,346	(1)	..	
61	1	99	161	47,346	(1)	..	
621	9	2,616	3,206	15,436,453	(6)	..	
622	2	197	394	..		..	
62	11	2,813	3,600	15,436,453	(6)	..	
641	5	41,429	81,299	19,820,000	(4)	..	
642	4	44,526	20,356	5,518,170	(1)	500,000	(1)
64	9	85,955	101,655	25,338,170	(5)	500,000	(1)
651	24	810,733	1,006,523	409,512,916	(19)	37,349,000	(1)

Table 3(iii)(a)-Concl'd.

65	24	810,733	1,006,523	409,512,916	(19)	37,349,000	(1)
660	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850	(10)	..	
661	-	-	-	-		-	
66	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850	(10)	..	
751	2	2,749	2,749	1,199,625	(2)	..	
752	1	710	710	..		..	
75	3	3,459	3,459	1,199,625	(2)	..	
Total	85	1,100,451	1,733,911	548,096,544	(59)	71,961,680	(6)

.. = Not available

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.

2. See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004 code number.

3. Information relates to co-operative sector has been included in the Public Sector.

Table- 3(iii) (b)
Strikes in Public Sector classified by Industries during the year 2008

Industry Code (NIC-2004)	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)		Production Lost (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	5-A	6	6-A
101	8	50,058	50,058	17,223,174	(3)	33,412,680	(3)
102	4	20,000	98,000	13,982,640	(3)	..	
10	12	70,058	148,058	31,205,814	(6)	33,412,680	(3)
111	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550	(1)	..	
11	2	2,665	2,665	1,286,550	(1)	..	
141	1	906	906	323,900	(1)	..	
14	1	906	906	323,900	(1)	..	
232	1	1,074	914	..		..	
23	1	1,074	914	..		..	
292	1	576	576	288,798	(1)	..	
29	1	576	576	288,798	(1)	..	
319	1	775	775	506,000	(1)	..	
31	1	775	775	506,000	(1)	..	
321	1	5,552	5,552	3,989,000	(1)	..	
322	1	71	852	119,122	(1)	700,000	(1)
32	2	5,623	6,404	4,108,122	(2)	700,000	(1)
353	2	9,937	27,937	7,269,000	(2)	..	
35	2	9,937	27,937	7,269,000	(2)	..	
Total -15 to 37 - Mfg. Group	7	17,985	36,606	12,171,920	(6)	..	
401	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000	(2)	..	
40	2	77,241	77,241	36,500,000	(2)	..	
612	1	99	161	47,346	(1)	..	
61	1	99	161	47,346	(1)	..	
621	9	2,616	3,206	15,436,453	(6)	..	
622	2	197	394	..		..	
62	11	2,813	3,600	15,436,453	(6)	..	
641	5	41,429	81,299	19,820,000	(4)	..	
642	4	44,526	20,356	5,518,170	(1)	500,000	(1)
64	9	85,955	101,655	25,338,170	(5)	500,000	(1)
651	24	810,733	1,006,523	409,512,916	(19)	37,349,000	(1)
65	24	810,733	1,006,523	409,512,916	(19)	37,349,000	(1)
660	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850	(10)	..	

Table-3(iii)(b)-conclld.

661	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	12	27,437	27,437	15,073,850	(10)	..
751	2	2,749	2,749	1,199,625	(2)	..
752	1	710	710	..	..	..
75	3	3,459	3,459	1,199,625	(2)	..
Total	84	1,099,351	1,408,311	548,096,544	(59)	71,961,680 (6)

.. = Not available

Note:- 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates
 2. See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004 code number

Table-3(iii) (c)
Lockouts in Public Sector classified by Industries during the year 2008

Industry Code (NIC-2004)	Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)		Production Lost (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	5-A	6	6-A
171	1	1,100	325,600	..		..	
17	1	1,100	325,600	..		..	
Total	1	1,100	325,600	..		..	

.. = Not available

Note:- 1. Information relates to Co-operative Sector has been included in the Public Sector
2. See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004 code number

Table 3(iii) (d)

Industrial Disputes in Public Sector Undertakings in the Central Sphere during the year 2008
(BY INDUSTRY GROUPS)

Industry Group		Number of Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs)	Production Lost (in Rs)
1		2	3	4	5	6
Air Transport	A	12	2,912	3,761	15,483,799 (7)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Mines	A	12	70,058	148,058	31,205,814 (6)	33,412,680 (3)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Coal Mines	A	1	906	906	323,900 (1)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Fields	A	3	3,739	3,579	1,286,550 (1)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	A	25	812,000	1,007,790	410,044,766 (20)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	A	11	26,170	26,170	14,542,000 (9)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Posts & Telegraphs	A	9	67,355	83,055	20,298,170 (5)	500,000 (1)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Defence Undertakings	A	3	3,351	3,351	1,249,023 (2)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Other Central Undertakings	A	5	35,548	53,548	17,043,400 (5)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Total	A	81	1,022,039	1,330,218	511,477,422 (56)	71,261,680 (5)
	B	-	-	-	-	-

A = All disputes in the Public Sector in the Central
B = Lockouts in the Public Sector in the Central Sphere

.. = Not available. - = Nil

Note: 1. Figures in brackets indicate the number of cases to which the relevant information relates.
2. See Annexure for the legend corresponding to the NIC-2004 code numbers

TABLE-3(iv)

**Industrial Disputes in which Lockouts declared in Public Sector during the year 2008
(By States)**

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory		Lockouts Preceded/ Succeeded by Strikes			Pure Lockouts			Total Lockouts		
			Number	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Number	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Number	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Uttar Pradesh	A	-	-	-	1	1,100	325,600	1	1,100	325,600
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	A	-	-	-	1	1,100	325,600	1	1,100	325,600
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A = Lockouts in State and Central Spheres

B = Lockouts in Central Sphere

- = Nil

Note: 1. Information in respect of other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

2. Information relates to co-operative sector has been included in the Public Sector.

TABLE-3(v)

Industrial Disputes in Public Sector Classified by Causes during the year 2008

Sr.No.	Cause Group name		Number of Disputes		Number of Workers involved		Number of Mandays Lost	
			Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total	Number	Percent-age to Total
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Wages and Allowances	A	9	10.6	39,275	3.6	87,995	5.1
		B	9	11.1	39,275	3.8	87,995	6.6
2	Personnel	A	4	4.7	16,243	1.5	29,138	1.7
		B	4	4.9	16,243	1.6	29,138	2.2
3	Bonus	A	6	7.0	20,191	1.8	98,972	5.7
		B	5	6.2	20,120	2.0	98,120	7.4
4	Charter of Demands	A	11	12.9	240,899	21.9	244,081	14.0
		B	11	13.6	240,899	23.6	244,081	18.3
5	Shortage of Work / Surplus Labour	A	1	1.2	1,100	0.1	325,600	18.8
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Government Economic Policy	A	48	56.5	778,839	70.8	943,631	54.4
		B	46	56.8	701,598	68.6	866,390	65.1
7	Other reasons	A	5	5.9	3,904	0.3	4,494	0.3
		B	5	6.2	3,904	0.4	4,494	0.3
8	Not Known	A	1	1.2	..	..	..	..
		B	1	1.2	..	..	..	..
	All India Total	A	85	100.0	1,100,451	100.0	1,733,911	100.0
		B	81	100.0	1,022,039	100.0	1,330,218	100.0

- = Nil

.. = Not available.

Note: A- All Disputes in Public Sector in State and Central Spheres.

B- All Disputes in Public Sector in Central Sphere.

TABLE 3(vi)**Terminated Disputes in the Public Sector by duration during
the year 2008.**

Sr.No.	Duration	Number of Terminated Disputes	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4
1	A day or less	60	71.43
2	More than a day upto 5 days	21	25.00
3	More than 5 days upto 10 days	2	2.38
4	More than 10 days upto 20 days	1	1.19
5	More than 20days upto 30 days	-	-
6	More than 30 days	-	-
7	Not Known	-	-
	Total	84	100.00

- = Nil

CHAPTER-4

TABLE 4(i)

**Political / Sympathetic Strikes during the year 2008
(By Months and Spheres)**

Month	Central Sphere			State Sphere		
	Number of strikes in progress	Number of Workers involved in strikes in progress	Number of mandays lost	Number of strikes in progress	Number of Workers involved in strikes in progress	Number of mandays lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	1	4,203	4,203	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	1	63,590	63,590	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	67,793	67,793	-	-	-

TABLE 4(ii)

**Political / Sympathetic Strikes during the year 2008
(By States and Spheres)**

State / Union Territory	Central Sphere			State Sphere		
	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers involved	Number of mandays lost	Number of Strikes	Number of Workers involved	Number of mandays lost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	1	4,203	4,203	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	1	63,590	63,590	-	-	-
Total	2	67,793	67,793	-	-	-

- = Nil

Note:- Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

TABLE 4(iii)
State-wise and Cause-wise number of Disputes due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes,
Workers affected thereby and Mandays Lost during the year 2008.
(By States)

Sr. No.	State/ Union Territory		Financial Stringency			Breakdown of Machinery		
			Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost	Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bihar	A	2	230	71,300	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Gujarat	A	1	65	2,105	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kerala	A	3	1,737	494,242	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Rajasthan	A	1	56	17,472	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tamil Nadu	A	7	1,342	106,145	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	West Bengal	A	114	22,106	5,453,010	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	A	128	25,536	6,144,184	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE: 4(iii) Contd.

Sr. No.	State/ Union Territory		Shortage of Raw Materials			Shortage of Power		
			Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost	Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bihar	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Gujarat	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kerala	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Rajasthan	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tamil Nadu	A	1	298	9,238	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	West Bengal	A	6	555	169,830	2	428	130,968
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	A	7	853	179,068	2	428	130,968
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4(iii) Contd.

Sr. No.	State/ Union Territory		Lack of Demand/ ACC of Stock			Others		
			Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost	Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bihar	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Gujarat	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kerala	A	-	-	-	3	1,090	198,325
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Rajasthan	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tamil Nadu	A	2	462	55,322	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	West Bengal	A	2	52	15,912	7	274	83,844
		B	1	22	6,732	-	-	-
	Total	A	4	514	71,234	10	1,364	282,169
		B	1	22	6,732	-	-	-

TABLE 4(iii) Concl'd.

Sr. No.	State/ Union Territory		Total		
			Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2		3	4	5
1	Bihar	A	2	230	71,300
		B	-	-	-
2	Gujarat	A	1	65	2,015
		B	-	-	-
3	Kerala	A	6	2,827	692,567
		B	-	-	-
4	Rajasthan	A	1	56	17,472
		B	-	-	-
5	Tamil Nadu	A	10	2,102	170,705
		B	-	-	-
6	West Bengal	A	131	23,415	5,853,564
		B	1	22	6,732
	Total	A	151	28,695	6,807,623
		B	1	22	6,732

- = Nil

A = All disputes,

B = All Strikes

A-B = All Lockouts

Note: 1. All the aforesaid information pertain to private sector in State Sphere only

2. Information in respect of the other States / Union Territories not specified above may be treated as Nil.

TABLE 4(iv)
Industry-wise number of Disputes due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes, Workers affected thereby and Mandays Lost during the year 2008.

Sr. No.	Industry Code NIC -2004	Industry Name		Number of Disputes	Number of Workers affected	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2	3		4	5	6
1	01	Agri. Hunting and Related services	A	1	1,452	413,820
			B	-	-	-
2	15	Manufacturing of Food Products	A	10	920	170,200
			B	-	-	-
3	16	Manufacturing of Tobacco Products	A	1	30	9,180
			B	-	-	-
4	17	Manufacturing of Textiles	A	25	8,610	1,952,235
			B	-	-	-
5	18	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparels	A	2	130	39,780
			B	-	-	-
6	20	Manufacturing of Wood Products	A	3	107	32,742
			B	-	-	-
7	21	Manufacturing of Paper and Paper Products	A	4	1,120	342,720
			B	-	-	-
8	22	Polishing and Printing	A	3	716	219,096
			B	-	-	-
9	23	Manufacture of Coke, Refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	A	1	840	257,040
			B	-	-	-
10	24	Manufacturing of Chemicals	A	14	2,438	701,635
			B	-	-	-
11	25	Manufacturing of Rubber Products	A	5	213	47,303
			B	-	-	-
12	26	Manufacturing of Non- Metallic Mineral Products	A	2	300	91,800
			B	-	-	-
13	27	Manufacturing of Basic Metals	A	18	3,404	925,432
			B	1	22	6,732
14	28	Manufacturing of Fiber Metal Products	A	2	675	206,550
			B	-	-	-
15	29	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment	A	6	457	128,992
			B	-	-	-
16	31	Manufacturing of Electric Machinery	A	6	913	279,378
			B	-	-	-
17	32	Manufacturing of Radio and TV. Etc.	A	2	176	54,192
			B	-	-	-
18	36	Manufacturing of Furniture	A	1	85	26,010
			B	-	-	-
19	40	Electricity Gas steam Hot water	A	1	70	21,420
			B	-	-	-
20	55	Hotels and restaurants	A	1	27	8,262
			B	-	-	-
21	61	Water Transport	A	1	80	24,480
			B	-	-	-

Table 4(iv)-Conclld.

