



PG – 1093

**III Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, February 2016
(CBCS) (2014-15 and Onwards)
MANAGEMENT**

Paper – 3.5.2 : Industrial and Employee Relations

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** of the following questions. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(5×5=25)**

1. Discuss the evolution of IR in India. What were the different approach to study IR ?
2. Discuss the salient features of ID Act, 1947. What are the dispute settlement mechanisms ?
3. What is Trade Union ? Discuss the salient features of Trade Union Act, 1926.
4. What are the various social security legislation in India ? Discuss in brief each legislation.
5. Define the following concepts :
 - a) Registered Trade Union
 - b) Joint Management Council
 - c) Lay off and retrenchment
 - d) Bonus
 - e) Disablement benefit.
6. What are the salient features of ESI Act, 1948 ? What are the benefits covered during the course of accident and disablement ?
7. What is gratuity ? What are the provisions under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 ?

P.T.O.



SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **ten** marks.

(3×10=30)

8. Discuss about the Health, Safety and Welfare provisions under the Indian Factories Act, 1948. How relevant is this Act in today's organisational setting ?
9. What are the various provisions covered under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 ?
10. What are the labour legislation pertaining to employees working on night shift, female employees ?
11. Write short notes on :
 - a) Collective bargaining
 - b) Standing orders.

SECTION – C

12. This is **compulsory** Section :

(1×15=15)

Case Study :

For Bata, labor had always posed major problems. Strikes seemed to be a perennial problem. Much before the assault case, Bata's chronically restive factory at Batanagar had always plagued by labor strife. In 1992, the factory was closed for four and a half months. In 1995, Bata entered into a 3-year bipartite agreement with the workers, represented by the then 10000 strong BMU, which also had the West Bengal government as a signatory.

On July 21, 1998, Weston was severely assaulted by four workers at the company's factory at Batanagar, while he was attending a business meet. The incident occurred after a member of BMU, Arup Dutta, met Weston to discuss the issue of the suspended employees. Dutta reportedly got into a verbal duel with Weston, upon which the other workers began to shout slogans. When Weston tried to leave the room the workers turned violent and assaulted him. This was the second attack on an officer after Weston took charge of the company, the first one being the assault on the Chief Welfare Officer in 1996. In February 1999, a lockout was declared in Bata's Faridabad Unit. Middleton commented that the closure of the unit would not have much impact on the company's revenues as it was catering to lower-end products such as canvas and Hawaii chappals. The lock out lasted for eight months. In October 1999, the unit resumed production when Bata signed a three-year wage agreement.



On March 8, 2000, a lockout was declared at Bata's Peenya factory in Bangalore, following a strike by its employee union. The new leadership of the union had refused to abide by the wage agreement, which was to expire in August 2001. Following the failure of its negotiations with the union, the management decided to go for a lock out. Bata management was of the view that though it would have to bear the cost of maintaining an idle plant (Rs. 3 million), the effect of the closures on sales and production would be minimal as the footwear manufactured in the factory could be shifted to the company's other factories and associate manufacturers. The factory had 300 workers on its rolls and manufactured canvas and PVC footwear.

In July 2000, Bata lifted the lockout at the Peenya factory. However, some of the workers opposed the company's move to get an undertaking from the factory employees to resume work. The employees demanded revocation of suspension against 20 of their fellow employees. They also demanded that conditions such as maintaining normal production schedule, conforming to standing orders and the settlement in force should not be insisted upon.

In September 2000, Bata was again headed for a labour dispute when the BMU asked the West Bengal government to intervene in what it perceived to be a downsizing exercise being undertaken by the management. BMU justified this move by alleging that the management has increased outsourcing of products and also due to perceived declining importance of the Batanagar unit. The union said that Bata has started outsourcing the Power range of fully manufactured shoes from China, compared to the earlier outsourcing of only assembly and sewing line job. The company's production of Hawaii chappals at the Batanagar unit too had come down by 58% from the weekly capacity of 0.144 million pairs. These steps had resulted in lower income for the workers forcing them to approach the government for saving their interests.

- 1) What are the limitations in our ID Act, 1947 ? What ratification in the Act should Indian Govt. take ?
 - 2) As Management Student, what are the various steps needs to be taken to see that, such incidence will not occur in the Company ?
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