

DATE: 28-06-2019

**ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BANGALORE-27**

**B.COM – IV SEMESTER**

**SEMESTER EXAMINATION: April 2019**

**BCDEH 6516 – Industrial Relations**

Supplementary candidates only.

**Time- 2 ½ hrs Max Marks - 70**

**This paper contains 3 (THREE) printed pages and four parts**

**SECTION A**

**Answer any FIVE (5) of the following (5 \* 2 Marks = 10 Marks)**

1. What are the concepts of industrial relations?
2. What is grievance management?
3. Define the term ‘Industrial Conflict.
4. List any four types of strike.
5. What is collective bargaining?
6. What are the major characteristics of trade unions?
7. Differentiate between grievance and complaint.

**SECTION B**

**Answer any THREE (3) of the following (3 \* 5 Marks = 15 Marks)**

1. Explain the factors influencing industrial relations.
2. What is conciliation and arbitration? Explain.
3. Write short note on:
	1. Shop council
	2. Unit council
4. List any five important objectives of Indian Trade Unions.
5. For disciplining employees certain measures based on principles have to be adopted for cordial atmosphere at the workplace. The measures adopted for maintaining discipline should be fair, equitable and acceptable both to employees and employers. – Explain the measures to curb indiscipline in Industrial relations.

**SECTION C**

**Answer any THREE (3) of the following (3 \* 10 Marks = 30 Marks)**

1. Discuss the approaches to the study of industrial relations.
2. Discuss the different types of conflict in industry.
3. “At present, there are thirteen Central Trade Unions out of which five major trade unions like INTUC, AITUC, BMS, HMS, and the CITU accounts for nearly 75 percent of the total trade union membership”. Give brief discussion of INTUC, AITUC, HMS and CITU trade unions.
4. According to J.R.P. French (1960), participation which refers to "the process in which two or more parties influence each other in making certain plans, policies and decisions. It is restricted to decisions that have further effects on all those who are making the decision and those who are represented by them.

Discuss the kinds of worker’s participation in management.

1. Discuss the various causes of industrial relations.

**SECTION D**

**COMPULSORY QUESTION (1 \* 15 Marks = 15 Marks)**

1. **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 10,000 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 Hawai 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.

PS: Weston resigned on January 30, 2001.

**Required:**

1. Identify the core reasons for the setback of Bata Management.
2. Propose various measures to prevent from strikes?
3. Discuss the methods of settlement of disputes. Recommend one or two method(s) which can solve the problem raised in the case study.

**--- END OF THE QUESTION PAPER---**

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