Table 4 (iv) Contd.

1	2	3		4	5	6
22	72	Computer and Related Activities.	A	1	83	25,398
			B	-	-	-
23	73	Research and Development	A	1	60	900
			B	-	-	-
24	91	Activities of Memberships	A	1	20	6,120
			B	-	-	-
25	92	Recreational , Cultural , Sporting	A	17	285	87,210
			B	-	-	-
26	93	Other Service Activities.	A	21	5,389	706,658
			B	-	-	-
27	95	Private Households with Employed Persons	A	1	95	29,070
			B	-	-	-
		Total	A	151	28,695	6,807,623
			B	1	22	6,732

Note: A = All Disputes;

B = All Strikes.

A-B = All Lockouts

- = Nil

NB:- Information in respect of Central Sphere is Nil

Table-5 (i)
Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected therein during the years
1999 –2008 by Spheres

Year	Central Sphere		State Sphere		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999	1	21	158	15686	159	15707
2000	2	333	136	11571	138	11904
2001	6	826	145	10773	151	11599
2002	2	32	211	9993	213	10025
2003	2	453	121	8220	123	8673
2004	-	-	194	13136	194	13136
2005	-	-	86	4895	86	4895
2006	-	-	168	7189	168	7189
2007	-	-	91	3894	91	3894
2008	20	144	38	4408	58	4552

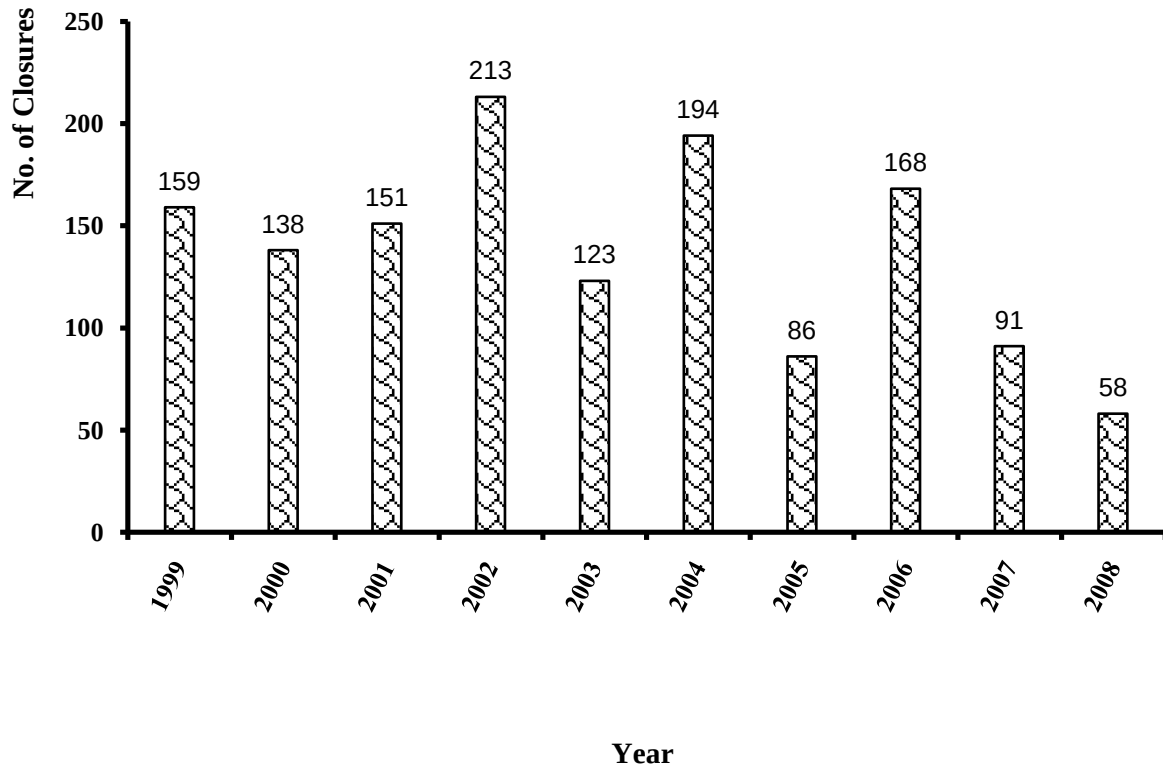
- = Nil

A = No. of Units

B = No. of Workers Affected.

Graphs

Graph-VIII
Number of Permanent Closures



Graph-IX
Number of Workers Affected due to Closures

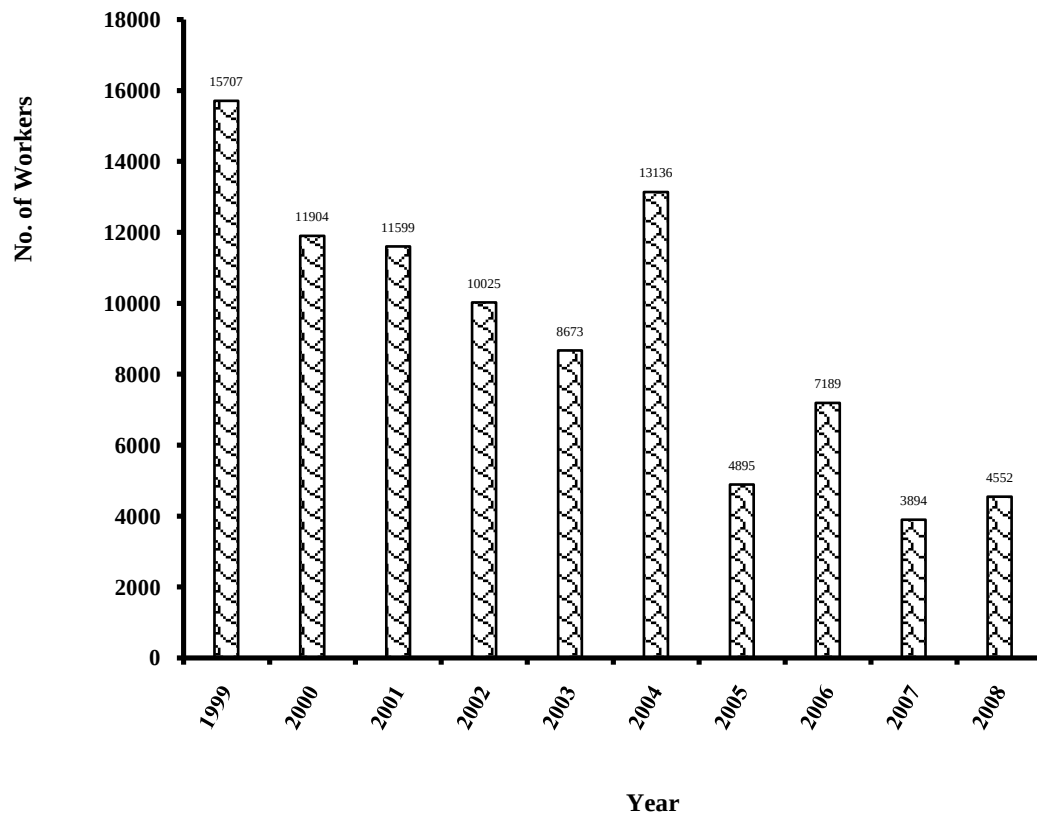


Table 5 (i) (a)

State and Cause-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected during the year 2008

States/Union Territories	Indiscipline		Financial Stringency		Lack of Demand for Products	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	2	117
Haryana	1	92	4	238	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	1	30	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	6	116	5	49
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2	26	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	2	1147	1	300
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total State Sphere	1	92	15	1557	9	467
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	92	15	1557	9	467

Table 5 (i) (a)– Contd.

States/Union Territories	Completion of Project		Land Problem		Change in Government Policy	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(19)	(140)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1	17
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	3	265	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total State Sphere	-	-	3	265	1	17
Total Central Sphere	(19)	(140)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	19	140	3	265	1	17

Table 5 (i) (a)- Concl'd.

States/Union Territories	Others		Cause Not Known		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(20)	(144)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	2	29	5	163
Haryana	-	-	-	-	5	330
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	2	1500	2	1500
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	30
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	2	26	-	-	16	456
Uttar Pradesh	1	186	-	-	3	212
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	3	1447
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	1	73	1	73
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	1	196	1	196
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total State Sphere	3	212	6	1798	38	4408
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(20)	(144)
Grand Total	4	216	6	1798	58	4552

(-) = Nil .. = Not available.

A = No. of Units.

B = No. of Workers Affected

Notes: The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

Graph-X
State-wise No. of Workers Affected due to Permanent Closures during 2008

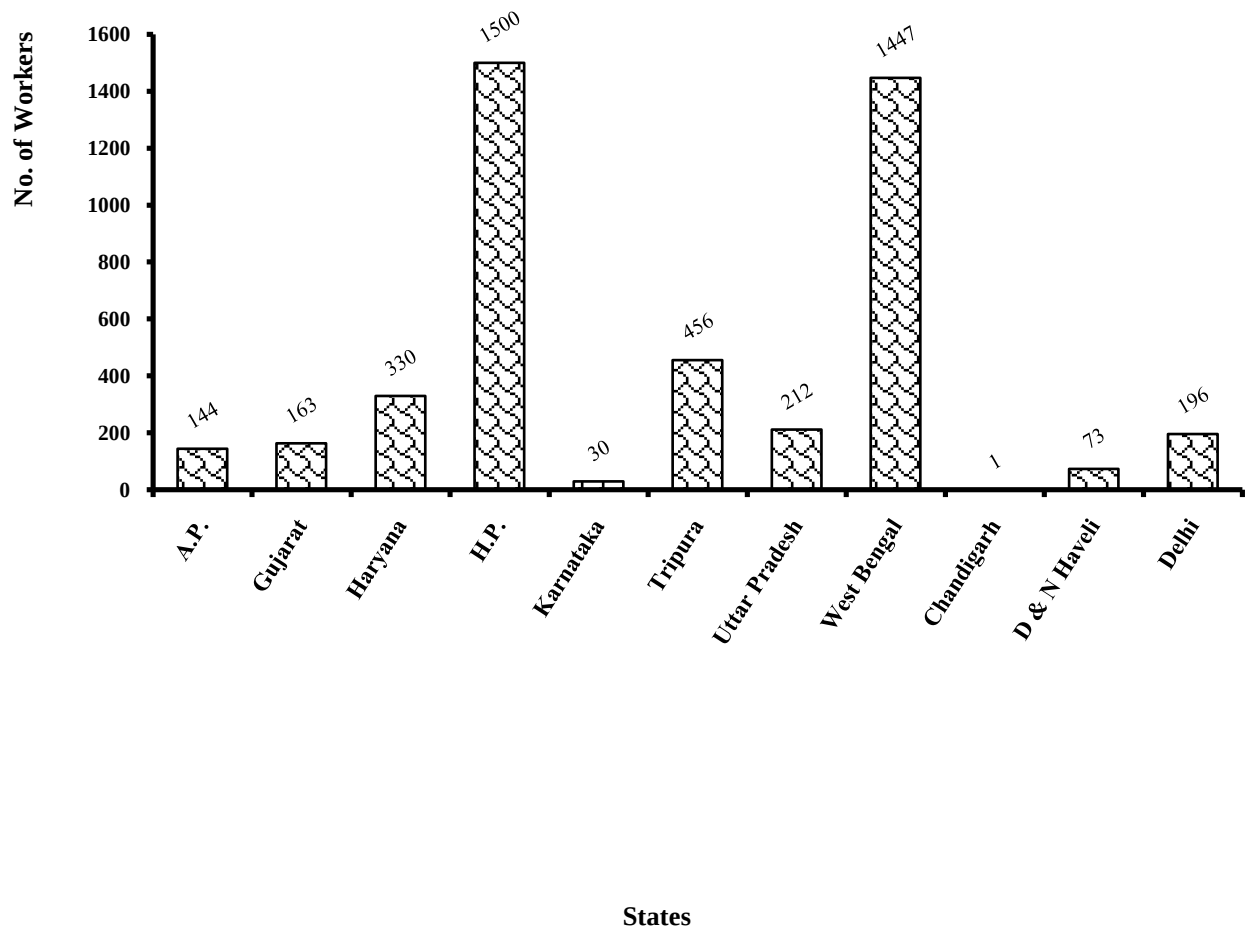


Table 5 – (i) (b)
State and Industry-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected during
the year 2008

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	Industry Code(As per NIC-2004)	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	17	-	-
		(1)	(4)
	23	-	-
		(18)	(136)
	35	-	-
		(1)	(4)
	Total	-	-
		(20)	(144)
Gujarat	24	3	110
	25	1	9
	29	1	44
	Total	5	163
Haryana			
	15	1	40
	18	1	92
	20	1	92
	29	1	40
	31	1	66
	Total	5	330
Himachal Pradesh	28	2	1500
	Total	2	1500
Karnataka			
	25	1	30
	Total	1	30
Tripura	15	1	6
	20	1	9
	21	2	26
	22	3	10
	24	1	31
	26	3	355
	28	2	7
	36	1	3
	50	2	9
	Total	16	456

Table 5 –(i)(b)Concl.d.

