

PETITIONER:
HINDUSTAN HOSIERY INDUSTRIES

Vs.

RESPONDENT:
F. H. LALA AND ANOTHER

DATE OF JUDGMENT 08/02/1974

BENCH:
GOSWAMI, P.K.
BENCH:
GOSWAMI, P.K.
DWIVEDI, S.N.

CITATION:
1974 AIR 526

ACT:

Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946--Workmen's demand for revision of basic wages and dearness allowance of time-rated and piece-rated workers with retrospective effect--Concepts of minimum wage, fair wage, and living wage. Principles of wage fixation. Constitution of India Art. 136--Practice--Principles governing interference with awards of Industrial Tribunals--Power not to be exercised so as to convert Supreme Court into a court of appeal.

HEADNOTE:

On a demand by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha for the revision of basic wages for time-rated and piece-rated workers and for the revision of dearness allowance, reference was made to the Industrial Court Maharashtra u/s 73-A of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The Court found that on the face of it, the wages provided for the workmen of the factory were inadequate and low and even in a loss-making concern, such wages have to be raised. The Court further held that although the business was started by the appellant in 1967, it had earned profits of Rs. 1,51,000/- in 8 months of 1967 with a capital of Rs. 2,28,000/-. The appellant Company also earned profits of Rs. 1,88,000/- on the capital of Rs. 3,42,000/- in 1968. The Court, therefore, held that the appellant-company was prosperous and its financial position was sound so as to take the burden of the revision of pay scales and dearness allowance. The industrial Court fixed the minimum wages at Rs. 5/- and fixed higher wages in a graded manner to the maximum of Rs. 8.50. per day. The Tribunal also granted for every rise of 10 points or part thereof, above the index bracket 621-630, dearness allowance @ 10P per day. The wages of the piece-rated workers were raised by 30 per cent.

On appeal by special leave to this Court, the appellant raised the following contentions : (i) the Tribunal erred in ignoring the difference between minimum wage and fair wage; it was in fact granting fair wage and did not take into account the well-settled relevant factors in making the award; (ii) the Tribunal absolutely ignored the aspect of the capacity of the appellant to bear the burden of the additional rise in wages on account of the award; (iii) there is no justification whatsoever for allowing the

present increase of wages without following any principle and even higher than the statutory minimum wage fixed in respect of other industries in the state.

The Sabha, on the other hand, submitted as follows : (i) the Tribunal has awarded only minimum wage; (ii) even if it is assumed that the wage awarded is a little higher than the minimum wage, it is certainly lower than the lowest level of the fair wage; and (iii) in order to allow the wage increases the Tribunal had before it materials from the evidence furnished in the Stretchlon Award as well as the trend of wage rates with which the Tribunal must be expected to be familiar, in the region and in the industry.

Dismissing the appeal,

HELD : (i) From a perusal of the award it is clear that the Tribunal was considering the case from the point of view of granting something higher than the subsistence or bare minimum wage bordering on fair wage. This conclusion has been reached since the yardstick of the present award is the Stretchlon award which was seeking to determine some kind of fair wage. [307C]

(ii) From an examination of the decisions of this Court, it is clear that the floor level is the bare minimum wage or subsistence wage. In fixing this

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wage. Industrial Tribunals will have to consider the position from the point of view of the worker, the capacity of the employer to pay such a wage being irrelevant. The fair wage also must take note of the economic reality of the situation and the minimum needs of the working class having a fair sized family with an eye to the preservation of his efficiency as a worker. [310D]

Express Newspapers (Private) Ltd. and another v. Union of India and others [1959] S.C.R. 12, Messers. Crown Aluminum Works v. Their Workmen [1958] S.C.-R. 651 quoted in [1953] S.C.R. 12, Kamani Metals and Alloys Ltd. v. Their Workmen [1967] 2 S.C.R. 463/467 Hydro Engineers (Pvt.) Ltd. v. Their Workmen [1969] 1 I.L.J. 713/716 M/s Jaydip Industries, Thane v. The Workmen [1972] 1 L.L.J. 244/247 V. Unichoyi v. State of Kerala [1962] 1 S.C.R. 957, quoted in [1972] 1 L.L.J. 244/247 and MIS Unichem Laboratories Ltd. v. The Workmen [1972] 1 L.L.J. 576/590/591, referred to.

