

DRAFT

Rules for the constitution of Joint Negotiating Machinery in the Electricity, Irrigation and Buildings, Highways and Medical Departments and in Government Industrial Undertakings run departmentally.

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1. These rules may be called the Joint Negotiating Machinery (Government departments and Industrial Undertakings) Rules 1960 and shall take effect from the date of their publication in the Gazette. These Rules shall apply to all employees coming within the definition of the term 'workman' in Section 2 (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. In these Rules, the words 'Government' shall mean the State Government, the words 'local area' shall mean either the revenue district or the workshop or undertaking or headquarters hospital as the case may be, the words 'industry' shall mean employment in the Electricity, Irrigation and Buildings, Highways, Medical Departments and in departmentally run undertakings like Government Press, Government Distilleries, Government Ceramic Factory, etc. The words 'District Officer' shall mean the Principle Officer of the Department not lower in rank than an Executive Engineer or Superintendent of the hospital or the Head of the undertaking as the case may be and the words 'Election Officer' shall mean the officer deputed in writing by the Labour Commissioner to hold elections for electing workers' representatives where there are no unions.

3. There shall be constituted within three months from the date of publication of these Rules for each local area in respect of the Government Electricity, Irrigation and Buildings, Highways, Medical or Industries Department a Local Committee consisting of:

- (1) The District Officer as ... Chairman & Convener

Contd.....

- (2) One representative of the workers (to be selected in the manner hereinafter specified) as ... Member
- a n d
- (3) The Government Labour Conciliation Officer of the District as ... Observer.

4. It shall be the responsibility of the Local Committee to discuss all matters of mutual interest and secure amity and good relations between the management and the workers.

5. The subjects within the sphere of responsibility of the Local Committee shall be the following but in the case of establishments where Works Committees under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act have been constituted items (a), (b) & (c) shall be excluded from the scope of the Local Committee.

- (a) Working conditions including arrangement of working hours rest and lunch, intervals, and holiday arrangements;
- (b) safety appliances, accident prevention, first aid, hygiene and welfare and staff accommodation;
- (c) medical facilities;
- (d) delay in payment of wages etc.;
- (e) questions relating to local travelling allowances;
- (f) piece-work rates and daily rates of wages for casual workers;
- (g) cases of victimisation;
- (h) retrenchment and reduction of strength of workers;
- (i) work-loads;
- (j) implementation of labour laws and the orders of the State Government; and
- (k) such other matters pertaining to service conditions as are within the competence of the District Officer.

6. All unanimous decisions of the Committee shall be implemented forthwith. If such implementation requires the approval of a higher authority or Government it shall be

implemented after such approval is obtained which shall not be later than 2 months from the date of the meeting. Where there is no such agreement the matter may be referred to the State Committee constituted under Rule 10 of these Rules by the member concerned.

7. The Local Committee shall meet once in three months or oftener if necessary. Fifteen days notice of the holding of such a meeting shall be given by the Convener.

8. Subjects to be included along with brief details of each subject shall be given to the Convener ten days in advance and the Agenda shall be circulated by the Convener atleast seven days prior to the holding of the meeting.

9. The following procedure shall be adopted to select the workers' representatives on the Local Committee:

(a) If there is no trade union of workers in the particular local area the workers shall elect a representative. For this purpose the Election Officer shall convene a meeting of the workers in the Local area after giving atleast three days notice and call for nominations. Where there is more than one nomination he shall conduct election by secret ballot. Where workers are scattered throughtout the local area and it is not possible to hold election in-out-stations ~~such~~ workers shall be issued ballot papers containing the names of all contestants for marking and return to the Election Officer or to such other officer specified by the Election Officer.

(b) If there is only one trade union in the local area it shall nominate its representative on the Local Committee provided it fulfills the criteria for recognition of unions under the Code of Discipline. The representative elected under Sub-Clause (a) or the representative nominated under Clauses (b)&(c) shall be a member of the Local Committee for atleast a period of two years. In the case of the representative elected under Sub-Clause (a), he shall cease to be a member after the workers who elected him pass a vote of no confidence by 2/3 majority of all the workers. They shall elect another representative in his place, who shall be a member for the remaining portion of the term of two years. The unions nominating representatives under Sub-clause B & C shall have the right to withdraw the representative nominated and to propose another.

- (c) Where there are more than one Union in the local area the Election Officer shall adopt the verification procedure devised under the Code of Discipline and intimate the unions concerned and the District Officer which union is to be most representative and has to be recognized and such an union shall nominate its representative.
- (d) A representative elected or the representative of the union shall be a member of the Local Committee for at least a period of two years. The representative elected under sub-clause (a) shall also be a member for two years, unless the union by a 2/3rd majority of all its members passes a vote of noconfidence in him and communicates it to the District Officer. It shall simultaneously nominate another representative in such a contingency.
- (e) After the expiry of every two years from the date when a representative is elected or nominated the same procedure adopted for selecting workers representatives in the first instance shall be followed.
- (f) Workers' representatives attending meetings of the Local Committee if they are workers employed shall be treated to be on duty for that period including journey time if the place of duty is other than the place fixed for the meeting and shall also be entitled to Travelling Allowance according to T.A. Rules. If such representatives are not workers employed they shall be entitled to T.A. and D.A. as per the members of the second Class Committee.

10. There shall also be constituted State Negotiating Committees within four months from the date of publication of these Rules for each Department - Electricity, Irrigation and Buildings, Highways and Medical. Separate State Committees may be constituted for each undertaking or group of undertakings, one, for example, for all the P.W.D. Workshops or one each for the Paper Mills and the Ceramic Factory.

11. Each State Committee shall consist of the Secretary to Government in the Administrative Department as Chairman and Convener, with the Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, or his Deputy or the Departmental Financial Adviser, the Head of the Employing Department, the Commissioner of Labour or his representative and representatives of the workers (to be selected in the manner hereinafter prescribed), as members.

12. It shall be within the competence of the State

Committee to deal with the following matters:-

- (a) All matters not settled at the Local Committee and brought up by any member of the local committee before the State Committee;
- (b) Salaries, wages, D.A., pension, provident fund and gratuity;
- (c) Holidays, privilege leave and sick leave;
- (d) Any matter which involves the amendment of Government orders or necessitates issue of fresh Government orders and policy questions which concern all employees of a particular class throughout the State;
- (e) Rules of seniority, promotion and disciplinary action and general retrenchment.
- (f) Such other matters concerning service conditions of employees as are raised by the parties.

13. The State Committee shall meet once in four months.

Notices of meetings and agenda shall be sent atleast fifteen days in advance. Subjects for inclusion in the agenda along with a short note on each subject proposed shall be sent to the Convener atleast one month in advance.

