

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

Object of the Act

Provisions for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and for certain other purposes.

Important Clarifications

Industry – has attained wider meaning than defined except for domestic employment, covers from barber shops to big steel companies. **Sec.2(I)**

Works Committee–Joint Committee with equal number of employers and employees' representatives for discussion of certain common problems. **Sec.3**

Conciliation–is an attempt by a third party in helping to settle the disputes **Sec.4**

Adjudication – Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal or National Tribunal to hear and decide the dispute. **Secs.7, 7A & 7B**

Power of Labour Court to give Appropriate Relief

Labour Court/Industrial Tribunal can Modify the punishment of dismissal or discharge of workmen and give appropriate relief including reinstatement. **Sec.11A**

Right of a Workman during Pendency of Proceedings in High Court

Employer to pay last drawn wages to reinstated workman when proceedings challenging the award of his reinstatement are pending in the

Persons Bound by Settlement

- When in the course of conciliation proceedings etc., all persons working or joining subsequently.
- Otherwise than in course of settlement upon the parties to the settlement. **Sec.18**

Period of Operation of Settlements and Awards

- A settlement for a period as agreed by the parties, or
- Period of six months on signing of settlement.
- An award for one year after its enforcement. **Sec.19**

Lay off & Payment of Compensation – Conditions for Laying off

Failure, refusal or inability of an employer to provide work due to

- Shortage of coal, power or raw material.
- Accumulation of stocks.
- Breakdown of machinery.
- Natural calamity. **Sec.25-C**

Notice of Change

21 days by an employer to workmen about changing the conditions of service as provided in Ivth Schedule. **Sec.9A**

Prior Permission for Lay off

When there are more than 100 workmen during proceeding 12 months. **Sec.25-M**

Lay off Compensation

Payment of wages except for intervening weekly holiday compensation 50% of total or basic wages and DA for a period of lay off upto maximum 45 days in a year. **Sec.25-C**

Prohibition of Strikes & Lock Outs

- Without giving to the employer notice of strike, as hereinafter provided, within six weeks before striking.
- Within fourteen days of giving such notice.
- Before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice as aforesaid.
- During the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings.
- During the pendency of conciliation proceedings before a Board and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings.
- During the pendency of proceedings before a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal and two months, after the conclusion of such proceedings.
- During the pendency of arbitration proceedings before an arbitrator and two months after the conclusion of such proceedings, where a notification has been issued under Sub-Section(3A) of section 10A
- During any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award. **Secs.22&23**

Prior Permission by the Government for Retrenchment

- When there are more than 100 (in UP 300 or more) workmen during preceding 12 months.
- Three months' notice or wages thereto.
- Form QA
- Compensation @ 15 days' wages. **Sec. 25-N**

Conditions of service etc. to remain unchanged under certain circumstances during pendency of proceedings

- Not to alter to the prejudice of workmen concerned the condition of service.
- To seek Express permission of the concerned authority by paying one month's wages on dismissal, discharge or punish a protected workman connected with the dispute.
- To seek approval of the authority by paying one month's wages before altering condition of service, dismissing or discharging or punishing a workman. **Sec.33**

Prohibition of unfair labour practice either by employer or workman or a trade union as stipulated in fifth schedule

Both the employer and the Union can be punished. **Sec.25-T**

Retrenchment of Workmen Compensation & Conditions

- Workman must have worked for 240 days.
- Retrenchment compensation @ 15 days' wages for every completed year to be calculated at last drawn wages
- One month's notice or wages in lieu thereof.
- Reasons for retrenchment
- Complying with principle of 'last come first go'.
- Sending Form P to Labour Authorities.

Closure of an Undertaking

60 days' notice to the labour authorities for intended closure in Form QA. **Sec.25FFA**

Prior permission atleast 90 days before in Form O by the Government when there are 100 ore more workmen during preceding 12 months (in UP 300 or more workmen) **Sec.25-O**

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PENALTIES

Sec.25-U

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Offence

Committing unfair labour practices

Illegal strike and lock-outs

Instigation etc. for illegal strike or lock-outs.

Giving financial aid to illegal strikes and lock-outs.

Breach of settlement or award

Disclosing confidential information pertaining to Sec.21

Closure without 60 days' notice under Sec.25 FFA

Contravention of Sec.33 pertaining to change of conditions of Service during pendency of dispute etc.

When no penalty is provided for contravention

<Punishment

Imprisonment of upto 6 months or with fine upto Rs.3, 000.

Imprisonment upto one month or with fine upto Rs.50 (Rs.1000 for lock-out) or with both.

Imprisonment upto 6 months or with fine upto Rs.1, 000

Imprisonment for 6 months or with fine upto Rs.1, 000

Imprisonment upto 6 months or with fine.On continuity of offence fine uptoRs.200 per day

Imprisonment upto 6 months or with fine upto Rs.1, 000

Imprisonment upto 6 months or with fine upto Rs.5, 000

Imprisonment upto 6 months or fine upto Rs.1, 000. Fine upto Rs.100