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	19	1	186
	24	1	15
	29	1	11
	Total	3	212
West Bengal			
	27	1	614
	29	1	533
	93	1	300
	Total	3	1447
Chandigarh			
	28	1	1
	Total	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
	93	1	73
	Total	1	73
Delhi			
	93	1	196
	Total	1	196
Total State Sphere		38	4408
Total Central Sphere		(20)	(144)
Grand Total		58	4552

(-) = Nil.

Note: 1. The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is 'Nil'.

2. The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

Table 5-(i) (c)

**Industry and Cause-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers
Affected during the year 2008**

Industry Code As per NIC-2004	Indiscipline		Financial Stringency		Lack of Demand for Products	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	-	-	1	40	1	6
17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
18	-	-	1	92	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	92	1	9	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	1	2	2	8
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
24	-	-	1	15	2	104
25	-	-	1	30	-	-
26	-	-	1	95	-	-
27	-	-	1	614	-	-
28	-	-	1	3	2	5
29	-	-	3	584	1	44
31	-	-	1	66	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
36	-	-	1	3	-	-
50	-	-	1	4	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	1	300
Total State Sphere	1	92	15	1557	9	467
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	92	15	1557	9	467

Table 5-(i) (c)– Contd.

Industry Code As per NIC-2004	Completion of Project		Land Problem		Change in Government Policy	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(18)	(136)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
24	-	-	-	-	1	17
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	2	260	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
36	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	1	5	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	-		3	265	1	17
Total Central Sphere	(19)	(140)	(-)		(-)	(-)
Grand Total	19	140	3	265	1	17

Table 5-(i) (c)- Concl'd.

Industry Code As per NIC-2004	Others		Cause Not Known		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	-	-	-	-	2	46
17	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(4)
18	-	-	-	-	1	92
19	1	186	-	-	1	186
20	1	6	-	-	3	107
21	1	20	-	-	1	20
22	(-)	(-)	-	-	3	10
23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(136)
24	-	-	1	20	5	156
25	-	-	1	9	2	39
26	-	-	-	-	3	355
27	-	-	-	-	1	614
28	-	-	2	1500	5	1508
29	-	-	-	-	4	628
31	-	-	-	-	1	66
35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(4)
36	-	-	-	-	1	3
50	-	-	-	-	2	9
93	-	-	2	269	3	569
Total State Sphere	3	212	6	1798	38	4408
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(20)	(144)
Grand Total	4	216	6	1798	58	4552

(-) = Nil A = No. of Units. B= No. of Workers Affected.

Note: - The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

Table 5- (i) (d)
State-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected by Sectors and Spheres
during the year 2008

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	SECTOR									
	Public Sector		Co- Operative Sector		Joint Sector		Private Sector		Total (All Sectors)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(136)	(20)	(144)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	163	5	163
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	330	5	330
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1500	2	1500
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	1	30
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	456	16	456
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	212	3	212
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1447	3	1447
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	73	1	73
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	196	1	196
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	4408	38	4408
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(136)	(20)	(144)
Grand Total	1	4	1	4	-	-	56	4544	58	4552

(-): Nil. .. = Not available. A : No. of Units. B : No. of Workers Affected.

Note: - The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

Table 5-(i) (e)

Cause-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected by Sectors and Spheres during the year 2008

Causes	SECTOR									
	Public Sector		Co-Operative Sector		Joint Sector		Private Sector		Total (All Sectors)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Indiscipline	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	92	1	92
Financial Stringency	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1557	15	1557
Lack of Demand for Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	467	9	467
Completion of Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(136)	(19)	(140)
Land Problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	265	3	265
Change in Government Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	1	17
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	212	3	212
	(-)	(-)	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(4)
Cause Not Known	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1798	6	1798
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	4408	38	4408
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(136)	(20)	(144)
Grand Total	1	4	1	4	-	-	56	4544	58	4552

(-) : Nil.

A : No. of Units.

B : No. of workers Affected.

Note: - The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

Table 5-(i) (f)
Industry-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected by Sectors and Spheres during the year 2008

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	SECTOR									
	Public Sector		Co-Operative Sector		Joint Sector		Private Sector		Total (All Sectors)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	46	2	46
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(4)
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	92	1	92
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	186	1	186
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	107	3	107
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	20
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	3	10
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(136)	(18)	(136)
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	156	5	156
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	39	2	39
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	355	3	355
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	614	1	614
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1508	5	1508
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	628	4	628
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	66	1	66
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(4)
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	9
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	569	3	569
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	4408	38	4408
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(136)	(20)	(144)
Grand Total	1	4	1	4	-	-	56	4544	58	4552

(-) : Nil.

A : No. of Units.

B : No. of Workers Affected.

Note: - The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

Table 5—(i) (g)

**Month-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected during the year
2008**

Month	No. of Units	Percentage to Total Closed Units	No. of Workers Affected	Percentage to Total Workers Affected
1	2	3	4	5
January	3	5.17	104	2.28
February	3	5.17	401	8.81
March	9	15.52	219	4.81
April	3	5.17	344	7.56
May	2	3.45	10	0.22
	(19)	(32.76)	(140)	(3.07)
June	6	10.34	2667	58.59
July	3	5.17	60	1.32
August	2	3.45	97	2.13
September	-	-	-	-
October	4	6.90	227	4.99
November	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(1.72)	(4)	(0.09)
December	3	5.17	279	6.13
Total State Sphere	38	65.52	4408	96.84
Total Central Sphere	(20)	(34.48)	(144)	(3.16)
Grand Total	58	100.00	4552	100.00

(-) = Nil.

Note: - The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

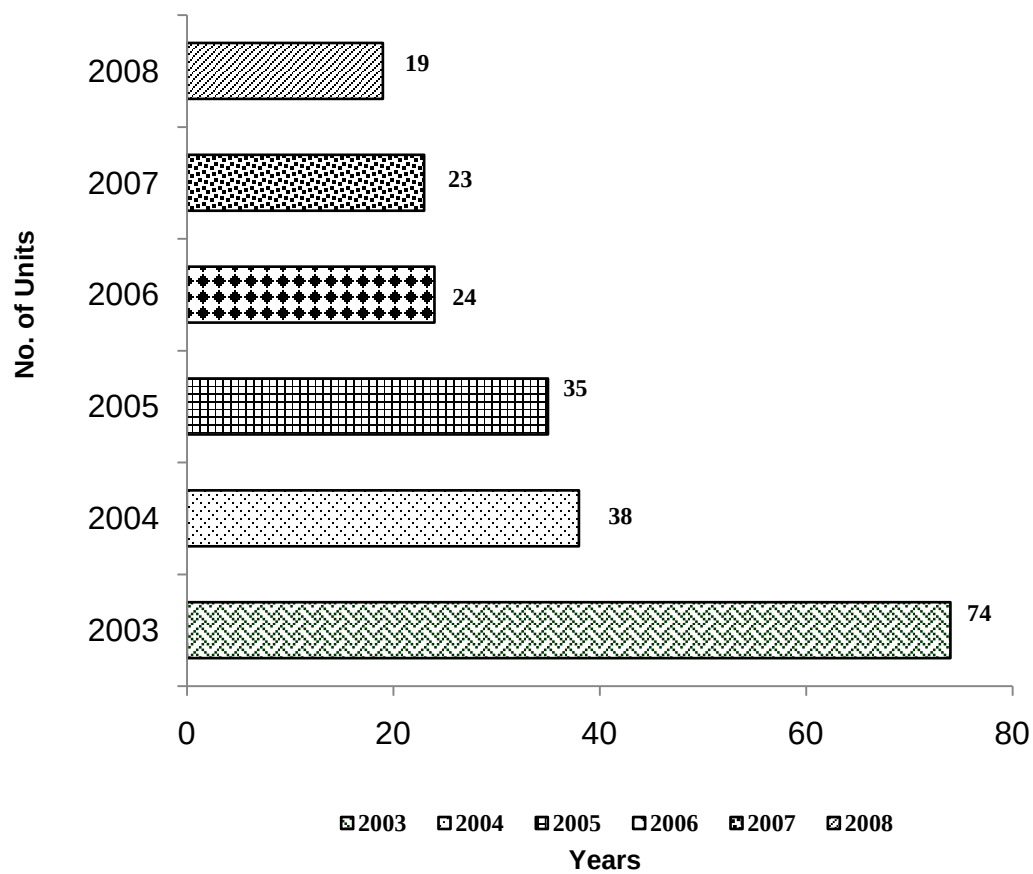
Table -6(i)

**Number of Units Effecting Retrenchment and Workers Retrenched therein
during the years 1999 –2008 by Spheres**

Year	Central Sphere		State Sphere		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1999	17	860	159	1643	176	2503
2000	11	600	98	2363	109	2963
2001	12	822	121	2846	133	3668
2002	7	1596	91	2279	98	3875
2003	9	15	65	2896	74	2911
2004	1	73	37	2871	38	2944
2005	9	1386	26	798	35	2184
2006	5	627	19	257	24	884
2007	3	18	20	246	23	264
2008	10	674	9	1074	19	1748

. A = No. of Units. B = No. of Workers Affected.

Graph-XI
No. of Units Affecting Retrenchment during 2003 to 2008



Graph-XII
Workers Affected due to Retrenchment during 2003 to 2008

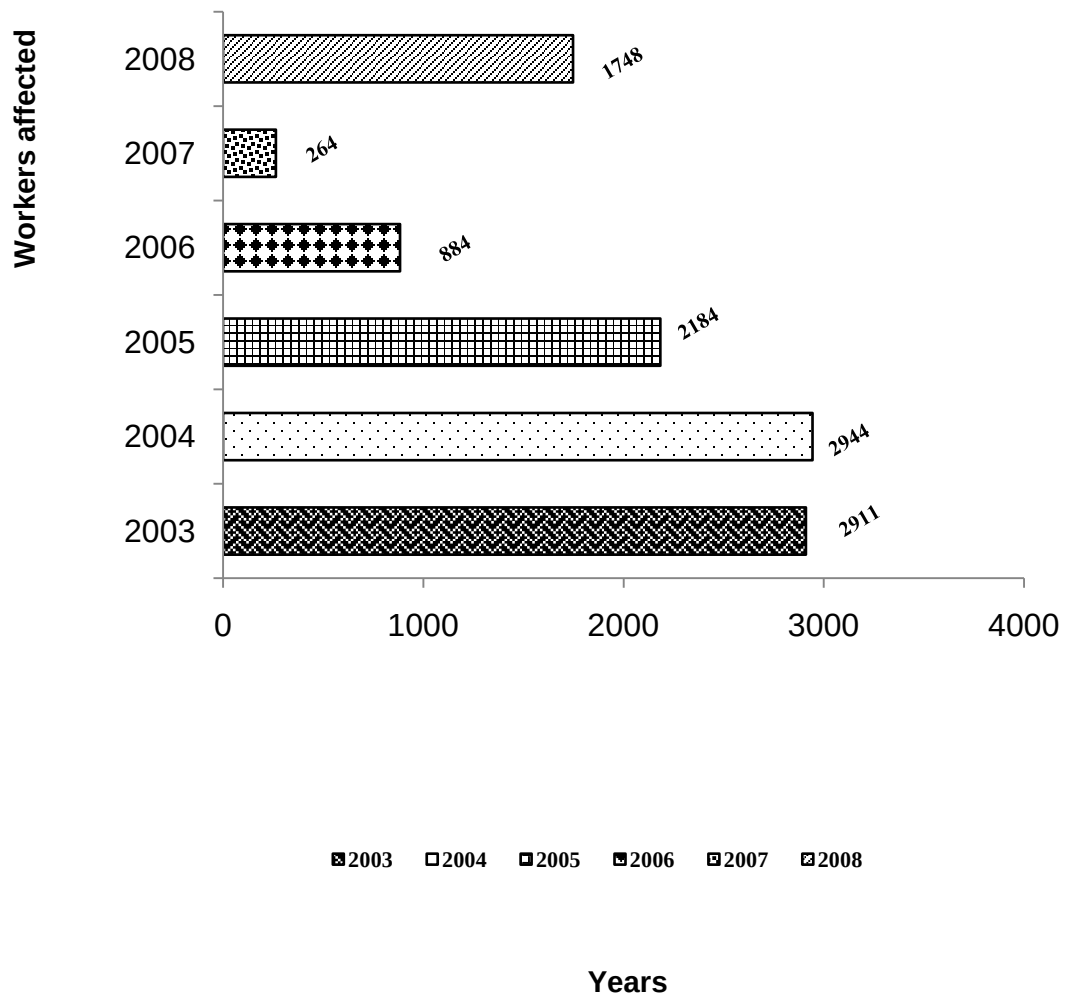


Table 6– (i) (a)
State and Cause-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers Retrenched
during the year 2008

STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	Financial Stringency		Lack of Demand for Products		Others		Cause Not Known		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhatisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13
Haryana	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	1	19
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	-	1	29
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	125	-	-	1	125
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	1	702	2	166	-	-	3	868
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(625)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(625)
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(49)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(49)
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	2	32	3	750	3	291	1	1	9	1074
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)
Grand Total	2	32	3	750	13	965	1	1	19	1748

- = Nil. A = No. of Cases of Retrenchments. B = No. of workers affected. .. = Not available.