14. The following procedure shall be adopted in selecting workers' representatives on the State Committee:

The three Central Organisations of workers - INTUC, AIYU, HMS shall be entitled to nominate a representative each on the State Committee, if one or more recognised unions in local areas in a particular industry are affiliated to them. In the case of independent unaffiliated recognised unions in local areas, one representative of such union shall be co-opted to the State Committee if there are any subjects on the agenda relating to the members of such independent recognised union.

15. Representatives who are not employees shall be entitled to T.A and D.A as for a member of a First Class Committee. Those who are employees shall be deemed to be on duty when they attend meetings of the Committee and shall also be allowed T.A. and D.A. as per Rules.

16. The unanimous decisions of the State Committee shall be implemented forthwith. Where such decisions require the approval of Government, such approval shall be obtained within a month from the date of conclusion of such meeting. Where no agreement is reached the parties shall be free to take such action as is open to them under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

17. The Local Committee or the State Committee, as the case may be, shall not consider the demands of the workmen, when the workmen or the union representing the workers, resort to strike, hunger strike, go-slow, Satyagraha, or any other form of agitation prohibited under the Code of Discipline during the period of discussions before the respective committees.

18. The Conveners of the Committees both at the Local level and at the State level shall communicate copies of the proceedings of the meetings of the respective committees to the members within seven days from the date of conclusion of the meeting. The Convener of the State Committee shall also send copies of the said proceedings to the members of the concerned Local Committees in the decisions by the State Committee relate to items, b, c, d & e of Rule 12. In the case of decisions on item 'a' of Rule 12, copies of the proceedings may be sent to the Local Committee which raised the issue before the State Committee.

19. Proceedings of the Committees shall be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose and attested by the Chairman and the members. Each subject on the agenda shall be set forth and the decision taken in respect of it shall be entered against it.

20. The Chairman shall have the power to sanction the T.A. Bills of workers representatives and for this purpose to draw on abstract bills the appropriate amount of T.A. and D.A. payable to members and disburse them to the members attending the meeting and to send detailed bills in due course.

POWER SUPPLY POSITION IN THE STATE

In view of the serious urgency of the industrial power supply problem in Andhra Pradesh, the Federation of A.P. Chambers of Commerce and Industry has deemed it necessary to draw the special attention of the Govt. of India not only to the position that has already arisen but also to the far more aggravating situation that is bound to arise shortly, unless remedial measures are taken without any further delay. For a long time, our Federation has been urging upon the Govt of A.P. that there was an acute power shortage in the State, besides various other difficulties connected with power supply. In July 1961, we addressed the Govt of A.P. stating that "This federation has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Govt to the shortage of power supply at present and their apprehension that this shortage would be felt in an acute form, as the industrial development of A.P. gains momentum in the Third Five Year Plan in the near future."

After analysing the various proposals for generation of power, we concluded by saying that "We would, therefore, urge upon the authorities to consider the installation, at an early date, of additional thermal units in the State." We also added that the States of Gujerat and Madras had come forward to encourage the installation of thermal units, even in the private sector through consortia, so that the power may be available not only to the industrial units owned by the private sector but also for purchase by the Electricity Boards of those States. To this, we must now add that only recently, the Govt of Madras has announced the sanction of the installation of large thermal stations by the foreign loan has been obtained. Also a large amount of foreign exchange has been released to enable the Government of Mysore to go ahead with a hydro electric scheme. Bengal has also arranged for the installation of more thermal units, which are already under erection.

3. There is no need to urge at this stage that A.P. is definitely deficit in the supply of power considering that there is a persistent demand for further industrialisation, while at the same time, the agricultural load is always on the increase. While A.P. is and continues to be predominantly an agricultural area, industries are developing here at a rapid pace. This would mean that while there is and there will be continuous growth pressure on the Govt to electrify the rural areas, there also will be a firm demand from the power supply required by large industries. While we do not expect that special attention will be paid to A.P., we can however demand that, compared to other States, we should not lag behind. Here below is set out the installed capacity, as at the end of March 1959, in the various States in India, showing both public utilities and self-generating industrial establishments. These figures are M.W., i.e. thousand kw.

State	Generated public utilities.	Generated by industrial establishments.
Andhra Pradesh	206	53
Assam	18	—
Bihar	226	284
Maharashtra and Gujrat	370	114
Kashmir	13	—
Kerala	114	2
Madhya Pradesh	136	46
Madras	350	27
Mysore	191	16
Orissa	134	16
Punjab	175	19
Rajasthan	46	36
Uttar Pradesh	359	48
West Bengal	604	140
Delhi and Others	69	11
Total for India	3,516	813

Since then, Uttar Pradesh has increased its supply by means of the Rihand Project, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have had more supplies because of the Chambal Scheme, Madras is installing more thermal stations, Mysore is increasing its power because of the Sharavati Project, Maharashtra is having more power from the Koyna Project and a huge thermal plant, Bengal is getting further power through thermal plants, the Punjab and Rajasthan are getting further benefits from the Bhakra-Nalgal Project.

3. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the position in the last few years has shown practically no improvement, as is indicated in the following statement:-

Year ending March.	Total Capacity M.W.	Peak demand M.W.	Agricultural Load M.W.	Production Million units.
1951	43	23	2	
1956	99	55	14	
1959	192	132	30	518
1960	206	150	50	655
1961	213	180	70	787

It will be seen that while there was some substantial progress between 1951 and 1956, and this was maintained even up to 1959, since recently, however, we are facing practically no improvement, even without taking into account the large demand by industries and the fact that the agricultural load has more than doubled between 1959 and 1961. The installed capacity went up from 99 MW in 1956 to 192 MW in 1959 but improved to only 213 in 1961, and for the current year 1962 the figure is stationary at 213 only. It is hoped that the generating capacity will go up to 273 MW in 1963 and 333 in 1964. But this should be compared with the estimated demand for power in Andhra Pradesh, as gauged by the Central Irrigation and Power Commission, at 240 MW in 1961-63 and 675 MW in 1965-66, which will also have to provide 142 MW for rural electrification in 1966.

