

## PREFACE

This study deals with the administrative procedure followed in conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Since the Act provides for conciliation and adjudication of industrial disputes, it was decided that the study of administrative procedures followed in the settlement of industrial disputes be divided into two parts: the procedure followed by Conciliation Officers and Boards of Conciliation and the procedure followed by Labour Courts, Tribunals and National Tribunals.

Section I of the study deals with the relationship of Central and State Industrial Disputes Acts under the Constitution of India. Sections II and III relate to the provisions of the Act and case-law concerning the procedure followed by the Conciliation Officers and Boards of Conciliation.

Section IV deals with the organisation of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery which is entrusted with the administration of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in respect of industries for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government under the Act.

Section V deals with the procedure followed by the Conciliation Officers. This section gives the statistics of settlements and failure of conciliation cases from 7th July, 1958, to 30th June, 1959.

Section VI deals with suggestions and recommendations.

The field work necessary for the study was done at the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi. The Research staff made a study of three hundred and seventy-three cases of failure of conciliation and four hundred and twenty-one cases of settlements including awards and mutual settlements to arrive at the conclusions made in this work.

The keen interest Mr. S. P. Mukherjee, Chief Labour Commissioner took in this study and the stimulating conferences that I had with him has been to the advantage of this study and I sincerely thank him for the same.

The Institute appreciates the unfailing courtesy and co-operation extended by Mr. O. Venkatachalam, Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner, and the staff of the Chief Labour Commissioner's Office in making available the required files.

In spite of our desire to bring out this study earlier it has not been possible to do so. It is hoped, however, that the usefulness of the study is not affected by the delay and that the suggestions it makes are still valid.

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