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BRINGING DOWN CLOTH PRICES

Assurance Given

BOMBAY, January 18: The cotton textile industry has assured the public that the prices of cloth will be brought down to reasonable levels in the next two or three months.

In a statement issued to the press in Bombay on Monday, the Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation points out that "the industry is firm in its determination to meet the situation."

The rise in the prices of some varieties of cloth, which can be attributed to speculation about shortage of supplies for domestic consumption in coming months, is "unjustifiable," says the committee. The Federation is determined to see that "the consumer is not called upon to pay unreasonable prices for cloth."

Cheaper Jute Goods For U.K.

British jute manufacturers are not immediately worried by the decision of the Board of Trade to reduce what is, in effect, an import duty on certain classes of jute goods imported from India, according to the *Financial Times* and *The Times of India* News Service. But they fear that when current orders—which are enough to keep manufacturers fully occupied for some months to come—are executed they may find it difficult to compete with the imported goods at the lower price levels.

It is believed in official circles in London, however, that British jute manufacturers will find little real difficulty in competing with the Indian products. They are mainly in the cheaper varieties and represent only a relatively small proportion of the average British jute manufacturers' total business.

In any case, the cut is in line with the British Government's announced intention of encouraging cheaper prices wherever possible in the British economy. From this point of view alone the British Government is believed to have welcomed an opportunity to reduce prices without doing any real harm to the British industry.

"Mark Up" Prices Cut

The reduction is from 30 to 20 per cent in the "mark up" in price imposed by the Jute Controller on imported jute manufactures. The goods concerned are common hessian cloth used mainly for bag-making. There will be minor consequential changes in the prices of some other goods still under control.

The decision to cut the "mark up" was taken at a conference between representatives of India and the United Kingdom jute goods Association, jute bag makers and merchants in London. The existing level of prices, affected by the "mark up" imposed by the State trading [illegible] is unjustifiable, affective [illegible] and should be [illegible]

Official Statement

An official statement by the Board of Trade said that although the Government had been unable to accede to the full requests of the Indian Government on the Jute Goods Association, it believed that the change which is being made will provide the greatest benefit to India and to the British bag-making industry, which is possible without serious disturbance to the British jute industry.

The statement added: "Through the continuance of State trading, the jute industry enjoys a unique form of protection which is not shared by any other United Kingdom industry. It is difficult to reconcile this with our trading obligations to India and Pakistan and with the principle of duty free entry for imports from the Commonwealth, but the Governments of India and Pakistan have recognised the seriousness of the problems which would be presented by the withdrawal of protection from the jute industry in view of its concentration in Dundee (Scotland) and district.

"However, they are fully entitled to ask—as the Indians have done in their recent representations—that we should bring our arrangements into line with our formal obligations as quickly as [illegible]

100 M. YARDS RISE IN CLOTH OUTPUT

Figures For 1959

BOMBAY, January 19: An increase of about 100 million yards in the production of cotton cloth was recorded during the year 1959, compared with the total output of 7,056 million yards in 1958.

The cotton textile industry, including the handloom and power-loom sectors, produced 7,153 million yards during 1959. Of this, 2,228 million yards of cotton cloth was produced by the handloom and powerloom sectors and 4,025 million yards by the cotton textile mills.

The estimated production of yarn during the year 1959 was about 1,721 million lb., of which 550 million lb. was consumed by the handloom, powerloom and hosiery and other units. The monthly average supply of yarn to these industries was about 46 million lb.

COAL SHORTAGE IN INDORE

Mills Face Crisis

INDORE, January 21: All the textile mills in Indore are now facing a temporary closure as the result of shortage of coal, a spokesman of the Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Association said today.

Out of 100 wagons of coal allotted for the textile mills in Indore for January, the mills had so far received only [illegible] wagons, he said and added that the present stock of coal of all the mills put together would last only for the next five days.—P.T.I.

Importers Warned

BOMBAY, January 21: The Government of India yesterday warned importers of American cotton of one inch and below that no commitments should be made by them until the new purchase authorisation was announced and after the expiry of the usual waiting period.

Announcing this a trade notice issued here yesterday by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports said: "It is reported that U.S. cotton exporters are asked to close firmly prior to issuance of purchase authorisation and the contracting period thereunder. All sales would be considered ineligible for [illegible] contracts are concluded prior to January 22, 1960."

The notice added that all commitments should be made in accordance with the terms of the purchase authorisation for which a trade notice would be issued in due course.—P.T.I.

Crisis In Hosiery Industry

APPEAL TO GOVT.

By A Staff Reporte

The Hosiery Industry in Delhi faces a crisis because of the non-availability of cotton cone yarn, according to Mr. N. C. Jaswanta, President of the Delhi Hosiery Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Jaswanta said the price of cotton cone yarn which was about Rs. 18.50 in July last had risen to Rs. 27. Even at this rate, cone yarn cases were not available in the open market and the entire stock had gone into the black market.

He added that most of the hosiery factories had curtailed their production. He suggested that the Government of India should ask the spinning mills to allot cotton cone yarn to the Association for distribution among its members.

GOVT. EFFORTS TO RUN CLOSED MILLS

Minister's Clarification

"The Times of India" News Service

BOMBAY, January 2: Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay's Labour and Law Minister, urged the private sector in Bombay on Saturday not to misunderstand the efforts being made by the Government to run uneconomic units in the textile industry. He said that the Government's entry into the field did not signify any desire to compete with the established industry.

Mr. Shah was speaking on "closure of textile mills and unemployment relief" at the All-India Textile Conference convened by the Textile Association (India).

He said that the Government's efforts to restart the closed mills and undertake management of uneconomic units were inspired chiefly by its anxiety to maintain the national production of cloth, utilise country's capital goods and avoid unemployment with its attendant evils. He said that in the context of these aims, the Government must be allowed some latitude if it sought certain exemptions from labour and other laws. That tolerance was necessary particularly because the Government had not asked any exemptions in respect of units which it owned.

Explaining the Government policy in this connection, Mr. Shah said that the closure of threatened closure of a mill raised several problems including ticklish legal hurdles. The Government had, therefore, to proceed carefully. He admitted, however, that if the Government took over every unit as soon as it came to grief, it would soon find itself in charge of several mills which were either mismanaged or which had old machinery. He felt that, by and large, it would be advisable to scrap such units. If a mill was well managed but ran into difficulties because of faults not known to it, the Government would try to help it, he added.

Only Handloom Cloth For Internal Consumption

U.P. CHIEF MINISTER'S PLEA AT LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

"The Times of India" News Service

LUCKNOW, January 3.

THE Chief Minister of U.P., Dr. Sampurnanand today propounded a new textile policy which would vest the handloom industry with the responsibility of meeting the country's internal demand for cloth.

Inaugurating here the eleventh session of the All-India Weavers' Conference, he suggested that the mill industry be reshaped to produce cloth exclusively for export.