4. Analysing the minimum demands of industries, apart from the increasing pressure of domestic consumption because of the growing urban population, and also the increasing demand for rural electrification, we have the following figures so far as large scale industries, old and new, which have been licensed already, are concerned. No mention is made here of new industries which are in the process of planning or prospecting. For the purpose of convenience, the figures are given separately for Telangana and the Andhra regions, as the two grid systems are not yet fully connected. In the Telangana area, excluding the Heavy Electrical Project and the Kothagudem Fertiliser Project, both of which will require very large quantities of current, 23 units have made a total demand of 54 MW, all of which will be require within the next year or two immediately. The Local Electricity Board has agreed so far to sanction out of this less than 28 MW, and has been able to release less than 23 MW only. In the Andhra area, there are 43 similar large units, whose total demand comes to 138 MW and the local Electricity Board has agreed to sanction so far 69 MW, and released 41 MW only. The total industrial demand within the next two years for the entire State comes to 192 MW, whereas the sanction is for 97 MW, and the load released has been only 64 MW. If to this is added the agricultural load of 70 MW, already connected, and also the domestic consumers load, we find we have not sufficient power to honour the commitments made. In any case, double shift working will be extremely difficult, as the heavy domestic and lighting load in the late evening will compet the shut down of the most factories and pumpsets in towns and villages alike. At present the aggregate peak demand is 180 MW, this can be met only because the domestic supply is arranged by disconnecting the other loads, as is evident from the statement below:-

Loads (Day)	Total demand.	Sanctioned	Released.
Industrial: Telangana.	54	28	23
Industrial: Andhra	138	69	41
Agricultural: Total	70	70	70
Total of above full day loads.	262	167	134

5. The Present generating capacity in MW, is set out below, showing the regions and processes:-

Region	Thermal	Hydel	Total
Telangana	Hussainsagar 25	Nizamsagar 15	77
	Ramagundam 37		
Andhra	Vizag 7	Mechkund 80	129
	Vijayawada 12	Tungabhadra 14	
	Nellore 2	Humpi 14	
Total	83	130	206

while the above statement shown a maximum capacity of 213 MW, it must be made clear that this is only the maximum and not the effective capacity. For instance, at Nizamsagar the maximum capacity is shown as 15 MW, whereas only 10 MW is available during the best part of the year, and sometimes this comes to as low as 3 MW, because of the shortage of water in the lake. At Ramagundam and Hussainsagar, the effective generating capacity is known to be much lower than the rated capacity of the plants

6. The proposals for the future, in MW, at least for the Third Plan, are as below:-

Region	Thermal		Hydel	Total	
Telangana	Ranagundam	60		210	
	Kothagudem	120			
	Hyderabad	30			
Andhra	Visakhapatnam	30	Humpi	14	278
			Tungabhadra	14	
			Sileru	120	
			N. Sagar	100	
Total		240	248	488	

7. It will be noticed from the figures given in paras 4,5 and that not only is there an acute shortage of power at present, but that there will be a greater shortage still as time passes. This position creates a severe handicap in the efforts to attract new industries to Andhra Pradesh; in fact it is already posing considerable hindrances in the implementation of the plans those industries which have been already licensed in Andhra Pradesh. What is more alarming is that it would appear the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been unable to obtain the clearances required for their schemes, planning, technical, administrative, or otherwise, and also the foreign exchange for acquiring generating machinery.

8. But whatever might be the technical differences of view between the experts at Delhi and at Hyderabad, it is necessary that an urgent solution should be found for the crisis that has arisen and which will be further accentuated within a year. There is already a severe shortage of power supply at Hyderabad and at Visakhapatnam, where more new industries are coming up. Even the surplus power now available in the Andhra region will not suffice to meet the increasing demands within Telangana even if the two grids are connected. It is, therefore, necessary to instal immediately some alternate plant which can generate electricity within the next two years. It would take some time for the Sileru, Srisailem and Nagarjuna Sagar Projects to be sanctioned administratively, technically, and financially. Therefore, we should now concentrate on the thermal schemes, i.e. Ranagundan, Kothagudem, Hyderabad, and Visakhapatnam and also a number of package Schemes of 5 MW to 10 MW. While we understand the World Bank is prepared to finance some of our schemes, speedy decisions will be required at Delhi to clear these schemes technically and financially. It is noteworthy that only recently the Government of India have sanctioned fairly large amounts for schemes in Bombay, Bengal and Mysore. The claims of Andhra Pradesh appear to have been neglected, with serious consequences for the industrial future of the State.

For favour of Publication:

A meeting of the representatives of all the trade unions affiliated to the Hyderabad City Trade Union Council was held at ~~Chaitanyally~~ ^{Chaitanyally} at 5.30 P.M. on the 19th April 1962 to discuss the situation arising out of the coal and power shortage in the State and other problems concerning the Trade Unions. Shri Mahdoon Mohiuddin, Leader of Opposition in the State Legislative Council and President of the Hyderabad City Trade Union Council, presided over the meeting. ~~It only wants to acknowledge the difficulties of the state which is already in the grip of a deep power crisis.~~

The Council discussed the power out and the coal shortage and expressed its grave anxiety at the situation that was solely the result of the Government's callousness towards the power requirements of the state in spite of serious warnings given by the opposition on the floor of the Legislature and outside.

Shri N. Satyanarayana Reddy told the meeting that the State Government has never treated power as the priority requirement of the State. The total generating capacity at the end of the Second Plan stood, according to official spokesmen themselves at 1.98 lakh kw. The present out means immediate end to all expansion schemes of the various industrial units and a serious fall even in the present working capacity. The industry will suffer from shortfall in production and threat to its economic running and the workers will suffer from lack of work and joblessness.

He further said, "The Government of India have failed to release required foreign exchange even for the sanctioned thermal or Hydro Stations, such as those of Kothagudem and Sileru respectively.

Kothagudem
The expansion of Kothagudem Thermal Power is a victim of long drawn negotiations with the World Bank. The Nagarjun Sagar Hydro Station is another victim of the ignorance of the State Government and the negligence of Centre.

The Council decided to raise this question of hindering of ~~development~~ ^{development} Even the Third Plan promises, if all power schemes are fully implemented, only 6 lakh kw. of power. This would not meet the requirements of industries and other consumption.

The Council by a resolution expressed its solidarity with the ~~City Trade Union Council~~ ^{City Trade Union Council} demanded that top priority should be given to the power requirements of the state and the Third Plan targets should be raised to 10 lakh kw.

The Government of India should immediately release the foreign exchange for Sileru Hydro Project and the Kothagudem Thermal Station. All the major industries which are capable of erecting their own power plant should be assisted in erecting their own power plant by providing them with required foreign exchange. The Nagarjun Sagar Hydro Station should be immediately taken up.

Vijayawada
The new proposal of two Thermal Plants at Hyderabad and Vijayawada with a generating capacity of 1 lakh kw. and costing 3 crores should be taken up without delay. The present negotiations with Czechoslovakia for Thermal Plants should be expedited and plants set up. This is rupee trade area and it should be easy to reach a settlement with this socialist country

The Council has decided to run a campaign for the attainment of these objectives. A mass rally of all the workers will be held at Charminar Chowrasta in Hyderabad on Sunday the 22nd April 1962 at 5.30 P.M. and power shortage in the State and other problems concerning the State unions. Sri Mahadeva Subrahmanya, leader of Unions in the State with regards to the coalmines coal cut the City Trade Union Council protested vehemently against the attitude of the Railway Board that it only wants to accentuate the difficulties of the state which is already in the grip of a deep power crisis. The Council advanced the power cut and the coal shortage as symptoms of the grave anxiety at the situation that was mainly the result of the Andhra Pradesh requires 2000 wagons, they have been providing only 1700 wagons and now they propose to reduce the number of allocated wagons to 1147.

