



सत्यमेव जयते

**STATISTICS
ON
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,
CLOSURES, RETRENCHMENTS AND LAY-OFFS
IN INDIA
DURING THE YEAR, 2009**

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



सत्यमेव जयते

**STATISTICS
ON
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,
CLOSURES, RETRENCHMENTS AND LAY-OFFS
IN INDIA
DURING THE YEAR, 2009**

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

PREFACE

Statistics on work-stoppages, closures, retrenchments and lockouts play a crucial role in making policies for maintaining 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. With a view to meet the growing demand from these users, Labour Bureau has started compiling and publishing these statistics in its annual publication titled, 'Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-Offs in industries in India'.

2. *The current edition of this publication presents statistics of Industrial Disputes resulting in temporary work-stoppages, permanent closures, retrenchments and lay-offs during the year 2009. 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 their support and cooperation in furnishing the requisite data as without which it would have not been possible for us to bring out this publication. I also take this opportunity to thank a team of officers (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 so as to make the same more useful to the users.*

.

*Shimla
November, 2012*

**D.S.KOLAMKAR
DIRECTOR GENERAL**

CONTENTS

	Page Vii
Summary of Main Findings	
Introduction	1
 CHAPTER-1	
SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND THE RESULTANT MANDAYS LOST	5
 CHAPTER-2	
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS (COMBINED)	7
Analysis by Months	7
Analysis by States	7
Analysis by Industries	7
Analysis of Time-loss per 1,000 Workers	8
Analysis of Lockouts	8
Analysis of Major Industrial Disputes	8
Analysis by Causes	9
Analysis by Duration	9
Analysis by Methods of Settlements and Results	9
Analysis of All India Strikes / Lockouts	9
 CHAPTER-3	
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR	10
Analysis by Months	10
Analysis by States	10
Analysis by Industries	10
Analysis by Causes	10
Analysis by Duration	11
 CHAPTER-4	
POLITICAL / SYMPATHETIC STRIKES AND DISPUTES DUE TO REASONS OTHER THAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES	12
Analysis of Political and Sympathetic Strikes	12
Analysis of Disputes due to reasons other than industrial disputes	12
 CHAPTER-5	
CLOSURES	13
Analysis by States, Causes, Industry Groups, Sectors and Months	13
Analysis by States	13
Analysis by Causes	13
Analysis by Industry Groups	13
Analysis by Sectors	14
Analysis by Months	14
 CHAPTER-6	
RETRENCHMENTS	15
Analysis by States, Causes, Industry Groups, Sectors and months	15
Analysis by States	15
Analysis by Causes	15
Analysis by Industry Groups	15
Analysis by Sectors	16
Analysis by Months	16

CHAPTER-7	LAY-OFFS	Page 17
	Analysis by States, Causes, Industry Groups, Sectors and Months	17
	Analysis by States	17
	Analysis by Causes	17
	Analysis by Industry Groups	18
	Analysis by Sectors	18
	Analysis by Months	18

STATISTICAL TABLES

CHAPTER-1: Significant Trends in Industrial Disputes and the Resultant Mandays Lost

Table-1(i)	Sector/Sphere-wise Number of Disputes, Workers Involved, Man-days Lost, Wages Lost and Value of Production Loss due to Industrial Disputes during 2009	19
Graph-I	Sector-wise Total Number of Disputes during 2008 and 2009	20
Graph-II	Year-wise Number of Strikes & Lockouts during the years 2000 to 2009	21
Graph-III	Year-wise Number of Workers Involved in Strikes & Lockouts during the Year 2000 to 2009 (in'000)	22
Graph- IV	Year-wise Mandays Lost Due to Strikes and Lockouts during the years 2000 to 2009	23
Table-1(ii)	Number of disputes by Sectors and Spheres during 2007 to 2009	24
Table-1(iii)	Time-loss (Number of Mandays Lost) by Sector / Sphere during 2007 to 2009 by Strikes and Lockouts	25
Table-1(iv)	Percentage of Mandays Lost due to Strikes and Lockouts by Sector/Sphere during 2007 to 2009	26
Table-1(v)	Average Time Loss per Dispute, Workers Involved per Dispute and Average Number of Man-days Lost per Worker Due to Industrial Disputes during the years 2008 and 2009	26

CHAPTER-2: Industrial Disputes in the Public and Private Sectors - Combined

Table-2(i)(a)	Industrial Disputes (All Strikes and Lockouts) during the year 2009 (By Months)	27
Table-2(i)(b)	Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in the Central Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	28
Table-2(i)(c)	Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	29
Table-2(i)(d)	All Strikes during the year 2009 (By Months)	30
Table-2(i)(e)	Strikes in the Central Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	31
Table-2(i)(f)	Strikes in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	32
Table-2(i)(g)	All Lockouts during the year 2009 (By Months)	33
Table-2(i)(h)	Lockouts in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	34
Table-2(ii)(a)	Industrial Disputes (All Strikes and Lockouts) during the year 2009 (By States)	35
Graph-V	State-wise Major contributing to Mandays Lost due to Work-stoppages during the years 2008 and 2009	36
Table-2(ii)(b)	Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in Central Sphere during the year 2009 (By States)	37
Table-2(ii)(c)	Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By States)	38
Table-2(ii)(d)	All Strikes during the year 2009 (By States)	39
Table-2(ii)(e)	Strikes in the Central Sphere during the year 2009 (By States)	40
Table-2(ii)(f)	Strikes in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By States)	41
Table-2(ii)(g)	All Lockouts during the year 2009 (By States)	42
Table-2(ii)(h)	Lockouts in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By States)	43

		Page
Table-2(ii)(i)	Time-loss (Central and State Spheres combined) due to Industrial Disputes during the Year 2009 (By States and Months)	44
Graph-VI	Time Loss (in lakhs) during the year 2009 (By Month)	45
Table-2(ii)(j)	Time-loss (Central Sphere) due to Industrial Disputes during the year 2009 (By States and Months)	46
Table-2(ii)(k)	Time-loss (State Sphere) due to Industrial Disputes during the year 2009 (By States and Months)	47
Table-2(iii)(a)	All Industrial Disputes Classified by Industries during the year 2009.	48
Table-2(iii)(b)	Strikes Classified by Industries during the year 2009	52
Table-2(iii)(c)	Lockouts Classified by Industries during the year 2009	55
Table-2(iii)(d)	Industrial Disputes in the Central Sphere Undertakings during the year 2009 (By Industry Groups)	58
Table-2(iv)	Time-loss due to Industrial Disputes in different Sectors (per 1,000 Workers employed) during the years 2000 to 2009	59
Table-2(v)(a)	Lockouts declared during the year 2009 (By States)	60
Table-2(v)(b)	Number of Workers involved and Man-days Lost separately for the period of Strikes and Lockouts in Industrial Disputes in which Lockouts were preceded / succeeded by Strikes during the Year 2009 (By States)	61
Table-2(vi)	Details of major Industrial Disputes (i.e. Strikes and Lockouts) involving a Time-loss of 50,000 or more man-days during the year 2009	62
Table-2(vii)(a)	Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (State and Central Spheres) during the year 2009	64
Graph- VII	Cause-wise Comparison of Mandays Lost Due to Strikes and Lockouts during the years 2008 and 2009	65
Table-2(vii)(b)	Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (Central Sphere) during the year 2009	66
Table-2(vii)(c)	Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (State Sphere) during the year 2009	66
Table-2(vii)(d)	Lockouts Classified by Causes during the year 2009	67
Table-2(vii)(e)	Strikes Classified by Causes in the State Sphere during the year 2009	68
Table-2(viii)	Terminated Disputes by Duration during the year 2009	68
Table-2(ix)	Terminated Disputes Classified by Method of Settlement and Result during the year 2009	69
Table-2(x)	All -India Strikes / Lockouts during the year 2009	69

CHAPTER-3: Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector

Table-3(i)(a)	Industrial Disputes (All Strikes and Lockouts) in Public Sector (both in State and Central Sphere) during the year 2009 (By Months)	70
Table-3(i)(b)	Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (Strikes and Lockouts) in the Central Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	71
Table-3(i)(c)	Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (Strikes and Lockouts) in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	72
Table-3(i)(d)	All Strikes in Public Sector during the year 2009 (By Months)	73
Table-3(i)(e)	Strikes in Public Sector in the Central Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	74
Table-3(i)(f)	Strikes in the Public Sector in the State Sphere during the year 2009 (By Months)	75
Table-3(ii)(a)	Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector (All Strikes and Lockouts) during the year 2009 (By States)	76
Table-3(ii)(b)	Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the year 2009 (By States)	77
Table-3(ii)(c)	Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2009 (By States)	78
Table-3(ii)(d)	Strikes in the Public Sector (Central and State Spheres) during the year 2009 (By States)	79
Table-3(ii)(e)	Strikes in the Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the year 2009 (By States)	80
Table-3(ii)(f)	Strikes in the Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2009 (By States)	81
Table-3(iii)(a)	Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector Classified by Industries during the year 2009	82

Table-3(iii)(b)	Strikes in Public Sector Classified by Industries during the year 2009	Page 83
Table-3(iii)(c)	Industrial Disputes in Public Sector Undertakings in the Central Sphere during the year 2009 (By Industry Groups)	84
Table-3(iv)	Industrial Disputes in Public Sector Classified by Causes during the year 2009	85
Table-3(v)	Terminated Disputes in the Public Sector by duration during the year 2009	86

CHAPTER-4: Political / Sympathetic Strikes and Disputes due to reasons Other than Disputes

Table-4(i)	Political / Sympathetic Strikes during the year 2009 (By Months and Spheres)	87
Table-4(ii)	Political / Sympathetic Strikes during the year 2009 (By States and Spheres)	87
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 2009 (By States)	88
Table-4(iv)	Industry-wise Number of disputes due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes, Workers affected thereby and Mandays lost during the year 2009	90

CHAPTER-5: Closures

Table-5(i)	Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected therein during the years, 2000 to 2009	92
Graph-VIII	Number of Permanent Closures during the years 2000 to 2009	93
Graph-IX	Number of Workers Affected due to Closures during the years 2000 to 2009	94
Table-5(i)(a)	State and Cause-wise number of Permanent Closures and Workers affected during the year, 2009	95
Graph-X	State-wise number of workers affected due to Permanent Closures during the year, 2009	99
Table-5(i)(b)	State and Industry-wise number of Permanent Closures and Workers affected during the year, 2009	100
Table-5(i)(c)	Industry and Cause-wise number of Permanent Closures and Workers affected during the year, 2009	102
Table-5(i)(d)	State-wise number of Permanent Closures and workers Affected by Sectors and Spheres during the year, 2009	106
Table-5(i)(e)	Cause-wise number of Permanent Closures and workers Affected by Sectors and Spheres during the year, 2009	107
Table-5(i)(f)	Industry-wise number of Permanent Closures and workers Affected by Sectors and Spheres during the year, 2009	108
Table-5(i)(g)	Month-wise number of Permanent Closures and workers Affected during the year, 2009	109

CHAPTER-6: Retrenchments

Table-6(i)	Number of units effecting Retrenchment and workers Retrenched therein during the years 2000 to 2009 by Spheres	110
Graph-XI	Number of units affecting Retrenchment during the years 2003 to 2009	111
Graph-XII	Workers affected due to Retrenchment during the years 2003 to 2009	112
Table-6(i)(a)	State and Cause-wise number of Cases of Retrenchments and workers Retrenched during the year, 2009	113
Graph-XIII	State -wise Number of Workers Affected due to Retrenchments during the year 2009	114

		Page
Table-6(i)(b)	State and Industry-wise number of Cases of Retrenchments and workers Retrenched during the year, 2009	115
Table-6(i)(c)	Industry and Cause-wise number of Cases of Retrenchments and workers Retrenched during the year, 2009	117
Table-6(i)(d)	State-wise number of Cases of Retrenchments and workers Retrenched by Sectors and Spheres during the year, 2009	118
Table-6(i)(e)	Cause-wise number of Cases of Retrenchments and workers Retrenched by Sectors and Spheres during the year, 2009	119
Table-6(i)(f)	Industry-wise number of Cases of Retrenchments and workers Retrenched by Sectors and Spheres during the year, 2009	120
Table-6(i)(g)	Month-wise number of Cases of Retrenchments and workers Retrenched during the year, 2009	121

CHAPTER-7: Lay-Offs

Table-7(i)	Number of units effecting Lay-off, workers Laid-off and Mandays lost therein during the years, 2000 to 2009 by Spheres	122
Graph-XIV	Year-wise number of Mandays lost due to Lay-offs during the years, 2000 to 2009	123
Table-7(i)(a)	State and Cause-wise number of Cases of Lay-off, workers Laid-off and Mandays lost during the year, 2009	124
Graph-XV	State-wise Mandays lost due to Lay-offs during the year, 2009	127
Table-7(i)(b)	State and Industry-wise number of Cases of Lay-off, workers Laid-off and Mandays lost during the year, 2009	128
Table-7(i)(c)	Industry and Cause-wise number of Cases of Lay-off, workers Laid-off and Mandays lost during the year, 2009	130
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, 2009	133
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, 2009	135
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, 2009	137
Table-7(i)(g)	Month-wise number of Cases of Lay-off, workers Laid-off and Mandays lost in State and Central Spheres during the year, 2009	139
Graph-XVI	Month-wise number of Mandays lost due to Lay-offs during the year, 2009	140

ANNEXURES

Annexure-I	National Industrial Classification - 2004	141
Annexure-II	Proforma for submission of voluntary returns under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by States to Labour Bureau by 25 th of the succeeding month	151
Annexure-III	Proforma for submission of returns on Closures, Retrenchment and Lay-off by States to Labour Bureau	156
Annexure-IV	Position of non-receipt of monthly voluntary returns during the year 2009	159
Annexure-V	List of Officers and Officials of Labour Bureau Shimla associated with the Publication	160

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 2009. 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 2009, there were 345 industrial disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in which 18,67,204 workers were involved and 1,76,22,055 mandays were lost as compared to 421 disputes, 15,79,298 workers involved and 1,74,33,721 mandays lost in 2008. Of the total disputes, 301 (87.25 per cent) involving 4,39,993 (23.56 per cent) workers resulting in a loss of 1,58,64,339 (90.03 per cent) mandays were in State Sphere and remaining were in Central Sphere.

Of the total disputes (strikes and lockouts), 41 (11.88 per cent) were in the Public Sector which involved 14,02,008 (75.09 per cent) workers resulting in a time loss of 17,35,741 (9.85 per cent) mandays. Whereas the number of disputes in Private Sector were 304 (88.12 per cent) which involved 4,65,196 (24.91 per cent) workers resulting in a time loss of 1,58,86,314 (90.15 per cent) mandays.

As a result of 345 industrial disputes reported during the year 2009, loss of wages was Rs. 85,76,24,309 (84 cases) and production loss was Rs. 5,97,08,08,614 (in 48 cases).

Among the states, West Bengal accounted for the highest number of disputes i.e. 43.48 per cent whereas among the industry groups, it was the manufacturing sector which accounted for the highest share of disputes i.e. 63.19 per cent. ‘Indiscipline’ was the main cause which accounted for 30.14 per cent, followed by “Wages & Allowances” 21.16 per cent and “Charter of Demands” 12.46 per cent of the total disputes during this period.

The temporary work-stoppage has two components – Strikes and Lockouts. Out of total 345 industrial disputes reported during 2009, 167 (48.41 per cent) were strikes and 178 (51.59 per cent) were lockouts which showed a decrease of 30.42 per cent and 1.66 per cent respectively over 2008. Amongst the states, Tamil Nadu accounted for highest number of strikes i.e. 35 (20.96 per cent) and West Bengal accounted highest number of lockouts i.e. 139 (78.09 per cent)

The number of work-stoppages due to reasons other than industrial disputes during the year 2009 was 160, of which 157 were lockouts and 3 were strikes. During the year, there has been an increase in disputes, workers involved and mandays lost as compared to 2008, which was perhaps due to non-availability of raw materials and power and insufficient demand for the products.

There were 29 cases of Retrenchments affecting 2,693 workers during the year 2009 as compared to 19 cases of retrenchments affecting 1748 workers in 2008. This showed an increase in both the number of retrenchment cases as well as the number of workers affected as compared 2008. Out of these, 6 cases were reported from Central Sphere and the remaining 23 cases were from State Sphere. The State of Gujarat reported the highest number of retrenchment cases (8) affecting 263 workers. Among the industry groups 29- 'Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment N.E.C' accounted for the highest number of retrenchments (6), the largest number of workers affected due to Retrenchment was reported in the Industry group 13- 'Mining of Metals Ore' (1,425).

>>>>>>>>>>>><<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

INTRODUCTION

Labour Bureau has been bringing out Statistics on **“Industrial Disputes, Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs in India”** 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 present edition, which has two parts, is for year 2009. The first part deals with industrial disputes which include strikes and lockouts whereas second part deals with Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs. The industrial disputes, which resulted in temporary stoppage of work either by the employees of an establishment to express a grievance or to enforce a demand known as ‘strikes’ 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 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. As the managements and workers both strive to rationalize their gains and losses in economic activities the conflicts are bound to occur.

The Departments of Labour in the States/Union Territories and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) are responsible for collecting the basic information in respect of the work stoppages from the affected Primary Units in the State and Central Spheres respectively 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. They collect the required information in standard formats laid down for the purpose from the units under their on a voluntary basis and furnished the same in consolidated monthly returns to the Labour Bureau on or before 25th of the each succeeding month.

The statistics on industrial disputes brought out by the Labour Bureau includes 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 as 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.

This publication contains various important components of the statistics on Industrial Disputes such as the maximum number of workers affected directly or indirectly on any day during the entire period of the work-stoppage; 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 number of disputes; duration of disputes; wages lost; and the value of production loss. The statistics relating to the number of disputes, workers involved and duration are independent variables whereas the statistics of mandays lost, wages lost and the value of production loss are mainly dependent on them.

The statistics on industrial disputes 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 2008 and 2009. 'Chapter-2' presents a detailed analysis of the work stoppages during the year 2009, 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 2009 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 data on Closures, Retrenchments and Lay-offs have been presented in three chapters. '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 2009.

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.

- **GHERAO:**

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 2009’

1.1 Industrial Disputes in the Central and State Spheres on All-India Basis: During the year 2009, there were 345 industrial disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in which 18,67,204 workers were involved and 1,76,22,055 mandays were lost. Of the total disputes, 301 (87.25 per cent) involving 4,39,993 (23.56 per cent) workers and 1,58,64,339 (90.03 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), 41 (11.88 per cent), involving 14,02,008 (75.09 per cent) workers and time loss of 17,35,741 (9.85 per cent) mandays, were in the Public Sector. Whereas the number of disputes in Private Sector were 304 (88.12 per cent) which involved 4,65,196 (24.91 per cent) workers and time loss of 1,58,86,314 (90.15 per cent) mandays.

1.3 Industrial Disputes in 2009 vis-à-vis 2007 and 2008: Table-1(ii) shows the number of strikes and lockouts during 2007 to 2009 in different sectors and spheres. The total numbers of disputes reported during the year 2009 were 345 which showed a decrease of 18.05 and 11.31 per cent as compared to the years 2008 and 2007 respectively. The total numbers of strikes reported during 2009 were 167 (41 in public sector and 126 in private sectors) which showed a decrease of 30.42 per cent as compared to the previous year. Similarly, the number of lockouts reported during the year were 178 which showed an increase of about 1.11 per cent (2). All the (178) lockouts belong to Private Sector only.

1.4 Time-loss due to Industrial Disputes in 2008 and 2009: During the year 2009 as compared to 2008, the total time-loss (Central and State Sphere) due to Strikes and lockouts in Public and Private Sector combined registered an increase of 1.08 per cent (188,334). However, at disaggregated level, it increased by 16.10 per cent (11,19,853) in case of strikes and decreased by 8.89 per cent (9,31,519) in case of lockouts. While in Central Sphere, the time-loss due to Strikes and Lockouts in Public and Private Sector combined registered an increase of 27.97 per cent (3,84,141 man-days), it registered a decline of 1.22 percent (1,95,807 man-days) in State Sphere. However, at disaggregated level, in State Sphere, it experienced an increase of 13.18 per cent in case of strikes and decline of 8.89 per cent in case of lockouts. Average time-loss per dispute increased from 41,410 mandays in 2008 to 51,078 mandays in 2009. While in case of strikes it increased considerably from 28,980 to 48,354 mandays, it decreased to 53,635 mandays from 57,892 in case of Lockouts 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 2007 to 2009 are presented in Tables 1(iii) and 1(iv). It can be seen from these tables that while in Central Sphere time-loss in public sector due to strikes has increased by 29.55 per cent, in State Sphere, it decreased by 84.00 per cent (i.e. 65,591 man-days). So far as the private sector is concerned, the time-loss due to Strikes in Central Sphere has decreased by 20.48 per cent (8,880), it, however, increased by 14.56 per cent (8,01,303 man-days) in State Sphere as compared to 2008. The Time-loss due to Lockouts under Private sector in State Sphere has declined by 5.97 per cent (6,05,919 man-days) over the year 2008. Table 1(iv) shows percentage time-loss by sectors and spheres due to strikes and lockouts for the years 2007 to 2009.

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 2009. Average time-loss per dispute is highest in **“Crops and Horticulture”** (i.e. 82,175) and average number of workers involved per dispute is highest in **“Mining & Quarrying”** (i.e. 2,438). Average time-loss per dispute is lowest in the **“Mining & Quarrying”** (i.e. 18,411) and average number of workers involved per dispute is lowest in the **“Crops and Horticulture”** (i.e. 1,111). The time-loss per worker involved is recorded highest in **“Crops and Horticulture”** (i.e. 74 days) and lowest in **“Mining and Quarrying”** (i.e. 8 days).

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 2009 have been presented in Tables 2(i)(a) to 2(i)(h).

2.1.1 This is evident from **Table 2(i)(a)** that during the year 2009, the highest number of disputes (All Strikes and Lockouts) started during the month of **October** (28) and the lowest number of disputes started in the months of **July and November** (12) each. **Table 2(i)(b)** shows that the highest number of disputes in Central Sphere started in the months of **August and September** (8) and the lowest number of disputes (1 each) started in the months of **July, November and December**. On the other hand, **Table 2(i)(c)** reveals that the highest number of disputes in State Sphere started in the month of **October** (26) and the lowest (9) in the month of **August**. **Table 2(i)(d)** shows that the maximum number of strikes, under both the spheres, started in the month of **October** (19) and lowest (6) in **November**. **Table 2(i)(g)** reveals that the maximum number of Lockouts started in the months of **January and October** (9 each) and the lowest (1) in **August**.

2.2 Analysis by States: The statistics of Industrial Disputes by States and Union Territories during the year 2009 are presented in Tables 2(ii)(a) to 2(ii)(h).

2.2.1 **Table 2(ii)(a)** indicates that amongst the States, **West Bengal**, accounted for the highest time-loss (1,33,76,275 mandays) during 2009 followed by **Andhra Pradesh** (13,25,094 mandays), **Maharashtra** (9,86,700 mandays), **Tamil Nadu** (5,14,065 mandays), **Rajasthan** (3,72,652 mandays) and **Kerala** (3,68,266 mandays). These Six States together accounted for as much as 275 (79.71 per cent) of the total number of disputes, 16,72,204 (89.56 per cent) of the total number of workers involved and 1,69,43,052 (96.15 per cent) of the total time-loss during the year 2009.