Prof. N. G. Ranga presided over the conference.

It would be madness to demand closure of textile mills, Dr. Sampurnanand said. The industry was providing employment to lakhs of people. But it was possible to restrict its production to specified types of textiles, leaving the remainder of the cloth production to the handloom industry. Eventually the mills might be asked to devote themselves exclusively to production of cloth for export.

Explaining his view further, the Chief Minister said the argument that handloom cloth was costly could be met by rousing public opinion in favour of handloom products as in the days of the Swadeshi movement.

About 500 delegates from eight States are attending the conference.

POOR ACHIEVEMENT

"P.T.I." adds: Mr. Ranga in his presidential address said: "It is high time that the Government of India reorientated its handloom policy so as to enable the majority of the 12 million weaving population to gain some advantage from its annual expenditure of Rs. 6 crores, in addition to what the State Governments are spending."

Mr. Ranga added: "So far not more than 40 per cent. of the looms have been brought within the fold of its handloom programme and even fewer have been covered by weavers' co-operatives. This is a poor achievement after having spent more than Rs. 50 crores during the past ten years."

Mr. Ranga [illegible]: "We demand that the Handloom Board be replaced by a statutory board with about the same autonomy and responsibilities as the Khadi Commission.

NO INCREASE IN POWER LOOMS

Weavers' Demand

LUCKNOW, January 4: The All-India Weavers' Conference which concluded its two-day session here today has urged the Union Government to abandon its policy of increasing the number of power looms.

A resolution passed at the open session of the conference asked the Government to assure that one crore weavers in the country would be enabled to obtain full employment and higher remuneration on the basis of the improved handloom industry.

The conference also asked the Government to subsidise either fully or partially the losses sustained in the sale of yarn and cloth by the apex weavers' co-operative societies.

It demanded the introduction of a scheme of price support for handloom cloth and suggested that the Government purchase the surplus cloth whenever there was a prolonged slackness or slump in the handloom market.

By another resolution, the conference suggested the opening of an "adequate" number of co-operative spinning mills in every State, to be owned by handloom co-operatives to meet the demand of yarn for the handloom industry.

Another resolution requested the Government to convert the All-India Handloom Board into a statutory board by enacting the necessary legislation.

The conference decided to send a deputation, headed by Prof. N. G. Ranga, to meet the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Planning Commission to place before them the grievances of the handloom weavers.

RAISING CLOTH PRODUCTION

Problems Discussed

"The Times of India" News Service

BOMBAY, January 5: Problems connected with raising cloth output in the country were discussed in an informal [illegible] by textile interests with the Textile Commissioner here today. Mr. [illegible] suggested that more

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Company Meeting

THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LIMITED,

Speech Of The Chairman & Managing Director, Shri H. S. Chaturvedi

The following is the speech delivered by the Chairman and Managing Director Shri H. S. Chaturvedi to the Shareholders of THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION, LIMITED, at the Thirtyninth Annual General Meeting of the Corporation held in Kanpur on Wednesday, 30th December, 1959.

Gentlemen,

The Directors' Report and the Accounts of the Corporation for the year ended 31st December 1958 have been in your hands for the requisite statutory period. I shall be glad to answer any questions that the shareholders may like to ask at the close of this addres[illegible]

I [illegible] the unavoidable delay in [illegible] Annual General Meeting [illegible]

The management of the Corporation during the year under review vested in the Receiver, and my valued colleague, Mr. H. L. Khanna worked in that capacity in close association with me. Mr. Khanna deserves our thanks for discharging his duties with devo[illegible]

The results of the year, though still unsatisfactory, are somewhat more assuring than those of the past year.

CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS BRANCH

As will appear from the Directors' Report, we had to close down the Cawnpore Cotton Mills because of its uneconomic working.

COOPER ALLEN & NORTH WEST TANNERY

During the year under review, the sales of the Cooper Allen Branch declined as compared to the previous year. The fall in 1958 is, however, [illegible] to the accounts [illegible] Shoe factory [illegible] as well as [illegible] profiteering. In addition, stock valuations have been readjusted [illegible] certain payments had to be made against labour awards and obsolete stocks were disposed of at a loss. [illegible] of 1957 [illegible] Dun [illegible] and index [illegible]

The Cooper Allen Branch, where [illegible]

we employ about 2,500 men, has been a source of great anxiety to us because of recurring losses. I would like to assure you that the industry is steadily improving and the position in 1959 will show distinct improvement. The working of the factory has been thoroughly reorganised with the result that the incidence of fixed expenses is now considerably reduced. We have taken drastic steps and are sparing no effort to improve the unsatisfactory position of this industry. If the Government were to relieve us of the Excise Duty, it will have an appreciable effect on the industry as a whole.

LALIMLI AND DHARIWAL

The two Woollen Branches of the Corporation in Kanpur and Dhariwal have achieved good results. The quality and range of their produc[illegible] [illegible] Corporation [illegible] to the needs of the public and keeps a constant watch on the changing tastes of the consumers so as to introduce periodically new fabrics and more attractive designs. I have nothing but admiration for the very smooth working of these two Units under the able guidance of Mr. Calloway. I am [illegible] our W[illegible] Mills maintain their reputation and pre-eminent position in India's developing woollen industry.

We have, on the whole, a good team of workers who have discharged their duties faithfully. I should like to thank all workers and members of the senior staff of the Corporation for their good performance under difficult conditions. I would like to assure them that their interests are safe in our hands, and if the Corporation prospers, as it will, their prosperity is also assured.

Perhaps the shareholders would [illegible] me to say something about the future. Far be it from me to raise [illegible] false hopes. I hope you will recognise the truth of the assertion that it is much easier than to rise [illegible] falling down you break your [illegible] it takes a long time to recover from the big fall that the Corporation had. It is now slowly rising up. One thing that I can say with confidence is that the period of [illegible] is [illegible] to steadily improve [illegible]

[illegible]

STEEP RISE IN CLOTH PRICES

Speculators Hoard Large Stocks

By A Staff Reporter

The prices of cotton textiles have touched a new high during the past three weeks. It is considered unlikely that the trend will be reversed in coming months. At best the prices may be stabilised.

The rise in prices average 15 per cent, though in some cases it is as high as 40 to 50 per cent. For instance, a pair of coarse dhoties now sells at Rs. 6.50 nP. as against Rs. 4 earlier. Similarly a coarse sari now costs Rs. 7, Rs 2 more than a few weeks ago.

The retail price of ordinary white sheeting has risen by 12 nP. a yard and that of voile from Rs. 1.62 nP. to Rs. 1.80 nP. a yard.

In case of dhoties and saris of fine varieties the prices have risen by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 each. Poplin shirting is now 20 per cent. costlier.

There has been a general increase of 12 nP. to 19 nP. a yard in the prices of the products of local mills.

For the common man the only redeeming feature is that the price of woollens have remained steady.