The council demanded of the Railway Board to immediately restore the out in supply of wagons as the priority requirement of the State. The coal generating capacity at the end of the Second Plan stood, according to official spokesmen themselves at 1.98 lakh kw. The present cut reduces The Trade Union Council then discussed the function of Employees State Insurance and expressed its anxiety at the way the Scheme was working creating discontent among the insured employees. The Council decided to organise a Convention of insured employees to discuss these matters.

The Council welcomed that recently some employers in their negotiations are showing their inclination towards accepting the linking of D.A. with the cost of living index, Nagadan and Sileru respectively.

The Central Government is not giving the same facility to their employees. The State Government would not even consider the proposal. Many industries that can pay are not thinking on these lines. Intelligence of Centre.

The Council decided to make this question of linking of Dearness Allowance with the cost of living index a cardinal feature of the monetary demands of the trade unions in the coming months.

The Council by a resolution expressed its solidarity with the 3700 workers of National Tobacco Co. who are on strike for the last 10 days. The Council condemned the callous attitude of the Government in settling the demands and demanded immediate settlement of the issues involved.

The Government of India should immediately release the foreign exchange. The Council took a decision to celebrate May Day, and all the affiliated Unions will take a procession jointly on 1st May morning. power plant should be assisted in erecting their own power plant by providing them with required foreign exchange. The Rajaraj Sagar Hydel Electric station as a temporary band up. ooo0ooo

The new proposal of two thermal plants at Hyderabad and Vijayawada with Hyderabad, ng capacity of 1 lakh kw and costing 3 crores should be taken April 16th, 1962. the present negotiations with Government for Thermal Plants should be expedited and plans set up. This is hope was and we it should be easy to reach a settlement with this socialist gov.

P O W E R C R I S E S
A N D
C O A L C R I S E S I N A N D H R A P R A D E S H

BY K.L. MAHENDRA

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced 20% cut in the supply of electricity and has informed that this position of scarcity might continue for the coming two to three years. In practice the Govt. has reduced the quota of power supply by 30 to 50 percent for small industries. This has created serious problem for the industries in Andhra Pradesh, which though industrially backward is witnessing the growth of some industries in the recent period.

The cut in the supply of electricity will mean immediate stoppage of all expansion schemes would mean closure of shifts in some and will mean that the existing capacity for production will not be fully utilised. This will lead to retrenchment in the factories throwing the workers on to the streets.

The federation of chambers of commerce Andhra Pradesh, in a strong memorandum has suggested expediting the schemes proposed under the third plan and setting up of a number of thermal plants to meet the growing requirement.

The small Industrialists who are the worst sufferers have stated if immediate steps are not taken some of the units will either close down or might shift to some place where power is available.

Shri Makhdoom Mohuiddin leader of opposition in the Legislative Council pointedly raised the issue in the last session of the Council, but no proper reply was forthcoming from the treasury benches. The Trade Unions in the city have raised their voice for more power.

What exactly is the position? The installed capacity went up from 99000 k.w. in 1951 to 192000 k.w. in 1959. But during the last three years there has been a meagre increase in this capacity. It reached 213000 k.w. in 1961 and stays at that even in 1962. It is expected that the generating capacity will go up to 273000 in 1963 and 330000 k.w. in 1964. But the demand for power in Andhra Pradesh as estimated by the central irrigation and power commission is at 240000 k.w. in 1961 and 675000 in 1965-66 which will also have to provide for 142000 k.w. for rural electrification in 1966.

The total industrial demand within the next two years for the state comes to 192000 k.w. whereas the sanction is for 97000 k.w. and the load released has been only 64000 k.w. If the power supplied for agriculture and domestic consumption is added to this it is clear that there is not the sufficient power to honour commitments. The demand for domestic consumption during its peak hours is not by disconnecting the other loads. Further the above

figures show the maximum capacity and not the effective capacity. For instance while the maximum capacity of Nizamsagar project is 15000 k.w., only 10,000 k.w. is available during the best part of the year. There is a severe shortage of supply at Hyderabad and Visakapatnam even for the existing industries, leave alone the number of new industries that are coming up.

The question that focusses itself is why this sudden crises? What are its immediate causes? Some of the proposed schemes have not yet been taken due to difference of view between the state Govt. and the failure on the part of Govt. of India to release foreign exchange. Some of the state Govts have secured foreign loans, permitted the private sector to set up thermal stations and took other steps to overcome the problem whereas the Andhra Pradesh Govt. woke up to the problem only just now after failure of development for the last three years.

The Sileru Hydro project is held up because of the dispute between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

The Nagarjunasagar Hydro project and the Srisaillam have to wait for the report of the Gulhati Commission on river water dispute. It is necessary the dispute is settled early and the progress of the development projects not held up.

Negotiations are under way for a thermal project at Kothagudem with world bank, and for the Ramagundam project there is no response as yet from the development loan fund. Such are the causes which have led to the present crises of power. This was known to the Govt. but because of its callousness it failed to take immediate steps for the setting up of Thermal stations.

Apart from this the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has been apathetic to the development of power and industries in the state. During the first and the second plan power was ignored and even according to its own version state Govt. thought of stressing on the development of power only during the third plan. Hence Rs. 64 crores i.e. 23% have been allotted for power in the third plan. The per capita consumption of electricity was 2.5 units in Andhra in 1950-57 while the all India figure was 14 and in the neighbouring states of Madras and Mysore the per capita consumption was 16 and 45 respectively. Even at the end of third plan the power generated in Andhra Pradesh will be 358800 k.w. compared to 6166000 k.w. in all the states that means about 5% though the area and population of Andhra Pradesh is 8% of the whole country.

The generating capacity will be 358000 k.w. while the actual requirement will be about 6 lakh kwt.

Already the state is backward industrially with the result

that the per capita income of Andhra Pradesh is 231 compared to 265 All India average and the Government holds out the prospect of increasing the per capita income to 258 in 1965-66 while the All India figure would have reached 311.

It is necessary that the plan targets regarding power supply are revised in conformity with the demand as estimated by the Central water and power commission. The target should be raised to 6 lakh k.w. so that the industrial development is accelerated and not held up.