2.2.2 The statistics on Industrial Disputes during the year 2009 in Central Sphere by States are presented in **Table 2(ii)(b)**. The highest number of disputes (12), was recorded in Kerala whereas, Workers involved and mandays lost were highest in Maharashtra as 9,73,991 workers and 9,86,700 mandays respectively. The Central Sphere accounted for 12.75 per cent of the total number of disputes, 76.44 per cent of the total number of workers involved and 9.97 per cent of the total time-loss in the country. There was no case of lockout reported in Central Sphere during the year 2009.

2.2.3 State-wise and month-wise data (State and Central Spheres combined and also separately) on time-loss during the year 2009 are presented in **Table 2(ii)(i) to 2(ii)(k)**. It reveals that the highest time-loss (in Mandays) was recorded in the month of **December** (53,63,084) followed by **August** (19,24,005) and the lowest was recorded in the month of **November** (744,755).

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 (NIC) – 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. 218 (63.19 per cent) with a time loss of **1,25,93,877** mandays (71.47 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 **1,02,12,903** mandays (57.96 per cent of the total time-loss) followed by industry group(s), **‘Manufacture of Basic Metals’** (Industry Code 27) and **Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products except Machinery & Equipments** (Industry Code 28) which together accounted for a time-loss of **10,15,020** mandays or 5.76 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 (21), having **13,72,459** workers involved and highest time-loss of **16,36,184** mandays whereas, **‘Coal Mines’** and **‘Oil Fields’** reported least number (one each) of disputes.

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 **‘Manufacturing’** during the year 2009 as compared to 2008. The said decrease is 0.47 per cent in **Plantations**, 90.51 per cent in **Coal Mines (Crops, Market gardening and Horticulture)** whereas **Manufacturing** recorded an increase of 14.85 per cent.

2.5 Analysis of Lockouts: **Table 2(v) (a)** shows that during the year 2009, out of total 178 lockouts, as many as 176 (98.88 per cent) were pure lockouts (i.e., lockouts originating and terminating as lockouts) which were responsible for a time-loss of **95,45,756** mandays (99.99 per cent) of the total time-loss. Amongst the states, **West Bengal** reported the highest number with 139 lockouts (i.e.78.09 per cent) accounting for a time-loss of **91,48,786** mandays which works out to 95.83 per cent of the total time-loss due to lockouts.

2.5.1 Table 2(v)(b) reveals that total time-loss due to mixed lockouts was 1,253 mandays during the year 2009. There were only two disputes in which lockouts were preceded / succeeded by strike, which occurred in the state of **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 2009, as many as 56 major industrial disputes took place, which accounted for a time-loss of **1,08,48,603** mandays. Out of these 56 major industrial disputes, only 5 occurred in Public Sector with a time-loss of **12,22,099** mandays (11.27 per cent). Though the major industrial disputes contributed only 16.23 per cent of the total disputes, they were responsible for 61.56 per cent of the total time-loss in the country. Among the states, **West Bengal** was on the top with a share of 73.40 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 2009, disputes due to **‘Wages and Allowances’** and **‘Bonus’** accounted for 16.96 per cent (29,87,889 mandays) of the total time-loss. While non-monetary cause groups **‘Indiscipline’** and **‘Charter of Demands’** accounted for 34.92 per cent (61,53,042 mandays) and 27.53 per cent (48,51,974 mandays) respectively to the total time-loss. Table 2(vii)(b) reveals that in the Central Sphere, **‘Wages and Allowances’** and **‘Charter of Demands’** accounted for 62.72 per cent (11,02,361 mandays) and 3.75 per cent (65,994 mandays) of the total time-loss. The **‘Government Economic Policy’** accounted for 32.32 per cent (5,68,048 mandays) and **‘Personnel’** 0.28 per cent (5,002 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 104(30.14 per cent) were due to **‘Indiscipline’** whereas in the Central Sphere it was due to **‘Wages & Allowances’** (21) which accounted for 47.73 per cent of the total disputes.

2.7.2 Table 2(vii)(c) reveals that in the State Sphere maximum number of disputes (104) and time loss (6,153,042 mandays) were due to **“Indiscipline”** which accounted for 34.55 per cent of total number of disputes and 38.79 per cent of total time loss in the said sphere.

2.7.3 Table 2(vii)(d) shows the Lockouts classified by Cause during the year 2009. It can be seen from the table that majority of the **lockouts** (96) were due to **‘Indiscipline’** which accounted for 53.93 per cent of the total lockouts and 63.85 per cent (60,95,612 mandays) of total time-loss. This was followed by **‘Charter of Demands’** with 19 lockouts (10.67 per cent) accounting for a time loss of 3,91,191 (4.10 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 34 (27.64 per cent) followed by **‘Other reasons’** with 27 (21.95 per cent) strikes. The highest time loss of 43,94,789 mandays (69.57 per cent) was however caused by the **‘Charter of Demands’**.

2.8 Analysis by Duration: **Table 2(viii)** reveals that among all the class-intervals of duration, the percentage share of disputes to the total disputes which lasted for **‘a day or less’** and **‘more than a day upto 5 days’** (38 each) was the highest 21.97 per cent followed by **‘More than 30 days’** (30) which accounted for 17.34 per cent.

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 / Direct Negotiation’** played a significant role in bringing about successful settlements of disputes during the year 2009.

2.10 Analysis of All India Strikes / Lockouts: It can be seen from the **Table 2(x)** that during 2009 four (4) all India Strikes took place (07-01-2009 to 09-01-2009, 17-02-2009, 06-08-2009 to 07-08-2009 and 16-12-2009) in **‘Oil industry’** and **‘Nationalized Banks’** on account of **‘Wages & Allowances’** and **‘Government Economic Policy’** which involved 13,21,531 workers and resulted into a time loss of 16,03,883 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)(f)**.

3.1.1 It is evident from **Tables 3(i)(a) and 3(i)(b)** that a time-loss of 17,35,741 mandays was recorded in the Public Sector both in State and Central Spheres, of which Central Sphere had a share of 17,23,239 mandays. The highest number of disputes (7) started during the month of August followed by (6 each) in February and September whereas, the least number of disputes was recorded (1 each) in July, November and December, 2009.

3.2 Analysis by States: **Tables 3(ii)(a) to 3(ii)(f)** analyze Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector by States during the year 2009.

3.2.1 It can be seen from **Table 3(ii)(a)** that in the Public Sector while Kerala state accounted for the highest number of disputes (10), Maharashtra accounted for the highest share of time loss i.e 56.64 per cent (9,83,195 mandays) followed by West Bengal 11.37 per cent (1,97,334 mandays).

3.3 Analysis by Industries: **Tables 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(c)** present Industrial Disputes by Industries in Public Sector during the year 2009.

3.3.1 It is revealed from **Table 3(iii)(a)** that during the year 2009, Financial intermediation except Insurance and Pension (Industry code 65) accounted for the highest number of disputes (18) involving **13,43,724** workers and a time-loss of **16,01,308** mandays followed by “Post & Telecommunications” (Industry code 64) accounted for 6 disputes involving 19,342 workers and a time-loss of 34,280 mandays. The Manufacturing Division (Industry code 15 to 37) accounted for a time-loss of 22,904 mandays with an involvement of 6,523 workers in 4 Industrial Disputes.

3.3.2 Out of the total 41 disputes in the Public Sector, the information on production loss was available in respect of 5 disputes only. The production loss per dispute, for which relevant information was available, worked out to Rs. 2,36,54,350. The data on wage loss which pertain to 25 disputes show that the wages loss per dispute worked out to Rs.2,12,55,157. 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.

3.3.3 **Table 3(iii)(c)** reveals that the ‘Banks’ in the Central Sphere accounted for the highest number of disputes, i.e. 18 or 45per cent of the total number of disputes, involving 13,47,628 workers (96.14 per cent) and accounted for a time loss of 93.15 per cent (1,605,212 mandays) of the total time-loss.

3.4 Analysis by Causes: Cause-wise distribution of data on industrial disputes, workers involved therein and mandays lost thereby during the year 2009 in Public Sector have been shown in **Tables 3(iv)(a)**.

3.4.1 The “**Wages & Allowances**” accounted for the maximum time loss of 63.16 per cent (10,96,362 mandays) of the total time-loss in all disputes, followed by ‘Govt. Economic Policy’ and ‘Charter of Demands’ with 32per cent (5,55,500 mandays) and 3.80 per cent (65,994 mandays) respectively. The percentage of disputes owing to “Wages & Allowances”, “Charter of Demands” and “Govt. Economic Policy” together accounted for 78.05 per cent (32) to the total number of disputes (41) in Public Sector in both Central as well as State Spheres. “Wages & Allowances” and “Govt. Economic Policy” in the Central Sphere recorded a time-loss of 1,083,860 (62.90 per cent) and 555,500 (32.24 per cent) mandays respectively in Public Sector during the year 2009.

3.5 Analysis by Duration: Table 3(v) presents the number of terminated disputes in Public Sector by duration during the year 2009. It can be seen that during 2009, 70per cent of the total **terminated disputes** lasted for ‘a day or less’, while 22.50 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 2009 have been presented in **Table 4(i)**. It reveals that, in the Central Sphere, there was only one strike accounted for a time-loss of 951 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 2009.

4.2.1 It can be seen from **Table 4(iii)** that '**Financial Stringency**' was responsible for maximum number of 133 disputes resulting in a time-loss of 60,58,148 mandays which accounted for 78.60 per cent of the total time-loss during the year 2009. The State of West Bengal had the maximum number of disputes (127) affecting 21,348 workers and resulting in a time-loss of 59,41,787 mandays. In the State Sphere, Private sector alone was 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 32,37,099 mandays which was 42 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 8,94,725 mandays or 11.61 per cent of the total time-loss.

4.2.3 Out of the total 160 disputes, there were 157 cases of Lockouts (98.13 per cent) and 3 cases of Strike (1.87 per cent). Lockouts accounted for 77,00,406 mandays or 99.91 per cent of the time-loss, while 7,073 mandays or 0.09 per cent of the time-loss was due to strikes.

CHAPTER - 5

CLOSURES IN INDUSTRIES DURING THE YEAR 2009

Analysis by States, Causes, Industry Groups Sectors and Months

5.1.1 During the year 2009, 68 cases of Closures affecting 3,571 workers were reported. During this period, though there has been an increase in the number of closures (17.24 per cent) but the number of workers affected decreased by 21.55 percent as compared to the previous year. All the 68 of Closures were in State Sphere and no case of Closures was reported 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 2009.

Analysis by States

5.2.1 State Sphere: Table-5 (i) (a) reveals that the maximum number of Closures i.e. 43 (63.24 percent) took place in the state of Tripura followed 8 (11.76 percent) in Kerala and 4 each (5.88 percent) in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. The maximum number of workers affected due to Closures were 1,492 (41.78 percent) in Gujarat followed by 1,103 (30.89 percent) in Tripura and 500 (14 per cent) in Kerala.

5.2.2 Central Sphere: No case of closure was reported in the Central Sphere.

Analysis by Causes

5.3 State Sphere: ‘Financial Stringency’ was responsible for the maximum number of Closures (22 or 32.35 percent) followed by ‘Lack of Demand for Products’ (15 or 22.06 percent) and ‘Others’ (9 or 13.24 percent). The maximum number of workers affected due to Closures were 1,250 (35 percent) caused by ‘Shortage of Power’ followed by ‘Financial Stringency’ 771 (21.59 percent), and ‘Others’ 379 (10.61 per cent).

5.3.1 Central Sphere: No case of Closure was reported in the Central Sphere.

Analysis by Industry Groups

5.4.1 State Sphere: Table- 5(i) (c) reveal that maximum number of units i.e. 58 (85.29 percent) were Closed in “Manufacturing Division” (Industry codes 15 to 37) with an aggregate of 3,163 workers (88.57 percent) affected during the year 2009.

5.4.2 Central Sphere: No case of Closure was reported in the Central Sphere.

Analysis by sectors

5.5 State Sphere: Table-5 (i) (d) shows that all the 68 Closures, affecting 3,571 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: No case of Closure was reported in the Central Sphere.

Analysis by Months

5.6 State Sphere: Table- 5(i)(g) shows that the maximum number of Closures i.e. 13 (19.12 percent) were reported in the month of March followed by 12 (17.65 percent) in September , 10 (14.71 percent) in August 7 (10.29 percent) in June and 5each (7.35 percent) in February and July 2009.

5.6.1 Central Sphere: No case of Closure was reported in the Central Sphere.

CHAPTER – 6

RETRENCHMENTS IN INDUSTRIES DURING THE YEAR 2009

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

6.1.1 In all there were 29 cases of retrenchments in which 2,693 workers were affected during the year. This reflects an increase of 52.63 percent in respect of retrenchments as well as 54.06 percent in respect of the number of workers retrenched over the previous year. Out of these 29 cases, 23 (79.31 percent) affecting 1,215 (or 45.12 percent) workers were in the State Sphere while 6 (20.69 percent) cases of retrenchments, affecting 1,478 (54.88 percent) workers were reported from the Central 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 2009.

Analysis by States

6.2.1 **Table-6(i) (a)** shows that the maximum number of retrenchments 8 (27.59 percent) were reported in the State of Gujarat followed by 5 cases (17.24 percent) in West Bengal in State Sphere and 5 cases (17.24 percent) in Orissa in Central Sphere. The maximum number of workers, 1,458 (54.14 percent) retrenched in Orissa in Central Sphere followed by 665 (24.69 percent) in Himachal Pradesh and 263 (9.77 percent) in Gujarat in State Sphere. **The highest numbers of retrenchments i.e. 23 cases (79.31 percent) were reported in the State Sphere while highest number of workers affected i.e. 1,478 (54.88 percent) were reported in Central Sphere.**

Analysis by Causes

6.3.1 **State Sphere:** The monetary cause group i.e., ‘Financial Stringency’ accounted for two retrenchments (8.70 percent) affecting 12 workers (0.99 percent). The non-financial cause groups viz., ‘Lack of Demand for Products’, ‘Others’ and ‘Cause not Known’ taken together were responsible for 21 retrenchments (91.30 percent) which affected workers 1,203 (99.01 percent) during the year.

6.3.2 **Central Sphere:** In Central Sphere 6 cases of retrenchments affecting 1,478 workers were due to causes classified as ‘Financial Stringency’ (One Case affecting 1140 workers) and ‘Others’ (5 Cases affecting 338 workers) during the year 2009.

Analysis by Industry Groups

6.4.1 **State Sphere:** It may be seen from Table- 6 (i)(c) that 13 cases (56.52 percent) of retrenchments were in the ‘Manufacturing Division’ (Industry Codes 15 to 37) wherein 365 (30.04 percent) workers were retrenched. In Industry Group 40 –‘Electricity, Gas, Steam & Hot Water Supply’ and Industry Group 65– ‘Financial Intermediation except Insurance and Pension’ two units each (8.70 percent) reported retrenchment in which 665 (54.73 percent) and 2 (0.16 percent) workers respectively were affected.

6.4.2 Central Sphere: Four cases (66.67 percent) of retrenchment affecting 1,425 (96.41 percent) workers in the Industry Group 13 – ‘Mining of Metal Ore’, and two cases (33.33 percent) of retrenchment affecting 53 (3.59 percent) workers were reported in the Industry Group 14 – ‘Other Mining and Quarrying’.

Analysis by Sectors

6.5.1 State Sphere: Table-6 (i)(d) reveals that all 23 cases of retrenchments affecting 1,215 workers were reported in the private sector

6.5.2 Central Sphere: All 6 cases of retrenchment affecting 1,478 workers were in the Private Sector and no case of retrenchment was in the Public, Cooperative and Joint sectors during 2009.

Analysis by Months

6.6.1 State Sphere: It may be seen from **Table- 6 (i)(g)** that the maximum 7 cases (30.43 percent) occurred in the month of April followed by 5 cases (21.74 percent) in the month of January and 2 cases each (8.70 percent) in the months of August, September and December, 2009. The maximum number of workers affected due to retrenchment were 678 (55.80 percent) in the month of January followed by 141 (11.60 percent) in the month of April during the year 2009.

6.6.2 Central Sphere: Two cases each (33.33 percent) of retrenchments occurred in the months of May and December affecting 53 (3.59 percent) and 104 (7.04 percent) workers respectively. One case each (16.67 percent) occurred during the months of February and March, affecting 181 (12.24 percent) and 1140 (77.13 percent) workers respectively during this period.

CHAPTER – 7

LAY-OFFS IN INDUSTRIES DURING THE YEAR 2009

Analysis By States, Causes, Industry Groups, Sectors And Months

7.1 During the year 2009, 49 cases of Lay-off, showing a decline of 5.77 percent, were reported which affected 14,425 workers and resulted in a time-loss of 2, 80,960 mandays. During this period, number of workers Laid-off and Mandays lost also decreased by 0.62 percent and 76.66 percent respectively as compared to the previous year. 45 cases of lay-offs affecting 13834 workers resulted in time loss of 2,78,367 mandays were reported in the State Sphere and 4 cases of Lay-off affecting 591 workers resulted in time loss of 2,593 Mandays were reported in the Central Sphere during this year. **Tables- 7 (i) (a) to 7 (i) (g)** reveal the statistics relating to number of cases of Lay-offs, workers Laid-off and mandays lost by States, Causes, Industries, Sectors and Months during the year 2009.

Analysis by State

7.2.1 State Sphere: Table -7 (i) (a) reveals that the highest number of 16 cases of Lay-off (35.56 per cent) were in Kerala followed by 14 (31.11 percent) cases in Tamil Nadu and 3 each (6.67 per cent) in Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka. The largest number of workers laid-off 10,649 (76.98 percent) were in Tamil Nadu followed by 1,468 (10.61 percent) in Gujarat and 999 (7.22 percent) in Kerala. The maximum number of man-days lost due to Lay-offs were 1, 01,240 (36.37 percent) in Tamil Nadu followed by 61,380 (or 22.05 percent) in Punjab and 47,372 (or 17.02 percent) in Rajasthan. The two States viz., Kerala and Tamil Nadu taken together accounted for the maximum number of 30 lay-offs (66.67 percent) which resulted in laying-off of 11,648 (84.20 percent) workers and time loss of 1,43,049 man-days (51.39 percent). In State Sphere total of 45units affecting 13,834 workers and time-loss of 2, 78,367 mandays were reported during the period under review.

7.2.2 Central Sphere: 4 cases of Lay-offs affecting 591 workers and resulting in time-loss of 2,553 mandays were reported in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Analysis by Causes

7.3.1 State Sphere: During the year 2009 main cause responsible for Lay-off was 'Shortage of Raw Material' (11 cases or 24.44 percent) This was followed by 'Lack of Demand for Products' (10 cases or 22.22 percent), 'Shortage of Power' (9 cases or 20 percent). It is significant to note that the largest number of workers laid-off (8,817 i.e. 63.73 percent and 2,013 i.e. 14.55 percent) were due to the causes 'Shortage of Power' and 'Financial Stringency' respectively during this period. The highest time-loss (91,033 mandays or 32.70 percent) was due to 'Shortage of Power' followed by 'Others' (68,963 mandays or 24.77 percent) and 'Financial Stringency' (50,153 mandays or 18.02 percent).

7.3.2 Central Sphere: 3 cases i.e. 75 percent of Lay-offs (affecting 409 workers involving a time loss of 409 Mandays) were due to 'Shortage of Power' and one case i.e. 25 per cent (affecting 182 workers involving a time loss of 2184 mandays) was due to 'Lack of Demand for Products.'

Analysis by Industry Groups

7.4.1 State Sphere: Table- 7 (i)(c) ‘Manufacturing Division’ (Industry codes 15 to 37) reported the highest number of Lay-offs i.e. 37 (82.22 percent, in which workers were laid-off 13,536 (97.85 percent) and Mandays were 2,66,338 (95.68 percent) lost. Within the Manufacturing Division Industry Group 27 – ‘Manufacture of Basic Metal’ accounted for the maximum number of lay-offs 7 (15.56 percent) which affected 10,439 (75.46 percent) workers and resulted in a time loss of 90,299 mandays (32.44 percent).

7.4.2 Central Sphere: Out of Four cases of Lay-off in Central Sphere 3 cases of Lay-offs reported in the ‘Industry group 10 – ‘Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat’ resulting in lay-off of 409 workers and time loss of 409 mandays. One cases of Lay-off affecting 182 workers and time loss of 2,184 mandays reported in Industry group 14 – ‘Other Mining and Quarrying’.

Analysis by Sectors

7.5.1 State Sphere: Table-7 (i)(d) reveals that out of total 45 cases of Lay-offs, 42 cases (93.33 percent) were in the Private Sector and remaining were in the Co-operative Sector. It may also be seen from this table that 13,720 (99.18 percent) workers were affected due to Lay-offs in the Private Sector, 114 workers (0.82 percent) in the Co-operative Sector. The maximum number of mandays lost i.e. 2,57,266 mandays (92.42 percent) were in the Private Sector while 21,101 mandays (7.58 percent) were lost in Co-operative Sector. There was no case of Lay-off in the Public and Joint Sector in State Sphere.

7.5.2 Central Sphere: 3 cases of Lay-offs affecting 409 workers resulting in a time loss of 409 Mandays in the Central Sphere were in the Public Sector and one case of Lay-off affecting 182 workers and time loss of 2,184 mandays was in Private Sector.

Analysis by Months

7.6.1 State and Central Sphere: Table –7(i)(g) shows that the maximum number 8 cases (16.33 percent) of Lay-offs in both the spheres started during the month of January 2009 followed by 6 cases (12.24 percent) in the month of May . The highest number of workers affected due to Lay-offs was in the month of January (3,516 i.e. 24.37 percent) followed by July (1,855 i.e.12.86 percent) and September (1,819 i.e.12.61 per cent). Similarly, the maximum number of mandays (38,409 mandays or 13.67 percent) were lost in the month of January followed by (31,847 mandays or 11.34 percent) in the month of May and (31,436 mandays or 11.19 percent) in the month of March in both the Spheres during the year, 2009.

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 2009.