COTTON SHORTAGE

This sharp rise in the prices of cotton textiles is attributed by the mills to the shortage of cotton. But local wholesalers told this reporter on Thursday that the mills had hoarded large stocks in Bombay and Ahmedabad as they speculated that the shortage of cotton and consequently of cloth would continue.

They said that the mills started charging higher prices some weeks ago resulting in a similar increase in Delhi. In Delhi also sizable stocks of cloth have been cornered, part of them by people who are not even in the trade.

The mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad have booked orders in respect of their production up to April and May at the current prices.

COTTON IMPORT PROGRAMME

Industry Assured Of Adequate Supplies

"The Times of India" News Service

NEW DELHI, January 7: With the expected finalisation next week of the new P.L. 480 agreement in respect of 3 lakh (Indian) bales of medium staple cotton, the total import programme for the current cotton year will be of the order of 8.65 lakh bales.

This year's cotton crop, like that of 1958-59, has been a poor one, the latest estimate putting it at about 44 lakh bales.

This is some 7 lakh bales short of the normal consumption of 51 lakh bales; but with the imports in sight the industry is assured of adequate supplies.

The three lakh bales, worth roughly Rs. 21 crores, to be bought under the projected P.L. 480 agreement, as well as 20,000 bales worth Rs. 1 crore contracted from Pakistan under the recently concluded rupee-payments arrangement, would be of the medium variety. The remainder is long staple from America under the November P.L. 480 agreement, and Egypt, Sudan and East Africa.

Except for the P.L. 480 supplies expected to follow next week's agreement, the entire quantity has already been thrown open to the importers.

Cotton Prices

To The Editor, "Times of India"

Sir,—The cotton crop for 1959 is hardly 42 lakh bales as against 1958's crop of 48 lakh bales and hence the prices have gone up. The Textile Commissioner, in order to meet the demand of Indian mills, wants to check the prices by imposing a quality survey.

Is he not aware of the fact that cotton is still being sold over and above the ceiling prices in spite of his order for quality control? Without an organisation throughout the country to gin and press the cotton under Government supervision and marking the bales according to its quality, as is being done in the United States, the quality control order will not serve its purpose.

World prices of cotton have gone up to and in no other country has such a rigid control over cotton prices been resorted to. Some time back there was control over cotton textiles produced in the country. Now that control has been abolished, but the control over cotton is not removed.

If this state of affairs is encouraged by the Government the farmers will think twice before they use their land for cotton cultivation in future.

G. S. AGRAWAL

Akola, January 4.

COTTON IMPORT UNDER PL 480

Agreement Signed

An agreement under P.L. 480 for the import of three lakh bales of cotton has been signed with the U.S., the Commerce and Industry Ministry announced on Saturday.

This quantity will be in addition to 120,000 bales covered by the agreement signed in November last and which has already been released for import.

A press note issued by the Ministry said that out of the three lakh bales of cotton covered by the new agreement, 180,000 bales would be staple length below 1-1/16 inch. This quantity of 180,000 bales was being released for licensing with immediate effect.—P.T.I.

GRIEVANCES OF WEAVERS

Plea To Government

By A Staff Reporter

A deputation of the Delhi State Handloom Weavers Congress, led by Mr. Amin Chand, placed its grievances before the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bhagwan Sahai, on Saturday.

Mr. Sahai was told that the rebate of Rs. 1,50,000 for 1958-59 and 1959-60 had not so far been paid to the weaver community, though the Government had been regularly releasing the amount for Delhi State weavers.

The weavers would take "some serious step" if their demands were not met by January 25, the deputation told the Chief Commissioner.

PERSISTENT CRISIS

he Government and the in-
y have given convincing
nces that the necessary
s are being taken including
import of the required
nity of cotton to ensure
there will be no shortfall
loth production this year.
ills these prices continue
ptish up, the blame
amably lies with specu-
s. They alone will be
onsible if they ultimate-
me to grief but mean-
the consumer should not
mb to the false threat of
. It is computed that in
to make good the deficit
is year's indigenous cotton
the industry will need
one million bales of fore-
ton. Efforts are already
made to arrange for the
although it would have
much cheaper and avert-
present scare if the Gov-
nt had heeded the indus-
ea and started importing
from September last.
ulk of the imports will
long-staple cotton
industry can be depen-
on with the co-operation
our to turn all of it into
Since this variety yields
er yardage, cloth output
ar will be actually larger
any time in the past
ears. As a result even if
reach the anticipated
of 4,000 million yards,
plies available to the
er in this country will
e ample than in the pre-
years. While this disposes
hreat of shortage, cloth
this year may increase
because of the present
cost of both Indian and
cotton, but this will be
compensated by the
quality of cloth woven
he foreign imports. The
r should thus rest as-
at the present specula-
lling of cloth prices is
hly unjustified.

anishing of the tear of
d output this year does
owever, mitigate the
n created by the per-
of the textile crisis. It
reflection on the man-
hich our plans are im-
and may drive many
hether the people will
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current type of plan-
a return to realistic
tal policies on select-
tives. The target of
duction by the end of
d Plan is 8,500 million
Yet the highest figure
so far is less than
illion yards. This was
and since then there
a decline in output.

The target for mill cloth is 5,400 million yards. But such is our planning that when the industry produced nearly that figure in 1957 it was subjected to heavy excise duties. These crippled the industry to such an extent that in spite of the corrective action of the past two years it has not been able to emerge from its difficulties. In 1958 and 1959 the output was only a little more than 4,900 million yards and this year nearly three times the quantity of foreign cotton normally consumed has to be imported just to keep the looms working and to avoid unemployment. In the bargain the country will lose about Rs. 5 crores in foreign exchange, a figure which will be larger if the anticipation of higher cloth exports fails unfortunately to materialise. This is planning in reverse gear.

What needs to be done if the textile industry is to flourish and the people are to be adequately clothed should be clear to those whose minds are not cluttered up with doctrinaire notions. The first requisite is to allow the industry to breathe a little more freely and to associate it actively in the formulation of policies. The industry is responsible and patriotic enough not to suggest anything which will result in hardship to labour or other sectors such as that of handlooms. Nor is it so shortsighted as to gloss over its defects and deficiencies. If there is mutual trust and the Government avoids vacillation, it should certainly not be difficult to evolve policies to ensure effective modernisation and consequently a progressive expansion in cloth output. These policies will, however, come to naught if the farmer is not helped to produce enough cotton to facilitate increasing production. The current Plan target of cotton production is 61 lakh bales but the output so far has hovered around 50 lakh bales. This year it is very much less thanks mainly to unseasonal rains. The problem here as in the case of food grains is one of raising agricultural productivity to such an extent as to assure to the country a reasonably minimum production even in those years when nature is not kind. All this should be plain to those who are not allergic to reality as our Government and planners seem to be!

SILK YARN FOR WEAVERS

Appeal To Govt.