Piece-rate is what is paid by results or outturn of work. There is greater consideration to quantity in fixing piece-rates in some particular types of work in some industries with a guaranteed minimum. The same standard may not be appropriate in all types of piece work. Factors such as the importance of man rather than the machine employed, correlation of piece-rates with time-rates of the same or similar class of workers, special skill of the worker with or without machine, the time factor in work and payment of a guaranteed minimum will have to be considered. There may be a misty penumbra which has got to be pierced through upon all available materials on record and also on what the Tribunal, in fairness, can lay its hands on, with notice to the parties, for the purpose of fixing the piece-rates balancing all aspects. The central figure in the adjudication, however, is the wage-earner who should have a fair deal in the pay-gain in a real sense as far as can be without at the same time ignoring the vital interests of the industry whose viability and prosperity are also the mainstay of labour. [310G]

(iii) Art. 136 of the Constitution does not create a right of appeal in favour of any person. It confers power on the court which should not be so exercised as to convert the court into a court of appeal. Though Art. 136 is

couched in the widest terms. it is necessary for this Court to exercise its discretionary jurisdiction only in cases where awards are made in violation of the principles of natural justice. causing substantial and grave injustice to parties or raises an important principle of industrial law requiring elucidation and final decision by this Court or discloses such other exceptional or special circumstances which merit the consideration of this Court. Taking a comprehensive view of the facts and circumstances of the case, no intervention is called for with the award. [311E] Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. v. Their Workmen, [1959] Supp. 2 S.C.R. 136, referred to.

JUDGMENT:

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION : Civil Appeal No. 548 of 1970. Appeal by Special Leave from the. Award dated the 29th January, 1970 of the Industrial Court, Maharashtra, Bombay, in reference (IC) No. 2 of 1969.

G.B. Pai, Prakash Mehta, O. C. Mathur and P. C. Bhartari, for the appellant.

H.K. Swami, P. H. Parekh and S. Bhandare, for the respondent.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered by-
GOSWAMI, J. This appeal by special leave is directed against an award of the Industrial Court, Maharashtra (hereinafter referred to for 'brevity as the Tribunal) of 29th January, 1970. There was a reference by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay (briefly the Sabha) under section 73A of 'the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, in

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pursuance of a notice of change dated 22nd August, 1968. The Sabha demanded revised basic wages for the time-rated workmen of several categories and also a rise of 50% in the wage of the piece-rated workers in the Consumers' Price Index bracket 621-636 (old series). The Sabha also demanded dearness allowance of 10 paise per day for every rise of 10 points or part thereof above the said siab. They also claimed the benefits retrospectively from 1st June, 1968. The Sabha submitted its statement of claim on 14th February, 1969.

It appears that the appellant is a partnership firm which was constituted and commenced production in April 1967. The firm manufactures and sells nylon and hosiery goods such as socks, undergarments, and the like. It is registered with the Maharashtra State Directorate of Industries as a small scale industry. Prior to April 1967, all the partners of the appellant were partners of a firm known as M/s. Hindustan Hosiery Factory. That firm again was constituted and commenced business on and from 15th December, 1963, after the dissolution of India Hosiery Factory on 14th December, 1963, due to differences amongst the partners. On the same date, some other partners of India Hosiery Factory constituted another firm known as Stretchlon Private Ltd. While Stretchlon Private Ltd. continued to function, Hindustan Hosiery Factory was closed in August 1966 and the appellant constituted and commenced business in the name- and style of Hindustan Hosiery Industries with effect from 17th April, 1967, on which date another firm also commenced business under the name and style of Hindustan Hosiery Mills. It appears that all these three firms, namely, Stretchlon Private Ltd., the appellant and the Hindustan Hosiery Mills are off shoots of the India Hosiery Factory with a complement of 800 workmen which was actually the pio-

neer in the industry.

The Sabha contended before the Tribunal that the consolidated wages paid to the employees were extremely low. According to the Sabha, the time-rated workmen got as low a wage of Rs. 2.50 per day And never higher than Rs. 3.50 per day. The piece-rated workers, who, according to the Sabha, are skilled workers, earned between Rs. 61- and Rs. 71- per day. The Sabha, therefore, claimed I, revision of the wages of both the categories.

The appellant resisted the claim. According to the appellant,, it is a new concern and has employed some of the workers of the Hindustan Hosiery Factory. The average daily wages of the piece-rated jobs vary from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 10/120 per day and are adequate. The work involved in the jobs is not of highly skilled nature. The appellant further contended that the company was only of two years standing and the wages paid by it are higher than those earned by employees of other concerns in the industry. Its financial position also cannot be assessed as it is hardly two year% old. The demands are excessive and the appellant cannot bear the additional burden arising out of these demands.