Note: The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Graph-XIII
State-wise No. of Workers Affected due to Retrenchment during
2008

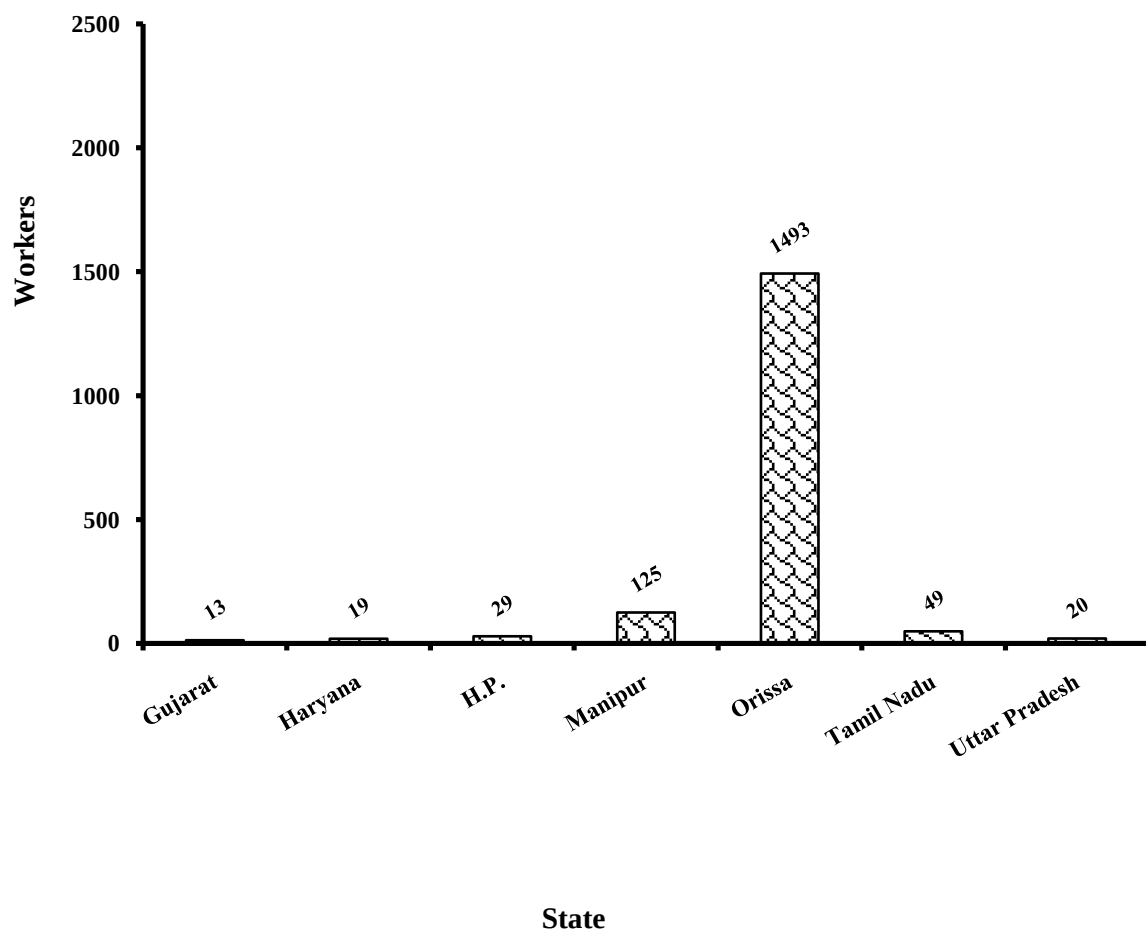


Table 6-(i) (b)
State and Industry-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers
Retrenched during the year 2008

State/Union Territory	Industry Codes (As per NIC-2004)	No. of Cases	Number of Workers Affected
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	24	2	13
	Total	2	13
Haryana	29	1	19
	Total	1	19
Himachal Pradesh	45	1	29
	Total	1	29
Manipur	75	1	125
	Total	1	125
Orissa	13	-	-
		(4)	(625)
	25	1	702
	27	2	166
	Total	3	868
		(4)	(625)
Tamil Nadu	50	-	-
		(6)	(49)
	Total	-	-
		(6)	(49)
Uttar Pradesh	25	1	20
	Total	1	20
Total State Sphere		9	1074
Total Central Sphere		(10)	(674)
Grand Total		19	1748

(-) = Nil

Note: 1. The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is either 'Nil' or 'Not available'.
2. The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 6-(i) (c)
Industry and Cause-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers
Retrenched during the year 2008

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	CAUSE									
	Financial Stringency		Lack of Demand for Products		Others		Cause Not Known		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(625)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(625)
24	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13
25	1	20	1	702	-	-	-	-	2	722
27	-	-	-	-	2	166	-	-	2	166
29	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	1	19
45	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	-	1	29
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(49)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(49)
75	-	-	-	-	1	125	-	-	1	125
Total State Sphere	2	32	3	750	3	291	1	1	9	1074
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)
Grand Total	2	32	3	750	13	965	1	1	19	1748

(-) = Nil.

A = Number of Cases of Retrenchments.

B = Number of workers Affected

Note: The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 6-(i) (d)
State-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers Retrenched by Sectors
and Spheres during the year 2008

State \ Union Territory	SECTOR							
	Public Sector		Co-operative Sector		Private Sector		Total (All Sectors)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	2	13	2	13
Haryana	-	-	-	-	1	19	1	19
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	29	1	29
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	1	125	-	-	-	-	1	125
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	3	868	3	868
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(625)	(4)	(625)
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(49)	(6)	(49)
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	20	1	20
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	125	-	-	8	949	9	1074
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)	(10)	(674)
Grand Total	1	125	-	-	18	1623	19	1748

(-) : Nil. .. = Not available.

A: Number of Cases of Retrenchments.

B: Number of Workers affected

Notes: Figures in brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 6-(i) (e)

Cause-wise Number of cases of Retrenchments and Workers Retrenched by Sectors and Spheres during the year 2008

Causes	SECTOR							
	Public Sector		Co-operative Sector		Private Sector		Total (All Sectors)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Financial Stringency	-	-	-	-	2	32	2	32
Shortage of Raw Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shortage Of Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Break-down of Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of Demand for Products	-	-	-	-	3	750	3	750
Others	1	125	-	-	2	166	3	291
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)	(10)	(674)
Cause Not Known	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total State Sphere	1	125	-	-	8	949	9	1074
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)	(10)	(674)
Grand Total	1	125	-	-	18	1623	19	1748

(-):- Nil.

A: - Number of Cases of Retrenchments.

B: - Number of Workers Affected

Note: - The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 6-(i) (f)
Industry-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers Retrenched by
Sectors and Spheres during the year 2008

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	SECTOR							
	Public Sector		Co-Operative Sector		Private Sector		Total (All Sectors)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(625)	(4)	(625)
24	-	-	-	-	2	13	2	13
25	-	-	-	-	2	722	2	722
27	-	-	-	-	2	166	2	166
29	-	-	-	-	1	19	1	19
45	-	-	-	-	1	29	1	29
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(49)	(6)	(49)
75	1	125	-	-	-	-	1	125
Total State Sphere	1	125	-	-	8	949	9	1074
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(674)	(10)	(674)
Grand Total	1	125	-	-	18	1623	19	1748

(-) : Nil.

A: Number of Cases of Retrenchments.

B: Number of Workers Affected

Note =The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 6-(i) (g)

**Month-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers Retrenched during the
Year 2008**

MONTH	No. of Cases	Percentage to Total Cases	No. of workers Affected	Percentage to Total Workers Affected
1	2	3	4	5
January	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-
March	1	5.27	125	7.15
April	-	-	-	-
	(2)	(10.53)	(16)	(0.91)
May	1	5.27	19	1.09
	(4)	(21.05)	(33)	(1.89)
June	1	5.26	20	1.14
July	1	5.26	12	0.69
	(1)	(5.26)	(345)	(19.74)
August	-	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	-
October	1	5.26	49	2.80
	(2)	(10.53)	(153)	(8.75)
November	1	5.26	117	6.69
	(1)	(5.26)	(127)	(7.27)
December	3	15.79	732	41.88
Total State Sphere	9	47.37	1074	61.44
Total Central Sphere	(10)	(52.63)	(674)	(38.56)
Grand total	19	100.00	1748	100.00

- = Nil.

Note =The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 7-(i)

Number of Units Effecting Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays lost therein during the years 1999-2008 by Spheres

Year	Central Sphere			State Sphere			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1999	31	9315	74903	208	24395	2816260	239	33710	2891163
2000	29	14990	119229	180	22082	2130417	209	37072	2249646
2001	8	1522	36523	228	24709	2328910	236	26231	2365433
2002	12	1120	37140	237	28910	2747236	249	30030	2784376
2003	2	201	47269	186	23353	1872105	188	23554	1919374
2004	19	11170	68871	153	17812	1719576	172	28982	1788447
2005	15	2306	28254	89	9949	1158900	104	12255	1187154
2006	-	-	-	50	8299	969517	50	8299	969517
2007	5	823	1636	38	6169	984528	43	6992	986164
2008	18	6635	6635	34	7880	1197017	52	14515	1203652

A = Number of units

B = Number of Workers Affected.

C = Mandays Lost.

Graph-XIV
Year-wise No. of Mandays Lost due to Lay-offs during 1999 to 2008

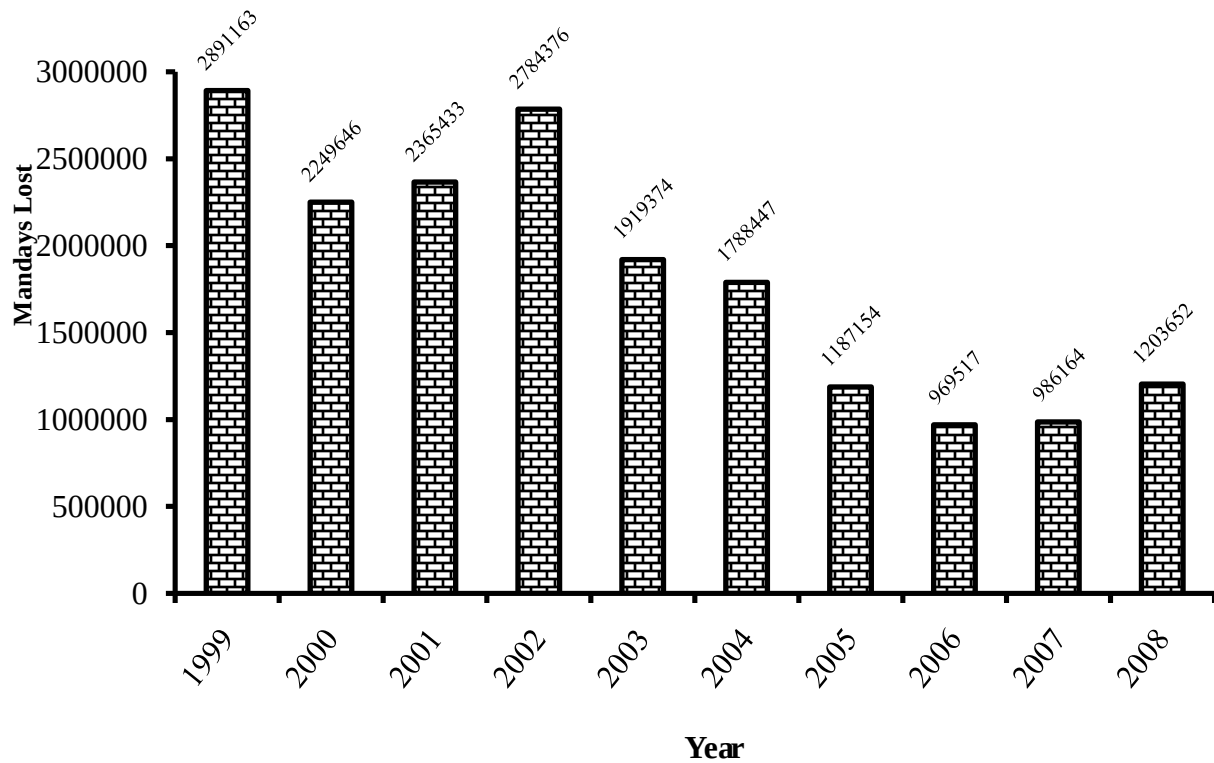


Table 7-(i) (a)
State and Cause-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays lost
during the year 2008

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	CAUSE								
	Financial Stringency			Shortage of Raw Material			Shortage of Power		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(2053)	(2053)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	140	7280	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	1	43	1333	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	1	27	7631	5	418	47968	4	164	967
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	110	34320	1	51	15912	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1	13	3987	3	165	7030
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	2	1102	17569	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	1	260	44200	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	3	397	86151	11	1767	94049	7	329	7997
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(2053)	(2053)
Grand Total	3	397	86151	11	1767	94049	17	2382	10050

Table 7-(i) (a) - Contd.