"The Times of India" News Service

AMRITSAR, January 11: The General Secretary of the Punjab Textile Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Radha Kishen, told its annual meeting yesterday that the handloom industry in the State had been facing difficulties in obtaining raw material.

He said the main problem was to obtain licences to import shoddy and artificial silk yarn.

He explained that the Association was sparing no pains to help the industry in the matter and also urged the Government not to grudge releasing essential imported material.

He further pleaded with the Government to give loans to small units on easy terms.

He asked manufacturers to produce quality goods and maintain good relations with labour.

The meeting then elected the following office bearers for 19[illegible]:

A MONTH before the next general election in Burma the [illegible] in favour of U Nu's return [illegible] bales power are already rated so [illegible] that hardly anyone in Rangoon [illegible] cares to mention an alternative successor to General Ne Win. [illegible] the

During my visit to that country last week the election campaign was in full swing. It was heartening to see tangible signs of Burma's impending return to full parliamentary democracy and representative government. The newspapers were full of election speeches and all the usual tensions that go with a democratic poll. In the drawing room, in shops, in restaurants and around street corners, the main topic of discussion was the election.

UNPRECEDENTED

Not only because Burma is a most friendly neighbour but also because something unprecedented in history is now taking place in this country, an Indian visitor feels surprised over the present inadequate interest in the world in the Burma situation. We ourselves in India have not sufficiently appreciated what is happening in our immediate neighbourhood. It is said to relate that a return to normalcy is generally less important as news than the creation of abnormal conditions.

Yet, what is about to happen in Burma in a month's time is of great significance for the democratic world. True to his word, General Ne Win is voluntarily stepping down from the position of a virtual military dictator to revive parliamentary democracy. It cannot be said that many people took him seriously when, in October 1958, he promised relinquishment of his emergency status at an early date. Hardly ever has a military dictator willingly surrendered his extraordinary powers. Few thought 15 months ago that General Ne Win would prove to be an exception.

Burma and the rest of the world had several examples to strengthen disbelief in General Ne Win's promise. Was not President Nasser of the U.A.R. continuing the abnormal constitutional position of his Government six years after the abdication of King Farouk? Was Pakistan, where representative government had been overthrown almost simultaneously with the bloodless coup in Burma, any more likely than the U.A.R. [illegible] representative institutions [illegible]

Import 180,000 U.S. Cotton

[illegible] the import licences [illegible] be issued in accordance with the [illegible] particulars of the purchase authorisation which was expected to be received shortly. The import would be made under the U.S. Public Law 480.

Applications for licences would be received by the Joint Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, [illegible] after January 17. [illegible] applications would be entertained beyond that date. The applications should [illegible] among other things, whether the mills had exported any cloth or yarn during the quarter July-September [illegible] and should be accompanied by a bank guarantee of Rs. 50 per bale. In case the imports were not made the guarantee would be forfeited, the press communique said.

On January 9 last the [illegible] and [illegible] Governments signed an agreement under P.L. 480 for import of three lakh bales of American cotton into India. The official announcement had stated that out of three lakh bales 1,80,000 bales would be permitted to be imported immediately.—P.

HIGHER PRICES TO COTTON GROWERS

Ceilings Removed

The Government of India has decided to relax with immediate effect the ceilings of long-staple cotton of staple length 1-1/32 inches and above.

This was announced in a press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

It is understood that the effect of the Government order will mean an increase in the price of certain varieties of cotton which the mills are likely to pay to the growers. The increase according to a tentative estimate in New Delhi, will range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per [illegible] of raw cotton.

The press note said that the step had been taken after considering the representations from growers of long staple cotton that the present ceilings are operating to their detriment.

The press note added: It has been the Government's policy to encourage increased production of extra long staple variety. The ceilings originally fixed were higher than the world prices. World prices of extra long staple have since gone up appreciably and the Government consider that in the interest of production of such cotton, it is desirable to [illegible] in the international prices.

Rationalisation By Textile Mills Resented

KANPUR MAZDOOR SABHA THREATENS SHOWDOWN

"The Times of India" News Service

KANPUR, January 14.

THE Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha, which sponsored the textile strike here in 1955, has again threatened the millowners and the Government with a 'showdown' struggle over the issue of rationalisation.

In a statement on Monday the Sabha demanded the local textile millowners and the State Government should honour the recommendations of Bindbasni Prasad Committee.

The resolution said that the Sabha would be compelled to wage a struggle for achieving the workers' long-standing demands if the Government and the employers did not fulfil their promise.

The resolution called upon the workers to prepare themselves for a struggle.

The Sabha alleged that the principle of rationalisation was being followed more in breach than observance. Workload on operatives was being "unreasonably" increased according to the "arbitrary" wishes of the employers: substitutes were being engaged on a temporary basis without provision of any amenities and old workers were being retrenched without payment of any compensation.

WOOLLEN HOSIERY INDUSTRY

Shortage Of Yarn

By A Staff Reporter

The woollen hosiery industry will be adversely affected if adequate quantity of woollen yarn is not made available to it soon at a reasonable rate.

A spokesman of the Hosiery Industry Federation said on Friday that as a result of representations made by the industry, the Union Government had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to suggest measures for relieving the industry's difficulties. The committee finalised a scheme in November last year which provided for the supply of adequate quantity of woollen yarn (about 45 lakh pounds) by spinners to the Federation.

The scheme, according to the spokesman, was to come into force on January 1 last. But its implementation had been delayed because of the tactics adopted by spinners and the "complacent attitude" of the Government.

The spokesman regretted that the spinners had offered to supply only 20 lakh pounds of woollen yarn to the Federation this year. Further, the spinning mills had yet to finalise their prices, he said.

HOSIERY INDUSTRY FACING CRISIS

Hoarding By Spinners

The "artificial inflation" of prices of wool and its "hoarding" by the spinners had put the woollen hosiery industry in the country to a grave crisis, Mr. Brij Lal, President of the Hosiery Industry Federation, Ludhiana, told newsmen in New Delhi on Thursday.

The Federation represented 1,000 hosiery units and 90 per cent. of the country's industry, he said.

Mr. Brij Lal, who headed a deputation of six persons to meets the officials of the Government of India in this connection, said that they had come to the capital for final discussion and solution of their problem, failing which they would start "peaceful" demonstrations and "dharna" in front of Udyog Bhavan. They had staged their first demonstration at Chandigarh during the A.-I.C.C. meeting there.

He said that 45 lakh lb. of woollen hosiery yarn was spun in the basic period of 1956-57 (Open General Licence period) and according to that this quantity at least had to be spun by the spinning mills in India in 1960. But the spinning mills had offered to the Hosiery Federation only about 20 lakh lb of yarn although the quantum of import of wool tops allowed for 1960 was more than that of the basic year.