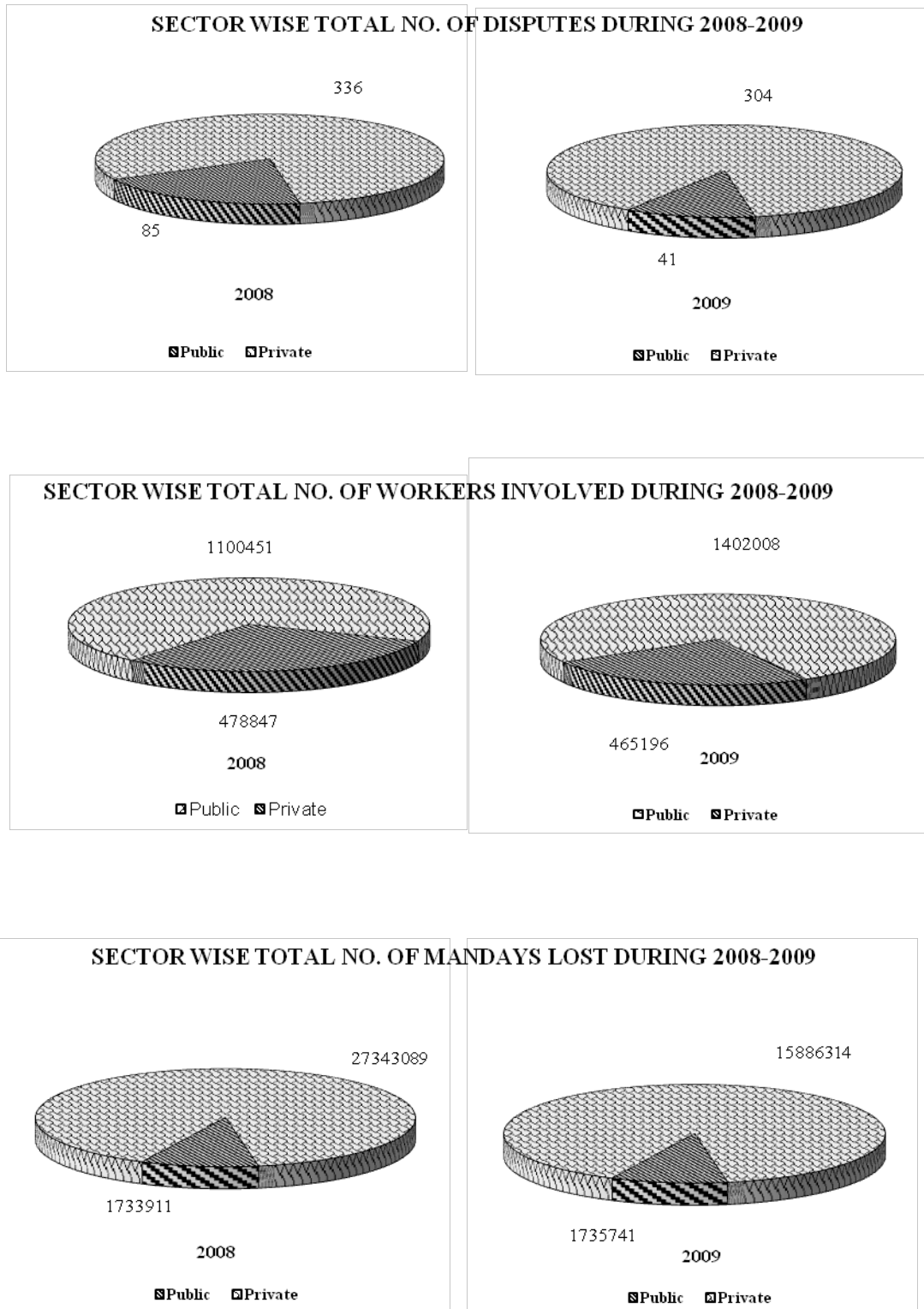
PUBLIC SECTOR							
Sphere			Number of Disputes	Number of Workers involved	Number of Mandays Lost	Wages Lost (in Rs.)	Production Loss (in Rs.)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	40	1,401,679	1,723,239	53,13,78,915 (25)	11,82,71,750 (5)
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	40	1,401,679	1,723,239	53,13,78,915 (25)	11,82,71,750 (5)
II	State Sphere	Strikes	1	329	12502	..	..
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-II	1	329	12,502	..	..
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		Total Strikes & Lockouts	41	1,402,008	1,735,741	53,13,78,915 (25)	11,82,71,750 (5)
PRIVATE SECTOR							
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	4	25,532	34,477	2,34,41,600 (3)	..
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	4	25,532	34,477	2,34,41,600 (3)	..
II	State Sphere	Strikes	122	365,847	6,304,828	29,75,12,956 (41)	5,82,67,07,475 (36)
		Lockouts	178	73,817	9,547,009	52,90,838 (15)	2,58,29,389 (7)
		Strikes & Lockouts Total- II	300	439,664	15,851,837	30,28,03,794 (56)	5,85,25,36,864 (43)
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		Total Strikes & Lockouts	304	465,196	15,886,314	32,62,45,394 (59)	5,85,25,36,864 (43)
TOTAL (PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS)							
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	44	1,427,211	1,757,716	55,48,20,515 (28)	11,82,71,750 (5)
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	44	1,427,211	1,757,716	55,48,20,515 (28)	11,82,71,750 (5)
II	State Sphere	Strikes	123	366,176	6,317,330	29,75,12,956 (41)	5,82,67,07,475 (36)
		Lockouts	178	73,817	9,547,009	52,90,838 (15)	2,58,29,389 (7)
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-II	301	439,993	15,864,339	30,28,03,794 (56)	5,85,25,36,864 (43)
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		Total Strikes & Lockouts	345	1,867,204	17,622,055	85,76,24,309 (84)	5,97,08,08,614 (48)

- = Nil

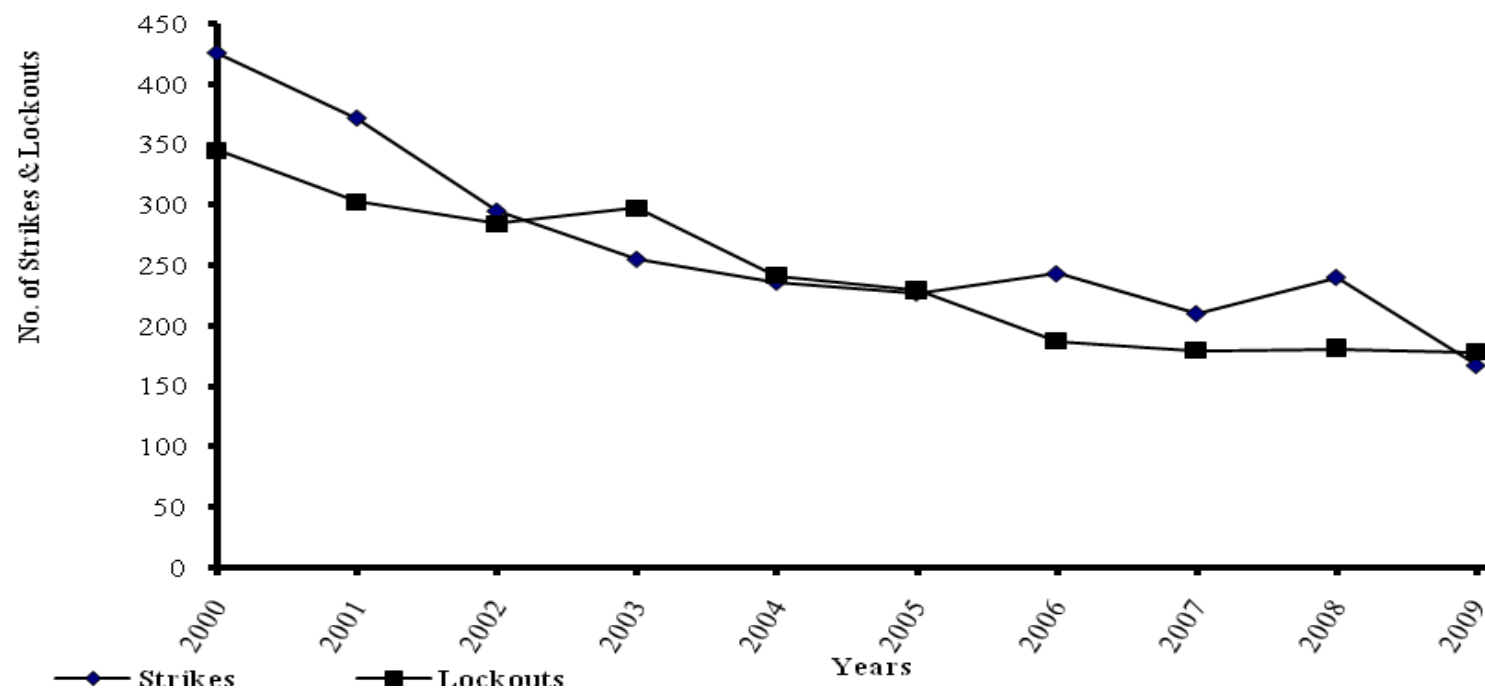
.. = Not available

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

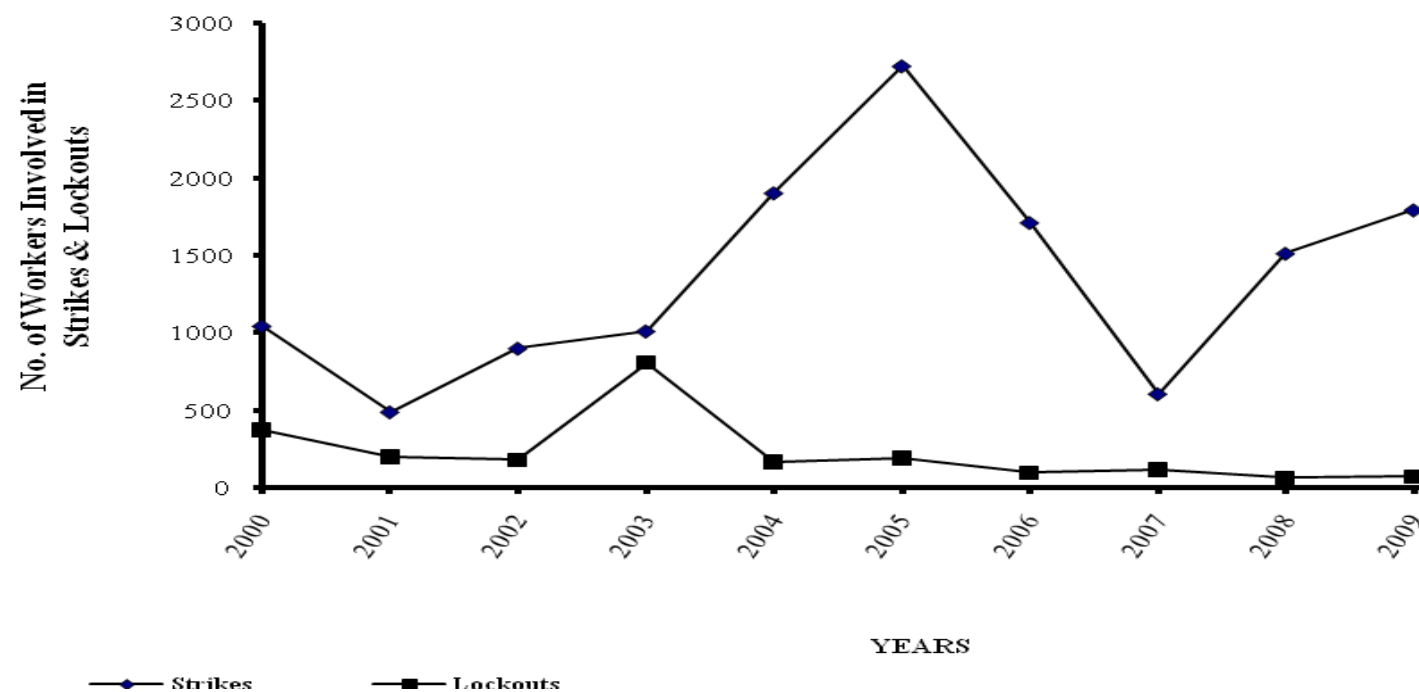
Graph-1



Graph-II
YEAR-WISE NO. OF STRIKES & LOCKOUTS DURING
THE YEARS 2000 TO 2009



Graph-III
YEAR-WISE NO. OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STRIKES & LOCKOUTS DURING THE YEARS 2000 to 2009 (in '000)



Graph - IV
YEAR-WISE MANDAYS LOST DUE TO STRIKES & LOCKOUTS
YEAR 2000-2009

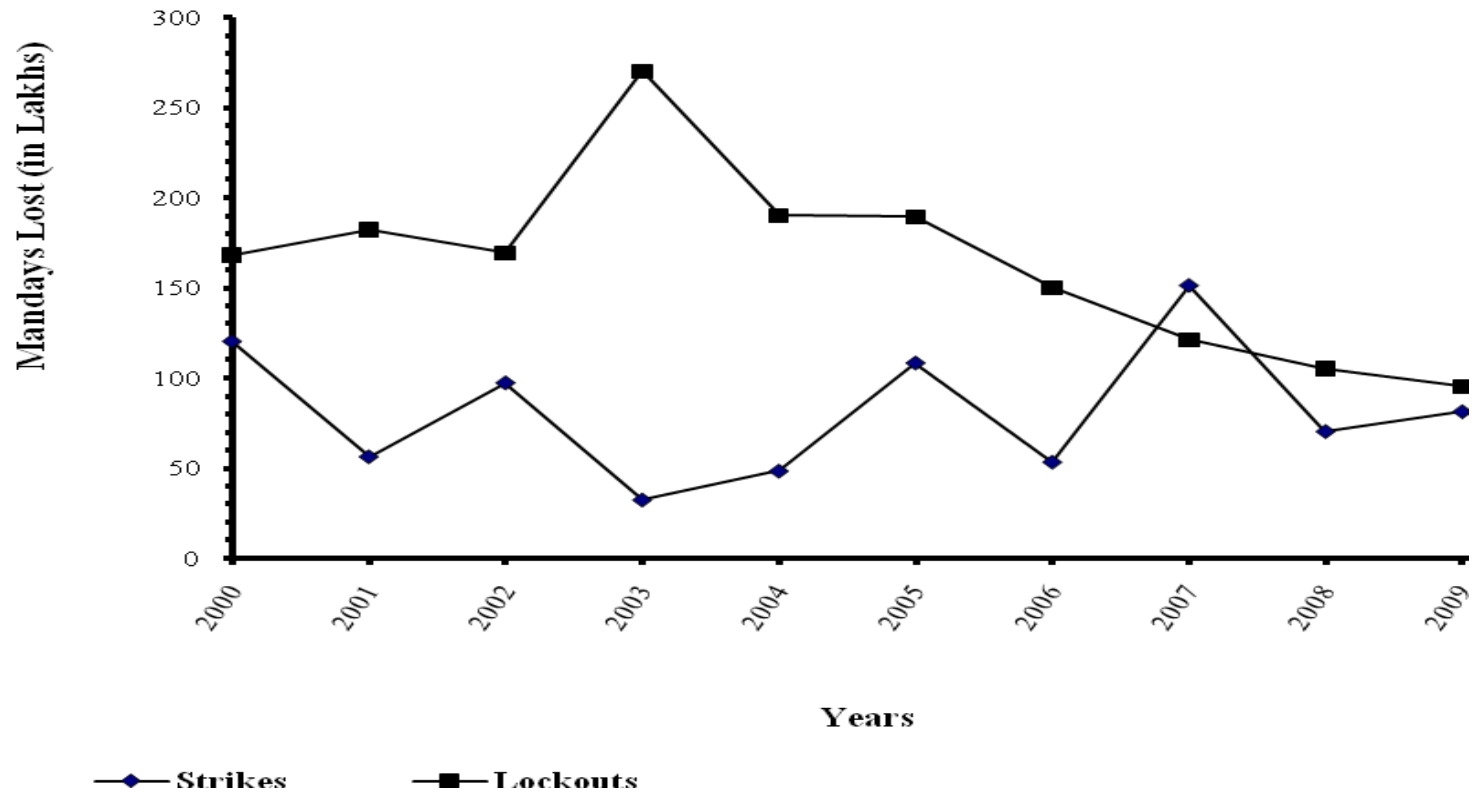


Table-1(ii)**Number of Disputes by Sectors and Spheres during 2007 to 2009**

Sr.N o.	Sphere	Nature of Dispute	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
			2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Central Sphere	Strikes	65	81	40	2	6	4	67	87	44
		Lockouts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-1	65	81	40	2	6	4	67	87	44
II	State Sphere	Strikes	3	3	1	140	150	122	143	153	123
		Lockouts	-	1\$	-	179	180	178	179	181	178
		Strikes & Lockouts Total-11	3	4	1	319	330	300	322	334	301
Total (Central & State Sphere)		Strikes	68	84	41	142	156	126	210	240	167
		Lockouts	-	1\$	-	179	180	178	179	181	178
Grand Total		Strikes & Lockouts Total	68	85	41	321	336	304	389	421	345

- = Nil

\$ = Information relates to Co-operative Sector

Table-1(iii)

Time-loss (Number of Mandays Lost) by Sector/Sphere during 2007 to 2009

	Sphere	Strikes/ Lockouts	PUBLIC SECTOR			
			2007	2008	2009	Percentage increase/ decrease over the year 2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Central Sphere	Strikes % to Total	327,311 (1.20)	1,330,218 (7.63)	1,723,239 (9.78)	29.55
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	327,311 (1.20)	1,330,218 (7.63)	1,723,239 (9.78)	29.55
II	State Sphere	Strikes % to Total	4,274 (0.02)	78,093 (0.45)	12,502 (007)	- 84.00
		Lockouts % to Total	-	325,600\$ (1.87)	-	- 100.00
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	4,274 (0.02)	403,693 (2.32)	12,502 (007)	- 96.90
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes % to Total	331,585 (1.22)	1,408,311 (8.08)	1,735,741 (9.85)	23.25
		Lockouts % to Total	-	325,600\$ (1.87)	-	- 100.00
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	331,585 (1.22)	1,733,911 (9.95)	1,735,741 (9.85)	0.11
PRIVATE SECTOR						
I	Central Sphere	Strikes % to Total	912 (0.00)	43,357 (0.25)	34,477 (0.20)	- 20.48
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	912 (0.00)	43,357 (0.25)	34,477 (0.20)	- 20.48
II	State Sphere	Strikes % to Total	14,723,216 (54.20)	5,503,525 (31.57)	6,304,828 (35.78)	14.56
		Lockouts % to Total	12,111,039 (44.58)	10,152,928 (58.24)	9,547,009 (54.18)	- 5.97
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	26,834,255 (98.78)	15,656,453 (89.81)	15,851,837 (89.95)	1.25
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes % to Total	14,724,128 (54.20)	5,546,882 (31.82)	6,339,305 (35.97)	14.29
		Lockouts % to Total	12,111,039 (44.58)	10,152,928 (58.24)	9,547,009 (54.18)	- 5.97
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	26,835,167 (98.78)	15,699,810 (90.05)	15,886,314 (90.15)	1.19
TOTAL						
I	Central Sphere	Strikes % to Total	328,223 (1.21)	1,373,575 (7.88)	1,757,716 (9.97)	27.97
		Lockouts % to Total	-	-	-	-
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	328,223 (1.21)	1,373,575 (7.88)	1,757,716 (9.97)	27.97
II	State Sphere	Strikes % to Total	14,727,490 (54.21)	5,581,618 (32.02)	6,317,330 (35.85)	13.18
		Lockouts % to Total	12,111,039 (44.58)	10,478,528 (60.10)	9,547,009 (54.18)	- 8.89
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	26,838,529 (98.79)	16,060,146 (92.12)	15,864,339 (90.03)	- 1.22
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes % to Total	15,055,713 (55.42)	6,955,193 (39.90)	8,075,046 (45.82)	16.10
		Lockouts % to Total	12,111,039 (44.58)	10,478,528 (60.10)	9,547,009 (54.18)	- 8.89
		Strikes & Lockouts % to Total	27,166,752 (100.00)	17,433,721 (100.00)	17,622,055 (100.00)	1.08

- = 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 2007 to 2009**

Sr. No.	Sphere	Strikes / Lockouts	PUBLIC SECTOR			PRIVATE SECTOR			TOTAL		
			2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
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	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% to Total	98.7	76.7	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	7.9	10.0
		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	98.7	76.7	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	7.9	10.0		
II	State Sphere	Strikes									
		% in Sphere	100.0	19.3	100.0	54.9	35.2	39.8	54.9	35.2	39.8
		% to Total	1.3	4.5	0.7	54.2	35.1	39.7	54.2	35.1	35.8
		Lockouts									
		% in Sphere	0.0	80.7	0.0	45.1	64.8	60.2	45.1	65.2	60.2
		% to Total	0.0	18.8	0.0	44.6	64.7	60.1	44.6	60.1	54.2
		Strikes &Lockouts									
		% in Sphere	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% to Total	0.7	23.3	0.7	98.8	99.7	99.8	98.8	92.1	90.0		
III	Total (Central and State Sphere)	Strikes									
		% to Total	100.0	81.2	100.0	55.4	35.3	39.9	55.4	39.9	45.8
		Lockouts									
		% to Total	0.0	18.8	0.0	44.6	64.7	60.1	44.6	60.1	54.2
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 2008 and 2009**

Item Description	All Industries		Manufacturing Industries		Mining and Quarrying		Crops and Horticulture	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Average Time Loss per Dispute (Mandays)	41,410	51,078	50,991	57,770	11,624	18,411	101,617	82,175
Average Number of Workers involved per Dispute (Workers)	3,751	5,412	1,718	1,830	3,406	2,438	1,009	1,111
Average Number of Mandays Lost per Worker involved (Days)	11	9	30	32	3	8	101	74

Table-2(i)(a)
Industrial Disputes (All Strikes & Lockouts) during the year 2009
(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	154	27,836	61,951	999,202
February	17	157	63,271	101,444	942,043
March	15	150	41,698	76,656	1,008,146
April	17	149	13,583	47,368	927,656
May	20	159	35,817	74,407	1,114,333
June	15	157	10,737	71,229	1,610,605
July	12	156	4,486	71,783	1,442,511
August	17	150	816,809	862,255	1,924,005
September	23	153	33,124	64,338	784,463
October	28	162	16,979	44,145	761,252
November	12	152	8,641	40,131	744,755
December	15	157	760,108	789,673	5,363,084
Total					17,622,055

Table-2(i)(b)
Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in Central Sphere during the year 2009
(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	3	3	26,994	26,994	65,645
February	5	5	47,361	47,361	47,361
March	5	5	8,229	8,229	9,158
April	3	4	694	1,594	9,230
May	3	5	12,237	12,731	18,715
June	4	4	3,588	3,588	3,588
July	1	1	840	840	840
August	8	8	807,848	807,848	1,068,947
September	8	8	24,403	24,403	35,007
October	2	2	769	769	3,768
November	1	2	1,015	1,136	2,224
December	1	1	493,233	493,233	493,233
Total					1,757,716

Table-2(i)(c)
Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	19	151	12,665	46,780	968,545
February	12	152	4,087	42,260	859,694
March	10	145	33,469	68,427	998,988
April	14	145	12,889	45,774	918,426
May	17	154	23,580	61,676	1,095,618
June	11	153	7,149	67,641	1,607,017
July	11	155	3,646	70,943	1,441,671
August	9	142	8,961	54,407	855,058
September	15	145	8,721	39,935	749,456
October	26	160	16,210	43,376	757,484
November	11	150	7,626	38,995	742,531
December	14	156	266,875	296,440	4,869,851
Total					15,864,339

Table-2(i)(d)
All Strikes during the year 2009
(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	13	25	24,626	31,810	258,575
February	14	29	63,065	72,168	301,659
March	12	26	41,220	50,043	391,642
April	12	24	8,363	17,540	264,193
May	12	29	13,581	21,405	186,042
June	13	28	5,495	12,283	180,302
July	9	25	3,846	10,483	171,811
August	16	31	816,692	824,276	1,185,728
September	17	30	30,986	34,807	153,374
October	19	34	12,289	16,366	118,759
November	6	28	6,800	13,380	146,189
December	12	30	759,240	764,116	4,716,772
Total					8,075,046

Table-2(i)(e)
Strikes in Central Sphere during the year 2009
(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	3	3	26,994	26,994	65,645
February	5	5	47,361	47,361	47,361
March	5	5	8,229	8,229	9,158
April	3	4	694	1,594	9,230
May	3	5	12,237	12,731	18,715
June	4	4	3,588	3,588	3,588
July	1	1	840	840	840
August	8	8	807,848	807,848	1,068,947
September	8	8	24,403	24,403	35,007
October	2	2	769	769	3,768
November	1	2	1,015	1,136	2,224
December	1	1	493,233	493,233	493,233
Total					1,757,716

Table-2(i)(f)
Strikes in State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	10	22	9,455	16,639	227,918
February	9	24	3,881	12,984	219,310
March	7	21	32,991	41,814	382,484
April	9	20	7,669	15,946	254,963
May	9	24	1,344	8,674	167,327
June	9	24	1,907	8,695	176,714
July	8	24	3,006	9,643	170,971
August	8	23	8,844	16,428	116,781
September	9	22	6,583	10,404	118,367
October	17	32	11,520	15,597	114,991
November	5	26	5,785	12,244	143,965
December	11	29	266,007	270,883	4,223,539
Total					6,317,330

Table-2(i)(g)
All Lockouts during the year 2009
(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	9	129	3,210	30,141	740,627
February	3	128	206	29,276	640,384
March	3	124	478	26,613	616,504
April	5	125	5,220	29,828	663,463
May	8	130	22,236	53,002	928,291
June	2	129	5,242	58,946	1,430,303
July	3	131	640	61,300	1,270,700
August	1	119	117	37,979	738,277
September	6	123	2,138	29,531	631,089
October	9	128	4,690	27,779	642,493
November	6	124	1,841	26,751	598,566
December	3	127	868	25,557	646,312
Total					9,547,009

Table-2(i)(h)
Lockouts in State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	9	129	3,210	30,141	740,627
February	3	128	206	29,276	640,384
March	3	124	478	26,613	616,504
April	5	125	5,220	29,828	663,463
May	8	130	22,236	53,002	928,291
June	2	129	5,242	58,946	1,430,303
July	3	131	640	61,300	1,270,700
August	1	119	117	37,979	738,277
September	6	123	2,138	29,531	631,089
October	9	128	4,690	27,779	642,493
November	6	124	1,841	26,751	598,566
December	3	127	868	25,557	646,312
Total					9,547,009

Table-2(ii)(a)
Industrial Disputes (All Strikes and Lockouts) during the year 2009
(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	20	94,480	1,325,094	337,181,723 (20)	951,456,764 (16)
Assam	11	27,778	100,599	3,007,790 (7)	1,355,200 (2)
Bihar	1	18,727	104,399	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	.. .	..
Gujarat	19	20,177	69,467	9,676,923 (19)	142,996,500 (17)
Haryana	9	4,869	194,546	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	12	2,133	26,345	2,873,746 (7)	551,601,000 (4)
Jharkhand	1	14	112	11,312 (1)	..
Karnataka	5	55,199	75,595	48,368,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	35	89,031	368,266	61,626,088 (12)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	4	973,991	986,700	13,760,000 (1)	..
Punjab	1	915	8,005	1,067,667 (1)	368,000,000 (1)
Rajasthan	13	45,546	372,652	109,925,833 (8)	3,841,477,400 (4)
Tamil Nadu	53	33,603	514,065	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	150	435,553	13,376,275	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	345	1,867,204	17,622,055	857,624,309 (84)	5,970,808,614 (48)

..= Not available.