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The appellant has in its employment about 250 workers. The Tribunal had before it a statement (Ext. C-2) filed by the appellant showing the number of employees receiving wages below Rs. 5/- per day, another statement (Ext. C-3) with regard to the other employees and also the books filed by the appellant and observed that many of the piece-rated and time-rated employees got as low a wage as Rs. 4.60 per day and Rs. 2.50 per (fay respectively. It, therefore, held that "on the face of it the wages provided for the workmen of the factory appear to be inadequate and low and even in a loss-making concern such wages have to be raised". The appellant started its business on 17th April, 1967. The Tribunal found from the statement, Ext. U-1, filed by the Sabha regarding its financial position that the appellant "earned substantial profits in the period of 8 months In 1967 and in 1968". The Tribunal found that during the period of 20 months since April, 1967, the appellant has earned a profit of Rs.1,51,000/- in eight months of 1967 and Rs. 1,88,000/-- in 1968. 'These profits are after deduction of depreciation, interest and bonus. The Tribunal observed that the appellant having a capital of Rs. 2,28,000/- in 1967 and Rs. 3,42,000/- in 1968 was prosperous and its financial position was sound. The Tribunal also observed that "the wages paid to the employees on the piece-rate and the timerate are very low and require revision", The appellant wanted the Tribunal to follow the wage scale of William Industries submitted by the appellant as per Ext.C.1. But the Tribunal in the absence of any details with regard to the financial position of that company or its profit making capacity, did not consider it appropriate to consider that as a comparable unit. The Sabha, on the other hand, contended that the appellant was more prosperous than Stretchlon Private Ltd. and produced an award of the Industrial Court in the case of Stretchlon Private Ltd. dated 10th April, 1967, published in the Maharashtra Gazette of 11th May, 1967. It appears that the demand for increase of wages in the case of Stretchlon Private. Ltd. was made in 1966 within three years of its functioning from 15th December, 1963, and before the Industrial Court in that case profit and loss accounts for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 were made available. It further appears that in the said award the, Industrial Court took note of the position of three other smaller concerns, some of which were even

running at a loss and still were paying wages higher than the Stretchlon Private Ltd. The Industrial Court, therefore, awarded Rs. 5/- per day "as a reasonable and fair minimum wage to the Stretch on employees of the lowest category in the Consumers' Price Index bracket 621-630". Although the Sabha in this case has asked for different rates of basic wages for employees in five categories, the Tribunal directed that the first 13 categories being the lowest paid workers should receive Rs. 5/- per day in the Index bracket 621-630. The next group serial Nos. 14 to 19 were given Rs. 5.50 per day in the same bracket, serial Nos. 20-21 were given Rs. 7/- per day, serial No. 22 Rs. 7.50 per day and serial No. 23 Rs. 8.50 per day in the aforesaid bracket. The Tribunal also granted for every rise of 10 points or part thereof, above the index bracket 621-630, dearness allowance at the rate of 10 paise per day. With regard to the claim for

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50% rise in piece-rates, the Tribunal only granted 30% in the Index bracket 621-630 and the same dearness allowance as above. The Tribunal also granted the benefits retrospectively with effect from 1st February, 1969.

It is contended on behalf of the appellant that the Tribunal erred in ignoring the difference between minimum wage and fair wage. It is submitted that the Tribunal was in fact granting fair wage and did not take into account the well-settled relevant factors into consideration in making the award. The appellant emphasises that the Tribunal absolutely ignored the aspect of the capacity of the appellant to bear the burden of the additional rise in wages on account of this award. The appellant also submitted that the Tribunal ought not to have ignored the settlement with regard to wage arrived at by the Hindustan Hosiery Mills with the Sabha. By that settlement, the said partnership firm constituted by the other group of partners of Hindustan Hosiery factory agreed with the Sabha to give an increase of Re. 1/- per day till the wages of the workers getting Rs. 5/- per day or less and an increase of 50 paise per day in the wages of the workers getting more than Rs. 5/- per day. The appellant was prepared to allow this increase which would have imposed an additional burden of Rs. 56,022/per year.

The respondent, on the other hand, submits that the Tribunal has awarded only minimum wage. Even if it is assumed that the wage awarded is a little higher than the minimum wage, it is certainly lower than the lowest level of the fair wage. The learned counsel submits that in order to allow the wage increase the Tribunal had before it materials from the evidence furnished in the Stretchlon award as well as the trend of wage rates with which the Tribunal must be expected to be familiar in the region and in the industry.