Mr. Brij Lal said that woollen yarn was neither available in the open market nor under the Government scheme known as "production and distribution of woollen hosiery yarn." The price of Bradford wool in Ludhiana was Rs. 12-1/2 per lb. as against the import price of Rs. 8-1/2 per lb.

He said this had brought down exports of woollen hosiery from Rs. 1-1/2 crores to about Rs. 30 lakhs. —P.T.I.

U.S. Cotton Import

The Textile Commissioner, Government of India, has announced that allotment letters will be issued to actual user mills for 120,000 bales of 1-1/16" and above of American cotton under P.L. 480 on the basis of their basic consumption.

Licences will be issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, on receipt of the purchase authorisation which is expected shortly.

MILL INQUIRIES FOR U.S. COTTON BROADEN

Sequel To Import Quota Announcement

From Our Cotton Correspondent

BOMBAY, January 17.

TEXTILE mill inquiries for American cotton have broadened after New Delhi's announcement of an import quota of three lakh bales from that country, coming under the P.L. 480 programme. Spinners have welcomed the quota as American cotton is, according to them, the cheapest of all imported growths.

Many mills have taken a fancy for the low staple growths from that country. The landed cost of 1" staple cotton from America comes to about Rs. 1,150 per candy. Reports are current that about 30,000 bales have already been bought by needy mills for the March/April delivery.

The new quota of three lakh bales has been divided into two parts. The first 1.8 lakh bales have been reserved for growths stapling 1" and below and the remaining 1.2 lakh bales for cotton stapling 1.1/16" and above. There are indications that the mill response to long staple varieties from America will also be good.

Cotton houses are, however, perturbed to find that all the import quotas have gone directly to mills. Imports of cotton have been allowed to the extent of 10 lakh bales this season against earlier estimates of only six lakh bales. There was, therefore, a valid case for providing the trade an opportunity to show its skill in putting through business on terms most advantageous to the country. The Cotton Advisory Board had also recommended that the trade should get a reasonable share in the import business of cotton.

COTTON FUTURES SPURT

Liberal import quotas announced have failed to impress the domestic market. The Jarilla March contract shot up last week by Rs. 14 to Rs. 7[illegible] per candy and attracted a fresh margin of Rs. 60 per bale. The spurt was attributed to hectic short covering and aggressive buying induced by the strengthening belief that even after resort to quantity control, the cotton situation would continue to be tight. Reports of heavy rains in Gujerat and Saurashtra also aided the bullish sentiment.

Meanwhile, New Delhi's decision to raise the ceiling prices of long staple cotton by Rs. 100 to Rs. [illegible] per candy was greeted by the market. Such a step was pointed out, was timely and was bound to help towards higher production of long staple cotton next season. A section of the trade, however, feared that it would indirectly push up prices of other varieties also. A large part of the medium staple crop grown in Saurashtra and South India, it was pointed out, was likely to be bracketed with Rajapalayam, CO2, MA[illegible] and other long staple varieties grown simultaneously. As a result, the unofficial price quota for cotton would continue [illegible].

EXPORT SECTION ACTIVE

Conditions in the export section became more active. Superior and choiced short staple varieties from Punjab and Rajasthan shot up by about Rs. 50 per candy in Bombay. Reports that Japan was an anxious buyer of Indian cotton at 25d per lb. against 22d per lb last month [illegible]

9 APR 1960

INVEST WISELY

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class
Prefix Code

No. 997 C

Rcd. from

By

Sent at H. M.

To

By

Office stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words

Recd. here at H. M.

TO

X KL COIMBATORE 2 25 DANGE AITUCONG NEWDELHI -

IN VIEW CONTINUING TALKS MILL OWNERS ASSOCIATION REGRET UNABLE ATTEND
GNAVELA MEETING STOP SHALL MEET YOU DELHI APRIL LAST WEEK - KRISHNAN .

[T-30-5/52]

MGIPAH—

C.-3

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No. 1476

Received here at——H.——M.

X LD BEAWAR 29

AITUCO NO NEW DELHI.

SWAMI KUMARANAND STARTED INDEFINITE HUNGERSTRIKE TWENTYEIGHTH EVENING DEMANDING RESTORATION SUBSTITUTE PASSES RE INSTATEMENT SUSPENDED WORKERS EDWARD MILLS BEAWAR INTERVENE IMMDTELY.

.... TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

COPIED. AT 17.05 HRS. JAIN.

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any), number of words.

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MGIPPAh.—121—30-4-57—91,370 Bks.

C.-3

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at——H.——M.

D KF COIMBATORE 16 12 ATTUCING NEWDELHI

IMMEDIATELY WIRE FINAL DATE VENUE TEXTILE REPRESENTATIVES MEETING

KRISHNAN

Reach Lonavala ~~for~~ thirteenth night. Stop you can attend your Madras tripartite on sixteenth morning from Bombay by air stop we will book ~~air when you~~

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

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MGIFPAh.—121—30-4-57—91,370 Bks.

14 APR 1960

C.-3

275

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at——— H.——— M.

O OE PUTHIYARA 13 68

DANGE AITUCONG NEW DELHI.

PUTHIYARA COMMONWEALTH TILE FACTORY MANAGEMENT REFUSE BONUS TO ITS WORKERS WHILE OTHER MANAGEMENTS IN ALL INDUSTRIES PAID BONUS OR ADVANCE FOR VISHU FESTIVAL STOP MANAGEMENT REFUSE NEGOTIATION AND XXXXX K ARBITRRILY DENIED BONUS AGAINST ACCEPTED PRINCIPBES UND CODE STOP TEN WORKERS ON HUNGER STRIKE ON FESTIVE DAYS OTHERS ON SATHIYAGHRA STOP REQUEST INTERVENE IMMEDTLY ••••••••••••••••••

KALLAT KRISHNAN PRESIDENT PUTHIYARA COMMONWEALTH TILE WORKERS

C/A 3/26 HRS.

The sequence of [illegible] the beginning of this telegram is—[illegible] of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case [illegible] origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

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MGIFPAh.—121—30-4-57—91,370 Bks.

14 APR 1980

220

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

O 01 FEROKE 13 92

S/A DANRE 4 ASOKA ROAD NEW DEL 1

FEROKE COMMONWEALTH TILE FACTORY MANAGEMENT DENIED BONUS TO WORKERS STOP TILES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES MANAGEMENTS FEROKE KOZHIKODE DISTRIBUTED BONUS TO WORKERS ON VISHU FESTIVAL DAY STOP MANAGEMENT NOT PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE SETTLE OR ARBITRATE STOP DUE TO MANAGEMENTS UNHELPFUL ATTITTUDE LABOUR OFFICERS CONFERENCE COULD NOT SOLVE DISPUTE STOP THUS COMMONWEALTH TRUST MANAGEMENT VIOLATES CODE OF CONDUCT STOP WORKERS STARTED HUNGER STRIKE AND MASS SATYAGRAHA BEFORE FACTORY GATE TODAY FESTIVAL DAY STOP REQUEST IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION HELP SETTLING .....