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

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

* = The Number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2009, four All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the State(s) 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.

Graph-V
STATE-WISE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO MANDAYS LOST DUE TO
WORK- STOPPAGES

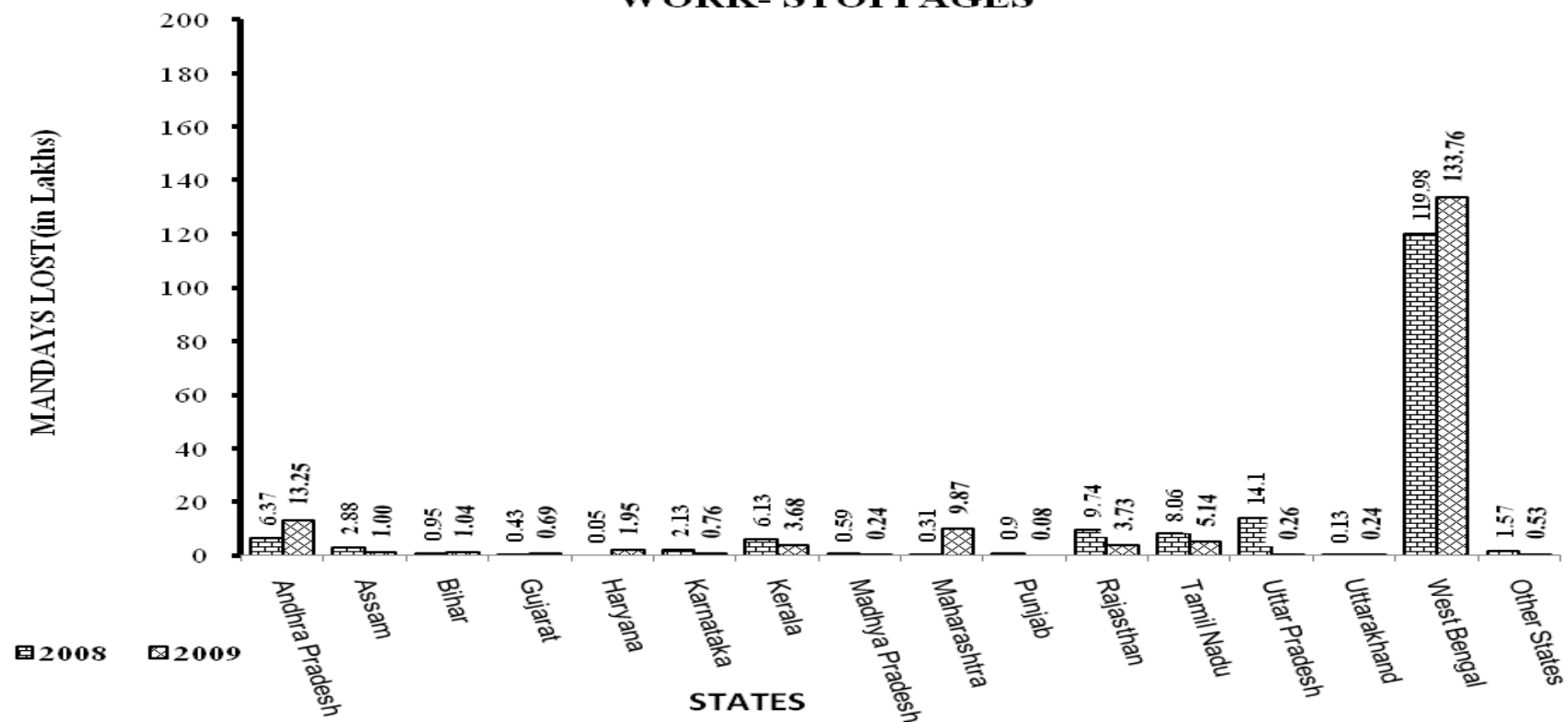


Table-2(ii)(b)

**Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in Central Sphere during the year 2009
(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	3	52,437	97,847	132,540,300 (3)	4,350,000 (1)
Assam	4	21,386	49,909	..	..
Bihar	*	18,500	34,256	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	..	..
Gujarat	*	16,565	38,975	..	..
Karnataka	5	55,199	75,595	48,368,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	12	63,308	105,048	61,626,088 (12)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	4	973,991	986,700	13,760,000 (1)	..
Rajasthan	4	40,728	72,117	28,400,900 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	1	119,909	197,334	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	44	1,427,211	1,757,716	554,820,515 (28)	118,271,750 (5)

..= Not available.

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

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

* = The Number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2009, four 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.

Table-2(ii)(c)
Industrial Disputes (Strikes and Lockouts) in State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	17	42,043	1,227,247	204,641,423 (17)	947,106,764 (15)
Assam	7	6,392	50,690	3,007,790 (7)	1,355,200 (2)
Bihar	1	227	70,143	..	..
Gujarat	19	3,612	30,492	9,676,923 (19)	142,996,500 (17)
Haryana	9	4,869	194,546	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	12	2,133	26,345	2,873,746 (7)	551,601,000 (4)
Jharkhand	1	14	112	11,312 (1)	..
Kerala	23	25,723	263,218	..	..
Punjab	1	915	8,005	1,067,667 (1)	368,000,000 (1)
Rajasthan	9	4,818	300,535	81,524,933 (4)	3,841,477,400 (4)
Tamil Nadu	53	33,603	514,065	..	..
West Bengal	149	315,644	13,178,941	..	..
Total	301	439,993	15,864,339	302,803,794 (56)	5,852,536,864 (43)

..= Not available.

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

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

Table-2(ii)(d)**All Strikes during the year 2009
(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	16	93,600	1,295,439	333,695,522 (16)	929,845,075 (13)
Assam	6	25,098	82,583	1,911,438 (2)	..
Bihar	*	18,500	34,256	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	..	..
Gujarat	16	19,993	67,179	9,190,541 (16)	140,134,000 (15)
Haryana	9	4,869	194,546	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	10	2,091	24,033	2,663,155 (5)	551,601,000 (4)
Karnataka	5	55,199	75,595	48,368,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	31	87,746	279,658	61,626,088 (12)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	4	973,991	986,700	13,760,000 (1)	..
Punjab	1	915	8,005	1,067,667 (1)	368,000,000 (1)
Rajasthan	12	45,407	333,593	109,925,833 (8)	3,841,477,400 (4)
Tamil Nadu	35	28,770	366,035	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	11	372,020	4,427,489	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	167	1,793,387	8,075,046	852,333,471 (69)	5,944,979,225 (41)

..= Not available.

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

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

* = The Number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2009, four All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the State(s) 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)(e)
Strikes in the Central Sphere during the year 2009
(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	3	52,437	97,847	132,540,300 (3)	4,350,000 (1)
Assam	4	21,386	49,909	..	..
Bihar	*	18,500	34,256	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	..	..
Gujarat	*	16,565	38,975	..	..
Karnataka	5	55,199	75,595	48,368,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	12	63,308	105,048	61,626,088 (12)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	4	973,991	986,700	13,760,000 (1)	..
Rajasthan	4	40,728	72,117	28,400,900 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	1	119,909	197,334	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	44	1,427,211	1,757,716	554,820,515 (28)	118,271,750 (5)

..= Not available.

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

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

* = The Number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2009, four All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the State(s) 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)(f)
Strikes in the State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	13	41,163	1,197,592	201,155,222 (13)	925,495,075 (12)
Assam	2	3,712	32,674	1,911,438 (2)	..
Gujarat	16	3,428	28,204	9,190,541 (16)	140,134,000 (15)
Haryana	9	4,869	194,546	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	10	2,091	24,033	2,663,155 (5)	551,601,000 (4)
Kerala	19	24,438	174,610	..	..
Punjab	1	915	8,005	1,067,667 (1)	368,000,000 (1)
Rajasthan	8	4,679	261,476	81,524,933 (4)	3,841,477,400 (4)
Tamil Nadu	35	28,770	366,035	..	..
West Bengal	10	252,111	4,030,155	..	..
Total	123	366,176	6,317,330	297,512,956 (41)	5,826,707,475 (36)

..= Not available.

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

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

Table-2(ii)(g)
All Lockouts during the year 2009
(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	4	880	29,655	3,486,201 (4)	21,611,689 (3)
Assam	5	2,680	18,016	1,096,352 (5)	1,355,200 (2)
Bihar	1	227	70,143	..	..
Gujarat	3	184	2,288	486,382 (3)	2,862,500 (2)
Himachal Pradesh	2	42	2,312	210,591 (2)	..
Jharkhand	1	14	112	11,312 (1)	..
Kerala	4	1,285	88,608	..	..
Rajasthan	1	139	39,059	..	..
Tamil Nadu	18	4,833	148,030	..	..
West Bengal	139	63,533	9,148,786	..	..
Total	178	73,817	9,547,009	5,290,838 (15)	25,829,389 (7)

..= Not available.

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

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

Table-2(ii)(h)
Lockouts in the State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	4	880	29,655	3,486,201 (4)	21,611,689 (3)
Assam	5	2,680	18,016	1,096,352 (5)	1,355,200 (2)
Bihar	1	227	70,143	..	..
Gujarat	3	184	2,288	486,382 (3)	2,862,500 (2)
Himachal Pradesh	2	42	2,312	210,591 (2)	..
Jharkhand	1	14	112	11,312 (1)	..
Kerala	4	1,285	88,608	..	..
Rajasthan	1	139	39,059	..	..
Tamil Nadu	18	4,833	148,030	..	..
West Bengal	139	63,533	9,148,786	..	..
Total	178	73,817	9,547,009	5,290,838 (15)	25,829,389 (7)

..= Not available.

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

2. Information in respect of 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 2009
(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	158,976	148,502	337,131	150,009	119,866	123,848	115,772	125,876	8,354	11,446	14,116	11,198	1,325,094
Assam	23,229	32,075	-	-	-	-	2,720	27,279	6,840	-	4,367	4,089	100,599
Bihar	5,902	5,448	5,902	5,902	5,675	5,902	6,129	39,931	5,902	5,902	5,675	6,129	104,399
Chhattisgarh	4,000	181	358	200	1,216	43	-	19,130	750	-	-	352	26,230
Gujarat	2,490	24,432	980	2,099	2,503	500	880	5,011	19,333	2,105	4,830	4,304	69,467
Haryana	-	-	-	6,307	7,525	14,888	15,334	15,054	49,729	19,336	28,195	38,178	194,546
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	330	1,278	2,041	207	2,966	5,982	44	6,442	6,290	765	26,345
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	112
Karnataka	-	7,355	3,013	-	5,058	-	-	44,784	-	-	-	15,385	75,595
Kerala	50,678	48,827	22,408	72,172	15,958	6,398	6,593	60,528	10,882	9,936	6,249	57,637	368,266
Madhya Pradesh	-	3,398	-	-	5,963	2,322	-	8,298	-	-	-	3,904	23,885
Maharashtra	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	558,435	3,505	-	-	402,760	986,700
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,005	-	-	-	8,005
Rajasthan	39,620	25,387	27,377	25,156	17,789	15,479	3,614	51,306	29,341	45,536	47,554	44,493	372,652
Tamil Nadu	16,946	11,323	20,463	34,347	24,559	29,498	13,217	14,718	14,381	66,309	69,341	198,963	514,065
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,950	-	-	-	4,659	25,609
Uttarakhand	-	9,576	-	-	-	-	-	8,290	-	-	-	6,345	24,211
West Bengal	697,361	603,539	590,184	630,186	906,180	1,411,520	1,275,286	918,433	627,285	594,240	558,138	4,563,923	13,376,275
Total	999,202	942,043	1,008,146	927,656	1,114,333	1,610,605	1,442,511	1,924,005	784,463	761,252	744,755	5,363,084	17,622,055

- = Nil

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

Graph-VI

**TIME LOSS (in Lakhs) DURING THE YEAR 2009
(BY MONTHS)**

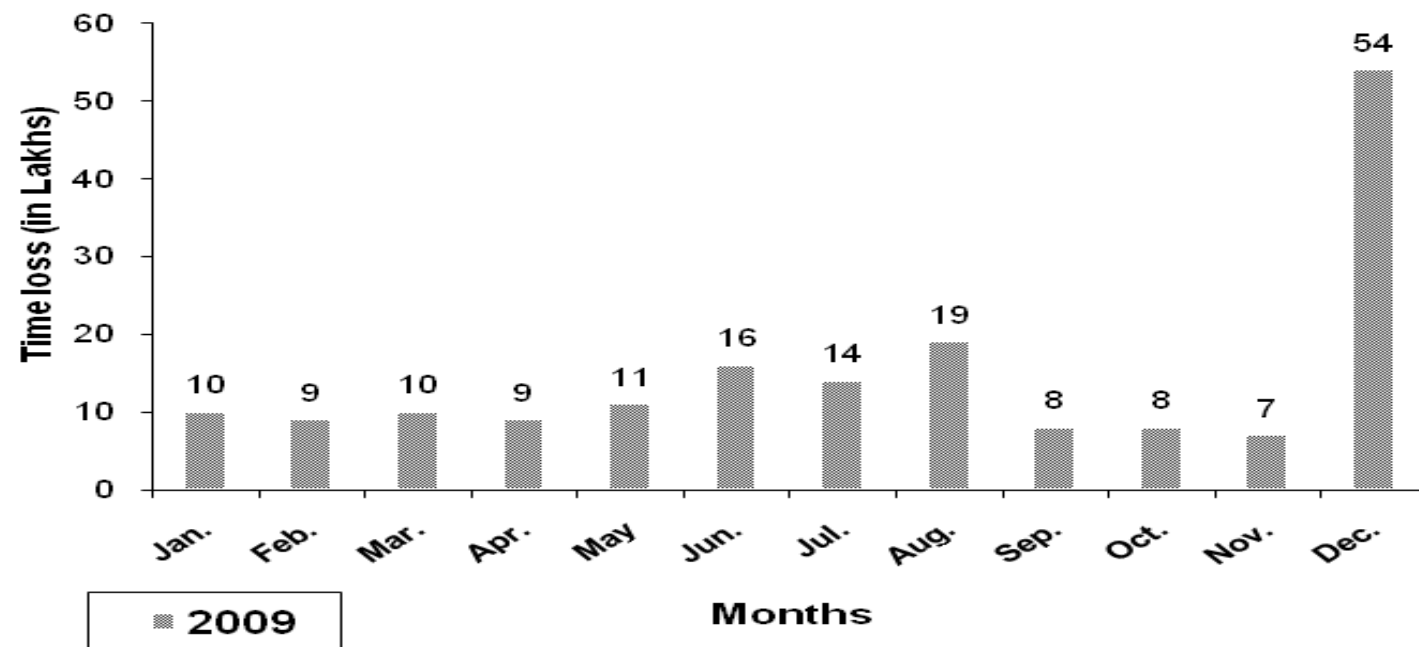


Table2(ii)(j)
Time-loss (Central Sphere) due to Industrial Disputes during the year 2009
(By States and Months)

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,820	6,379	648	-	-	97,847
Assam	23,229	606	-	-	-	-	-	26,074	-	-	-	-	49,909
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,256	-	-	-	-	34,256
Chhattisgarh	4,000	181	358	200	1,216	43	-	19,130	750	-	-	352	26,230
Gujarat	-	22,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,168	-	-	1,442	38,975
Karnataka	-	7,355	3,013	-	5,058	-	-	44,784	-	-	-	15,385	75,595
Kerala	3,428	10,005	-	2,230	6,478	1,223	840	56,352	7,270	3,120	2,224	11,878	105,048
Madhya Pradesh	-	3,398	-	-	5,963	2,322	-	8,298	-	-	-	3,904	23,885
Maharashtra	-	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	558,435	3,505	-	-	402,760	986,700
Rajasthan	-	6,463	5,787	6,800	-	-	-	47,140	1,647	-	-	4,280	72,117
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,950	-	-	-	4,659	25,609
Uttarakhand	-	9,576	-	-	-	-	-	8,290	-	-	-	6,345	24,211
West Bengal	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	154,418	288	-	-	42,228	197,334
Total	30,657	82,349	9,158	9,230	18,715	3,588	840	1,068,947	35,007	3,768	2,224	493,233	1,757,716

- = Nil

Note:- Information in respect of 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 2009
(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	158,976	148,502	337,131	150,009	119,866	123,848	115,772	35,056	1,975	10,798	14,116	11,198	1,227,247
Assam	0	31,469	0	0	0	0	2,720	1,205	6,840	0	4,367	4,089	50,690
Bihar	5,902	5,448	5,902	5,902	5,675	5,902	6,129	5,675	5,902	5,902	5,675	6,129	70,143
Gujarat	2,490	2,067	980	2,099	2,503	500	880	5,011	4,165	2,105	4,830	2,862	30,492
Haryana	0	0	0	6,307	7,525	14,888	15,334	15,054	49,729	19,336	28,195	38,178	194,546
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	330	1,278	2,041	207	2,966	5,982	44	6,442	6,290	765	26,345
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
Kerala	47,250	38,822	22,408	69,942	9,480	5,175	5,753	4,176	3,612	6,816	4,025	45,759	263,218
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,005	0	0	0	8,005
Rajasthan	39,620	18,924	21,590	18,356	17,789	15,479	3,614	4,166	27,694	45,536	47,554	40,213	300,535
Tamil Nadu	16,946	11,323	20,463	34,347	24,559	29,498	13,217	14,718	14,381	66,309	69,341	198,963	514,065
West Bengal	697,361	603,139	590,184	630,186	906,180	1,411,520	1,275,286	764,015	626,997	594,240	558,138	4,521,695	13,178,941
Total	968,545	859,694	998,988	918,426	1,095,618	1,607,017	1,441,671	855,058	749,456	757,484	742,531	4,869,851	15,864,339

- = Nil

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

Table-2(iii) (a)
Industrial Disputes Classified by Industries during the Year 2009
(BY INDUSTRY)

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	32	35,553	2,629,608	3,007,790 (7)	1,355,200 (2)
01	32	35,553	2,629,608	3,007,790 (7)	1,355,200 (2)
101	2	796	13,820	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
10	2	796	13,820	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
111	1	18,086	54,136	2,789,000 (*)	..
112	*	1,360	3,961	1,040,000 (*)	..
113	4	1,435	116,536	..	..
11	5	20,881	174,633	3,829,000 (*)	..
131	1	4,000	4,000	..	..
132	2	1,081	6,943	1,239,884 (1)	6,700,000 (1)
13	3	5,081	10,943	1,239,884 (1)	6,700,000 (1)
141	1	60	3,120	1,334,000 (1)	..
14	1	60	3,120	1,334,000 (1)	..
151	6	1,165	61,425	490,000 (1)	2,905,000 (1)
152	1	340	23,120	..	..
153	3	89	27,145	..	..
154	3	107	15,307	..	..
155	2	680	55,120	..	..
15	15	2,381	182,117	490,000 (1)	2,905,000 (1)
160	3	82	7,070	..	..
16	3	82	7,070	..	..
171	60	315,440	10,152,009	194,173,967 (6)	549,320,625 (6)
172	2	338	60,894	..	..
17	62	315,778	10,212,903	194,173,967 (6)	549,320,625 (6)
181	4	1,504	39,951	500,069 (2)	6,116,400 (2)
182	1	50	15,250	..	..
18	5	1,554	55,201	500,069 (2)	6,116,400 (2)
191	4	760	8,200	..	..
192	1	83	25,315	..	..
19	5	843	33,515	..	..
201	2	272	70,188	..	..
202	4	267	68,435	..	..
20	6	539	138,623	..	..

Table-2(iii)(a)-Contd.

