

Industrial Relations

7.74 At an aggregate level, there was a decline in the number of strikes and lockouts during 2000 compared to the previous year. Strikes declined from 540 in 1999 to 426 in 2000, and lockouts came down from 387 in 1999 to 345 in 2000 (Table 7.17). The reduction in strikes and lockouts was prominent in the public sector and in the State sphere. The states of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh experienced maximum instances of strikes and lockouts in 2000. The industries facing the highest incidence of strikes and lockouts were textiles, engineering and coal mining. Wages, indiscipline, violence and personnel

issues were the primary causes for strikes and lockouts.

7.75 The mandays lost on account of strikes and lockouts, have shown a lower increase of 2 million in 2000 as compared to an increase of 4.7 million in 1999. The mandays lost due to lockouts increased by 0.6 million whereas those due to strikes declined by 1.4 million between 1999 and 2000. During this period the mandays lost in the central sphere and in the public sector increased by 9.2 million and 9.5 million respectively. In contrast, the state sphere and the private sector recorded a decline of 7.2 million and 7.5 million respectively.

TABLE 7.17
Industrial relations scenario

Year	Strikes		Lockouts		Total	
	Number	Mandays lost (in million)	Number	Mandays lost (in million)	Number	Mandays lost (in million)
1997	793	6.3	512	10.7	1,305	17.0
1998	665	9.4	432	12.7	1,097	22.1
1999(P)	540	10.6	387	16.2	927	26.8
2000(P)	426	12.0	345	16.8	771	28.8
2001(P)*	221	2.5	222	10.8	443	13.3

Notes :
* Upto Sept.
P: Provisional
Source : Labour Bureau, Shimla