For this purpose the Govt. of India should see that the river disputes are settled early, foreign exchange is immediately made available and the negotiations with the world Bank and D.L.F. are concluded. The proposed Power Thermal projects at Hyderabad and ^{Vizakha putnam} ~~Vijayawada~~ at a total cost of Rs. 3 crores should be immediately sanctioned so that 1 lakh k.w. is available within next six months. Czechoslovak experts team has offered to supply small thermal plants of 6000 k.w. which should be available for the Senatnagar and Azamabad areas and other Industrial estates in the State. The polish offer of a Thermal plant be examined and fully utilised for the increase in the supply of power.

Such are the urgent steps necessary to overcome the present crises of power, to safeguard against the future scarcity and for unhindered development of industries which itself is at snail pace.

Now added to this has come the coal crises due to the cut in Wagon supply. Shri K.L.Neogy, the Chairman of the Transport Policy Committee, has expressed that the transport crises may continue as the transport requirements in a growing economy have not been fully realised. The transport crises is an all India crises and Andhra Pradesh has its own share of suffering. For the last one year one has witnessed how the Ministry for Coal and Fuel and of the Railways have blamed each other for this state of affairs. Doubts have been expressed by the Industrialists and others that the allocation for the transport during the Third plan is insufficient compared to the expected growth in traffic. It was estimated that by the end of the 2nd plan the Railways should be called on to carry 180 million tons of goods and Rs. 860 crores were allocated for the Railways in the Second plan. But the goods increased to 154 million tons only from 91 million tons at the end of the 1st plan.

In spite of this lower requirements transport bottlenecks have developed. It is expected that the goods traffic constituting ~~mainly~~ mainly of stelly coal and cement will increase by ~~81~~ 91 million

tons and Railways would be called upon to meet the goods traffic of 245 million tons in 1965-66. But the allocation for the Railways is Rs. 850 crores in the Third Plan. The targets of expenditure have been given in the Plan but how actually they propose to meet the increased requirements is not mentioned. The shortage of coal producing areas are located in particular regions ~~xxxxxxx~~ and the coal is to be transported to all parts of the country. The Government proposes to meet the situation by creating dumps and transport of coal from the dumps to the required place by road. Some other steps too have been taken. For instance Southern Railway gets its coal by Sea route though it suffers a loss of Rs. 2 crores.

The wagon shortage and the coal crises are no short term affairs. It is necessary to find out both short term and long term solutions. At present the Railway authorities provide 1734 wagons for Andhra Pradesh though the allotted quota is 2040. The proposal is to reduce the same to 1147 wagons a month. This will very badly hit the coal supply thereby affecting the industries.

The Govt. has proposed that dumps be created from where coal has to be transported by road. Andhra Pradesh chamber of commerce has opposed the idea of dumps on the ground that the roads in Andhra Pradesh are not suitable for heavy usage and are not so developed. Further they have asked that Singareni coal be given to Andhra Pradesh. At present Andhra Pradesh gets its coal requirements from Madhya Pradesh and Singareni. The coal is allotted at present keeping in view the nature of industry and the required quantity of coal.

In these circumstances the Govt. of India should see the special circumstances prevailing in Andhra Pradesh and should restore the existing supply of wagons. The Govt. should immediately re-examine its plan for the Railways so that the developing economy is not caught in a transport crisis leading to a disturbance in the industrial life and holding up the progress.

Hyderabad.

17.4.1962.

Hyderabad City Council

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Himayatnagar,
HYDERABAD. A.P.

Date 20-6-62

89b

Dear Com. K.G.

Please find enclosed documents about power and coal crisis in Andhra Pradesh.

They are :

- City T.V. Council press release
- Com. Mahendras' article
- Industrialists' Dapi memorandum
- Press handout of Mahendras' Press Conference.

I shall write to you later as to how an agitation goes on.

In one of the factories Krishna Engineering they gave notice of 50% retrenchment. We struck. There was huge 2000 demonstration from other workers. Settlement has been reached. Notice has been withdrawn.

Respectfully,

With greetings,
Yours faithfully
Raj Bahadur Som.

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION:

Andhra Pradesh is today in the grip of a very serious power and coal crises, almost wholly engineered by the unimaginative government of Andhra Pradesh and accentuated by the Central Govt., who, least to say, has meted out stepmotherly treatment to our state.

It is a sad commentary on the planlessness of the planners in our state that they could not even properly realise the power requirements of our industries, agriculture and common consumers.

The 20% cut has hit the industry in general but the small industrialist who is just now on his feet is the worst affected. Even as it is, as against the present demands of Industry which is 1.92 lakh kw power released is only 64000 kw. The result of this cut will be: all expansion programmes have to be wound up. Even the present production is to be cut machines will remain idle: Shifts are being cut down: And workers will become jobless.

The callous planlessness of the A.P. Govt. could be seen from the fact that since 1959 there is hardly any palpable rise in the total generating capacity in our state. It was 1,92,000 kw in 1959 and it stood at 2,13,000 kw in 1961. It is going to remain at that figure in 1962 as well.

The callousness of the state Govt. can be further seen from the fact that it did not even move its little finger to seek alternatives, when it was known years ago at the time of pruning of the plan that foreign exchange would not be available for their electricity plans. If only it had given thought to the problem and heeded the warnings of opposition as well as business community, perhaps, the situation would have been otherwise.

Further also seems bleak. All that the state Govt. plans is for a total generating capacity of 3.30 lakh kw in 1964, while our requirements by 1965-66 according to the Estimate of Central Water and Power Commission, would be 8.17 lakh kw. which includes 1.42 lakh kw for rural electrification. Such is the gap between the estimated requirements and targets planned by our Government.

How the Central Government has behaved in the circumstances is a story known to all. The protracted negotiations about world bank loan to Kothagudem thermal plant, the delay in settling the Orissa- Andhra dispute over Sileru waters, the cat-on-the-wall policy with regard to river water dispute--

contd.....

all these underline the stepmotherly attitude of Centre.

What is required at the moment is a sense of urgency on the part of the state and central Govts. and allocation of these schemes and not bald assurances, as for instance, the one made by Minister A.C. Subba Reddy, that everything would be okay within six months.

Centre has to provide the necessary foreign exchange for the two thermal plants proposed to be set up at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam, with a generating capacity of one lakh kw.

The offer of Poland for a thermal plant with 50000 kw capacity, the offer of Czechoslovakia of small plants with 6000 kw capacity, the kind of which can be installed at such places as Azambad and Sanatnagar to feed local industries, seem to have received no serious attention at all, at the hands of this state Government.

Individual concerns such as Praga Tools Corporation could, if assisted liberally, set up such a thermal power plant of their own and even supply power to other industries.

Added to this power crises is the coal crises created by the Railway Board, which has resulted in a drastic reduction of our wagon requirements from the actual supply of 1784 to 1147.

There is no reason why a coal-producing state like ours should be affected by wagon shortage, since the haulage distance is very small. While the cut in wagon supply of coal in trucks should be considered in consultation with industrialists and its cost should be subsidised by the Railways to the extent it is more than cost of transport by Railways, as was done in the case of West Bengal.