210	5	1,396	108,214	478,820	(2)	9,344,000	(2)
21	5	1,396	108,214	478,820	(2)	9,344,000	(2)
222	2	50	15,250	..		..	
22	2	50	15,250	..		..	
241	7	569	31,295	1,092,700	(2)	5,536,000	(2)
242	19	1,494	130,454	3,827,929	(4)	77,829,200	(4)
243	3	372	24,612	..		..	
24	29	2,435	186,361	4,920,629	(6)	83,365,200	(6)
251	10	3,443	164,508	69,011,421	(4)	3,098,525,689	(3)
252	2	113	1,587	346,000	(2)	1,285,000	(1)
25	12	3,556	166,095	69,357,421	(6)	3,099,810,689	(4)
269	4	601	33,670	1,000,000	(1)	12,500,000	(1)
26	4	601	33,670	1,000,000	(1)	12,500,000	(1)
271	19	44,684	668,977	2,765,000	(2)	5,530,000	(2)
272	2	1,711	89,138	14,354,243	(2)	1,119,900,000	(2)
27	21	46,395	758,115	17,119,243	(4)	1,125,430,000	(4)
289	6	841	256,905	25,584	(1)	..	
28	6	841	256,905	25,584	(1)	..	
291	10	1,677	39,387	5,676,626	(6)	71,258,000	(6)
292	3	673	47,030	185,007	(1)	..	
29	13	2,350	86,417	5,861,633	(7)	71,258,000	(6)
300	1	72	1,800	309,612	(1)	200,000,000	(1)
30	1	72	1,800	309,612	(1)	200,000,000	(1)
311	2	56	17,080	..		..	
313	1	56	7,224	902,635	(1)	300,000,000	(1)
315	1	168	1,848	..		..	
31	4	280	26,152	902,635	(1)	300,000,000	(1)
321	4	5,333	13,263	4,914,296	(2)	97,900,000	(2)
32	4	5,333	13,263	4,914,296	(2)	97,900,000	(2)
331	2	136	9,890	..		..	
333	1	40	240	..		..	
33	3	176	10,130	..		..	
341	2	1,191	11,765	..		..	
343	8	5,228	97,762	400,000	(1)	40,000,000	(1)
34	10	6,419	109,527	400,000	(1)	40,000,000	(1)
361	2	164	1,952	381,000	(2)	11,375,000	(2)
369	5	1,941	184,880	..		..	

Table-2(iii)(a)-Contd.

36	7	2,105	186,832	381,000 (2)	11,375,000 (2)
371	1	5,717	5,717	..	..
37	1	5,717	5,717	..	..
Total 15 to 37 – Mfg. Group	218	398,903	12,593,877	300,834,909 (43)	5,609,324,914 (39)
402	1	123	37,515	..	..
40	1	123	37,515	..	..
451	1	1,258	12,580	701,644 (1)	340,000,000 (1)
452	1	0	0	..	..
453	1	266	22,344	..	..
45	3	1,524	34,924	701,644 (1)	340,000,000 (1)
523	2	335	3,885	462,452 (2)	8,162,500 (2)
52	2	335	3,885	462,452 (2)	8,162,500 (2)
551	1	40	12,200	..	..
552	3	65	13,625	..	..
55	4	105	25,825	..	..
602	3	444	13,820	..	..
60	3	444	13,820	..	..
611	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
61	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
621	2	773	3,793	1,440,000 (1)	..
62	2	773	3,793	1,440,000 (1)	..
630	2	101	4,018	..	..
63	2	101	4,018	..	..
641	*	3,904	3,904	81,340 (*)	..
642	8	20,954	43,148	11,324,940 (3)	..
64	8	24,858	47,052	11,406,280 (3)	..
651	21	1,368,555	1,632,280	525,001,435 (15)	..
65	21	1,368,555	1,632,280	525,001,435 (15)	..
660	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
66	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
749	2	175	1,260	286,425 (2)	916,000 (2)
74	2	175	1,260	286,425 (2)	916,000 (2)
802	1	33	1,056	442,890 (1)	..
80	1	33	1,056	442,890 (1)	..
911	1	60	14,160	..	..
91	1	60	14,160	..	..
921	9	237	55,729	..	..

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

922	1	23	2,369	897,000 (1)	..
92	10	260	58,098	897,000 (1)	..
930	16	1,261	294,775	..	..
93	16	1,261	294,775	..	..
950	1	34	10,370	..	..
95	1	34	10,370	..	..
Total	345	1,867,204	17,622,055	857,624,309 (84)	5,970,808,614 (48)

.. = 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.

* = The number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not in this Industry. During the year 2009, four All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the Industry in which the mandays lost were maximum the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned industries.

Table-2(iii)(b)
Strikes Classified by Industries during the year 2009
(BY INDUSTRY)

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	11	21,623	188,881	1,911,438 (2)	..
01	11	21,623	188,881	1,911,438 (2)	..
101	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
10	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
111	1	18,086	54,136	2,789,000 (*)	..
112	*	1,360	3,961	1,040,000 (*)	..
11	1	19,446	58,097	3,829,000 (*)	..
131	1	4,000	4,000	..	..
132	2	1,081	6,943	1,239,884 (1)	6,700,000 (1)
13	3	5,081	10,943	1,239,884 (1)	6,700,000 (1)
141	1	60	3,120	1,334,000 (1)	..
14	1	60	3,120	1,334,000 (1)	..
151	4	1,038	19,930	490,000 (1)	2,905,000 (1)
152	1	340	23,120	..	..
154	1	57	57	..	..
15	6	1,435	43,107	490,000 (1)	2,905,000 (1)
160	1	60	360	..	..
16	1	60	360	..	..
171	22	268,139	5,138,161	192,277,587 (5)	536,060,625 (5)
172	1	308	51,744	..	..
17	23	268,447	5,189,905	192,277,587 (5)	536,060,625 (5)
181	1	238	785	88,357 (1)	836,400 (1)
18	1	238	785	88,357 (1)	836,400 (1)
191	2	640	5,800	..	..
19	2	640	5,800	..	..
201	1	45	45	..	..
202	1	50	2,250	..	..
20	2	95	2,295	..	..
210	2	1,049	2,379	478,820 (2)	9,344,000 (2)
21	2	1,049	2,379	478,820 (2)	9,344,000 (2)
241	2	455	4,760	1,092,700 (2)	5,536,000 (2)
242	7	1,052	10,684	3,827,929 (4)	77,829,200 (4)
243	3	372	24,612	..	..

Table-2(iii)(b)-Contd.

24	12	1,879	40,056	4,920,629 (6)	83,365,200 (6)
251	3	3,081	132,068	68,719,000 (2)	3,095,454,000 (2)
252	1	68	552	150,000 (1)	1,285,000 (1)
25	4	3,149	132,620	68,869,000 (3)	3,096,739,000 (3)
269	3	541	15,370	1,000,000 (1)	12,500,000 (1)
26	3	541	15,370	1,000,000 (1)	12,500,000 (1)
271	8	42,869	319,445	2,765,000 (2)	5,530,000 (2)
272	2	1,711	89,138	14,354,243 (2)	1,119,900,000 (2)
27	10	44,580	408,583	17,119,243 (4)	1,125,430,000 (4)
291	9	1,565	38,323	5,453,224 (5)	69,358,000 (5)
292	2	650	45,650	..	..
29	11	2,215	83,973	5,453,224 (5)	69,358,000 (5)
300	1	72	1,800	309,612 (1)	200,000,000 (1)
30	1	72	1,800	309,612 (1)	200,000,000 (1)
313	1	56	7,224	902,635 (1)	300,000,000 (1)
315	1	168	1,848	..	..
31	2	224	9,072	902,635 (1)	300,000,000 (1)
321	4	5,333	13,263	4,914,296 (2)	97,900,000 (2)
32	4	5,333	13,263	4,914,296 (2)	97,900,000 (2)
331	1	115	3,485	..	..
333	1	40	240	..	..
33	2	155	3,725	..	..
341	2	1,191	11,765	..	..
343	7	5,111	93,082	400,000 (1)	40,000,000 (1)
34	9	6,302	104,847	400,000 (1)	40,000,000 (1)
361	2	164	1,952	381,000 (2)	11,375,000 (2)
369	1	98	490	..	..
36	3	262	2,442	381,000 (2)	11,375,000 (2)
371	1	5,717	5,717	..	..
37	1	5,717	5,717	..	..
Total- 15 to 37 – Mfg. Group	99	342,393	6,066,099	297,604,403 (35)	5,585,813,225 (35)
451	1	1,258	12,580	701,644 (1)	340,000,000 (1)
45	1	1,258	12,580	701,644 (1)	340,000,000 (1)
523	1	308	3,696	395,472 (1)	7,200,000 (1)
52	1	308	3,696	395,472 (1)	7,200,000 (1)
602	1	400	400	..	..
60	1	400	400	..	..

Table-2(iii)(b)-Conclld.

611	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
61	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
621	2	773	3,793	1,440,000 (1)	..
62	2	773	3,793	1,440,000 (1)	..
630	2	101	4,018	..	..
63	2	101	4,018	..	..
641	*	3,904	3,904	81,340 (*)	..
642	8	20,954	43,148	11,324,940 (3)	..
64	8	24,858	47,052	11,406,280 (3)	..
651	21	1,368,555	1,632,280	525,001,435 (15)	..
65	21	1,368,555	1,632,280	525,001,435 (15)	..
660	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
66	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
749	2	175	1,260	286,425 (2)	916,000 (2)
74	2	175	1,260	286,425 (2)	916,000 (2)
802	1	33	1,056	442,890 (1)	..
80	1	33	1,056	442,890 (1)	..
921	1	12	3,660	..	..
92	1	12	3,660	..	..
930	3	340	13,870	..	..
93	3	340	13,870	..	..
950	1	34	10,370	..	..
95	1	34	10,370	..	..
Total	167	1,793,387	8,075,046	852,333,471 (69)	5,944,979,225 (41)

.. = 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.

* = The number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not in this Industry. During the year 2009, four All India Strike(s) took place which has been accounted for in the Industry in which the mandays lost were maximum the number of workers involved, mandays lost, wages lost and production loss have been included in the concerned industries.

Table-2(iii)(c)
Lockouts Classified by Industries during the year 2009
(BY INDUSTRY)

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	21	13,930	2,440,727	1,096,352 (5)	1,355,200 (2)
01	21	13,930	2,440,727	1,096,352 (5)	1,355,200 (2)
101	1	148	13,172	..	..
10	1	148	13,172	..	..
113	4	1,435	116,536	..	..
11	4	1,435	116,536	..	..
151	2	127	41,495	..	..
153	3	89	27,145	..	..
154	2	50	15,250	..	..
155	2	680	55,120	..	..
15	9	946	139,010	..	..
160	2	22	6,710	..	..
16	2	22	6,710	..	..
171	38	47,301	5,013,848	1,896,380 (1)	13,260,000 (1)
172	1	30	9,150	..	..
17	39	47,331	5,022,998	1,896,380 (1)	13,260,000 (1)
181	3	1,266	39,166	411,712 (1)	5,280,000 (1)
182	1	50	15,250	..	..
18	4	1,316	54,416	411,712 (1)	5,280,000 (1)
191	2	120	2,400	..	..
192	1	83	25,315	..	..
19	3	203	27,715	..	..
201	1	227	70,143	..	..
202	3	217	66,185	..	..
20	4	444	136,328	..	..
210	3	347	105,835	..	..
21	3	347	105,835	..	..
222	2	50	15,250	..	..
22	2	50	15,250	..	..
241	5	114	26,535	..	..
242	12	442	119,770	..	..
24	17	556	146,305	..	..
251	7	362	32,440	292,421 (2)	3,071,689 (1)

Table-2(iii)(c)-Contd.

252	1	45	1,035	196,000 (1)	..
25	8	407	33,475	488,421 (3)	3,071,689 (1)
269	1	60	18,300	..	..
26	1	60	18,300	..	..
271	11	1,815	349,532	..	..
27	11	1,815	349,532	..	..
289	6	841	256,905	25,584 (1)	..
28	6	841	256,905	25,584 (1)	..
291	1	112	1,064	223,402 (1)	1,900,000 (1)
292	1	23	1,380	185,007 (1)	0 (0)
29	2	135	2,444	408,409 (2)	1,900,000 (1)
311	2	56	17,080	..	..
31	2	56	17,080	..	..
331	1	21	6,405	..	..
33	1	21	6,405	..	..
343	1	117	4,680	..	..
34	1	117	4,680	..	..
369	4	1,843	184,390	..	..
36	4	1,843	184,390	..	..
Total – 15 to 37 – Mfg. Group	119	56,510	6,527,778	3,230,506 (8)	23,511,689 (4)
402	1	123	37,515	..	..
40	1	123	37,515	..	..
452	1	0	0	..	..
453	1	266	22,344	..	..
45	2	266	22,344	..	..
523	1	27	189	66,980 (1)	962,500 (1)
52	1	27	189	66,980 (1)	962,500 (1)
551	1	40	12,200	..	..
552	3	65	13,625	..	..
55	4	105	25,825	..	..
602	2	44	13,420	..	..
60	2	44	13,420	..	..
911	1	60	14,160	..	..
91	1	60	14,160	..	..
921	8	225	52,069	..	..
922	1	23	2,369	897,000 (1)	..
92	9	248	54,438	897,000 (1)	..

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

930	13	921	280,905	..	..
93	13	921	280,905	..	..
Total	178	73,817	9,547,009	5,290,838 (15)	25,829,389 (7)

.. = 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 2009
(BY INDUSTRY GROUP)

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
Ports & Docks	A	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Air Transport	A	3	802	3,851	1,440,000 (1)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Mines	A	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Coal Mines	A	2	4,935	4,935	375,000 (1)	700,000 (1)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Fields	A	1	19,446	58,097	3,829,000 (*)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	A	21	1,372,459	1,636,184	525,082,775 (15)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	A	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Posts & Telegraphs	A	6	15,438	30,376	11,041,040 (2)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Other Central Undertakings	A	3	6,194	10,402	6,312,100 (3)	113,221,750 (3)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Total		44	1,427,211	1,757,716	554,820,515 (28)	118,271,750 (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.

(*) = The number of case has been shown as Nil as the same is relate to All India Strike.

Table-2(iv)

Time-loss due to Industrial Disputes in different Sectors
(per 1000 workers employed) during the years **2000 to 2009**

Years	Number of Mandays Lost(in,000)	Estimated Employment (in ,000)	Time Lost per 1000 Workers Employed
1	2	3	4
1. MANUFACTURING			
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	7,538	1,880
2007#	23,433	7,332	3,196
2008†	12,696	6,854	1,845
2009†	12,594	5,942	2,119
2. PLANTATIONS			
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)
2009	2,630		
3. COAL MINES			
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)
2009	14		

(P) = Provisional

(L) = Figures for earlier year have been repeated

Note: From the year 2000 and onwards the figures for mandays lost relate to Crops, market gardening and horticulture as per NIC-1998# and 2004†

Table: 2(v)(a)

Lockouts Declared during the year 2009
(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	Andhra Pradesh	A	-	-	-	4	880	29,655	4	880	29,655
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assam	A	-	-	-	5	2,680	18,016	5	2,680	18,016
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bihar	A	-	-	-	1	227	70,143	1	227	70,143
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Gujarat	A	2	139	1,253	1	45	1,035	3	184	2,288
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Himachal Pradesh	A	-	-	-	2	42	2,312	2	42	2,312
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jharkhand	A	-	-	-	1	14	112	1	14	112
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kerala	A	-	-	-	4	1,285	88,608	4	1,285	88,608
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Rajasthan	A	-	-	-	1	139	39,059	1	139	39,059
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Tamil Nadu	A	-	-	-	18	4,833	148,030	18	4,833	148,030
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	West Bengal	A	-	-	-	139	63,533	9,148,786	139	63,533	9,148,786
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	A	2	139	1,253	176	73,678	9,545,756	178	73,817	9,547,009
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A = All Lockouts in State and Central Sphere

B = All Lockouts in Central Sphere

- = Nil

Note: Information in respect of 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 2009
(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	139	-	139	1,253
	B	-	-	-	-	-
All India Total	A	2	139	-	139	1,253
	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 2009 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 2009. Time-loss in columns 4 & 6 relate to 2009 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 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 2009.

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	Wages & Allowances	43,561	87,122	11,67,10,300	..
Kerala	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	28,176	56,352	3,06,98,978	..
Maharashtra	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	538,625	538,625	..	..
	One	Strike	Government Economic Policy	400,000	400,000	..	..
West Bengal	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	70,000	140,000	9,80,00,000	..
Total (Central Sphere)	5			1,080,362	1,222,099	25,54,09,278 (3)	..
STATE SPHERE (PRIVATE SECTOR)							
Andhra Pradesh	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	4,200	781,000	15,05,70,000	30,11,40,000
	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	24,729	123,645	20,65,000	41,30,000
	One	Strike	Charter of Demands	2,397	181,959	3,72,91,350	19,74,00,000
	One	Strike	Other Reasons	5,000	50,000	7,00,000	14,00,000
Bihar	One	Lockout	Charter of Demands	227	70,143	..	..
Haryana	One	Strike	Labour Enactments/ Agreement	308	51,744	..	..
Kerala	One	Strike	Other Reasons	5,717	57,170	..	..
	One	Lockout	Wages & Allowances	1,100	56,100	..	..
Rajasthan	One	Strike	Labour Enactments/ Agreements	796	81,133	1,32,86,576	75,19,00,000
	One	Strike	Charter of Demands	2,050	130,909	6,80,00,000	3,08,74,56,000
Tamil Nadu	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	10,000	170,000	..	..
	One	Strike	Charter of Demands	5,000	50,000	..	..
West Bengal	One	Strike	Wages & Allowances	944	287,920	..	..
	One	Lockout	Personnel	5,000	95,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Personnel	1,700	108,800	..	..
	One	Lockout	Personnel	2,200	149,600		
	One	Lockout	Personnel	4,200	424,200		
	One	Lockout	Personnel	4,500	171,000		
	One	Lockout	Personnel	4,000	124,000		
	One	Lockout	Personnel	4,000	244,000		
	One	Lockout	Personnel	250	76,250		
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	511	155,855	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,102	336,110	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	203	61,915	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	958	292,190	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,174	358,070	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,475	225,675	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,900	361,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,475	224,200	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	200	61,000	..	..

Table B-VI-Concl'd.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	856	153,224	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	856	107,856	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,607	490,135	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	179	54,595	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	2,500	762,500	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	5,000	95,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,500	145,500	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	2,500	80,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	4,500	391,500	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	1,300	396,500	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	167	50,935	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	250	76,250	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	387	118,035	..	..
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	250	70,000		
	One	Lockout	Indiscipline	200	51,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Violence	190	57,570	..	..
	One	Lockout	Bonus	220	67,100	..	..
	One	Lockout	Charter of Demands	927	67,671	..	..
	One	Lockout	Charter of Demands	4,000	88,000	..	..
	One	Lockout	Charter of Demands	1,500	81,000		
	One	Lockout	Other Reasons	2,169	661,545	..	..
Total (State Sphere)	51			128,374	9,626,504	27,19,12,926 (6)	4,34,34,26,000 (6)
Grand Total	56			1,208,736	10,848,603	51,73,22,204 (9)	4,34,34,26,000 (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 2009**

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	73	21.2	904,450	48.4	2,843,577	16.1
2	Personnel	38	11.0	38,207	2.0	1,641,898	9.3
3	Retrenchment	1	0.3	27	0.0	189	0.0
4	Indiscipline	104	30.1	35,897	1.9	6,153,042	34.9
5	Violence	3	0.9	785	0.0	77,585	0.4
6	Leave & Hours of Work	1	0.3	648	0.0	648	0.0
7	Bonus	17	4.9	5,539	0.3	144,312	0.8
8	Inter/Intra Union Rivalry	1	0.3	106	0.0	2,862	0.0
9	Non-implementation in connection with Labour Enactments/ Agreements	7	2.0	2,143	0.1	167,570	1.0
10	Charter of Demands	43	12.5	291,405	15.6	4,851,974	27.5
11	Work norms/Loads	1	0.3	551	0.0	34,162	0.2
12	Government Economic Policy	7	2.0	542,999	29.1	568,048	3.2
13	Other reasons	48	13.9	44,357	2.4	1,136,188	6.4
14	Not Known	1	0.3	90	0.0	..	
	Total	345	100.0	1,867,204	100.0	17,622,055	100.0

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percent

.. = Not available

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

GRAPH-VII

CAUSE-WISE COMPARISION OF MANDAYS LOST DUE TO STRIKES & LOCKOUTS DURING THE YEAR 2008 & 2009

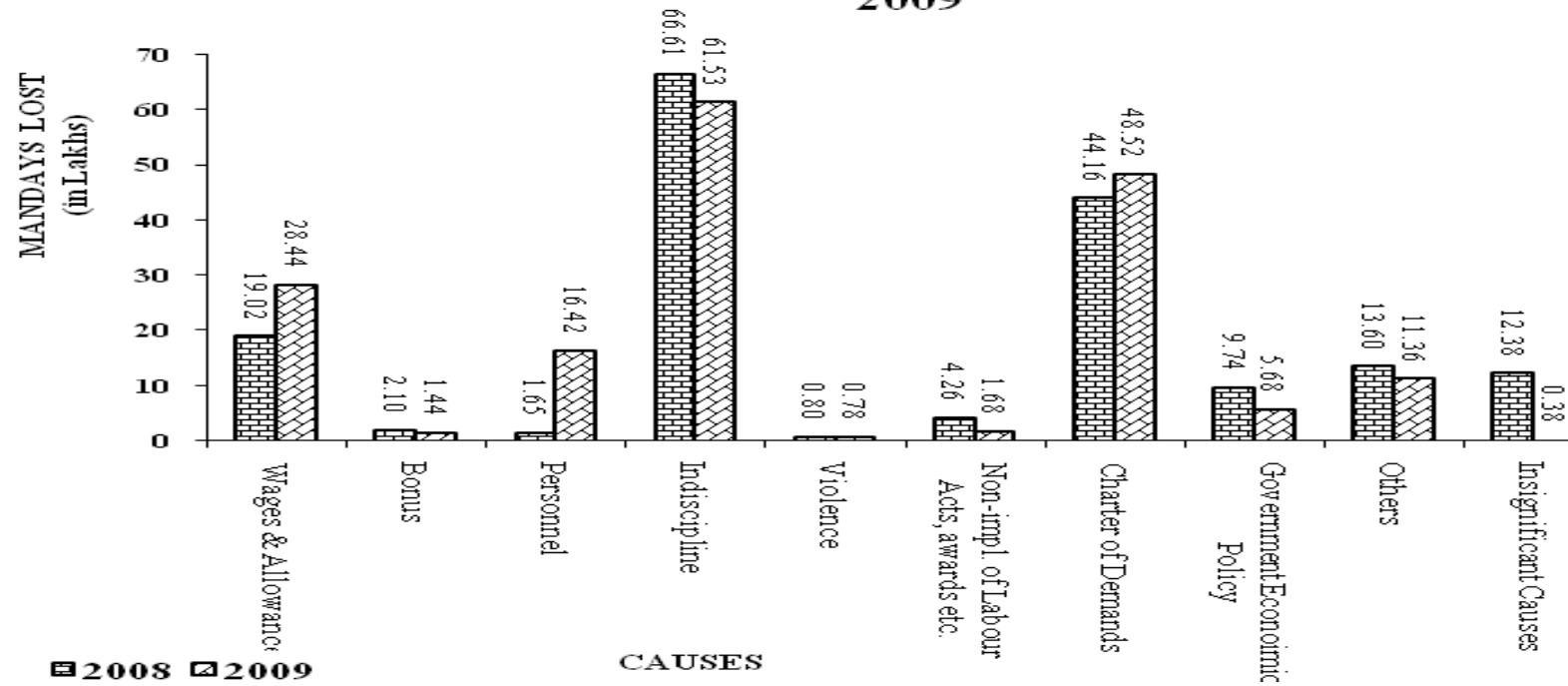


Table-2(vii)(b)

**Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (Central Sphere)
during the year 2009**

Sr.No.	Cause Group	Number of Disputes		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	21	47.7	841,858	59.0	1,102,361	62.7
2	Personnel	4	9.1	4,973	0.3	5,002	0.3
3	Leave & Hours of Work	1	2.3	648	0.0	648	0.0
4	Bonus	1	2.3	72	0.0	288	0.0
5	Charter of Demands	6	13.6	29,500	2.1	65,994	3.8
6	Government Economic Policy	7	15.9	542,999	38.0	568,048	32.3
7	Other reasons	4	9.1	7,161	0.5	15,375	0.9
	Total	44	100.0	1,427,211	100.0	1,757,716	100.0

Table-2(vii)(c)

**Industrial Disputes Classified by Causes (State Sphere)
during the year 2009**

Sr.No.	Cause Group	Number of Disputes		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	52	17.3	62,592	14.2	1,741,216	11.0
2	Personnel	34	11.3	33,234	7.6	1,636,896	10.3
3	Retrenchment	1	0.3	27	0.0	189	0.0
4	Indiscipline	104	34.6	35,897	8.2	6,153,042	38.3
6	Violence	3	1.0	785	0.2	77,585	0.5
7	Bonus	16	5.3	5,467	1.2	144,024	0.9
8	Inter/Intra Union Rivalry	1	0.3	106	0.0	2,862	0.0
9	Non-implementation in connection with Labour Enactments/ Agreements	7	2.3	2,143	0.5	167,570	1.1
10	Charter of Demands	37	12.3	261,905	59.5	4,785,980	30.2
11	Work norms/Loads	1	0.3	551	0.1	34,162	0.2
12	Other reasons	44	14.6	37,196	8.5	1,120,813	7.1
13	Not Known	1	0.3	90	0.0	..	
	Total	301	100.0	439,993	100.0	15,864,339	100.0

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percent

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

Table-2(vii)(d)

Lockouts Classified by Causes during the year 2009

Sr. N o.	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	-	-	-	18	3,575	467,151	18 (10.11)	3,575 (4.84)	467,151 (4.89)
2	Personnel	1	112	1,064	16	27,625	1,518,693	17 (9.55)	27,737 (37.58)	1,519,757 (15.92)
3	Retrenchment	1	27	189	-	-	-	1 (0.56)	27 (0.04)	189 (0.00)
4	Indiscipline	-	-	-	96	32,387	6,095,612	96 (53.93)	32,387 (43.87)	6,095,612 (63.85)
5	Violence	-	-	-	2	740	76,820	2 (1.12)	740 (1.00)	76,820 (0.80)
6	Bonus	-	-	-	6	2,658	114,882	6 (3.37)	2,658 (3.60)	114,882 (1.20)
7	Non-implementation in connection with Labour Enactments/Agreements	-	-	-	2	91	27,755	2 (1.12)	91 (0.12)	27,755 (0.29)
8	Charter of Demands	-	-	-	19	2,369	391,191	19 (10.67)	2,369 (3.21)	391,191 (4.10)
9	Other reasons	-	-	-	17	4,233	853,652	17 (9.55)	4,233 (5.73)	853,652 (8.94)
	Total	2	139	1,253	176	73,678	9,545,756	178 (100.00)	73,817 (100.00)	9,547,009 (100.00)

- = Nil

0.00= Less than 0.005 percent

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

ii) Total of percentages may not necessarily tally due to rounding of figures.