It is well settled that no industry can be allowed to carry on its business if it is unable to pay the minimum wage to its employees. The industry with which we are concerned is, however, not a scheduled industry in which the State Government has fixed any minimum wage under the Minimum Wages Act. The appellant submitted from certain Gazette Notifications the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the State Government in case of some eight different industries between the years 1969 and 1972 where the monthly wages have been fixed between Rs. 90/- and Rs. 128/- per month. The appellant submits that there is no justification whatsoever for allowing the present increase of wages without following any principle and even higher than the statutory minimum wage fixed in respect of other industries in the, State.

In the written statement filed before the Court the Sabha stated in paragraphs 5 and 6 as follows

"5. The present wages of both the piece-rated and time rated workers are excessively low and are much lower than those considered to be the absolute minimum payable by any employer to his workers in the Bombay

Region.

These wages are also much lower than those paid by comparable concerns in the Industry.

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6. The Second Party Concern is well in a position to bear the additional burden that may be placed upon it by the revision of the wages and the grant of dearness allowance as demanded by the Sabha".

The appellant, however, in para 5 of their written statement before the Tribunal stated that it could not "bear the additional burden which may arise on account of the revision of wages and D.A. as demanded by the first party and submits that for awarding wages and also D.A. it is not only the ability but also the stability of the concern which should be considered by this Honourable Court". These being the rival contentions of the parties before the Tribunal, it was required to consider whether it was a case of bare minimum wage or some thing higher than it. From a perusal of the award, we are clearly of opinion that the Tribunal was considering the case from the point of view of granting something higher than the subsistence or bare minimum wage bordering on fair wage. We have reached this conclusion since the yardstick of the present award is the Stretchlon Award which was obviously seeking to determine rather some kind of fair wage as will be clear from the following extract from that Award :-

"It (the company) can, therefore offer to pay higher minimum wages to lowest category of employees. On due consideration of all the relevant facts and circumstances I find that Rs. 5/- per day should be the, reasonable and fair minimum wage to the lowest category of employees of the company".

Coming to the piece-rates also the Tribunal did not give any specific reasons for awarding 30% increase as against the demand of the Sabha for 50% rise in addition to Dearness Allowance. The Tribunal, however, observed that "this increase would give adequate average daily earnings to the piece-rated employees. This increase would bring the emoluments near the level of minimum wage payable in the region and it would not place a very heavy burden on the employer".

We will now consider the principles settled by this Court in the matter of wage fixation. In *Express Newspapers (Private) Ltd., and Another v. The Union of India and Others* ('), this Court was considering in an exhaustive judgment, inter alia, the concept of minimum wage, fair wage and living wage and approvingly quoted from page 9, para 10, of the Report of the Committee on Fair Wages, to the following effect

"We consider that a minimum wage must provide not merely for the bare sustenance of life but for the preservation of the efficiency of the

worker. For this purpose, the minimum wage must also provide for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities".

This Court further observed :

"There is also a distinction between a bare subsistence or minimum wage and a statutory minimum wage. The

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former is a wage which would be sufficient to cover the bare physical needs of a worker and his family, that is a rate which has got to be paid to the worker irrespective of the capacity of the industry to pay. If an industry is unable to pay to its workmen atleast bare minimum wage it has no right to exist", (See Messrs Crown Aluminium Works. v. Their Workmen(1).

It was further observed

"The statutory minimum wage however is the minimum which is prescribed by the statute and it may be higher than the bare subsistence or minimum wage, providing for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities, as contemplated above. While the lower limit of the fair wage must obviously be the minimum wage, the upper limit is equally, - set by what may broadly be called the capacity of industry to pay. This will depend not only on the present economic position of the industry but on its future prospects. It will be noticed that the "fair wage" is thus a mean between the living wage and the minimum wage and even the minimum wage contemplated above is something more than the bare minimum or subsistence wage which would be sufficient to cover the bare physical needs of the worker and his family, a wage, which would provide also for the preservation of the efficiency of the worker and for some measure of education, medical requirements and amenities. This concept of minimum wage is in harmony with the advance of thought in all civilised countries and approximates to the statutory minimum wage which the State should strive to achieve having regard to the Directive Principle of State Policy mentioned above".