The plant itself ~~Union-Geussell~~ is in jeopardy and the entire economy will be terribly hit, if the government moves at a snail space.

The City Trade Union Council has decided to launch a movement for the above demands and is confident that since this matter concerns all sections of people in our state, a general united agitation by all would and should force state and central Government to meet these urgent demands in the interests of our development and economy.

Hyderabad.
20.4.1962.

MAKHDOOM MOHIUDDIN
Leader of opposition A.P. Legislative Council
President
Hyderabad City Trade Union Council.

May 3, 1962

Dear Com.Raj Bahadur,

Many thanks for your documents.

We shall try to make best use of them.

Hope to hear from you from time to time.

I expected Com.Mahendra in Bombay.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

mg.

(K.G.Sriwastava)

125

A. I. T. U. C.
Received 1329-3/5/62
Replied.....

ANDHRA PRADESH TRADE UNION CONGRESS
Himayatnagar, Hyderabad.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Executive of the A.P.T.U.C.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the APTUC was held at Hyderabad from 16th to 17th May, 1962.

Shri Makhdoom Mohiuddin, M.L.C., President of APTUC presided. The trade union representatives from Kothagudem, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Nellore, Warangal and Kurnool attended the meeting. All of them gave detailed reports of the T.U. activity in their respective places. Shri P. Sundarajah, M.L.A., the Leader of the opposition in the State Legislative Assembly and some others have attended the meeting as invitees.

Shri K.L. Narasimham, M.P., General Secretary of the APTUC while reviewing the TU activities in the state brought to the notice of the Executive the anti-working-class and violent activities of the I.N.T.U.C. at Adoni, Guntakal and Chittivalasa. He appealed to all the affiliated unions to carry on campaign on the demands of all the workers and popularise the A.I.T.U.C. among the workers.

After thorough discussion on the problems of the workers in all important centres the following resolutions were adopted. Before commencing the proceedings a condolence resolution was passed and a TWO MINUTE silence observed on the death of Comrades Ajoy Kumar Ghosh, Bankim Mukerjee, Srinivasa Rao and Shri Visweswarajah and Shri Kaleswar Rao.

2. ON U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS.

The Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress strongly condemns the launching of a ~~new~~ new series of nuclear tests by the United States Government in the Pacific Ocean. The actions of the U.S. Government are harming the negotiations for disarmament and further sharpens the international tension.

The committee condemns the action of the U.S. Government in landing troops in Thailand and aggravating the situation in South East Asia.

The APTUC calls upon all the Trade Unions in Andhra Pradesh to join hands with all other Patriotic forces to voice protest against the nuclear tests and preparations for war by U.S. Govt.

3. ON RECOGNITION OF ALGERIAN REPUBLIC.

The Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress hails the cease fire agreement between the Governments of France and Algeria. It conveys fraternal greetings to the workers and the people of Algeria for the great victory won after a mighty struggle for National liberation.

The Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress further calls upon the Government of India to recognise the Provisional Government of Algerian Republic and help the Algerian peoples struggle against the forces of colonialism and war.

4. ON REPRESSION AGAINST WORKERS AT KOTHAGUDEM.

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress expresses its strong indignation at the attitude of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in arresting Shri M. Komarain, General Secretary, Shri V. Rajeswar Rao, Joint Secretary, 44 active workers of the Singareni Collieries Workers Union and 27 Gorakpur workers implicating all of them in cases of murder, rioting etc. The charges framed against the workers of the Singareni Collieries Workers Union leave no doubt that the investigations conducted into the incidents were most unsatisfactory and partial. The manner in which these prosecutions launched confirms the fact that the police have resorted to these arrests in order to justify the firing on the workers. The police authorities knew the fact that the office-bearers and the active workers of the union tried their best to pacify the enraged workers on the day of the incidents.

In the circumstances this meeting of the working Committee of the APTUC urges upon the Government of Andhra Pradesh to withdraw the cases and thereby pave the way for restoration of peace in Kothagudem.

This meeting also appeals to all the Trade Unions and workers in the State to agitate for the withdrawal of cases.

5. ON POWER SHORTAGE IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

The Executive Committee of the APTUC expresses its grave concern for the 20% cut in the supply of Electricity in Telangana. This action of the Govt. has created a serious problem to the existing industries and will result in the stoppage of all expansion schemes of the present industries. This committee further condemns the action of Andhra Pradesh Govt. in closing rural electrification and other construction works retrenching 250 electricity workers in Rayalaseema and some in the construction circle of Vizag.

The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has been apathetic to the development of power and industries in this State. The lack of a proper plan and determined efforts of State Govt. for the development of power in Andhra Pradesh in the Second Plan resulted in this crisis. This State Govt. could not take up the proposed schemes due to recalcitrant attitude of Govt. of India in not releasing the necessary foreign exchange for Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric, Nellore Thermal Station, Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme Stage I, Ramagundam Thermal Station expansion Scheme and Kothagudium Thermal Station. It also demands of the Govt. to sanction immediately the setting up of Thermal Station at Godavari Khani Mines (Ramagundam).

The Executive Committee of APTUC urges upon the State Govt. and the Central Govt. to take immediate steps to overcome the present crisis, to safeguard against the future scarcity and for unhindered development of Electricity supply to all consumers. This committee further appeals to the Govt. and Electricity Board to cancel all present retrenchment policy and provide employment to all the retrenched workers.

This Executive Committee welcomes the proposals of the Trade Missions of Czechoslovak and Rumanian Govts. and also the offer to supply Small package Power plants with diesel and thermal to meet Power shortage in this State. While welcoming this timely help offered, this meeting urges upon the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to take immediate steps to take their help and also get the necessary foreign exchange to improve Power position in this State.

6. ON WAGE BOARD FOR ENGINEERING INDUSTRY.

The engineering Industry has been developing fast in the whole country and in Andhra Pradesh also it has recently been growing. A number of small engineering workshops have grown. But the wages of the engineering workers are horribly low. The casual labourers are paid as low a wage as Rs.1=25nP. even in big factories.

Workers are employed as unskilled and made to/the job of a skilled worker for the wages of an unskilled worker.

In this situation the engineering workers throughout the country have been demanding the setting of a Wage Board so as to fix up the wages for various categories. This meeting urges upon the Central Govt. to immediately set up a Wage Board.

This meeting further urges upon the State Govt. to set up a Minimum Wages Committee for small engineering concerns employing less than 100 workers.

IN

7. ON MERGER OF D.A. FOR WORKERS/KME LOCAL BODIES.

This meeting of the APTUC Working Committee feels that the Govt. Employees, in general, have not been benefited much from the merger of Dearness Allowance. The increase they got is between Re.1/- and Rs.5/-. The N.G.Os. and the Teachers have been pressing for Rs.10/- increase in D.A., but that was not accepted.