Table-2(vii)(e)**Strikes Classified by Causes in the State Sphere during the year 2009**

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	
1	Wages and Allowances	34	27.6	59,017	16.1	1,274,065	20.2
2	Personnel	17	13.8	5,497	1.5	117,139	1.9
3	Indiscipline	8	6.5	3,510	1.0	57,430	0.9
4	Violence	1	0.8	45	0.0	765	0.0
5	Bonus	10	8.1	2,809	0.8	29,142	0.5
6	Inter/Intra Union Rivalry	1	0.8	106	0.0	2,862	0.0
7	Labour Enactments/Agreements	5	4.1	2,052	0.6	139,815	2.2
8	Charter of Demands	18	14.6	259,536	70.9	4,394,789	69.6
9	Work norms/Loads	1	0.8	551	0.2	34,162	0.5
10	Other reasons	27	22.0	32,963	9.0	267,161	4.2
11	Not Known	1	0.8	90	0.0	..	
	Total	123	100.0	366,176	100.0	6,317,330	100.0

- = Nil

.. = Not available

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percentage

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

Table-2(viii)**Terminated Disputes by duration during the year 2009**

Sr.No	Duration	Number of Terminated Disputes	Percentage to Total Disputes.
1	2	3	4
1	A Day or less	38	22.0
2	More than a day up to 5 days	38	22.0
3	More than 5 days up to 10 days	24	13.9
4	More than 10 days up to 20 days	28	16.2
5	More than 20 days up to 30 days	14	8.1
6	More than 30 days	30	17.3
7	Not Known	1	0.6
	Total	173	100.00

Table-2(ix)**Terminated Disputes Classified by Method of Settlement & Result
during the year 2009**

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	61	42	7	12	-	-
2	Mutual Settlement / Direct Negotiations	25	18	3	1	-	3
3	By third Party	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Voluntary Resumption by Employees	29	8	5	14	1	1
5	Voluntary Resumption by Employers	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Not Known	26	3	-	1	1	21
7	Others	31	-	-	-	10	21
	Total	173	71	16	28	12	46

Voluntary Resumption means:-

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

Table-2(x)**All- India Strikes / Lockouts during the year 2009**

Name of the Industry/ Establishment	Strike / Lockout	Date of Starting	Date of Ending	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Cause of Unrest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oil Industry	Strike	07-01-09	09-01-09	19,446	58,097	Wages & Allowances
Banking	Strike	17-02-09	17-02-09	23,722	23,722	Govt. Economic Policy
Banking	Strike	06-08-09	07-08-09	785,130	1,028,831	Wages & Allowances
Banking	Strike	16-12-09	16-12-09	493,233	493,233	Govt. Economic Policy
			Total	1,321,531	1,603,883	

CHAPTER-3

Table-3(i)(a)

**Industrial Disputes (All Strikes & Lockouts) in the Public Sector during the year 2009
(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	2	2	23,566	23,566	62,217
February	6	6	47,690	47,690	48,677
March	5	6	8,229	8,558	17,383
April	3	5	694	1,923	12,191
May	3	5	12,237	12,731	18,715
June	4	4	3,588	3,588	3,588
July	1	1	840	840	840
August	7	7	801,647	801,647	1,056,605
September	6	6	17,543	17,543	25,343
October	2	2	769	769	3,768
November	1	2	1,015	1,136	2,224
December	1	1	484,190	484,190	484,190
Total					1,735,741

Table-3(i)(b)
Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (Strikes and Lockouts) in Central Sphere during the year 2009
(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	2	2	23,566	23,566	62,217
February	5	5	47,361	47,361	47,361
March	5	5	8,229	8,229	9,158
April	3	4	694	1,594	9,230
May	3	5	12,237	12,731	18,715
June	4	4	3,588	3,588	3,588
July	1	1	840	840	840
August	7	7	801,647	801,647	1,056,605
September	6	6	17,543	17,543	25,343
October	2	2	769	769	3,768
November	1	2	1,015	1,136	2,224
December	1	1	484,190	484,190	484,190
Total					1,723,239

Table-3(i) (c)
Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (Strikes and Lockouts) in State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	329	329	1,316
March	-	1	-	329	8,225
April	-	1	-	329	2,961
Total					12,502

- = Nil

Note:- Information for other months is 'Nil'.

Table-3(i)(d)
All Strikes in Public Sector during the year 2009
(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	2	2	23,566	23,566	62,217
February	6	6	47,690	47,690	48,677
March	5	6	8,229	8,558	17,383
April	3	5	694	1,923	12,191
May	3	5	12,237	12,731	18,715
June	4	4	3,588	3,588	3,588
July	1	1	840	840	840
August	7	7	801,647	801,647	1,056,605
September	6	6	17,543	17,543	25,343
October	2	2	769	769	3,768
November	1	2	1,015	1,136	2,224
December	1	1	484,190	484,190	484,190
Total					1,735,741

Table-3(i)(e)
Strikes in Public Sector in the Central Sphere during the year 2009
(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	2	2	23,566	23,566	62,217
February	5	5	47,361	47,361	47,361
March	5	5	8,229	8,229	9,158
April	3	4	694	1,594	9,230
May	3	5	12,237	12,731	18,715
June	4	4	3,588	3,588	3,588
July	1	1	840	840	840
August	7	7	801,647	801,647	1,056,605
September	6	6	17,543	17,543	25,343
October	2	2	769	769	3,768
November	1	2	1,015	1,136	2,224
December	1	1	484,190	484,190	484,190
Total					1,723,239

Table-3(i)(f)
Strikes in Public Sector in the State Sphere during the year 2009
(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	329	329	1,316
March	-	1	-	329	8,225
April	-	1	-	329	2,961
Total					12,502

- = Nil

Note:- Information for other months is 'Nil'.

Table-3(ii)(a)
Industrial Disputes in the Public Sector (All Strikes and Lockouts) during the year 2009
(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	2	50,588	94,149	129,088,900 (2)	4,350,000 (1)
Assam	4	21,386	49,909	..	..
Bihar	*	18,500	34,256	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	..	..
Gujarat	*	16,565	38,975	..	..
Karnataka	5	47,371	63,475	39,592,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	10	48,154	89,894	50,411,888 (10)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	3	973,290	983,195	13,760,000 (1)	..
Rajasthan	4	40,728	72,117	28,400,900 (4)	..
Tamil Nadu	1	329	12,502	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	1	119,909	197,334	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	41	1,402,008	1,735,741	531,378,915 (25)	118,271,750 (5)

.. = Not available.

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

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

* = The Number of disputes / cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this State. During the year 2009, 4 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

Table-3(ii)(b)
Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the year 2009
(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	2	50,588	94,149	129,088,900 (2)	4,350,000 (1)
Assam	4	21,386	49,909	..	..
Bihar	*	18,500	34,256	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	..	..
Gujarat	*	16,565	38,975	..	..
Karnataka	5	47,371	63,475	39,592,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	10	48,154	89,894	50,411,888 (10)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	3	973,290	983,195	13,760,000 (1)	..
Rajasthan	4	40,728	72,117	28,400,900 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	1	119,909	197,334	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	40	1,401,679	1,723,239	531,378,915 (25)	118,271,750 (5)

.. = Not available.

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

2. Information in respect of 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 2009, 4 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.

Table-3(ii)(c)

**Industrial Disputes in Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2009
(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
Tamil Nadu	1	329	12,502	..	..
Total	1	329	12,502	..	..

.. = Not available.

Note:-Information in respect of 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 2009
(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	2	50,588	94,149	129,088,900 (2)	4,350,000 (1)
Assam	4	21,386	49,909	..	..
Bihar	*	18,500	34,256	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	..	..
Gujarat	*	16,565	38,975	..	..
Karnataka	5	47,371	63,475	39,592,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	10	48,154	89,894	50,411,888 (10)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	3	973,290	983,195	13,760,000 (1)	..
Rajasthan	4	40,728	72,117	28,400,900 (4)	..
Tamil Nadu	1	329	12,502	0	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	1	119,909	197,334	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	41	1,402,008	1,735,741	531,378,915 (25)	118,271,750 (5)

.. = Not available.

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

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

* = The Number of disputes / cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this States. During the year 2009, 4 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.

Table-3(ii)(e)

**Strikes in Public Sector (Central Sphere) during the year 2009
(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	2	50,588	94,149	129,088,900 (2)	4,350,000 (1)
Assam	4	21,386	49,909	..	..
Bihar	*	18,500	34,256	24,447,528 (*)	..
Chhattisgarh	8	16,636	26,230	..	..
Gujarat	*	16,565	38,975	..	..
Karnataka	5	47,371	63,475	39,592,700 (4)	92,400,000 (1)
Kerala	10	48,154	89,894	50,411,888 (10)	21,521,750 (3)
Madhya Pradesh	2	19,736	23,885	106,937,165 (2)	..
Maharashtra	3	973,290	983,195	13,760,000 (1)	..
Rajasthan	4	40,728	72,117	28,400,900 (4)	..
Uttar Pradesh	1	15,134	25,609	16,551,811 (1)	..
Uttarakhand	*	13,682	24,211	9,517,548 (*)	..
West Bengal	1	119,909	197,334	112,670,475 (1)	..
Total	40	1,401,679	1,723,239	531,378,915 (25)	118,271,750 (5)

.. = Not available.

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

2. Information in respect of 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 2009, 4 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.

Table-3(ii)(f)
Strikes in Public Sector (State Sphere) during the year 2009
(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
Tamil Nadu	1	329	12,502	..	..
Total	1	329	12,502	..	..

.. = Not available.

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

Table-3(iii)(a)
Industrial Disputes in Public Sector Classified by Industries during the year 2009
(BY INDUSTRY)

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	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
10	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
111	1	18,086	54,136	2,789,000 (*)	..
112	*	1,360	3,961	1,040,000 (*)	..
11	1	19,446	58,097	3,829,000 (*)	..
131	1	4,000	4,000	..	..
132	1	935	935	375,000 (1)	700,000 (1)
13	2	4,935	4,935	375,000 (1)	700,000 (1)
171	2	450	16,831	758,100 (1)	12,823,750 (1)
17	2	450	16,831	758,100 (1)	12,823,750 (1)
251	1	1,015	1,015	719,000 (1)	7,998,000 (1)
25	1	1,015	1,015	719,000 (1)	7,998,000 (1)
321	1	5,058	5,058	4,835,000 (1)	92,400,000 (1)
32	1	5,058	5,058	4,835,000 (1)	92,400,000 (1)
Total - 15 to 37-Mfg. Group	4	6,523	22,904	6,312,100 (3)	113,221,750 (3)
611	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
61	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
621	1	72	288	1,440,000 (1)	..
62	1	72	288	1,440,000 (1)	..
630	1	29	58	..	..
63	1	29	58	..	..
641	*	3,904	3,904	81,340 (*)	..
642	6	15,438	30,376	11,041,040 (2)	..
64	6	19,342	34,280	11,122,380 (2)	..
651	18	1,343,724	1,601,308	501,559,835 (13)	..
65	18	1,343,724	1,601,308	501,559,835 (12)	..
660	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
66	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
Total	41	1,402,008	1,735,741	531,378,915 (25)	118,271,750 (5)

.. = 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.

* = The Number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this Industry. During the year 2009, four All India Strike(s) took place which have 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 Industries.

Table-3(iii)(b)

**Strikes in Public Sector Classified by Industries during the year 2009
(BY INDUSTRY)**

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	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
10	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
111	1	18,086	54,136	2,789,000 (*)	..
112	*	1,360	3,961	1,040,000 (*)	..
11	1	19,446	58,097	3,829,000 (*)	..
131	1	4,000	4,000	..	..
132	1	935	935	375,000 (1)	700,000 (1)
13	2	4,935	4,935	375,000 (1)	700,000 (1)
171	2	450	16,831	758,100 (1)	12,823,750 (1)
17	2	450	16,831	758,100 (1)	12,823,750 (1)
251	1	1,015	1,015	719,000 (1)	7,998,000 (1)
25	1	1,015	1,015	719,000 (1)	7,998,000 (1)
321	1	5,058	5,058	4,835,000 (1)	92,400,000 (1)
32	1	5,058	5,058	4,835,000 (1)	92,400,000 (1)
Total - 15 to 37- Mfg. Group	4	6,523	22,904	6,312,100 (3)	113,221,750 (3)
611	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
61	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
621	1	72	288	1,440,000 (1)	..
62	1	72	288	1,440,000 (1)	..
630	1	29	58	..	..
63	1	29	58	..	..
641	*	3,904	3,904	81,340 (*)	..
642	6	15,438	30,376	11,041,040 (2)	..
64	6	19,342	34,280	11,122,380 (2)	..
651	18	1,343,724	1,601,308	501,559,835 (13)	..
65	18	1,343,724	1,601,308	501,559,835 (12)	..
660	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
66	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
Total	41	1,402,008	1,735,741	531,378,915 (25)	118,271,750 (5)

.. = 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.

* = The Number of disputes/cases have been shown as 'NIL' as the same relates to All India Strike(s) and not counted in this Industry. During the year 2009, four All India Strike(s) took place which have 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 Industries.

Table-3(iii)(c)

Industrial Disputes in Public Sector Undertakings in the Central Sphere during the year 2009
(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
Ports & Docks	A	3	782	8,996	4,048,200 (3)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Air Transport	A	2	101	346	1,440,000 (1)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Coal Mines	A	1	648	648	907,200 (1)	4,350,000 (1)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Coal Mines	A	2	4,935	4,935	375,000 (1)	700,000 (1)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Fields	A	1	19,446	58,097	3,829,000 (*)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	A	18	1,347,628	1,605,212	501,641,175 (12)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	A	4	6,507	4,227	1,785,200 (2)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Posts & Telegraphs	A	6	15,438	30,376	11,041,040 (2)	..
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Other Central Undertakings	A	3	6,194	10,402	6,312,100 (3)	113,221,750 (3)
	B	-	-	-	-	-
Total		40	1,401,679	1,723,239	531,378,915 (25)	118,271,750 (5)

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

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.

* = The number of case has been shown as 'Nil' as the same relates to All-India Strike and not counted in this industry.

Table-3(iv)**Industrial Disputes in Public Sector Classified by Causes during the year 2009**

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	20	48.8	829,827	59.2	1,096,362	63.2
		B	19	47.5	829,498	59.2	1,083,860	62.9
2	Personnel	A	3	7.3	1,545	0.1	1,574	0.1
		B	3	7.5	1,545	0.1	1,574	0.1
3	Lay-off	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Leave & Hours of Work	A	1	2.4	648	0.0	648	0.0
		B	1	2.5	648	0.0	648	0.0
5	Bonus	A	1	2.4	72	0.0	288	0.0
		B	1	2.5	72	0.0	288	0.0
6	Charter of Demands	A	6	14.6	29,500	2.1	65,994	3.8
		B	6	15.0	29,500	2.1	65,994	3.8
7	Government Economic Policy	A	6	14.6	533,255	38.1	555,500	32.0
		B	6	15.0	533,255	38.0	555,500	32.2
8	Other reasons	A	4	9.8	7,161	0.5	15,375	0.9
		B	4	10.0	7,161	0.5	15,375	0.9
	All India Total	A	41	100.0	1,402,008	100.0	1,735,741	100.0
		B	40	100.0	1,401,679	100.0	1,723,239	100.0

0.0 = Less than 0.05 percent.

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

B- All Disputes in Public Sector in Central Sphere.

Table-3(v)

**Terminated Disputes in the Public Sector by duration during
the year 2009.**

Sr. No.	Duration	Number of Terminated Disputes	Percentage to Total
1	2	3	4
1	A day or less	28	70.0
2	More than a day upto 5 days	9	22.5
3	More than 5 days upto 10 days	1	2.5
4	More than 10 days upto 20 days	-	-
5	More than 20days upto 30 days	1	2.5
6	More than 30 days	1	2.5
	Total	40	100.0

- = Nil

CHAPTER-4

Table-4(i)

**Political / Sympathetic Strikes during the year 2009
(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
November	1	951	951	-	-	-
Total			951			-

- = Nil

Note: Information for other months is Nil.

Table-4(ii)

**Political / Sympathetic Strikes during the year 2009
(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	1	951	951	-	-	-
Total	1	951	951	-	-	-

- = Nil

Note: Information in respect of other States /Union Territories 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 2009.**

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	Andhra Pradesh	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bihar	A	2	230	71,070	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Gujarat	A	2	33	363	-	-	-
		B	2	33	363	-	-	-
4	Kerala	A	7	998	109,684	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rajasthan	A	1	56	16,016	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	A	11	3,296	242,551	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	West Bengal	A	110	20,139	5,618,464	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	A	133	24,752	6,058,148	-	-	-
		B	2	33	363	-	-	-

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	Andhra Pradesh	A	-	-	-	1	5,200	1,034,800
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bihar	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Gujarat	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kerala	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rajasthan	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	West Bengal	A	6	555	186,585	1	128	35,968
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	A	6	555	186,585	2	5,328	1,070,768
		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	Andhra Pradesh	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Bihar	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Gujarat	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kerala	A	1	42	1,008	8	1,748	290,200
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rajasthan	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	West Bengal	A	2	52	15,860	8	474	84,910
		B	1	22	6,710	-	-	-
	Total	A	3	94	16,868	16	2,222	375,110
		B	1	22	6,710	-	-	-

Table: 4(iii) Concl'd.

Sr. No.	State/ Union Territory		All India Totals		
			Number of Disputes	Workers Affected	Number of Mandays Lost
1	2		3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	A	1	5,200	1,034,800
		B	-	-	-
2	Bihar	A	2	230	71,070
		B	-	-	-
3	Gujarat	A	2	33	363
		B	2	33	363
4	Kerala	A	16	2,788	400,892
		B	-	-	-
5	Rajasthan	A	1	56	16,016
		B	-	-	-
6	Tamil Nadu	A	11	3,296	242,551
		B	-	-	-
7	West Bengal	A	127	21,348	5,941,787
		B	1	22	6,710
	Total	A	160	32,951	7,707,479
		B	3	55	7,073

A = All disputes,

B = All Strikes

A-B = All Lockouts

- = Nil

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

2. Information in respect of 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 2009.

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
2	15	Manufacturing of Food Products	A	11	1,017	280,950
			B	-	-	-
3	16	Manufacturing of Tobacco Products	A	1	30	9,150
			B	-	-	-
4	17	Manufacturing of Textiles	A	26	14,680	3,237,099
			B	-	-	-
5	18	Manufacturing of Wearing Apparels	A	2	414	126,270
			B	-	-	-
6	19	Tanning and dressing Leather	A	5	890	146,395
			B	-	-	-
7	20	Manufacturing of Wood Products	A	3	107	32,635
			B	-	-	-
8	21	Manufacturing of Paper and Paper Products	A	5	1,251	351,635
			B	-	-	-
9	22	Polishing and Printing	A	3	716	218,380
			B	-	-	-
10	23	Manufacture of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products etc.	A	1	840	256,200
			B	-	-	-
11	24	Manufacturing of Chemicals	A	15	1,655	486,430
			B	-	-	-
12	25	Manufacturing of Rubber Products	A	8	1,583	131,226
			B	-	-	-
13	26	Manufacturing of Non- Met Products	A	4	722	116,294
			B	-	-	-
14	27	Manufacturing of Basic Metals	A	18	3,025	894,725
			B	1	22	6710
15	28	Manufacturing of Fiber Metal Products	A	2	675	205,325
			B	-	-	-
16	29	Manufacturing of Machinery and Equipment	A	9	1,674	132,960
			B	2	33	363
17	30	Manufacturing of Office Equipment	A	1	27	8,235
			B	-	-	-
18	31	Manufacturing of Electric Machinery	A	6	913	278,525
			B	-	-	-
19	32	Manufacturing of Radio and TV. etc.	A	2	176	52,616
			B	-	-	-
20	36	Manufacturing of Furniture	A	1	85	25,925
			B	-	-	-
21	40	Electricity Gas steam Hot water	A	1	70	21,350
			B	-	-	-

Table 4(iv)-Concl'd.