It was further observed

"It will also be noticed that the content of the expression "minimum wage", 'fair wage' and 'living wage' is not fixed and static. It varies and is bound to vary from time to time.

With the growth and development of

national

economy, living standards would improve and so would our notions about the respective categories of wages expand and be more progressive".

In Kamani Metals & Alloys Ltd. v. Their Workmen(2), this Court observed as follows :-

"Fixation of a wage-structure is always a delicate task because a balance has to be struck between the demand of social justice which requires that the workmen should receive their proper share of the national income which they help to produce with a view to

improving their standard of living, and the depletion which every increase in wages makes in the profits as this tends to divert capital from industry into other channels thought to be more profitable. The task

(1)[1958] S.C., R.651 quoted in [1959] S.C.R. 12.

(2) [1958] 2 S.C.R. 463, 467.

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is not, rendered any the easier because conditions vary from region to region, industry to industry and establishment to establishment. To cope with these differences certain principles on which wages are fixed have been stated from time to time by this Court. Broadly speaking the first principle is that there is minimum wage which, in any event, must be paid, irrespective of the extent of profits, the financial condition of the establishment or the availability of workmen on lower wages. 'This minimum wage is independent of the kind of industry and applies to all alike big or small. It sets the lowest limit below which wages cannot be allowed to sink in all humanity. The second principle is that wages must be fair, that is to say, sufficiently high to provide a standard family with food, shelter, clothing, medical care and education of children appropriate to the workman but not at a rate exceeding his wage earning capacity in the class of establishment to which he belongs. A fair wage is thus related to the earning capacity and the workload. it must, however, be realised that 'fair wage' is not living wage' by which is meant a wage which is sufficient to provide not only the essentials above-mentioned but a fair measure of frugal comfort with an ability to provide for old age and evil days. Fair wage lies between the minimum wage, which must be paid in any event, and the living wage, which is the goal"

In *Hydro (Engineers) (Private) Ltd. v. Their Workmen*, (1) this Court observed as follows :

"It is thus clear that the concept of minimum wages does take in the factor of the prevailing cost of essential commodities whenever such minimum wage is to be fixed. The idea of fixing such wage in the light of cost of living at a particular juncture of time and of neutralizing the rising prices of essential commodities by linking up scales of minimum wages with the cost of living index cannot, therefore, be said to be alien to the concept of a minimum wage".

In *M/s. Jaydip Industries, Thana v. The Workmen*, (2) this Court referred to the observation in an earlier decision of this Court in *U. Unichoyi v. State of Kerala*, (3) as follows

"Sometimes the minimum wage is described as a bare minimum wage in order to distinguish it from the wage structure which is 'subsistence plus' or fair wage, but too much emphasis on the adjective 'bare' in relation to the mini-

minimum wage is apt to lead to the erroneous assumption that the maintenance wage is a wage which enables the worker to cover his bare physical needs and keep himself just above starvation. That clearly is not intended by the concept of minimum wage. On the other hand, since the capacity of the employer to pay is treated as irrelevant, it is but right

(1) 1 L. L. J. 713, 716.

(2) [1972] 1 L. L. J. 244, 247.

(3) [1962] 1 S. C. R. 957 quoted in [1972] 1 L. L. J. 244, 247.

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that no addition should be made to the components of the minimum wage near the lower level of the fair wage, but the contents of this concept must ensure for the employee not only his sustenance and that of his family but must also preserve his efficiency as a worker".

In M/s Unichem Laboratories Ltd. v. The Workmen(1) the Court further observed as follows :-

"in the fixation of wages and dearness allowance the legal position is well established that it has to be done on an industry-cum-region basis having due regard to the financial capacity of the unit under consideration..... industrial adjudication should always take into account, when revising the wage structure and granting

dearness

allowance, the problem of the additional burden to be imposed on the employer and ascertain whether the employer can reasonably be called upon to bear such burden..... As pointed out in Greaves Cotton and Co. and others v. Their Workmen(2). One of the principles to be adopted in fixing wages and dearness allowance is that the Tribunal should take into account the wage scale and dearness allowance-prevailing in comparable concerns carrying on the same industry in the region".

From an examination of the decisions of this Court, it is clear that the floor level is the bare minimum wage or subsistence wage. In fixing this wage, Industrial Tribunals will have to consider the position from the point of view of the worker; the capacity of the employer to pay such a wage being irrelevant. The fair wage also must take note of the economic reality of the situation and the minimum needs of the worker having a fair-sized family with an eye to the preservation of his efficiency as a worker.