SECREATRY TILE WORKERS UNION FEROKE KERALA .....

OPD AT 2/35 HRS .

D.

K. J. K. Jangaiwani, M.P.

30 MAY 1960

Madhuban
28.5.60

Dear K.G.,

Your letter dated 24th inst. regarding the strike of Textile Jute Mills of Tamilnad. Government is making all the efforts to settle the dispute. The GoI agreed under to stop mills & composite mills. It leaves EX mills working mills. This is extremely kindly clarify. The TUR + also Cl. to Minister to clarify the position.

Office of the Cotton Mill Mazdoor Sabha
Regd. Central Kanpur

Sri Sher Kha
A.I.T.U.C.
New Delhi

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter regarding meeting of Textile union at Lonavala on the 10th April, we shall be glad if you send the delegates.

Further, details will be solicited from you shortly.

Yours faithfully,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Kanpur
5/6/4/60

146 MAR 1960

Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha,
12/KANPUR.

My Dear Dangey,

Receive your circular no. T/1/60 dated 11th March 1960. The Kanpur employers are not willing to implement the wage Board decision.

However, one of our representative will attend the meeting at Lonavala.

Kindly also send one copy of the report. Intersts Yours faithfully
Maghbool Ahmad

that 31 demands have been referred to arbitration and if Com. Kalyan goes, it will be further complicated. See what can be done?

Yours,

Chairman

N.B.

V.P.P. Cost is sent by M.O.

EXPRESS

पोस्ट कार्ड

केवल पता

To

The Secretary,

All India Trade Union Congress

4, Asoke Road,

New-Delhi-1.

Write to him that his report was too late & that we had to send it earlier

मजदूर मजबूत हैं। धन्यवाद भी मांगे और हड़

पोस्ट कार्ड

केवल पता

To

Com. K. G. Srivastava

Secretary,

All India Trade Union Congress

4, Ashok Road.

New Delhi

मालिक ने मजदूरों को तथा ठेकेदारों को बुलाया है। हड़ताल अभी जारी है। ठेकेदार सरदार सिंह मजदूरों को धमका कर हड़ताल तुड़ाने की चिन्ता में है मजदूर मजबूत हैं।

सेक्रेटरी कोल वर्कर्स यूनियन

माल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन

4 अशोक रोड

पो. आ. नई दि

पोस्ट कार्ड

केवल पता

कोल वर्कर्स यूनियन

रजिस्टर्ड नं० १६

पो० गिरिडीह (हजारीबाग)

Bakar Ali

Minister's statement and let us know what steps you proposed to take.

Reason for loss in profit should be ascertained properly.

Yours Comrade

3 JUN 1960

C.-3

2252

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

Received here at——H.——M.

O P LA521 MADRAS D 8 13 AITUCONG NEWDELHI

TEXTILE UNIONS ARE MEETING ON NINTH LETTER FOLLOWS - GANESAN --

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

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To _____

By _____

Office-stamp

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TO

Recd. here at H. M.

(NF MADRAS D 24-15 MITUCONE EN DELHI ONE

= TEXTILE STRIKE NINETY CENT SUCCESSF HAWAY ONLY FIFTY = GANESAN =

[T.30-5/53]

MGUPTA

25 MAY 1960

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class
Prefix ..... Code .....

No. 2032

Recd. from .....
By .....

Sent at ..... H. ..... M.
To .....
By .....

Office-stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin) | Date | Time | Words | Special instructions | Work

X RB COIMBATORE 24 20 AITUCONG NEWDELHI ---

OUT OF 55000 WORKERS INVOLVED STRIKE NOTICE COIMBATORE DISTRICT 51000

WORKERS STRUCK WORK STOP COMPLETE SUCCESS -- KRISHNAN --

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class Prefix } K Code U

No. 01131 0

Recd. from Ag

By M

Sent at ____ H. ____ M.

To

By

Office-stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
Beawar	4	14			

TO Aitiwar of Nawalli

Recd. here at H. M.

Arrange to seek But Change
assembly a day or many more
Disallowed Public Meeting
arrangement for the Spring Venue
Arrangement gain up temp and any
more expense by Kabhi il

MGIPSAR—293—18-4-69—2,77,000 Pkts [T-30-5/63]

- 4 JUN 1960

INVEST WISELY
Buy NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

IATUCON

Class Prefix } X Code Li 11/45 0621 No. C

Recd. from

By Sgt. 6 11/46

Sent at H. M.

To

By

Office-stamp

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
AS Sajanagar		5		17	

TO

Recd. here at H. M.

Secretary IATUCONG N D

Inform telegraphically for four Tuesday June strike ok not

= Assam Sadal Textile Tea Union

MGIPPAh.—298—10.1.55—2,77,500 Blks. [T-80-5/55]

लाल बावटा हातमाग कामगार युनियन,
सोलापूर.

(१९६०-६१) २१ वी वार्षिक सभा.

स. न. वि. वि.:—

आमच्या युनियनची २१ वी वार्षिक सभा. (सन १९६०-६१)
ता. २६ मे १९६० रोज गुरुवार रात्री ८ वाजतां.
नगरपालिकेतील सं. म. समितीचे नेते कॉ. विठ्ठलराव यलप्पा फलमारी
यांचे अध्यक्षतेखालीं भरणार आहे. तरी सदर सभेस आपण अवश्य हजर
राहावे अगर बंधुत्वाचा संदेश पाठवावा अशी नम्र विनंती आहे.

सभेची जागा:— लाल बावटा हातमाग कामगार युनियन
ऑफीस मागील पटांगणात.

—: आपले नम्र :—

व्यंकटेश मल्ल्या मामीडला	५०५, साखरपेठ,	वी. तु. कामुर्ती
अध्यक्ष	सोलापूर.	ज. सेक्रे.

ప్రజలకు విజ్ఞప్తి.