State/Union Territory	CAUSE								
	Break-down of Machinery			Lack of Demand for Products			Off Season		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(4)	(1087)	(1087)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	2	115	4454	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	1	172	7740	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	1	8	32	3	2954	921648	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	3	245	21868	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	8	32	9	3486	955710	-	-	-
Total Central Sphere	(4)	(1087)	(1087)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	5	1095	1119	9	3486	955710	-	-	-

Table 7-(i) (a) - Concl'd.

State/Union Territory	CAUSE					
	Others			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	(3194)	(3194)	(16)	(6334)	(6334)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	140	7280
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	1400	7000	2	1443	8333
Haryana	-	-	-	2	115	4454
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	11	781	64306
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1	198	37818	1	198	37818
Rajasthan	-	-	-	2	161	50232
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1	295	8260	5	473	19277
	(2)	(301)	(301)	(2)	(301)	(301)
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	6	4064	939249
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	4	505	66068
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	3	1893	53078	34	7880	1197017
Total Central Sphere	(4)	(3495)	(3495)	(18)	(6635)	(6635)
Grand Total	7	5388	56573	52	14515	1203652

(-) = Nil. ..= Not available. A = No. of Cases . B = No. of Workers Affected.
C = Mandays Lost

Note: The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Graph-XV
State-wise Mandays lost due to Lay-offs during 2008

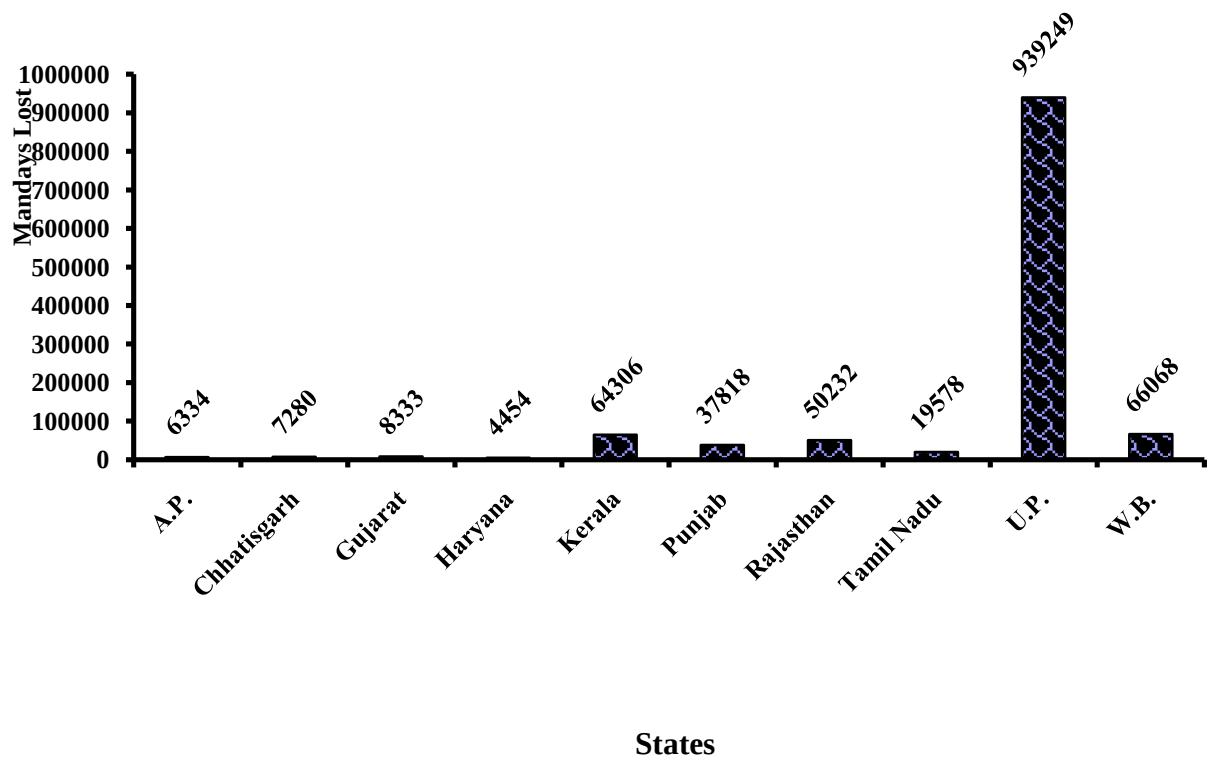


Table 7-(i) (b)
State and Industry-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays
Lost during the year 2008

State/Union Territory	Industry Codes (As per NIC-2004)	Number of Cases	Number of Workers Affected	Mandays Lost
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10	-	-	-
		(16)	(6334)	(6334)
	Total	-	-	-
		(16)	(6334)	(6334)
Chhattisgarh	17	1	140	7280
	Total	1	140	7280
Gujarat	24	1	43	1333
	25	1	1400	7000
	Total	2	1443	8333
Haryana	17	1	50	900
	29	1	65	3554
	Total	2	115	4454
Kerala	20	1	74	3108
	21	1	47	188
	25	1	37	2072
	26	3	295	39382
	32	1	39	11037
	93	4	289	8519
	Total	11	781	64306
Punjab	19	1	198	37818
	Total	1	198	37818
Rajasthan	15	1	51	15912
	17	1	110	34320
	Total	2	161	50232
Tamil Nadu	13	-	-	-
		(2)	(301)	(301)
	15	1	13	3987
	17	3	365	11300
	27	1	95	3990
	Total	5	473	19277
		(2)	(301)	(301)
Uttar Pradesh	17	1	1039	16624
	24	1	63	945
	29	1	2286	713232
	31	2	668	208416
	33	1	8	32
	Total	6	4064	939249
West Bengal	24	1	12	2388
	27	2	233	19480
	93	1	260	44200
	Total	4	505	66068
Total State Sphere		34	7880	1197017
Total Central Sphere		(18)	(6635)	(6635)
Grand Total		52	14515	1203652

- = Nil.

Note:- 1. The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is "Nil".

2. The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 7-(i) (c)

Industry and Cause –wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays Lost during the year 2008

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	Cause								
	Financial Stringency			Shortage of Raw Material			Shortage of Power		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(2053)	(2053)
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
15	-	-	-	2	64	19899	-	-	-
17	1	110	34320	2	1179	23904	2	70	3040
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	1	74	3108	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	47	188
24	-	-	-	2	106	2278	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	1	37	2072	-	-	-
26	1	27	7631	2	268	31751	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	95	3990
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	1	39	11037	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	1	260	44200	-	-	-	3	117	779
Total State Sphere	3	397	86151	11	1767	94049	7	329	7997
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(2053)	(2053)
Grand Total	3	397	86151	11	1767	94049	17	2382	10050

Table 7-(i) (c)- Contd.

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	Cause								
	Break-down of Machinery			Lack of Demand for Products			Off Season		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	(4)	(1087)	(1087)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	1	50	900	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	1	12	2388	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	2	233	19480	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	2	2351	716786	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	2	668	208416	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	1	8	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	1	172	7740	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	8	32	9	3486	955710	-	-	-
Total Central Sphere	(4)	(1087)	(1087)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	5	1095	1119	9	3486	955710	-	-	-

Table 7-(i) (c)- Concl'd.

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	Cause					
	Others			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	(3194)	(3194)	(16)	(6334)	(6334)
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	(301)	(301)	(2)	(301)	(301)
15	-	-	-	2	64	19899
17	1	295	8260	7	1704	70424
19	1	198	37818	1	198	37818
20	-	-	-	1	74	3108
21	-	-	-	1	47	188
24	-	-	-	3	118	4666
25	1	1400	7000	2	1437	9072
26	-	-	-	3	295	39382
27	-	-	-	3	328	23470
29	-	-	-	2	2351	716786
31	-	-	-	2	668	208416
32	-	-	-	1	39	11037
33	-	-	-	1	8	32
93	-	-	-	5	549	52719
Total State Sphere	3	1893	53078	34	7880	1197017
Total Central Sphere	(4)	(3495)	(3495)	(18)	(6635)	(6635)
Grand Total	7	5388	56573	52	14515	1203652

- = Nil. A = Number Of Cases. B = Number Of Workers Affected.

C = Mandays Lost

Note = The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 7-(i) (d)
State-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays Lost by
Sectors and Spheres during the year 2008

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	SECTOR								
	Public Sector			Co-operative Sector			Joint Sector		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(16)	(6334)	(6334)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	1	74	3108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	1	51	15912	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	2	63	6087	-	-	-
	(2)	(301)	(301)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1039	16624	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	74	3108	4	1153	38623	-	-	-
Total Central Sphere	(18)	(6635)	(6635)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	19	6709	9743	4	1153	38623	-	-	-

Table -7 -(i) (d)- Conclld.

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	SECTOR					
	Private Sector			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(16)	(6334)	(6334)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	1	140	7280	1	140	7280
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	2	1443	8333	2	1443	8333
Haryana	2	115	4454	2	115	4454
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	10	707	61198	11	781	64306
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1	198	37818	1	198	37818
Rajasthan	1	110	34320	2	161	50232
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	3	410	13190	5	473	19277
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(301)	(301)
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	5	3025	922625	6	4064	939249
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	4	505	66068	4	505	66068
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	29	6653	1155286	34	7880	1197017
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(6635)	(6635)
Grand Total	29	6653	1155286	52	14515	1203652

(-) = Nil. A = No. of Cases. B = No. of workers Affected. C = Mandays Lost.

Note: The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 7-(i) (e)

Cause-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays Lost by Sectors and Spheres during the year 2008

CAUSES	SECTOR								
	Public Sector			Co-operative Sector			Joint Sector		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Financial Stringency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shortage of Raw Material	1	74	3108	3	1103	36523	-	-	-
Shortage of Power	-	-	-	1	50	2100	-	-	-
	(10)	(2053)	(2053)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Break-down of Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(4)	(1087)	(1087)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Lack of Demand For Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-Season	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(4)	(3495)	(3495)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total State Sphere	1	74	3108	4	1153	38623	-	-	-
Total Central Sphere	(18)	(6635)	(6635)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	19	6709	9743	4	1153	38623	-	-	-

Table 7-(i) (e)- Concl'd.

CAUSES	SECTOR					
	Private Sector			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Financial Stringency	3	397	86151	3	397	86151
Shortage of Raw Material	7	590	54418	11	1767	94049
Shortage of Power	6	279	5897	7	329	7997
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10)	(2053)	(2053)
Break-down of Machinery	1	8	32	1	8	32
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(1087)	(1087)
Lack of Demand For Products	9	3486	955710	9	3486	955710
Off-Season	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	3	1893	53078	3	1893	53078
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(3495)	(3495)
Total State Sphere	29	6653	1155286	34	7880	1197017
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(6635)	(6635)
Grand Total	29	6653	1155286	52	14515	1203652

(-) = Nil.

A = Number of Cases.

B = Number of Workers Affected.

C = Mandays Lost.

Note: The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Table 7-(i) (f)
Industry-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays Lost by Sectors and Spheres during the year 2008

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	SECTOR								
	Public Sector			Co-operative Sector			Joint Sector		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(16)	(6334)	(6334)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(2)	(301)	(301)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
15	-	-	-	2	64	19899	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	2	1089	18724	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	74	3108	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	74	3108	4	1153	38623			
Total Central Sphere	(18)	(6635)	(6635)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	19	6709	9743	4	1153	38623	-	-	-

Table 7-(i) (f) - Concl'd.

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	SECTOR					
	Private			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(16)	(6334)	(6334)
13	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(301)	(301)
15	-	-	-	2	64	19899
17	5	615	51700	7	1704	70424
19	1	198	37818	1	198	37818
20	-	-	-	1	74	3108
21	1	47	188	1	47	188
24	3	118	4666	3	118	4666
25	2	1437	9072	2	1437	9072
26	3	295	39382	3	295	39382
27	3	328	23470	3	328	23470
29	2	2351	716786	2	2351	716786
31	2	668	208416	2	668	208416
32	1	39	11037	1	39	11037
33	1	8	32	1	8	32
93	5	549	52719	5	549	52719
Total State Sphere	29	6653	1155286	34	7880	1197017
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(18)	(6635)	(6635)
Grand Total	29	6653	1155286	52	14515	1203652

(-) = Nil.