1	2	3		4	5	6
22	55	Hotels and restaurants	A	1	27	8,235
			B			
23	61	Water Transport	A	1	80	24,400
			B			
24	72	Computer and Related Activities.	A	1	83	25,315
			B	-	-	-
25	73	Research & Development	A	1	60	18,300
			B	-	-	-
26	90	Sewage & refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	A	1	34	10,370
			B	-	-	-
27	91	Activities of membership organizations n.e.c.	A	1	20	6,100
			B	-	-	-
28	92	Recreational , Cultural , Sporting	A	17	285	86,925
			B	-	-	-
29	93	Other Service Activities.	A	12	1,717	486,534
			B	-	-	-
30	95	Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff	A	1	95	28,975
			B	-	-	-
		Total	A	160	32,951	7,707,479
			B	3	55	7,073

A = All Disputes;

B = All Strikes.

A-B = All Lockouts

- = Nil

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

Table-5 (i)
Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected therein during the years 2000–2009by Spheres

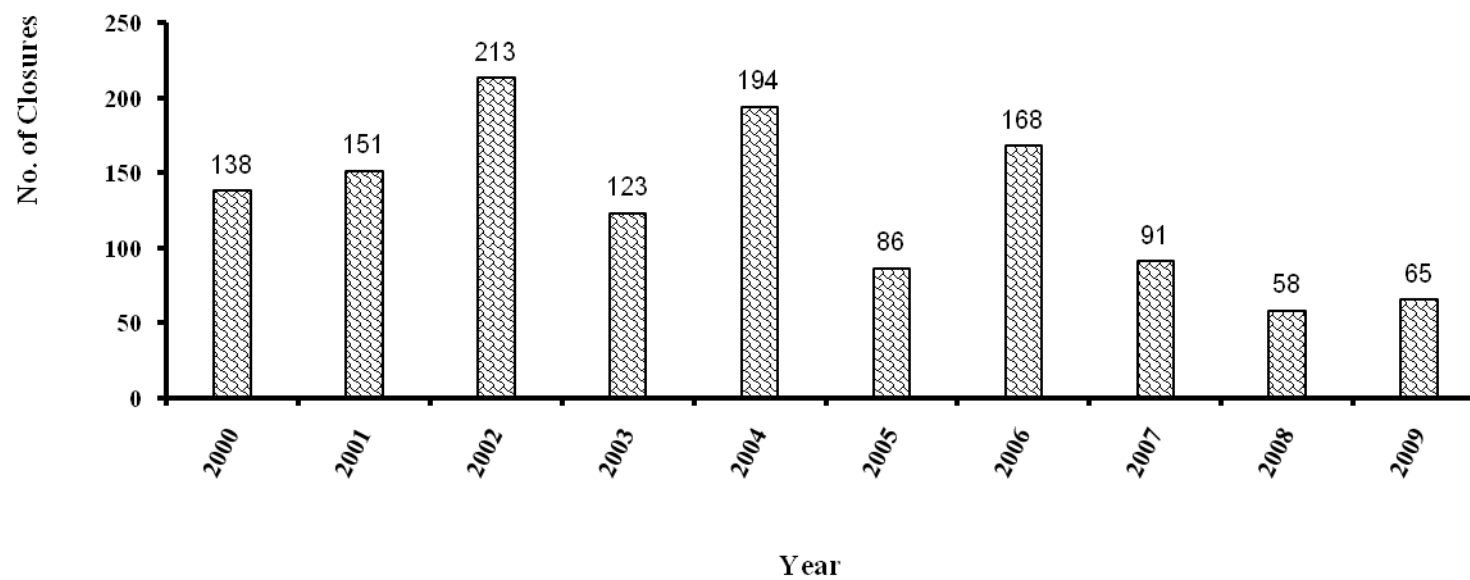
Year	Central Sphere		State Sphere		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000	2	333	136	11571	138	11904
2001	6	826	145	10773	151	11599
2002	2	32	211	9993	213	10025
2003	2	453	121	8220	123	8673
2004	-	-	194	13136	194	13136
2005	-	-	86	4895	86	4895
2006	-	-	168	7189	168	7189
2007	-	-	91	3894	91	3894
2008	20	144	38	4408	58	4552
2009	-	-	68	3571	68	3571

- = Nil

A = No. of Units

B = No. of Workers Affected.

Graph-VIII
Number of Permanent Closures



Graph-IX
Number of Workers Affected due to Closures

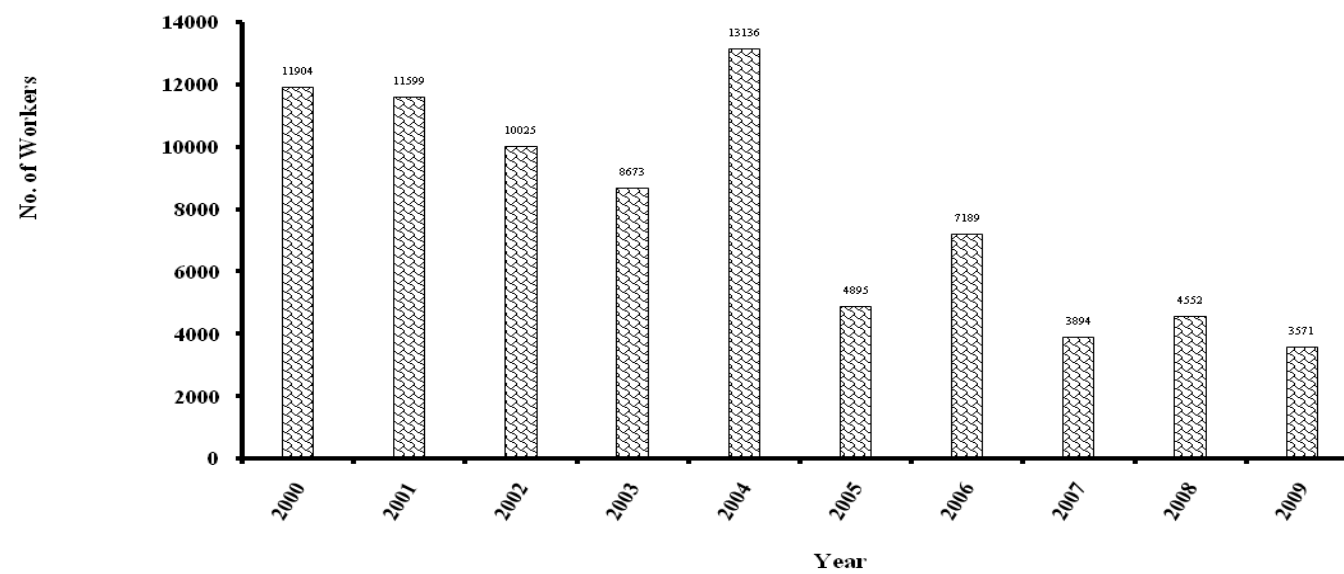


Table-5(i) (a)
State and Cause-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected during the year 2009

States/Union Territories	Wages & Allowances		Financial Stringency		Shortage of Raw Material	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	1	6	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	1	91	3	377	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	18	388	2	29
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	91	22	771	2	29
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	91	22	771	2	29

Table- 5(i)(a)– Contd.

States/Union Territories	Shortage of Power		Break-down of Machinery		Lack of Demand for Products	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	1250	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	3	122
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	60
Kerala	-	-	4	32	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	26
Tripura	-	-	-	-	10	61
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	1250	4	32	15	269
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	1250	4	32	15	269

Table -5(i)(a)- Contd.

States/Union Territories	Shifting of Premises/Opening of new unit		Workers Problems/Demand for better amenities		Land Problem	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripura	3	147	1	150	4	141
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	3	147	1	150	4	141
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	3	147	1	150	4	141

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

States/Union Territories	Change in Govt. Economic Policy		Others		Cause Not Known		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	1	130	2	112	4	1492
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	131
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	500
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	2	52	-	-	2	52
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	1	43	-	-	-	-	2	69
Tripura	-	-	5	187	-	-	43	1103
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	100
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1	48	1	48
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	43	9	379	5	269	68	3571
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	43	9	379	5	269	68	3571

(-) = 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 2009

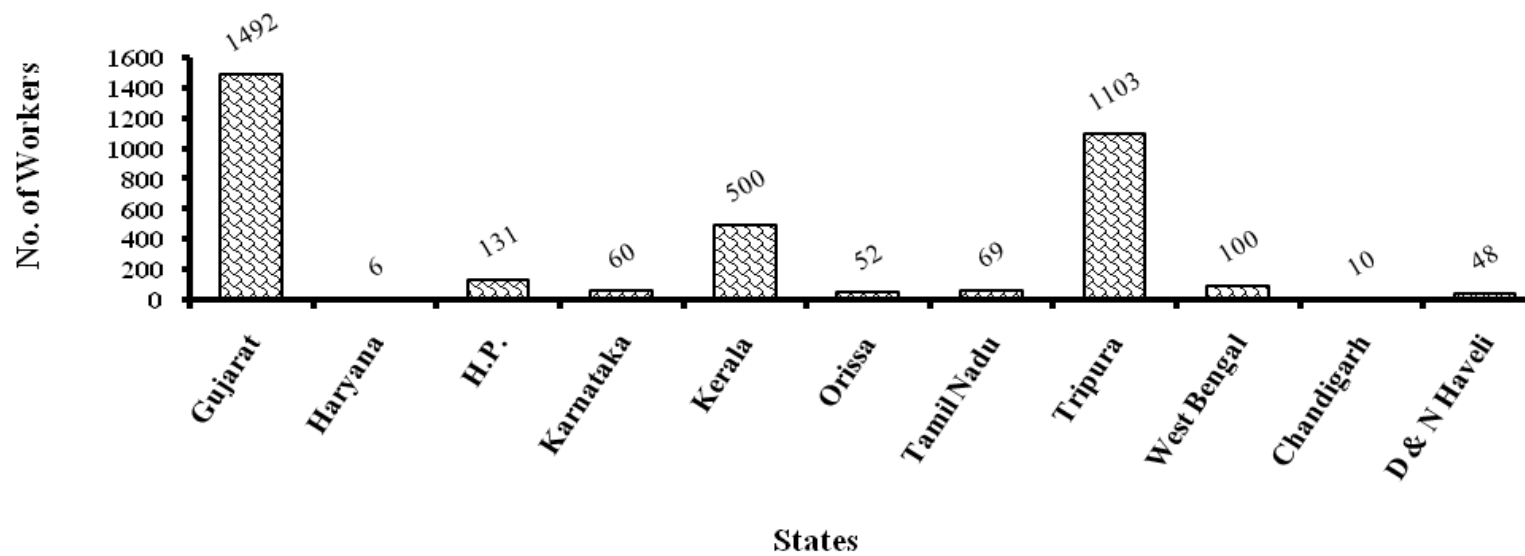


Table-5(i)(b)

State and Industry-wise Number of Permanent Closures and Workers Affected during the year 2009

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	Industry Code(As per NIC-2004)	No. of Units	No. of Workers Affected
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	17	1	1250
	24	1	130
	93	2	112
	Total	4	1492
Haryana	24	1	6
	Total	1	6
Himachal Pradesh	24	1	19
	28	1	52
	31	1	51
	34	1	9
	Total	4	131
Karnataka	17	1	60
	Total	1	60
Kerala	17	1	285
	20	5	60
	25	1	64
	26	1	91
	Total	8	500
Orissa			
	55	2	52
	Total	2	52
Tamil Nadu	19	1	43
	40	1	26
	Total	2	69
Tripura	15	10	113
	18	2	23
	22	9	27
	24	2	12
	25	2	7
	26	10	771

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

1	2	3	4
Tripura- Concl'd.	28	2	11
	36	2	21
	40	1	100
	50	3	18
	Total	43	1103
West Bengal			
	93	1	100
	Total	1	100
Chandigarh			
	27	1	10
	Total	1	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
	17	1	48
	Total	1	48
Total State Sphere		68	3571
Total Central Sphere		(-)	(-)
Grand Total		68	3571

(-) = Nil.

Note: 1. The information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is either “NIL” or “Not available”.

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 2009

States/Union Territories	Wages & Allowances		Financial Stringency		Shortage of Raw Material	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	-	-	6	24	1	9
17	-	-	1	285	-	-
18	-	-	2	23	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	1	28	-	-
22	-	-	1	4	-	-
24	-	-	3	18	-	-
25	-	-	2	69	-	-
26	1	91	3	300	1	20
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	2	11	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	1	9	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	91	22	771	2	29
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	91	22	771	2	29

Table-5(i) (c)– Contd.

States/Union Territories	Shortage of Power		Break-down of Machinery		Lack of Demand for Products	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	1	1250	-	-	1	60
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	4	32	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	7	21
24	-	-	-	-	1	19
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	2	31
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	1	52
31	-	-	-	-	1	51
34	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	-	-	-	-	1	26
50	-	-	-	-	1	9
55	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	1	1250	4	32	15	269
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	1250	4	32	15	269

Table -5(i)(c)- Contd.

States/Union Territories	Shifting of Premises/Opening of new unit		Workers Problems/Demand for better amenities		Land Problem	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	1	45	-	-	1	15
17	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	2	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	1	150	2	120
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	1	100	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	1	6
55	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	3	147	1	150	4	141
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	3	147	1	150	4	141

Table- 5(i)(c)-Concld.

States/Union Territories	Change in Govt. Economic Policy		Others		Cause Not Known		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
15	-	-	1	20	-	-	10	113
17	-	-	-	-	1	48	4	1643
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23
19	1	43	-	-	-	-	1	43
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	60
22	-	-	1	2	-	-	9	27
24	-	-	1	130	-	-	5	167
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	71
26	-	-	1	150	-	-	11	862
27	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	10
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	63
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51
34	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	9
36	-	-	1	12	-	-	2	21
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	126
50	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	18
55	-	-	2	52	-	-	2	52
93	-	-	-	-	3	212	3	212
Total State Sphere	1	43	9	379	5	269	68	3571
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	1	43	9	379	5	269	68	3571

(-) = Nil

A = No. of Units.

B= No. of Workers Affected

Notes: 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 2009

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1492	4	1492
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	6
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	131	4	131
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	60	1	60
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	500	8	500
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	52	2	52
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	69	2	69
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	1103	43	1103
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	100
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	48	1	48
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3571	68	3571
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3571	68	3571

(-): 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 2009

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
Wages and Allowances and Bonus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	91	1	91
Financial Stringency	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	771	22	771
Shortage of Raw Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	2	29
Shortage of Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1250	1	1250
Break-down of Machinery							4	32	4	32
Lack of Demand for Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	269	15	269
Shifting of Premises/Opening of new unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	147	3	147
Workers Problem/Demand for better amenities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150	1	150
Land Problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	141	4	141
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	379	9	379
Cause Not Known	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	269	5	269
Change in Govt. Economic Policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	1	43
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3571	68	3571
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3571	68	3571

(-) : 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 2009

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	113	10	113
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1643	4	1643
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	2	23
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	1	43
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	60	5	60
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	27	9	27
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	167	5	167
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	71	3	71
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	862	11	862
27	--	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	10
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	63	3	63
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	1	51
34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	9
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	2	21
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	126	2	126
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	3	18
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	52	2	52
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	212	3	212
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3571	68	3571
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3571	68	3571

(-) : 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 2009

Month	No. of Units	Percentage to Total Closed Units	No. of Workers Affected	Percentage to Total Workers Affected
1	2	3	4	5
January	1	1.47	100	2.80
February	5	7.35	428	11.98
March	13	19.12	214	5.99
April	4	5.88	32	0.89
May	3	4.41	172	4.82
June	7	10.30	269	7.53
July	5	7.35	267	7.48
August	10	14.71	300	8.40
September	12	17.65	1544	43.24
October	3	4.41	67	1.88
November	1	1.47	91	2.55
December	4	5.88	87	2.44
Total State Sphere	68	100.00	3571	100.00
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	68	100.00	3571	100.00

(-) = Nil.

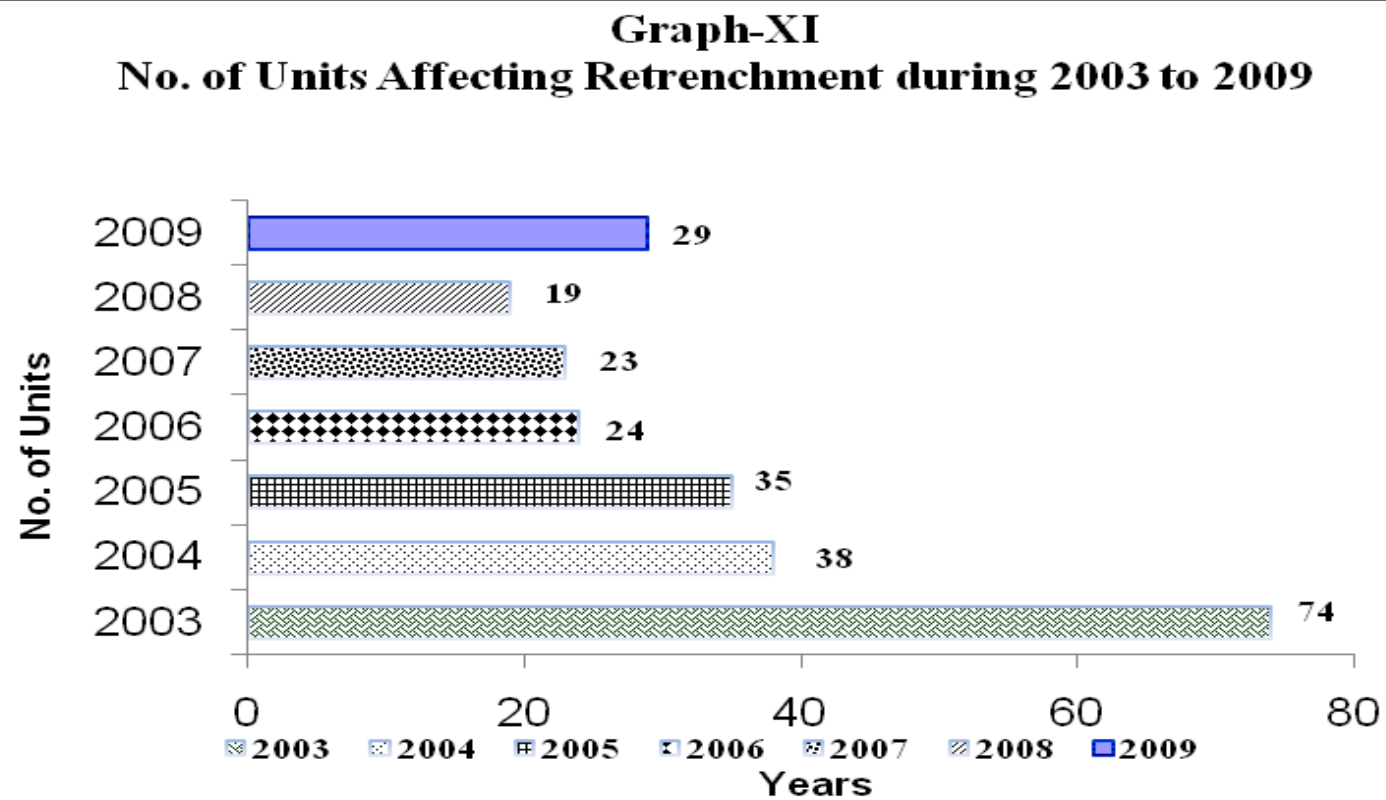
Note: - The information within brackets relate to Central Sphere.

Table-6(i)

**Number of Units Effecting Retrenchment and Workers Retrenched therein
during the years 2000–2009 by Spheres**

Year	Central Sphere		State Sphere		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
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
2009	6	1478	23	1215	29	2693

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



Graph-XII
Workers Affected due to Retrenchment during 2003 to 2009

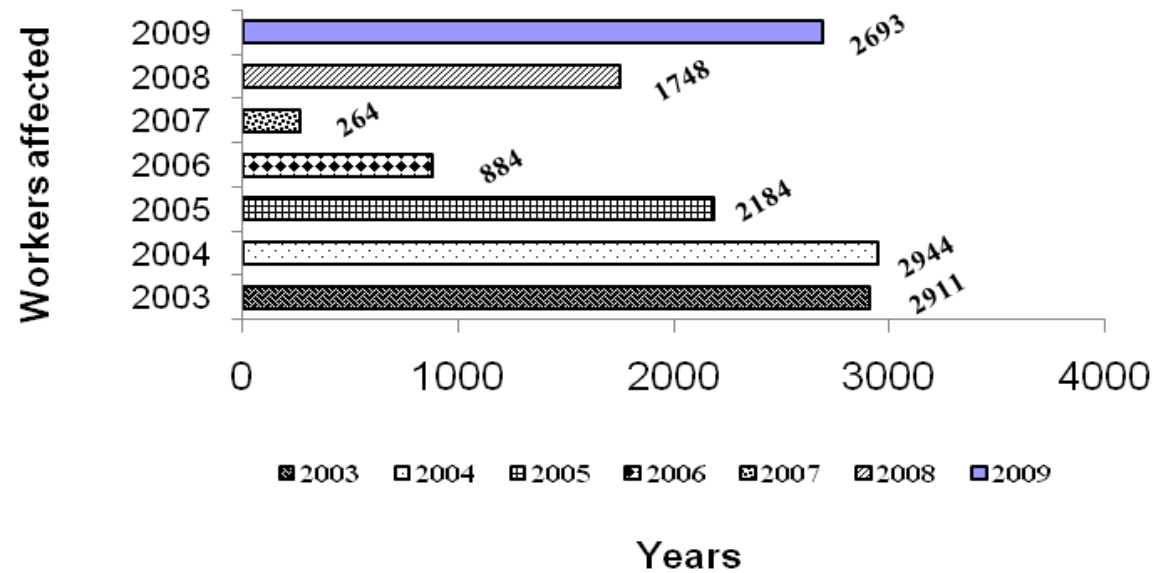


Table-6(i)(a)
State and Cause-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers Retrenched
during the year 2009

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	1	24
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(20)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(20)
Gujarat	-	-	5	78	2	167	1	18	8	263
Haryana	-	-	1	60	1	35	-	-	2	95
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	665	-	-	2	665
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	1	84	-	-	-	-	1	84
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(1140)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(318)	(-)	(-)	(5)	(1458)
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2	12	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	13
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	34	5	34
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	37	-	-	1	37
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	2	12	7	222	7	905	7	76	23	1215
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(1140)	(-)	(-)	(5)	(338)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(1478)
Grand Total	3	1152	7	222	12	1243	7	76	29	2693

- = 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 2009

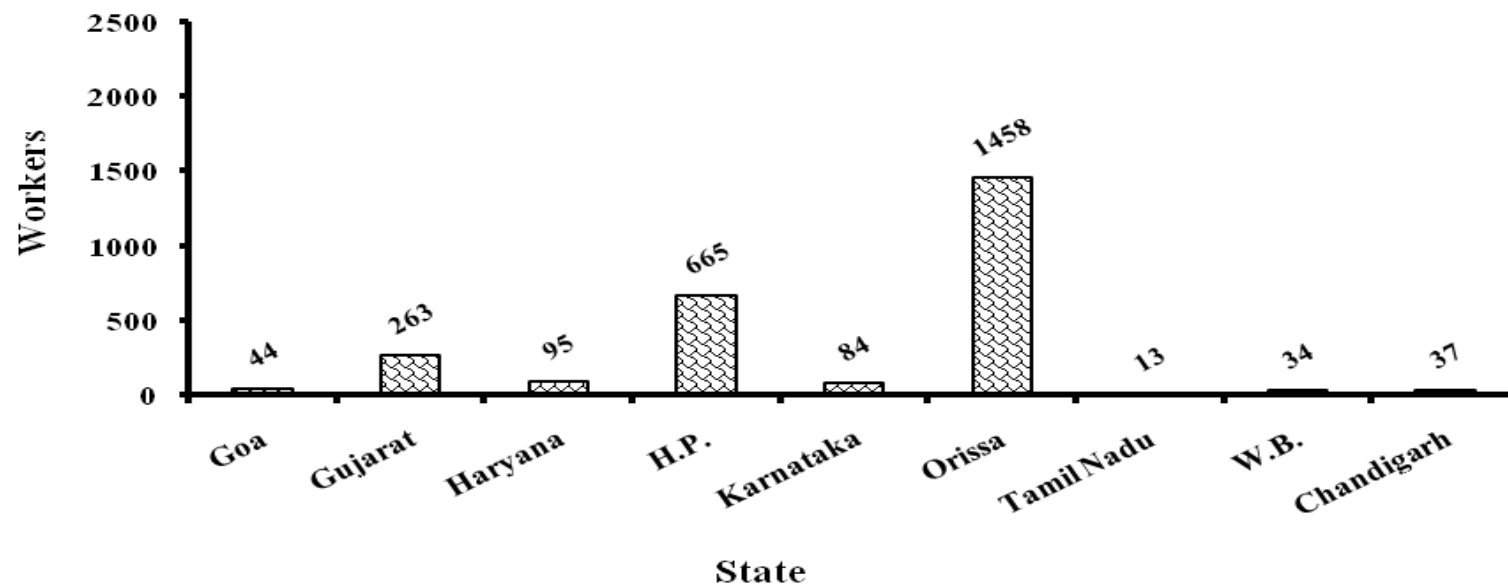


Table-6(i)(b)

State and Industry-wise Number of Cases of Retrenchments and Workers Retrenched during the year 2009

State/Union Territory	Industry Codes (As per NIC-2004)	No. of Cases	Number of Workers Affected
1	2	3	4
Goa	14	-	-
		(1)	(20)
	73	1	24
	Total	1	24
		(1)	(20)
Gujarat	21	1	127
	29	5	45
	85	1	40
	93	1	51
	Total	8	263
Haryana	24	1	60
	28	1	35
	Total	2	95
Himachal Pradesh	40	2	665
	Total	2	665
Karnataka	24	1	84
	Total	1	84
Orissa	13	-	-
		(4)	(1425)
	14	-	-
		(1)	(33)
	Total	-	-
		(5)	(1458)
Tamil Nadu	28	1	1
	29	1	8
	31	1	4
	Total	3	13

Table- 6(i)(b)-Concl'd.