ఆర్యులారా,

రాయదుర్గం జయింతి రామచంద్రప్ప శ్రేష్ఠిగారి మిల్లు స్థాపితమై సుమారు 40 సం॥ అయినది. అది దినదినాభివృద్ధినొంది 5 మగ్గములనుండి 160 మగ్గములవరకు హెచ్చబడినది. పెట్టుబడికూడ పెరిగినది, అయిన మిల్లు యజమానులు మిల్లు నష్టములో పనిచేయుచున్నదని ప్రచారము చేయుట ప్రజలకు ఆశ్చర్యము కలిగించుచున్నది. ఈ ప్రచార కారణములు కూడ శోచనీయము. వారి మిల్లు అభివృద్ధికి కారణభూతులైన కార్మికుల పరిస్థితులు ప్రజలు గమనించవలసినది. పరిశ్రమలలో వుత్పత్తి యెక్కువచేయు నుద్దేశములో పెట్టుబడిదారులకు కార్మికులకు పరస్పర సౌహార్దత కలిగించుటకుగాను గవర్నమెంటువారు వృద్ధయోషణముల వారికి అనుగుణంగా చట్టములు చేసియున్నారు. చట్టములను జరుపుటకు తగిన సిబ్బంది నియమింపబడినది. చట్టములను పరించి సక్రమమైన పద్ధతిలో నడుచుకొనుటకుగాను మిల్లులో పనిచేయు కార్మికులం [illegible] స్థాపించుకొన్నాము. సంఘము యేర్పాటుచేసుకొన్న దాక పెద్ద నేరముగా యజమానులు తలచి కార్మికులను చట్ట విరుద్ధముగా అకారణముగా పనినుండి తొలగించుట, సస్పెండుచేయుట మరియు బహిష్కారాలు విధించుట మొదలైన కష్టములను కల్పించుచున్నారు. ఈ విషయము [illegible] అధికారులను తెలుపుకొన్నాము గాని మా మొరవినువారు లేరైరి. చట్టరీత్యా కార్మికులకు రావలసిన కూలీలు, కరువు బత్తా మొదలైన వాటిని యిమ్మని యజమానులను కోరితిమి కాని దానికి ప్రత్యుత్తరములేదాయె. గవర్నమెంటువారు చర్య సకాలములో తీసుకొనందున 11-4-60వ తేదినుండి చట్టరీత్యా శాంతియుతమైన "స్ట్రయికు" కార్మికులు ప్రారంభించి యిప్పటివరకు శాంతియుతముగానే నడుపుచున్నారు. గవర్నమెంటువారు చర్యతీసుకొని మా కోర్కెలను తీర్చాలనించువరకు స్ట్రయికు జరుపుటకు సంఘము నిశ్చయించియున్నది. దీనికి కష్టముల నెదుర్కొని మాకు ప్రోత్సాహమిచ్చి తగిన సహాయ మివ్వగోరుచున్నాము.

తమ విశ్వాస పాత్రులు,

తా: 16-4-60

రాయదుర్గం.

జె. ఆర్. యస్. మిల్లు కూలీల కార్మిక సంఘమువారు.

రిజిష్టరు. నెంబరు. 2157.

రాయదుర్గం.

భారతి ప్రింటర్సు - రాయదుర్గం

एडवर्ड मिल को चालू कराने के और ६) रु० तरक्की १ जनवरी से लागू कराने के लिये

एक और आन्दोलन की तैयारी करो !

मजदूर साथियो !

पिछले लम्बे अर्से से हम ये मांग करते आरहे थे कि एडवर्ड मिल को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिये और अव्यस्था को मिटाने लिए सरकार मिल को अपने हाथ में ले, और सरकार ने इस मिल को अपने हाथ में ता० ७-४-६० से ले भी लिया, लेकिन ता० १२-४-६० से ही सरकार ने मिल को रोज बरोज का लेआफ देकर बन्द जैसा कर दिया है सरकार से जो आशायें थी कि उनके कब्जे में जाने के बाद मिल ठीक प्रकार से चलेगा और श्रमिकों को रोजी मिलेगी वह आशायें धूमिल होती जारही हैं। आज जो ले आफ सरकार ने देना शुरु किया है जिसमें रुई नहीं मिलने का कारण बताया है वह बिलकुल ही गलत और धोके से भरा हुआ है।

लेआफ का पैसा भी सरकार देना नहीं चाहती आज जो लेआफ दिया जारहा है वह भी बिना पैसे का लेआफ है। क्योंकि २८ जून सन ५९ से २७ जून ६० तक एक वर्ष पूरा नहीं होता तब तक ४५ दिन के लेआफ के आधे पैसे देने के बाद पैसा देना बन्द कर देगी।

सरकार के हाथ में मिल को चले जाने के बाद तो हम सब लोग ये आशायें लगाये हुए थे कि पगारों का पैसा अब चुकाया जायगा लेकिन सरकार पैसा चुकाने से भी साफ इनकार कर रही है जब कि कानुन साफ इस बात को दरशाता है कि मिल चाहे जो भी चलाये श्रमिक को पगार का पैसा जो भी मिल को चला रहा है उसको चुकाना ही पड़ेगा लेकिन सरकार के जवाब से ये मालुम पडता है कि वो कानून को खुद ही तोड़ेगी। मन्त्रीयों ने स्वामीजी की भूख हड़ताल के समय धारा सभा में जो बयान दिये थे कि हमने चढ़ी पगारों के मुकदमे कर दिये वह भी धोके भरी बात थी। हमने फिर से फेक्ट्री इनसपेक्टर को लिखा है कि वो चढ़ी पगारों को हासिल करने हेतु मिल मैनेजमेन्ट पर केस करे और पैसा वसल करने की कार्यवाही करे।

इधर सरकार ने धमकी देना भी शुरु किया है कि या तो एडवर्ड मिल के मजदूर वर्क लोड बिना पैसा बढ़ाये मंजूर करें नहीं तो मिल बन्द रहेगी। सरकार के सुझावा नुसार करीब ४०० मजदूरों की छटनी एडवर्ड मिल से होगी इस प्रकार सरकार मिल मालिकों से भी ज्यादा जालिमाना कार्य करने पर उतारु हो गई है। हमने सरकार को विश्वास दिलाया था कि हम हर प्रकार से सहयोग करेंगे और वर्क लोड की बात पर भी विचार करेंगे और वाजिब वर्क लोड हम स्वीकार भी करेंगे लेकिन आप १५ वें त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन के फैसले के अनुसार जिसमें सबने मिलकर तय किया है कि वर्क लोड की बात आपस में तय करो, एक भी श्रमिक की छटनी मत करो। वर्क लोड करने से जो पैसा बचता है उसको तीन हिस्सों में बांटो (१) श्रमिकों की पगार बढ़ाकर, (२) एक हिस्सा कपड़े में कीमतें कम कर के जनता को फायदा पहुँचा कर और (३) तीसरे हिस्से को मालिक अपने नफे मे रख कर तय करे, इस सिद्धान्त को मानो। दूसरे वेज बोर्ड का जो फैसला आया है उसको ध्यान में रख कर इस मसले को हल करो। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने १४-४-६० को एडवर्ड मिल के अधिकारियों को लिखित भी दे दिया लेकिन किसी भी बात पर सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही।