But the Dearness Allowance has not been merged with pay for employees of the Local Bodies and there is apprehension that it will be delayed for an year as was done at the time of implementation of the Pay Committee Recommendations. The scales of Electricity employees are lower than the Pay Committee recommendations for certain categories and D.A. has not yet been merged.

Hence this meeting urges upon the Govt. to increase the D.A. of the Govt. employees by a minimum of Rs.10/-, merge the D.A. with pay for the employees of the Local Bodies and Electricity Department and enhance wages of the employees and workers in all Govt. Departments.

8. On SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

This meeting of the APTUC Executive Committee is surprised to note that Minimum Wages were recommended by the Advisory Board for Hotels and Cinemas, but so far have not been fixed by the Govt. This Minimum Wages Committee has not been set up for Press employees. The integration of the Shops and Establishments Act is pending since a long time.

Hence this meeting urges upon the Govt. to notify the minimum wages for Hotel and Cinema Employees without further delay and to appoint Minimum Wages Committee for Press Employees.

This meeting further urges upon the Govt. to integrate the Shops and Establishments Act in the ensuing Session of the Assembly.

9. ON CONFERENCE OF APTUC.

The Working Committee of APTUC decides to hold the Conference of Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress, in the first week of September. The actual dates and place should be decided by the Office Bearers.

To mobilise all the workers and to make the Conference a success all the affiliated unions are directed to carry out the following tasks;

1) The Conferences of all the affiliated unions should be completed before the 1st week of August, '62. 2) All the unions should submit the Annual Returns to the Registrar of Trade Unions immediately; and also remit the Affiliation Fee to AITUC without any further delay.

3) All the affiliated unions are requested to submit their reports of their activities since Guntur Conference to the State T.U. Office before 1st July, '62.

4) All the affiliated Unions should popularise the programme of AITUC and WFTU and also carry on intensive campaign on the immediate demands of that particular Industry by holding meetings demonstrations etc. In this campaign we should also focus the following important demands of the entire Working Class.

a) We should demand revision of wages on NEED-BASIS.

b) As the Govt failed to arrest the rise in prices of the essential commodities, we should demand increase in D.A. to neutralise the present rise and link up with the Cost of Living Index.

c) As unemployment is daily increasing and there is no guarantee of service for a large number of workers we should demand the Govt. to grant "Unemployment Relief."

While campaigning on the local immediate demands, we should also campaign on the above mentioned general demands and elect delegates to the Conference, wherein we will evolve a programme of action.

IO. ON VIOLENT ACTIVITIES OF INTUC.

The Executive Committee of APTUC expresses strong indignation against the growing violent activities of INTUC in different Industrial Centres. Though the INTUC agreed on a CODE-OF-CONDUCT, the branches of that organisation in Andhra Pradesh are carrying on ~~the~~ violent activities by physically attacking AITUC cadres; encouraging clashes among sections of workers; ~~false~~ doing false propaganda against AITUC functionaries and organising rival unions in all places though they don't have support from majority of workers.

This Committee further strongly condemns the recent attack on Chittivalasa Labour Union Office, the physical attack on AITUC cadres at Adoni and violent speeches to encourage clashes at Guntakal. This Committee expresses further condemns the ~~inaction~~ of the Govt. in not taking adequate steps to arrest this kind of violent and anti-working class activities of INTUC.

APTUC appeals to all its affiliated unions and all the workers in the State, in general, to condemn the anti-working class activities of the INTUC leadership and isolate them from the mass of the workers.

II. ON DISCHARGE OF OVERSEERS IN AZAM JAHI MILLS AT WARANGAL.

The APTUC Executive Committee expresses its resentment against the attitude of the Labour Department in not conducting Conciliation proceedings on issues raised in a Memorandum signed by nearly 1,000 workers of the Textile Mill at Warangal. In the name of agreement between the management and the Union there the cadre of Overseers was abolished. When this cadre is abolished it is fair and reasonable to absorb them in other categories and thus provide them alternative employment. As this reasonable

request is not conceded, Sri Krishna Murty, Rajanarayana and 4 others are unemployed since a long time. APTUC appeals to the management of the Mills not to adopt vindictive and discriminate attitude and provide alternative jobs to them who are found surplus as over-seers.

We appeal to the Labour Minister to intervene and accord justice to those workers.

12. ON HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT WORKERS.

The Andhra Pradesh Govt. is not treating all its workers equally. Workers employed in its industrial undertakings and establishments are given differential treatment in regard to the wages and service conditions. The Govt. is not taking into consideration the recommendations of Wage Boards, Committees and Awards. Indian Labour Tripartite Conference decisions also are ignored on the plea that they are not statutory. Labour laws, Rules, agreements are being violated. Code of discipline, Code of Conduct, Grievance Procedure etc. are all not at all matters of importance to the Govt. The Govt. is not recognising the unions.

For instance wages of Highways Department Workers have not been revised since 12 years. They have no service rules. Majority of these workers are have no service registers and are kept as work-charged employees even though they put in continuous service of 20 to 25 years. Neither Hanumantharao Committee Report, nor Pay Committee Report, nor Govt. Order of Minimum Pay-Packet of Rs.50/- is made applicable to these workers.

The agitation made by the A.P. Highways Employees Union for redressal of the workers grievances has not moved the Govt. and it had always belied the workers' hopes and left them in frustration and desperation.

APTUC strongly condemns this sort of negligent attitude towards the just demands of its employees. The Govt. has proved itself to be a bad Employer by resorting to unfair labour practices.

APTUC urges upon the State Govt. to do justice to the Highways Department workers by conceding the following demands:

- 1) Revise their Wages and improve their service conditions.
- 2) The illegal order of the Department Staying implementation of Minimum Wages should be withdrawn immediately;
- 3) Pay Committee Recommendations be made applicable; ~~to~~
- 4) Workers transferred to Zilla Parishads and Samithis should be given the same wages and service conditions;
- 5) Retrenchment notices in Hyderabad Roads Division be withdrawn and avoid the Strike and Satyagraha Action of the Hyderabad Division of the Highways Employees Union.

13. ON P.W.D. WORKSHOP WORKERS.

This meeting of APTUC Executive Committee condemns the delay being made by the A.P. State Govt. in conceding the demands of the P.W.D. Workshop Workers. The Govt. has not revised the wages; their services are not regularised; many workers are termed as work-charged and N.M.R. and denied guarantee of service. There are anomalies in fixing Wage Scales for certain categories of workers in P.W.D. Workshops.

APTUC urges upon the Govt. to regularise the wages and service condition of these workers and rectify the anomalies.