A = Number of Cases.

B = Number of Workers Affected.

C = Mandays Lost.

Note: Information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

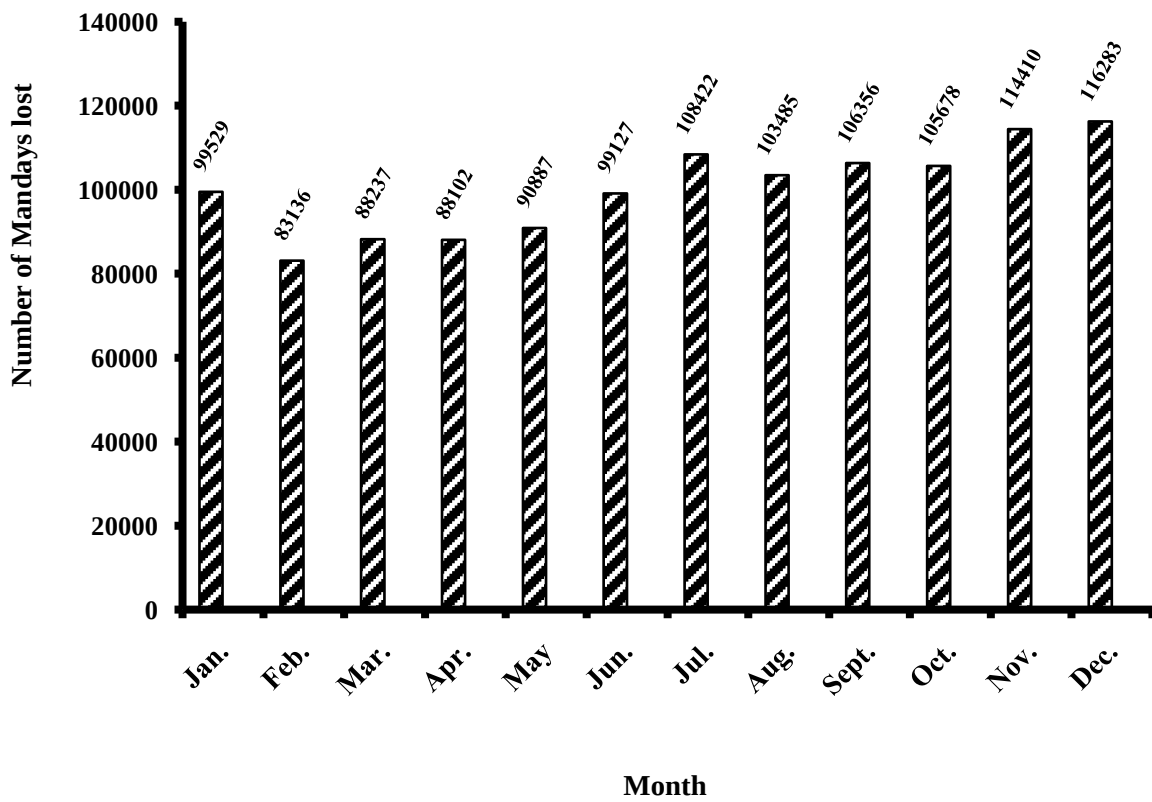
Table 7-(i) (g)
Month-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and
Man-days Lost in State and Central Spheres during the year 2008

MONTH	No. of Cases		No. of Workers Affected		Man-days Lost
	Started during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	Started during the month	In progress during a part or whole of the month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
January	1	10	8	4241	99529
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
February	1	9	50	3244	83136
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
March	2	11	205	3449	88237
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
April	-	10	-	3399	88102
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
May	5	14	587	3846	90887
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
June	2	15	275	3953	99127
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
July	2	17	327	4280	105228
	(2)	(2)	(3194)	(3194)	(3194)
August	1	16	63	4134	103485
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
September	2	16	90	4135	103800
	(12)	(12)	(2556)	(2556)	(2556)
October	2	17	360	4432	104940
	(3)	(3)	(738)	(738)	(738)
November	3	18	165	4507	114263
	(1)	(1)	(147)	(147)	(147)
December	4	21	1517	5729	116283
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total State Sphere					1197017
Total Central Sphere					(6635)
GRAND TOTAL					1203652

(-) = Nil.

Note: The information within brackets relates to Central Sphere.

Graph-XVI
MONTH-WISE NUMBER OF MANDAYS LOST DUE TO LAY-OFFS DURING THE YEAR 2008



ANNEXURE - I

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION-2004

Division	Group	Description
SECTION – A: AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY		
01	Agriculture, Hunting And Related Service Activities	
	011	Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture
	012	Farming of animals
	013	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming). [This class includes crop growing in combination with farming of animals such as sheep or meat cattle at mixed activity units with specialisation ratio in either one of less than 66 percent. (Mixed cropping or mixed livestock units are classified according to their main activity)]
	014	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities.[This class includes specialized activities, on a fee or contract basis, mostly performed on the farm.]
	015	Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities
02	FORESTRY, LOGGING AND RELATED SERVICE ACTIVITIES	
	020	Forestry, logging and related service activities
SECTION – B: FISHING		
05	FISHING, OPERATION OF FISH HATCHERIES AND FISH FARMS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO FISHING	
	050	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing
SECTION - C: MINING AND QUARRYING		
10	MINING OF COAL AND LIGNITE; EXTRACTION OF PEAT	
	101	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal [Includes under ground or open-cut mining of anthracite, bituminous or other hard coal; cleaning, sizing, pulverizing and other operations to improve the quality; operations to recover hard coal from culm banks; manufacture of briquettes or other solid fuels consisting chiefly of hard coal and in-situ gasification of coal.]
	102	Mining and agglomeration of lignite [Includes under ground or open-cut mining of lignite (brown coal); cleaning, sizing, pulverizing and other operations to improve the quality; and manufacture of briquettes or other solid fuels consisting chiefly of lignite.]
	103	Extraction and agglomeration of peat
11	EXTRACTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; SERVICE ACTIVITIES INCIDENTAL TO OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION EXCLUDING SURVEYING	
	111	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas [including liquefaction/ regasification of natural gas for purposes of transport and the production, at the mining site, of hydrocarbons from oil or gas field gases]

Division	Group	Description
	112	Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying [This class includes oil and gas field service activities provided on a fee or contract basis, including: directional drilling; “spudding in”; derrick building; repairing and dismantling; cementing oil and gas well casings; pumping wells; and other service activities. Oil and gas field exploration and geo-physical, geological and seismic surveying are classified in class 7421(Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy)]
12		MINING OF URANIUM AND THORIUM ORES
	120	Mining of uranium and thorium ores (e.g. pitchblende), including concentrating of such ores
13		MINING OF METAL ORES
	131	Mining of iron ores [includes mining of hematite, magnetite, limonite, siderite or taconite etc. which are valued chiefly for iron content. Production of sintered iron ores is also included].
	132	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores
14		OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING
	141	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay
	142	Mining and quarrying , n.e.c.
SECTION – D: MANUFACTURING		
15		MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES
	151	Production, processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit vegetables, oils and fats.
	152	Manufacture of dairy product [production of raw milk is classified in class 0121]
	153	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products, and prepared animal feeds
	154	Manufacture of other food products
	155	Manufacture of beverages
16		MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS
	160	Manufacture of tobacco products [tobacco related products are also included while preliminary
17		MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES
	171	Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles.
	172	Manufacture of other textiles
	173	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles
18		MANUFACTURE OF WEARING APPAREL: DRESSING AND DYEING OF FUR
	181	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel [this class includes manufacture of wearing apparel made of material not made in same unit.Both regular and contract activities are included)
	182	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur

Division	Group	Description
19		TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER, MANUFACTURE OF LUGGAGE HANDBAGS, SADDLERY, HARNESS AND FOOTWEAR
	191	Tanning and dressing of leather, manufacture of luggage handbags, saddlery and harness.
	192	Manufacture of footwear.
20		MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND OF PRODUCTS OF WOOD AND CORK, EXCEPT FURNITURE: MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF STRAW AND PLATING MATERIALS
	201	Saw milling and planing of wood
	202	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
21		MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS
	210	Manufacture of paper and paper product
22		PUBLISHING, PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION OF RECORDED MEDIA
	221	Publishing [This group includes publishing whether or not connected with publishing. Publishing involves financial, technical, artistic, legal and marketing activities, among others but not predominantly]
	222	Printing and service activities related to printing
	223	Reproduction of recorded media [This class includes reproduction of records, audio, video and computer tapes from master copies, reproduction of floppy, hard or compact disks, reproduction of non-customised software and film duplicating]
23		MANUFACTURE OF COKE, REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NUCLEAR FUEL
	231	Manufacture of coke oven products [This class includes the operation of coke ovens chiefly for the production of coke or semi-coke from hard coal and lignite, retort carbon and residual products such as coal tar or pitch. Agglomeration of coke. Distillation of coal tar is classified in class 2411.]
	232	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
	233	Processing of nuclear fuel [includes extraction of uranium metal from pitchblende or other uranium bearing ores; manufacture of alloys, dispersions or mixtures of natural uranium or its compounds; manufacture of enriched uranium and its compounds; plutonium and its compounds; uranium depleted in U 235 and its compounds; other radioactive elements, isotopes or compounds; and, non-irradiated fuel elements for use in nuclear reactors]
24		MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
	241	Manufacture of basic chemicals
	242	Manufacture of other chemical products
	243	Manufacture of man-made fibers [This class includes manufacture of artificial or synthetic filament and non-filament fibers.]
25		MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS
	251	Manufacture of rubber products
	252	Manufacture of plastic products

Division	Group	Description
26		MANUFACTURE OF OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS
	261	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	269	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
27		MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS
	271	Manufacture of Basic Iron & Steel
	272	Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
	273	Casting of metals [This group includes casting finished or semi-finished products producing a variety of goods, all characteristic of other activity classes]
28		MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
	281	Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs and steam generators
	289	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products; metal working service activities
29		MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT N.E.C.
	291	Manufacture of general purpose machinery
	292	Manufacture of special purpose machinery
	293	Manufacture of domestic appliances, n.e.c.
30		MANUFACTURE OF OFFICE, ACCOUNTING AND COMPUTING MACHINERY
	300	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
31		MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS N.E.C
	311	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
	312	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus [electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits (e.g. switches, fuses, voltage limiters, surge suppressors, junction boxes etc.) for a voltage exceeding 1000 volts; similar apparatus (including relays, sockets etc.) for a voltage not exceeding 1000 volts; boards, panels, consoles, cabinets and other bases equipped with two or more of the above apparatus for electricity control or distribution of electricity including power capacitors.]
	313	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable [insulated (including enamelled or anodized) wire, cable (including coaxial cable) and other insulated conductors; insulated strip as is used in large capacity machines or control equipment; and optical fibre cables]
	314	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
	315	Manufacture of electric lamps and lighting equipment
	319	Manufacture of other electrical equipment n.e.c.