Wage fixation is an important subject in any social welfare programme. Wage cannot be fixed in a vacuum and has necessarily to take note of so many factors from real life a worker lives, or is reasonably expected to live or to look forward to with hope and fervency in the entire social context. It is obvious that some principles have to be evolved from the conditions and circumstances of actual life.

Piece rate is what is paid of results or outturn of work which is often described as a "task". There is greater consideration to quantity in fixing piece rates in some particular types of work in some industries with a guaranteed minimum. The same standard may not be

appropriate in all types of piece work. With reference to particular work the importance of man rather than the machine employed may have to be dealt with differently. Even in piece rates it will be necessary to look around to find some correlation with time rates of the same or similar class of workers, for example the contribution of the worker to the job, the nature of the work, the part

(1) [1972] L.L.J 576, 590, 591.

(2) [1964] 5 S. C. R. 362 quoted in [1972] 1 L. L. J. 576.

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played by the machine, the incentive to work and above all protection against any creation of industrial unrest because of the existence side by side of two categories of workers, particularly if there is no possibility of transfer of labour from one type of work to the other from time to time, Again there may be sonic work where special skill of the worker with or without machine may be necessary and that factor will have to be then considered. It will vary from industry to industry and from the process to another. No hard and fast rule can be laid down nor is it possible or helpful. The Tribunal, in an industrial adjudication, will have to see that piece-rates do not drive workers to fatigue to the limit of exhaustion and hence will keep an eye on the time factor in work. Then again a guaranteed minimum may also have to be provided so that for no fault of a diligent worker he does not stand to lose on any account. There may be a misty penumbra which has got to be pierced through upon all available materials on record and also on what the Tribunal, in fairness, can lay its hands on, with notice to the parties, for the purpose of fixing the Piece-rates balancing all aspects. We have only indicated broadly the bare outlines of approach in a matter so involved and sensitive as wage fixation particularly when no one at the present time can shut one's eyes to the rising spiril of prices of essential commodities. The central figure in the adjudication, however, is the wage-earner who should have a fair deal in the, bargain in a real sense as far as can be without at the same time ignoring the vital interests of the industry whose viability and prosperity are also the mainstay of labour. How the various competing claims; have to be balanced in a given case should mainly be the function of in ipartial adjudicator in an industrial proceeding unless the legislature chooses to adopt other appropriate means and methods. Article 136 of the Constitution does not create a right of appeal in favour of any Person. It confers power on the Court which should not be so exercised as to convert the Court into a Court of appeal. "Industrial Disputes Act is intended to be a self-contained one and, it seeks to achieve special Justice on the basis of collective bargaining conciliation, and arbitration. Awards are given on circumstances peculiar lo each dispute and the tribunals are, to a large extent, freefrom the restrictions of technical considerations imposed on courts. A free and liberal exercise of the power under Article 136 may materially affect the fundamental basis of such decisions, namely quick solution to such disputes to achieve industrial peace. Though Article 136 is couched in widest terms, it is necessary for this Court to exercise its discretionary jurisdiction only in cases, where awards are made in violation of the principles of natural justice, causing substantial and grave injustice to Parties or raises an impotent principle of industrial law requiring elucidation and final decision by this Court or disclosures such other exceptional or special circumstance% which merit the consideration of this Court". Per Subba '.Rao, J. in

(Reneal Chemical and Pharmaseutical Works Ltd. v. Their Workmen(1). None of the arguments raised by the appellant should' be sufficient to persuade the Court to interpose relief in its favour

(1) [1959] Supp. 2 S. C. R. 136 at 140.

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on tile facts and circumstances of this case. It is not quite Correct to say that the Industrial Court has not followed the principles of wage-revision expounded by this Court. The Industrial Court has taken into account the prevailing minimum wage rates in the region, and the capacity of the appellant to bear the burden of the increased wages. Counsel for the appellant could not show to us that the wage rates fixed by the Industrial Court are unfair for the appellant or that it cannot bear the load of increased wages. The wages of the piece rated workmen had to be increased in line with the in,creased wages of the time-rated workmen with the object of avoiding discrimination and heart-burning among workers and maintenance of industrial peace among them. Taking a comprehensive view of the facts and circumstances of the case, we are satisfied that no intervention is called for with the award. In the result, the appeal is dismissed. We will, however, make no order as to costs in this ,appeal.

S. B. W.

Appeal dismissed.

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