14. ON ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES.

The Executive Committee of the APTUC supports the Charter of demands of the Andhra Provincial Electricity Employees Union, Vijayawada. The following main demands of the workers are not redressed since a long time.

- 1) Revision of Scales of Pay and merger of D.A. and linking it with the Cost of Living Index;
- 2) Introduction of Gratuity Scheme at the rate of one month wages for every one year of service;
- 3) Regularisation of services by confirming all, who put in one year service;
- 4) Provide employment to all the retrenched workers in Rayalaseema and Vizag Construction Circles;
- 5) Revision of wages of all N.M.R. workers in the Department and daily rated workers in Project areas -- minimum should be Rs.1=75nP. per day to a mazdoor.
- 6) A Register of names of Technical Personnel working in the projects should be maintained and as and when at one area the work is over, they should be shifted to other projects and areas where their services are required.

The APTUC while expressing its solidarity with the electricity workers appeals to all the workers in A.P. State to extend their support to these workers in their struggle for achieving their demands.

APTUC condemns the attitude of the State Govt. in their discriminatory and indifferent attitude in redressing the reasonable demands of the workers in Govt undertakings and urges upon the Govt. to redress all their demands without any further delay.

15. ON GOVERNMENT WORKERS.

The Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress Executive Committee, after hearing reports of its affiliated Unions in Govt. Industrial Undertakings and Establishments strongly criticises the State Govt's indifferent attitude towards the just demands of its employees and urges upon it that it should take necessary steps immediately especially with regard to the demands of:

- 1) Revision of Wages; 2) Linking of D.A. with Cost of Living Index; 3) Improving Service Conditions -- Leaves, Holidays, Gratuity; Provident fund, Opening of up of Service Registers, Making Permanent of all workers who work continuously for one year.

APTUC also calls on all its affiliated Unions in Govt. undertakings and Establishments to meet in a Joint Session and plan out a programme of action for achieving their common demands abolition of Work-charged, N.M.R. etc., Permanancy of service, Uniform Wages and service Conditions; Recognition of Unions etc.

16. ON MEDICAL EMPLOYEES.

The Executive Committee of APTUC supports the Charter of the demands submitted by the A.P. Medical Employees' Union vide their Conference resolution No.6, on 11th, and 12th November, 1961, at Eluru, and request the A.P. Govt. to concede their demands without any further delay, and to implement the agreement arrived at with the Union in 1959.

17. ON BONUS COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE.

The Executive Committee of the APTUC entrusted to its Office Bearers to prepare answers for the Bonus Committee's Questionnaire and send them to AITUC on behalf of its Unions in the State.

18. ON "DRAFT RULES" OF TWO-TIER NEGOTIATING MACHINERY.

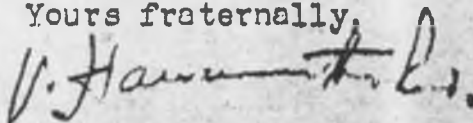
The Executive Committee has made certain amendments to the Draft Rules prepared by the Evaluation & Implementation Committee of the State Govt., for adoption in its industrial undertakings and establishments.

The main amendments are to reduce the time given to the Negotiating Committees in settling the disputes and to refer the disputes for adjudication if agreement is not arrived at in the State level Committee also.

With Greetings,

Hyderabad,
D. 21-5-1962.

Yours fraternally,



(V. HANUMANTHA RAO)

SECRETARY.

-0000000000-

Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress

(A. I. T. U. C.)

Himayatnagar,

President:

Shri MAKHDOOM MOHIUDDIN, M. L. C.

Chikkaguppi,
HYDERABAD.

General Secretary:

Shri K. L. NARASIMHAM, M. P.

Dated.....4-6-1962.....

To.
The Honourable Minister for Labour,
Government of Andhra Pradesh,
Hyderabad.

Sir,

SUB:- Amendments to Draft Rules for Joint Negotiating Machinery in Government Departments.

We are sorry that we have not been able to suggest these amendments earlier as we have been busy with General Election work and other work.

The Executive Committee of the APTUC which met from 16th to 19th MAY, ~~1961~~ 1962 has discussed the Draft Rules framed for constitution and functioning of the Joint Negotiating Machinery in Government Departments. After the discussion on the Draft Rules the APTUC suggest the following amendments to the Draft Rules and request the Government to take these amendments into consideration while finalising the Draft Rules.

AMENDMENTS:

- I. In Rule No. 5 in item (j) delete the words " as are within the competence of the District Officer"
- II. In Rule No. 7 delete words " three months" and add in its place " One month"
- III. In Rule No. 9 and in item (a) delete the following words " And it is not possible -----by election officer" and add in its place " Polling booths to be organised at convenient places to facilitate the voting by all the workers". (No postal ballot).
- IV. In Rule No. 9 and in item (d) delete the words from "Unless the union ----- in such a contingency" and add in its place " Unless withdrawn by the Union".
- V. In Rule No. add item (g) Implementation of Agreements.
- VI. In Rule No. 13 delete the words "Four months" and add in its place "One month".
- VII. In Rule No. 14 add at the end "If there is an independent union which is not affiliated to any of the three Trade Union Centres and extending itself to more than one Local Areas and if the membership of that union is more than any of the affiliated unions, it shall be entitled to nominate a representative on the State Committee."
- Viii. In Rule No. 16, delete the words "Where no agreement is reached - - - - I.D.Act 1947" and add in its place " Where no agreement is reached that dispute shall be referred to a Tribunal."

Yours faithfully,
U. Hanumantha Rao. Secretary
APTUC

Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress

(A . I . T . U . C .)

8

Himayatnagar
1-3-11/5, Chikkadpalli,
HYDERABAD.

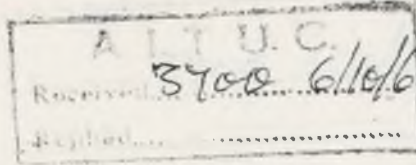
Dated..... 29-9-'62

President:

Shri MAKHDOOM MOHIUDDIN, M. L. C.

General Secretary:

Shri K. L. NARASIMHAM, M. P.



125

INVITATION

To

Gen. Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress,
4 Ashok Rd., New Delhi.

Dear Sir/ Brother,

The Third Conference of the Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress, state Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress, is decided to be held at Vijayawada from 18th to 21st October, 1962.

The APTUC, the State branch of the All India Trade Union Congress, is the oldest and the largest working class organisation in our state, with a membership of about one lakh, in both the private and public sectors, in almost all the major and small scale industries and Government Services.

On this occasion of this Conference, we are very glad to extend our invitation to you, so that you will participate in our Conference and give us your valuable guidance. Please send us your message failing to participate in the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

K. L. Narasimham

(K. L. NARASIMHAM)

General Secretary .