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	17	1	1
	60	1	1
	65	2	2
	75	1	30
	Total	5	34
Chandigarh	55	1	37
	Total	1	37
Total State Sphere		23	1215
Total Central Sphere		(6)	(1478)
Grand Total		29	2693

(-) = 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 2009

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(1140)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(285)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(1425)
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(53)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(53)
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
21	-	-	-	-	1	127	-	-	1	127
24	-	-	2	144	-	-	-	-	2	144
28	-	-	-	-	2	36	-	-	2	36
29	1	8	4	27	-	-	1	18	6	53
31	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
40	-	-	-	-	2	665	-	-	2	665
55	-	-	-	-	1	37	-	-	1	37
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24	1	24
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	1	30
85	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	1	40
93	-	-	1	51	-	-	-	-	1	51
Total State Sphere	2	12	7	222	7	905	7	76	23	1215
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(1140)	(-)	(-)	(5)	(338)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(1478)
Grand Total	3	1152	7	222	12	1243	7	76	29	2693

(-) = 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 2009

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	-	-	-	-	1	24	1	24
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(20)	(1)	(20)
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	8	263	8	263
Haryana	-	-	-	-	2	95	2	95
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	665	2	665
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	84	1	84
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(5)	(1458)	(5)	(1458)
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	3	13	3	13
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	5	34	5	34
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1	37	1	37
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	23	1215	23	1215
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(1478)	(6)	(1478)
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	29	2693	29	2693

(-) : 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 2009

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	12	2	12
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(1140)	(1)	(1140)
Shortage of Raw Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shortage Of Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Break-down of Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of Demand for Products	-	-	-	-	7	222	7	222
Others	-	-	-	-	7	905	7	905
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(5)	(338)	(5)	(338)
Cause Not Known	-	-	-	-	7	76	7	76
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	23	1215	23	1215
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(1478)	(6)	(1478)
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	29	2693	29	2693

(-):- 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 2009

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)	(1425)	(4)	(1425)
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(53)	(2)	(53)
17	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
21	-	-	-	-	1	127	1	127
24	-	-	-	-	2	144	2	144
28	-	-	-	-	2	36	2	36
29	-	-	-	-	6	53	6	53
31	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4
40	-	-	-	-	2	665	2	665
55	-	-	-	-	1	37	1	37
60	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
65	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
73	-	-	-	-	1	24	1	24
75	-	-	-	-	1	30	1	30
85	-	-	-	-	1	40	1	40
93	-	-	-	-	1	51	1	51
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	-	23	1215	23	1215
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6)	(1478)	(6)	(1478)
Grand Total	-	-	-	-	29	2693	29	2693

(-) : 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 2009

MONTH	No. of Cases	Percentage to Total Cases	No. of workers Affected	Percentage to Total Workers Affected
1	2	3	4	5
January	5	17.24	678	25.18
February	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(3.45)	(181)	(6.72)
March	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(3.45)	(1140)	(42.33)
April	7	24.14	141	5.22
May	1	3.44	40	1.49
	(2)	(6.90)	(53)	(1.97)
June	1	3.44	18	0.67
July	1	3.45	1	0.04
August	2	6.90	85	3.16
September	2	6.90	36	1.34
October	1	3.45	127	4.72
November	1	3.45	51	1.89
December	2	6.90	38	1.41
	(2)	(6.90)	(104)	(3.86)
Total State Sphere	23	79.31	1215	45.12
Total Central Sphere	(6)	(20.69)	(1478)	(54.88)
Grand total	29	100.00	2693	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 2000-2009 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
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
2009	4	591	2593	45	13834	278367	49	14425	280960

A = Number of units

B = Number of Workers Affected.

C = Mandays Lost.

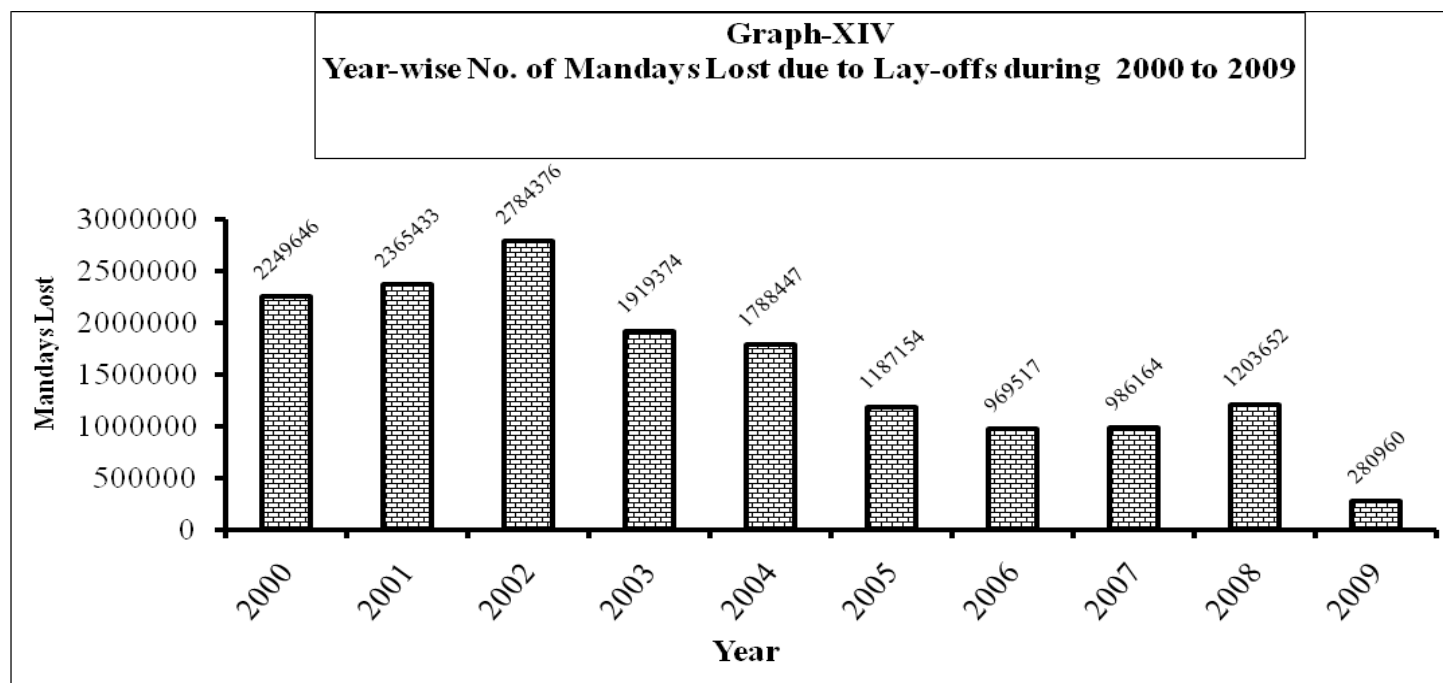


Table-7(i)(a)
State and Cause-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays lost during the year 2009

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	3	142	12263	9	561	25010	1	32	2016
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	110	31460	1	51	15912	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2	1761	6430	1	13	3939	8	8785	89017
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	6	2013	50153	11	625	44861	9	8817	91033
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
Grand Total	6	2013	50153	11	625	44861	12	9226	91442

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

State/Union Territory	CAUSE								
	Break-down of Machinery			Lack of Demand for Products			Others		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1400	7000
Haryana	-	-	-	2	84	11283	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	3	66	2024	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	3	138	2718	-	-	-
Kerala	2	108	1740	1	156	780	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	198	61380
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	570
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	1	58	3120	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	2	108	1740	10	502	19925	4	1630	68963
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	2	108	1740	11	684	22109	4	1630	68963

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

State/Union Territory	CAUSE					
	Cause Not Known			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	1	68	408	2	1468	7408
Haryana	-	-	-	2	84	11283
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	3	66	2024
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	3	138	2718
Kerala	-	-	-	16	999	41809
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	1	198	61380
Rajasthan	-	-	-	2	161	47372
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(182)	(2184)
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	2	71	1284	14	10649	101240
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	1	13	13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	1	58	3120
Total State Sphere	3	139	1692	45	13834	278367
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(591)	(2593)
Grand Total	3	139	1692	49	14425	280960

(-) = 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 2009

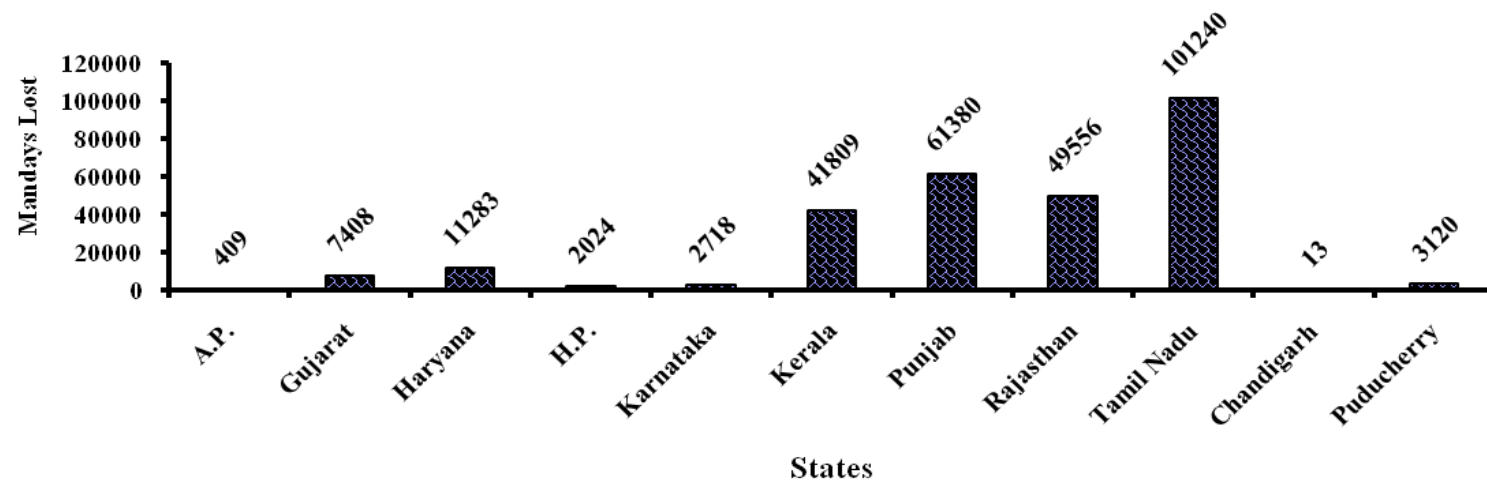


Table-7(i)(b)

State and Industry-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and Mandays Lost during the year 2009

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	-	-	-
		(3)	(409)	(409)
	Total	-	-	-
		(3)	(409)	(409)
Gujarat				
	25	1	1400	7000
	31	1	68	408
	Total	2	1468	7408
Haryana				
	29	1	65	9620
	31	1	19	1663
	Total	2	84	11283
Himachal Pradesh				
	29	3	66	2024
	Total	3	66	2024
Karnataka				
	29	1	56	1736
	32	1	60	960
	73	1	22	22
	Total	3	138	2718
Kerala				
	01	1	15	1080
	05	2	86	4171
	15	3	322	6542
	21	2	108	1740
	25	1	156	780
	26	4	169	11104
	32	1	39	10920
	93	2	104	5472
	Total	16	999	41809
Punjab				
	19	1	198	61380
	Total	1	198	61380
Rajasthan				
	14	-	-	-
		(1)	(182)	(2184)
	15	1	51	15912
	17	1	110	31460
	Total	2	161	47372
		(1)	(182)	(2184)

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

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	15	1	13	3939
	17	2	70	3890
	27	7	10439	90299
	29	1	19	570
	32	1	37	1258
	93	2	71	1284
	Total	14	10649	101240
Chandigarh				
	26	1	13	13
	Total	1	13	13
Puducherry				
	36	1	58	3120
	Total	1	58	3120
Total State Sphere		45	13834	278367
Total Central Sphere		(4)	(591)	(2593)
Grand Total		49	14425	280960

- = 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 2009**

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
01	-	-	-	1	15	1080	-	-	-
05	1	43	1247	1	43	2924	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
15	-	-	-	5	386	26393	-	-	-
17	1	110	31460	-	-	-	2	70	3890
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	1	27	7560	3	142	3544	-	-	-
27	1	1724	5172	-	-	-	6	8715	85127
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	1	37	1258	1	39	10920	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	1	72	3456	-	-	-	1	32	2016
Total State Sphere	6	2013	50153	11	625	44861	9	8817	91033
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
Grand Total	6	2013	50153	11	625	44861	12	9226	91442

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

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	Cause								
	Break-down of Machinery			Lack of Demand for Products			Others		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(-)	(-)	(-)
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	198	61380
21	2	108	1740	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	1	156	780	1	1400	7000
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	5	187	13380	1	19	570
31	-	-	-	1	19	1663	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	1	60	960	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	1	58	3120	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	1	22	22	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	2	108	1740	10	502	19925	4	1630	68963
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	2	108	1740	11	684	22109	4	1630	68963

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

INDUSTRY CODES (As per NIC-2004)	Cause					
	Cause Not Known			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
01	-	-	-	1	15	1080
05	-	-	-	2	86	4171
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(182)	(2184)
15	-	-	-	5	386	26393
17	-	-	-	3	180	35350
19	-	-	-	1	198	61380
21	-	-	-	2	108	1740
25	-	-	-	2	1556	7780
26	-	-	-	5	182	11117
27	-	-	-	7	10439	90299
29	-	-	-	6	206	13950
31	1	68	408	2	87	2071
32	-	-	-	3	136	13138
36	-	-	-	1	58	3120
73	-	-	-	1	22	22
93	2	71	1284	4	175	6756
Total State Sphere	3	139	1692	45	13834	278367
Total Central Sphere	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4)	(591)	(2593)
Grand Total	3	139	1692	49	14425	280960

- = 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 2009

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3	(409)	(409)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-	1	51	15912	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	2	63	5189	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	3	114	21101	-	-	-
Total Central Sphere	(3)	(409)	(409)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	3	409	409	3	114	21101	-	-	-

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

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	SECTOR					
	Private Sector			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	2	1468	7408	2	1468	7408
Haryana	2	84	11283	2	84	11283
Himachal Pradesh	3	66	2024	3	66	2024
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	3	138	2718	3	138	2718
Kerala	16	999	41809	16	999	41809
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	1	198	61380	1	198	61380
Rajasthan	1	110	31460	2	161	47372
	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(1)	(182)	(2184)
Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	12	10586	96051	14	10649	101240
Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	1	13	13	1	13	13
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	1	58	3120	1	58	3120
Total State Sphere	42	13720	257266	45	13834	278367
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(4)	(591)	(2593)
Grand Total	43	13902	259450	49	14425	280960

(-) = 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 2009

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	-	-	-	2	64	19851	-	-	-
Shortage of Power	-	-	-	1	50	1250	-	-	-
	(3)	(409)	(409)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Break-down of Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of Demand For Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Off-Season	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	3	114	21101	-	-	-
Total Central Sphere	(3)	(409)	(409)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	3	409	409	3	114	21101	-	-	-

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	6	2013	50153	6	2013	50153
Shortage of Raw Material	9	561	25010	11	625	44861
Shortage of Power	8	8767	89783	9	8817	91033
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
Break-down of Machinery	2	108	1740	2	108	1740
Lack of Demand For Products	10	502	19925	10	502	19925
	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(1)	(182)	(2184)
Others	4	1630	68963	4	1630	68963
Cause Not known	3	139	1692	3	139	1692
Total State Sphere	42	13720	257266	45	13834	278367
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(4)	(591)	(2593)
Grand Total	43	13902	259450	49	14425	280960

(-) = 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 2009

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
01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(3)	(409)	(409)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
15	-	-	-	2	64	19851	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	1	50	1250	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total State Sphere	-	-	-	3	114	21101	-	-	-
Total Central Sphere	(3)	(409)	(409)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Grand Total	3	409	409	3	114	21101	-	-	-

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
01	1	15	1080	1	15	1080
05	2	86	4171	2	86	4171
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3)	(409)	(409)
14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(1)	(182)	(2184)
15	3	322	6542	5	386	26393
17	2	130	34100	3	180	35350
19	1	198	61380	1	198	61380
21	2	108	1740	2	108	1740
25	2	1556	7780	2	1556	7780
26	5	182	11117	5	182	11117
27	7	10439	90299	7	10439	90299
29	6	206	13950	6	206	13950
31	2	87	2071	2	87	2071
32	3	136	13138	3	136	13138
36	1	58	3120	1	58	3120
73	1	22	22	1	22	22
93	4	175	6756	4	175	6756
Total State Sphere	42	13720	257266	45	13834	278367
Total Central Sphere	(1)	(182)	(2184)	(4)	(591)	(2593)
Grand Total	43	13902	259450	49	14425	280960

(-) = 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)

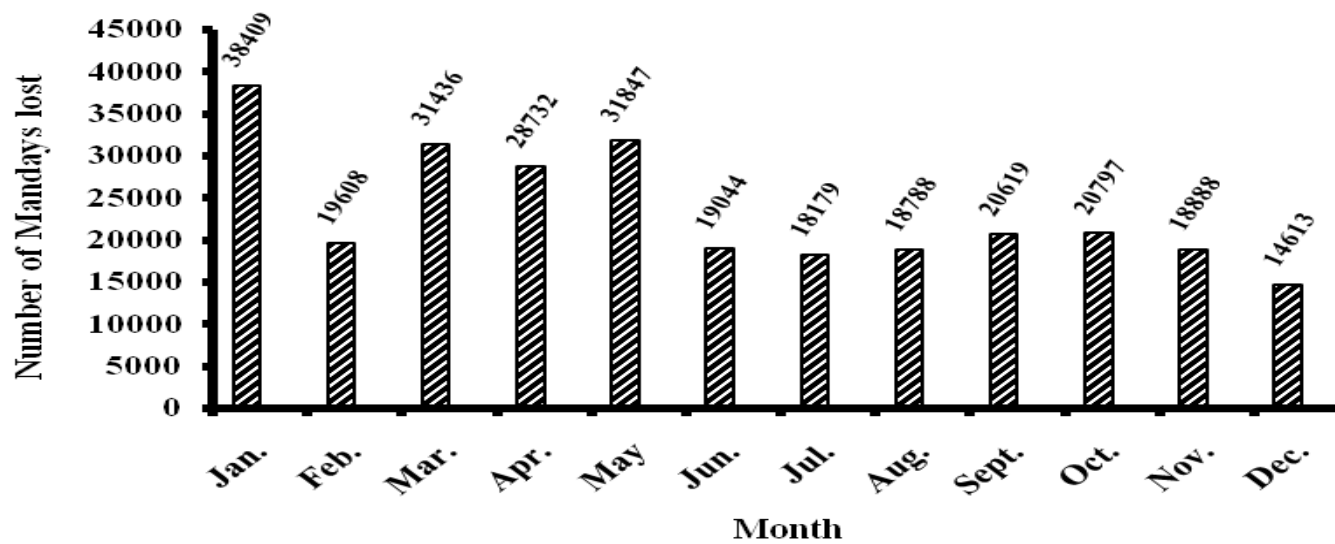
**Month-wise Number of Cases of Lay-off, Workers Laid-off and
Man-days Lost in State and Central Spheres during the year 2009**

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	8	21	3516	4302	38409
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
February	-	13	-	2437	19244
	(1)	(1)	(182)	(182)	(364)
March	1	12	43	2371	29616
	(-)	(1)	(-)	(182)	(1820)
April	1	11	22	2312	28732
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
May	3	14	317	2629	31438
	(3)	(3)	(409)	(409)	(409)
June	1	12	27	2564	19044
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
July	4	11	1855	2320	18179
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
August	3	11	1811	2358	18788
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
September	4	13	1819	2416	20619
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
October	3	11	1758	2287	20797
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
November	1	10	1724	2215	18888
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
December	3	10	156	518	14613
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total State Sphere					278367
Total Central Sphere					(2593)
GRAND TOTAL					280960

(-) = 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 2009



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
-----	--

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]
-----	--

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 : PUPBLIC 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 In the case of termination through the medium of third party indicate agency as well viz. Industrial Tribunal, Industrial Court, Labour Court, etc. (b) By conciliation (c) By arbitration</td></tr></table>	<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 In the case of termination through the medium of third party indicate agency as well viz. Industrial Tribunal, Industrial Court, Labour Court, etc. (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 In the case of termination through the medium of third party indicate agency as well viz. Industrial Tribunal, Industrial Court, Labour Court, etc. (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 Mohammad Anwar	Economic Officer
4.	Shri Prem Singh Verma	Economic Officer
5.	Shri Ram Partap	Economic Officer
6.	Shri T.N. Malhotra	Economic Officer
7.	Shri K.L. Sagar	Investigator Grade-II
8.	Shri Ravi Chand	Investigator Grade-II

©Government of India

2012

Printed by the Printing Unit, Labour Bureau, Shimla-171 004