Division	Group	Description
32		MANUFACTURE OF RADIO, TELEVISION & COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND APPARATUS
	321	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
	322	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
	323	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, and associated goods
33		MANUFACTURE OF MEDICAL, PRECISION AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS
	331	Manufacture of medical appliances and instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes except optical instruments
	332	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
	333	Manufacture of watches and clocks
34		MANUFACTURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS
	341	Manufacture of motor vehicles
	342	Manufacture of bodies (coach work) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
	343	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines [brakes, gear boxes, axles, road wheels, suspension shock absorbers, radiators, silencers, exhaust pipes, clutches, steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes and other parts and accessories n.e.c.]
35		MANUFACTURE OF OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
	351	Building and repair of ships & boats
	352	Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
	353	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
	359	Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.
36		MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE; MANUFACTURING N.E.C.
	361	Manufacture of furniture
	369	Manufacturing n.e.c.
37		RECYCLING
	371	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
	372	Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap
SECTION- E: ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		
40		ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM & HOT WATER SUPPLY
	401	Production , collection and distribution of electricity
	402	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
	403	Steam and hot water supply
41		COLLECTION, PURIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
	410	Collection, Purification and distribution of water

Division	Group	Description
SECTION –F: CONSTRUCTION		
45		CONSTRUCTION
	451	Site preparation
	452	Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
	453	Building installation [These activities are usually performed at the site of construction, although parts of the job may be carried out in a special shop. Repair of installations are also included in the corresponding sub-classes.]
	454	Building completion [Includes activities that contribute to the completion or finishing of a construction. Repairs of the same type are also included in the corresponding sub-classes]
	455	Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator [Renting of machinery and equipment without operator is classified under Division 71]
SECTION – G: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS		
50		SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; RETAIL SALE OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL
	501	Sale of motor vehicles [Includes wholesale and retail sale of new and used passenger motor vehicles and lorries, trailers and semi trailers].
	502	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles [including washing and polishing etc.]
	503	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories [Includes wholesale and retail sale of all kinds of parts , components, and accessories for motor vehicles, when not combined with sale of such vehicles themselves.]
	504	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
	505	Retail sale of automotive fuel [includes the activity of petrol filling stations. This activity is often combined with sales of lubricating products, cleaning and all other kinds of products for motor vehicles. If the main object, however, is the sale of automotive fuel or lubricants, they remain classified here.]
51		WHOLESALE, TRADE & COMMISSION TRADE EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
	511	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis. [Includes commission agents, commodity brokers and auctioneers and all other wholesalers who trade on behalf and on the account of others)
	512	Wholesale of agricultural raw material, live animals, food beverages and tobacco.
	513	Wholesale of household goods
	514	Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
	515	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
	519	Other wholesale [Includes specialized wholesale not covered in any one of the previous categories and wholesale in a variety of goods without any particular specialization.]
52		RETAIL TRADE EXCEPT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES; REPAIR OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
	521	Non-specialized retail trade in stores
	522	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores
	523	Other retail trade of new goods in specialized stores
	524	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores [includes the pawn shops]

Division	Group	Description
	525	Retail trade not in stores
	526	Repair of personal and household goods [Includes repair of personal and household goods when not done in combination with manufacture or wholesale or retail sale of these goods]

SECTION – H: HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

55

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

551	Hotels; camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation [Restaurant facilities operated in connection with the provision of lodging remain classified in this group. Also included are the operation of sleeping cars when carried on by separate units]
552	Restaurants, bars and canteens [Sales through vending machines is classified in Sub-class 52599]

SECTION – I : TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

60

LAND TRANSPORT; TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES

601	Transport via railways [Includes passenger and freight transport by inter-urban railways. Also covers related activities such as shunting and switching]
602	Other land transport
603	Transport via pipelines [Includes transport of gases, liquids, slurry and other commodities via pipelines. Included are the incidental activities like operation of pump stations and maintenance of the pipeline.]

61

Water Transport

611	Sea and coastal water transport
612	Inland water transport

62

AIR TRANSPORT

621	Scheduled air transport
622	Non-scheduled air transport

63

SUPPORTING & AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES; ACTIVITIES OF TRAVEL AGENCIES

630	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
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64

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

641	Post and courier activities
642	Telecommunications [Production of radio and television programmes, whether or not combined with broadcasting, is classified under class 9213.]

SECTION – J : FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

65

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION EXCEPT INSURANCE AND PENSION

651	Monetary Intermediation [This group includes the obtaining of funds in the form of deposits]
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Division	Group	Description
	659	Other financial intermediation. (This group includes financial intermediation other than that conducted by monetary institutions)
66		INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING, EXCEPT COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY.
	660	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security.
67		ACTIVITIES AUXILIARY TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
	671	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding.[This Group includes activities involved in or closely related to financial inter-mediation other than insurance and pension funding but not themselves involving financial inter-mediation].
	672	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding

SECTION – K : REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

70		REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
	701	Real estate activities with own or leased property.
	702	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis. [This class includes buying, selling, renting managing and appraising real estate on a fee or contract basis].
71		RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT WITHOUT OPERATOR AND OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
	711	Renting of transport equipment
	712	Renting of other machinery and equipment
	713	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c. [includes renting of all kinds of personal and household goods, whether the customers are household or industries]
72		COMPUTER AND RELATED ACTIVITIES
	721	Hardware consultancy.[This class includes consultancy on type and configuration of hardware with or without associated software application.(Similar activities carried out by units selling computers are classified in class 3000)].
	722	Software consultancy and supply. [This class includes activities in connection with analysis, design and programming of systems ready to use. This usually involves the analysis of the users' needs and problems, consultancy on the most economic solution and producing the necessary software to realize this solution. Also included is the simple writing of programmes following directives of the user. Specifically these activities involve development, production, supply and documentation of order-made software based on orders from specific users and easy-order and ready-made (non-customized) software.(Reproduction of non-customized software is classified in class 2230 and the software consultancy provided in conjunction with hardware consultancy is classified in class 7210)].
	723	Data processing. [This includes the processing or tabulation of all types of data. Provision of such services on (i) an hourly or time-share basis, and (ii) management or operation of data processing facilities of others on a time sharing basis; on a fee or contract basis].
	724	Database activities. [This includes data base development, data storage and data base availability. The provision of data in a certain order/sequence, accessible to everybody or to limited users and can be sorted on demand.(computerised documentation activities provided by libraries and archives are classified in class 9231)].

Division	Group	Description
	725	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery
	729	Other computer related activities [for example activities of development of multimedia presentation on account of others, maintenance of websites on account of others etc.(communication through e-mail, internet and data transmission are classified in class 6420)]
73		RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
	731	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering (NSE). [This class includes systematic creative work in the fields of research and development in natural sciences, medical sciences, agriculture and engineering & technology].
	732	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities (SSH). [This class includes systematic creative work in the fields of research and development in social sciences and humanities.(Market research is classified in class 7413)].
74		OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
	741	Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy
	742	Architectural, engineering and other technical activities.
	743	Advertising.[Printing of advertising material is classified in class 2221, Market research in class 7413, Public relations activities in class 7414, Direct mailing activities in class 7499, Production of commercial messages for radio, television and film are classified in the appropriate class of group 921].
	749	Business activities n.e.c.
SECTION – L : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		
75		PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE: COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
	751	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
	752	Provision of services to the community as a whole
	753	Compulsory social security activities. [Includes funding and administration of government provided social security programmes, e.g. old age pension schemes, unemployment insurance schemes etc.]
SECTION – M : EDUCATION		
80		EDUCATION
	801	Primary education
	802	Secondary education
	803	Higher education [Includes post-secondary/senior secondary sub-degree level education that leads to university degree or equivalent.]
	809	Adult and other education
SECTION – N : HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK		
	85	Health and Social Work
	851	Human health activities

Division	Group	Description
	852	Veterinary activities [including clinico-pathological and other diagnostic activities pertaining to animals and birds].
	853	Social work activities

SECTION – O : OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

90 SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL, SANITATION AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES

900 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities

91 ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATIONS N.E.C.

911 Activities of business, employers and professional organisations

912 Activities of trade unions [Includes activities of associations whose members are mainly employees, including government employees, interested chiefly in the representation of their views concerning their work situation.]

919 Activities of other membership organisations

92 RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES

921 Motion picture, radio, television and other entertainment activities

922 News agency activities

923 Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities

924 Sporting and other recreational activities

93 OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES

930 Other service activities

SECTION – P : ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS AND UNDIFFERENTIATED PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

95 PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS

950 Private households with employed persons. [Includes the activities of private households employing all kinds of domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, gardeners, gatekeepers, secretaries, governess, baby sitters etc.]

SECTION – Q : EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

99 EXTRA TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

990 Extra territorial organizations and bodies [Includes the activities of international organisations such as the United Nations and its agencies, regional bodies etc., IMF, World Bank, European Commission, OPEC etc.]

ANNEXURE-II

PROFORMA FOR INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Monthly Report on unrest* due to Industrial Disputes in Industrial Establishments

Name of State / Union Territory _____ for the Month of _____

PART A – FOR WORK-STOPPAGES DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES – INCLUDING CASES OF GO-SLOW AND GHERAO

Sl. No.	Identification No. of Establishment	Industry Code & Name of Industry (as per NIC-2004)	Name of the concerned & address with sector of ownership (give sector code)	Nature of unrest (give unrest code)	Cause of unrest (give cause code)	Unrest was due to non-implementation of (give reasons code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Date when unrest		Duration till the close of the month	Number of workers normally employed	Maximum no. of workers affected		Mandays lost		Wages lost (Rs.)	
Began	Ended			Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	During the month	Till the close of the month
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Value of Production loss (Rs.)		Result (give code)	Was there any intervention by the officers of SIRM/ CIRM	Method of Termination (give code)	Affiliation to Central Organization of Employees / Employers (give code)	Remarks
During the month	Till the close of the month					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24

*=Unrest means any unrest including strikes, lockouts, go-slow, gheraos etc.

@=Coverage of 'Public and Private Sector.'

I 'Government and local Fund Factories' (Public)

"Establishment in Public Sector" means an establishment owned, controlled or managed by

- (i) The Government or the Department of the Government;
- (ii) A Government Company as defined in Section 617 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (iii) A corporation (including co-operative society) established by or under Central, Provincial or State Act, which is owned, controlled or managed by the Government; and
- (iv) Other Factories (Private Sector)

Establishment in private sector means an establishment which is not an establishment in Public Sector

(N.B.)— Worker (workman), strike, lockout, industry, industrial establishment and industrial disputes as defined in the I.D. Act.

NOTE : THIS RETURN SHOULD REACH THE PRESCRIBED AUTHORITY BY THE 7th OF THE SUCCEEDING MONTH.

Monthly Report on unrest* due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes in Industrial Establishments

Name of State / Union Territory _____ for the Month of _____

PART B – FOR WORK-STOPPAGES DUE TO REASONS OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

Sl. No.	Identification No. of Establishment	Industry Code & Name of Industry (as per NIC-2004)	Name of the concerned & address with sector of ownership (give sector code)	Nature of unrest (give unrest code)	Cause of unrest (give cause code)
1	2	3	4	5	6

Date when unrest		Duration till the close of the month	Number of workers normally employed	Maximum no. of workers affected		Mandays lost		Wages lost (Rs.)	
Began	Ended			Directly	Indirectly	During the month	Till the close of the month	During the month	Till the close of the month
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Value of Production loss (Rs.)		Result (give code)	Was there any intervention by the officers of SIRM/ CIRM	Method of Termination (give code)	Affiliation to Central Organization of Employees / Employers (give code)	Remarks
During the month	Till the close of the month					
17	18	19	20	21	22	23

*=Unrest means any unrest including strikes, lockouts, go-slow, gheraos etc

**Work stoppages which are not connected with industrial disputes, e.g. political/sympathetic strikes and lockouts due to reasons other than industrial disputes, viz., financial stringency, strategic considerations, breakdown of machinery, shortage of material etc.

GUIDELINES FOR MONTHLY REPORT ON UNREST DUE TO INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DUE TO REASONS OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

1. The Statement should be prepared in two parts in respect of only those work stoppages in which the number of workers involved is TEN OR MORE. It should cover all the sections of economy. In part A, only those cases which are due to industrial disputes relating to demands connected with employment or non-employees of the establishment are to be shown.
2. In Part B such cases as are not connected with industrial disputes are to be reported e.g. Political/Sympathetic Strikes/Lockouts as well as Lockouts due to reasons other than industrial disputes, viz., financial stringency, break down of machinery, shortage of raw material or electricity or power or coal, etc.
3. The unrest not reported in earlier monthly statements should be reported at the end of Part A or Part B as applicable.
4. In case the unrest is a Gherao or a Go-slow, separate report is to be furnished using the appropriate prescribed proforma, i.e., in either Part A or Part B depending upon the cause.
5. In case the cause of unrest (Strike/Lockout) is Gherao or Go-slow, it may be furnished in regular monthly returns for strikes or lockouts y stating the reasons in the appropriate column.

COLUMN NUMBER

PART-A	PART-B	
1	1	Each case is to be accounted for giving a running number.
2	2	A permanent identification number should be assigned to each industrial establishment which may be reported in this column. It should be the same as reported to the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in respect of establishments employing 100 or more workers. For this purpose a register may be maintained. A unique identification number thus pre-allotted may be used for all references i.e. if no establishment is closed at any time, its permanent identification number should not be allotted to any other establishment
3	3	The 'Industry Code' is to be given at 5-digit level of the National Industrial Classification
4	4	The name of the concern with complete address is to be given indicating whether it belongs to Public Sector, Private Sector, Joint Sector or Co-operative Sector by giving the symbols PUB, PVT, Jt. and Co-op. respectively.
5	5	'Strike' may be indicated 'S' and 'Lockout' by 'L'. If a strike is followed by lockout at a later stage, this fact should be indicated in the Remarks column indicating the date of the lockout. In such cases, 'S/L' may be written in column-5 and under subsequent columns information should be given separately for the period of 'Strike' ad 'Lockout'. If the information relating to Industry, Sector of Ownership, Nature of Work Stoppage, Dates of Starting and Ending, Result, Method of Settlement and Affiliation to Central Workers'/ Employers' Organization is identical in respect of work stoppages which take place in a number of units on the same issue/ demands/ grievances within the same State/Union Territory, then this case is to be taken as a SINGLE DISPUTE and the information should be furnished in a consolidated manner as if it is for a single dispute. In case of 'Go Slow' or 'Gherao', please specify.
6	6	Cause of unrest is to be reported as per the following codes along with the description :

<u>Code</u>	<u>Part A</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Part B</u>								
1	Wages & Allowances	1	Financial Stringency								
2	Personnel (Promotion, Transfer, Dismissal, Recruitment, Recruitment Policy)	2	Break-down of Machinery								
3	Retrenchment	3	Shortage of Raw Material								
4	Lay-off	4	Shortage of Power								
5	Indiscipline	5	Lack of demand / Accumulation of Stock								
6	Violence	6	Others not related to Industrial Disputes (to be specified)								
7	Leave & Hours of Work / Shift Working	7	Causes not Known								
8	Bonus										
9	Inter/Intra Union Rivalry										
10	Gherao										
11	Work-stoppage may be in connection with Labour Enactments, Labour Awards & Labour Agreements or due to their non-implementation										
12	Charter of Demands (a copy of demands is to be furnished to the Bureau)										
13	Work Norms / Loads										
14	Shortage of Work / Surplus Labour										
15	Demand for Betterment of Amenities										
16	Suspension/Change of Manufacturing Process										
17	Regarding Standing Orders/Rules/Service Condition/ Safety Measures										
18	Govt. Economic Policy										
19	Others related to Industrial Disputes (matter in dispute to be specified)										
20	Not Known										
7	-	Work stoppage may be due to non-implementation of : <table><tr><th><u>Reasons</u></th><th><u>Code</u></th></tr><tr><td>Labour Enactment</td><td>(x)</td></tr><tr><td>Labour Award</td><td>(y)</td></tr><tr><td>Labour Agreements</td><td>(z)</td></tr></table> Under this column the appropriate code is to be reported		<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Code</u>	Labour Enactment	(x)	Labour Award	(y)	Labour Agreements	(z)
<u>Reasons</u>	<u>Code</u>										
Labour Enactment	(x)										
Labour Award	(y)										
Labour Agreements	(z)										
8	7	The actual date when the work stoppage began is to be given.									
9	8	The last date when the work stoppage was current during the month is to be reported under this column. A work stoppage should be taken as terminated when the establishment has returned to its normal activity having filled up all or a sufficient number of vacancies caused by a work stoppage either by restoring the workers involved or by employing new hands. In case the work stoppage remained in progress during the next month also, the word 'continued' may be written.									
10	9	(a) Only potential working days should be taken into account here. Thus, weekly offs and other scheduled holidays when the whole of the establishments would have remained closed even if a work stoppage had not taken place should not be counted in the duration. However, in case of continuous process factories, which work on all the days during the year, all the days would be reported. (b) Duration of less than a day should be specifically stated so. (c) If the work stoppage is continuing from earlier month(s) and if the work stoppage is terminated during the month under report, the figure to be given in this column is the duration of the work stoppage since its commencement and up to the day of termination in the current month under report.									

11	10	This number should be taken as the number of workers employed on the last regular working day of the month proceeding the one in which the work stoppage took place and should include permanent, casual, temporary workers also but should exclude any worker employed on special item of work not normally carried on by the employers.										
12 & 13	11 & 12	The number 'affected directly' should be taken as the number of workers who are involved in the work stoppage. Other workers rendered idle due to the occurrence of the work stoppage should be taken as the number of workers 'affected indirectly'. The 'maximum number' means the maximum number of workers affected on any day during the course of the work stoppage.										
14 & 15	13 & 14	Man-days lost are obtained by adding actual vacancies caused by the work stoppage in each department in each shift. Here workers affected both directly and indirectly should be taken into account.										
16 & 17	15 & 16	Figures in these two columns should be reported with the help of ACTUAL WAGE RECORDS. If there is need for estimation, it should be worked out by multiplying the number of man-days lost with the average wage per man-days including all cash allowances.										
18 & 19	17 & 18	Actual value (in Rupees) of production loss is to be reported. This may be estimated in terms of money by taking the average net value of normal production of the establishment per manday (from the average figures of THREE WAGE PERIODS) and multiplying it by the total number of mandays lost.										
20	19	It should be based on the extent to which workers demands are met and should be shown under the following heads : (i) Successful (ii) Partially successful (iii) Un-successful (iv) Indefinite (i.e. work resumed pending negotiations or matter under dispute referred to an Industrial Tribunal)										
21	20	'Yes' or 'No' to be reported; 'Yes' when intervened by officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery for a settlement and 'No' when it is not so. The name of machinery, viz., SIRM or CIRM in brackets should also to be indicated giving the designation of such Officer, who intervened.										
22	21	Details need to be furnished by using the following Codes: <table><tr><th><u>Code No.</u></th><th><u>Details</u></th></tr><tr><td>'1'</td><td>When work is resumed un-conditionally, affected workers having returned to work</td></tr><tr><td>'2'</td><td>When the work is resumed by replacement of workers affected</td></tr><tr><td>'3'</td><td>Terminated through direct negotiations between the two parties including the medium of Workers or Joint Committee.</td></tr><tr><td>'4'</td><td>(a) By mediation (b) By conciliation (c) By arbitration</td></tr></table> In the case of termination through the medium of third party indicate agency as well viz. Industrial Tribunal, Industrial Court, Labour Court, etc.	<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Details</u>	'1'	When work is resumed un-conditionally, affected workers having returned to work	'2'	When the work is resumed by replacement of workers affected	'3'	Terminated through direct negotiations between the two parties including the medium of Workers or Joint Committee.	'4'	(a) By mediation (b) By conciliation (c) By arbitration
<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Details</u>											
'1'	When work is resumed un-conditionally, affected workers having returned to work											
'2'	When the work is resumed by replacement of workers affected											
'3'	Terminated through direct negotiations between the two parties including the medium of Workers or Joint Committee.											
'4'	(a) By mediation (b) By conciliation (c) By arbitration											
23	22	Under this column the name of the All-India Central Organization of Employees/ Employers viz. AITUC, BMS, UTUC, CITU, HMS, INTUC, NFITU, NLO, TUCC, UTUC (LS), EFI, AIMO, AIOE, CIE, SCPE is to be reported.										

NOTE : THIS RETURN SHOULD REACH THE PRESCRIBED AUTHORITY BY THE 7th OF THE SUCCEEDING MONTH.

ANNEXURE-III

PROFORMA FOR CLOSURES, RETRENCHMENTS AND LAY-OFFS

PROFORMA FOR CLOSURES

Monthly Report on Statistics on Closures in all Sectors of Economy

Name of State / Union Territory / Authority for the month of

Sl. No.	Industry Code & Name of Industry (as per NIC-2004) at five digit level	Name of the Establishment with full Postal Address and Sector of Ownership i.e., Public/Private/Co-operative/ Joint	No. of Workers employed in the establishment on the day prior to Closure	Total No. of workers affected by the Closure	Reason for Closure	Date of Closure	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

PROFORMA FOR RETRENCHMENTS

Monthly Report on Statistics on Retrenchments in all Sectors of Economy

Name of State / Union Territory / Authority for the month of

Sl No.	Industry Code along with its description as per NIC-2004 at five digit level	Name of the establishment with full postal address indicating Sector of ownership (i.e. Public, Private, Co-operative, or Joint)	Total number of workmen in the establishment on the day prior to the retrenchment	Total number of workmen employed in the categories to be retrenched on the day prior to the retrenchment	Total number of workmen retrenched (category-wise)	Date of Retrenchment	Cause of Retrenchment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PROFORMA FOR LAY-OFFS

Monthly Report on Statistics on Lay-offs in all Sectors of Economy

Name of State / Union Territory / Authority for the month of

Sl. No.	Industry code along with its description as per NIC-2004 at five digit level	Name of the establishment with full postal address mentioning sector of ownership (i.e., Public, Private, Co-operative or Joint)	Total number of workmen in the establishment as on the last regular working day of the month preceding the one in which lay-off took place	Total (Maximum) number of workmen laid-off
1	2	3	4	5

Name of the categories of workmen laid-off and the number of workmen laid-off in each category	Duration of Lay-off (Dates)		Reasons for lay-off	Total number of man-days lost		Remarks
	Began	Ended		During the month	Till the close of the month	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

GUIDELINES FOR MONTHLY REPORT ON CLOSURES, RETRENCHMENTS AND LAY-OFFS DUE TO REASONS OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL

CLOSURE

The column Nos. 1 to 5 is self-explanatory. Under column 6, 'Reasons for Closure' give the following code (s):-

CODE	REASON	CODE	REASON
1	Wages, Allowances and Bonus		
2	Transfers, Promotions, Dismissals etc.	11	Due to Arbitrary action of the Management
3	Indiscipline	12	Worker's Problems/ Demand for Better Amenities
4	Violence	13	Due to Question of Pollution
5	Financial Stringency	14	Completion of Project/ Termination of Contract
6	Shortage of Raw material	15	Land Problem
7	Shortage of Power	16	Increase in Production Cost
8	Break-down of Machinery	17	Change in Government Policy
9	Lack of Demand for Products/Accumulation of Stock	18	Other Causes (Please Specify)
10	Shifting of Premises/Opening of New Units	19	Cause not Reported
		20	Change in Govt. Economic Policy

RETRENCHMENT

The column Nos. 1 to 7 is self-explanatory. Under column 8 'Cause of Retrenchment', give the following code (s)

Code	
1	Financial Stringency
2	Shortage of Raw Material
3	Shortage of Power
4	Break-down of Machinery
5	Lack of Demand for Products (Accumulation of Stock)
6	Off Season
7	Others (Please Specify)
8	Cause Not Known

LAY-OFFS

The columns Nos. 1 to 4 are self-explanatory. Under column 5, give the total number of workers laid-off. This should be assured by taking the maximum number of workers laid-off for all categories on any day during the month. The total number of workmen laid-off in a particular unit should not exceed the total given in column 4.

The Reason and Code for Lay-off are the same as for Retrenchment and so, under column 9, give the code as applicable for the reason for Retrenchment given above. In column 10 give the total number of man-days lost due to lay-off during the month. Man-days lost are obtain by adding up the actual man-days lost during the month on potential working days (i.e. excluding weekly holidays and other offs). For calculating the man-days lost, follow the method used for calculating man-days lost for unrest.

In column 11 give cumulative total of the man-days lost during the entire period of lay-off. In case of continuing lay-off, it will be the cumulative total of man-days lost from the date of commencement till the close of the month.

The information in respect of lay-off should be given separately for (a) New cases (i.e. the cases of lay-off which started during the month for which the return relates) and (b) old cases (i.e. the cases of lay-off which started in the previous month and continued during the whole of the current month or a part of the current month.

If a case of lay-off could not be reported in the return of the month in which it took place and is reported in a later month, month-wise break-up of man-days lost and workers affected should invariably be furnished.

NOTE: The returns should reach the Labour Bureau by the 25th of the succeeding month even if the information is 'Nil'.

Annexure-IV

Position of non-receipt of Monthly Voluntary Returns for the year **2008** under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Acts
(Due date: 25th of the following month)

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Industrial Disputes	Closures	Retrenchments	Lay-Offs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh.	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	Mar.& Jul. to Dec.	Mar.& Jul. to Dec.	Mar.& Jul. to Dec.
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	-	-	-	-
9	H.P.	-	-	-	-
10	J&K	-	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	-	-	-	-
14	M.P.	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	-	-	-	-
21	Punjab	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
25	Tripura	-	-	-	-
26	U.P.	-	-	-	-
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	-	-	-	-
29	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-
30	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
31	Dadra & N. Haveli	-	-	-	-
32	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi NCT	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
CENTRAL SPHERE (REGIONAL LABOUR COMMISSIONERS (CENTRAL))					
1	Ahmedabad	-	August	August	August
2	Ajmer	-	-	-	-
3	Asansol	-	-	-	-
4	Bangalore	-	-	-	-
5	Bhubaneswar	-	-	-	-
6	Chandigarh	January to Dec.	March to Dec.	March to Dec.	March to Dec.
7	Chennai	-	December	December	Aug., Sept. & Dec.
8	Cochin	-	August	August	August
9	Dhanbad	-	-	-	-
10	Guwahati	-	-	May & June	May & June
11	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-
12	Jabalpur	-	-	-	-
13	Kanpur	-	May, July & Dec.	May, July & Dec.	May, July & Dec.
14	Kolkata	-	-	-	-
15	Mumbai	April to Dec.	-	-	-
16	Nagpur	-	-	-	-
17	New Delhi	Oct. to Dec.	Oct. to Dec.	Oct. to Dec.	Oct. to Dec.
18	Patna	-	December	December	December
19	Dehradun	-	June to Dec.	June to Dec.	June to Dec.
20	Raipur	-	Feb. to April, June & November	-	March to June

- = Returns have been received.

ANNEXURE-V

List of Officers and Officials of Labour Bureau Shimla associated with the Publication

1.	Shri I.S. NEGI	Director
2.	Shri R.C. Jaryal	Assistant Director
3.	Shri Mohammed Anwar	Economic Officer
4.	Shri Prem Singh Verma	Economic Officer
5.	Shri Ram Partap	Economic Officer
6.	Shri T.N. Malhotra	Investigator Grade-II
7.	Shri K.L. Sagar	Investigator Grade-II
8.	Shri Ravi Chand	Investigator Grade-II