सरकार अपने बनाये कानून, पास किये गये प्रस्ताव और चली आ रही प्रथाओं को तोड़ कर मजदूरों के सर पर ताले बन्दी की तलवार, लटका कर बिना पैसा बढाये वर्क लोड और छटनी की धमकी दे रही है और तैयारी कर रही है। क्या इसको फायदा ब्यावर के दूसरे मिल मालिक नहीं उठायेंगे क्या वो ताले बन्दी और छटनी नहीं करेंगे? क्या वो वर्क लोड बिना पैसे करने की ओर अग्रसर नहीं होंगे? क्या कृष्णा मिल ने अब तक ऐसा नहीं किया और अब सरकार उनको ऐसा करने के लिये मार्ग नहीं दिखा रही है? सरकार को एक आदर्श कारखानेदार होना साबित करना चाहिए वहां सरकार पुराने कारखानेदारों से भी गया बीता साबित कर रही है। खुद इन्टक के सभापति श्री रामानुजमजी को भी सरकार की इस नीति का विरोध करना पड़ा और दिल्ली अधिवेशन में २३-२४ अप्रेल ६० को ये मांग करनी पड़ी कि सरकार एक आदर्श कारखानेदार बने।

[पन्ना उलटिये

सरकार ६) रु० महावार की एवरेज तरक्की देने और दिलाने में खुद आनाकानी कर रही है मालिकों से मिलकर कपड़े के मजदूरों की पगारों में टेक्स टाइल वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू कराने में कोताई कर रही है। सरकार मालिकों को शाह दे रही है कि इन सिफारिशों को लागू न करें, पहले वर्क लोड लादने की बात कर रही है और इन्टक के कुछ नेताओं को साथ लेकर वेज बोर्ड के फैसले को ही धूल में मिलाने की कोशिश कर रही है। अलग २ ढंग से समझौते कराने की चाल चली जा रही है और श्रमिकों को अन्धकार में रख कर उनकी पीठ में छुरा भोंकने की कोशिश कर रही है। कई मीटिंगे करके उन्होंने ये प्रयत्न किये भी हैं और लाल बावटे की तमाम यूनियनों को उन्होंने अलग रखने की चाल भी चली है जबकि सब कपड़ा कन्द्रों पर हमारी यूनियन बहुमत में है। सरकार एक दफा मिल को बन्द रख कर श्रमिकों को मजबूर करके अपनी शर्तों के आधार पर मिल को चालू करेगी और वो भी इन्टक को बीच में लेकर करेगी ताकि इन्टक कह सके कि हमने मिल को चालू कराया। इस प्रकार का किया गया कार्य श्रमिकों को कभी भी मान्य नहीं होगा और ये कार्य पक्षपात पूर्ण भी होगा।

उपरोक्त परिस्थिति में हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि—

१—एडवर्ड मिल के लेआफ को अविलम्ब समाप्त करे और मिल को पूर्ण रूप से बिना किसी शर्त के चालू करे।

२—एडवर्ड मिल के श्रमिकों की चढ़ी हुई पगारें (फरवरी, मार्च और अप्रेल) अविलम्ब देने की व्यवस्था करे।

३—रातपाली और दिन पाली में गैर कानूनी और गलत कारणों के आधारों पर दिये गये लेआफ के पूरे पैसे तमाम श्रमिकों को देने की व्यवस्था करे।

४—ब्यावर के तीनों मिलों में कम से कम ५) रु० महावार और एवरेज ६) रु० महावार की तरक्की १-१-६० से वेजबोर्ड की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अविलम्ब बिना शर्त दिलाने की व्यवस्था करायें।

५—तीनों मीलों में पूरा का पूरा मंहगाई भत्ता इन्डेक्स नं० के आधार पर सन ३९ को आधार मानकर दिलाने के लिये और उसके तरीके तय करने के लिए एक कमेटी स्थापित कर जिसका फैसला एक माह में हो जाय। इसी शर्त के साथ उसको ये कार्य दिया जाय या नेशनल ट्राइब्यूनल कायम करे और शत प्रतिशत न्यूट्रलाईजेशन पर मंहगाई भत्ता दिलाये।

६—तीनों मिलों में वाजिब वर्क लोड और उसके कार्य भार के साथ पगारें तय करने हेतु एक कमेटी बनाये और वो भी अपना फैसला एक माह में दे दे जो दोनों पार्टियों को मान्य होगा। इन कमेटियों में हमारे प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल करे। और फैसले १५ वीं कान्फ्रेंस के फैसलों को और वेजबोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर किये जाय।

७—सरकार द्वारा और मालिकों द्वारा यूनियन के साथ किया जा रहा भेद भाव एक दम बन्द हो हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं को रात में बदलना भी बन्द करायें।

मजदूर साथियों! सरकार की नीति मालिक परस्त और मजदूर विरोधी रूप में खुलकर सामने आ रही है यदि सरकार अपने द्वारा मान्य फैसलों को तोड़ कर और बहुमत श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधित्व को अलग रख कर कोई कार्य करती है तो उसका विरोध करने और उपरोक्त मांगों को हासिल करने के लिये यूनियन ने एक और आन्दोलन चलाने का फैसला किया है। आन्दोलन क्या होगा ये आपके समक्ष शीघ्र आने वाला है इसका आप इन्तजार कीजिये और आन्दोलन को सफल बनाने के लिये हर प्रकार की कुरबानी देने को कमर कस लीजिये। ये ध्यान रखिये कि सरकार की नीति को बदलने के लिये कड़ा संघर्ष करना ही होगा।

वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को हासिल करने और एडवर्ड मिल को चालू कराने के लिये संघर्ष की तैयारी करो!

दुनियां के मजदूरो एक हो!

हर ओर जुल्म की टक्कर में! हड़ताल हमारा नारा है!

लाल झण्डा जिन्दाबाद!

आपका साथी— कॉ० केशरीमल

प्रधान मन्त्री

टेक्स टाइल लेबर यूनियन ब्यावर

ता० २९-४-६०

गजानन्द प्रिन्टिंग प्रेस, शाह मार्केट ब्यावर

24 APR 1960

सेक्रेटरी इन्डीयन नेशनल
ट्रेड युनियन कॉंग्रेस
न्यु. दिल्ली

श्री. वसावड़ाजी

इस दरखास्त को न्यु देहली में होने वाला अधिवेशन २४-२५ अप्रेल को नॉल इंडीया वर्कीग कमेटी के समक्ष रखा जावे।

मैंने १९३८ में राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ को राजनान्दगांव में स्थापित कीया। आज करीब २१ साल से इस संघ का कार्य कर रहा हूँ। पुराना मध्यप्रदेश के बदलते ही रामसींग भाई, और लेबर मिनिस्टर श्री द्रवीड हमारे पिछे लगे रहे। और युनियन छोड कर अलग हो जाव इस तरह को इन लोगों की कोशीस जारी रही। मैंने इन लोगों से युनियन छोडने का कारण जानने की कोशीस की परन्तु कारण बताने से असमर्थ रहे। २९ जून १९५९ को मिल मॅनेजमेंट के तरफ से ६ सप्टेम्बर १९५९ से मिल बंद करने की नोटीस लगा दी गई।

परन्तु नोटीस के तीन महीने के अन्दर सरकार के तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कि गई। रामसींगभाई और द्रवीड साहबने मुझपर वेज कट की ऐग्रीमेंट करने का झुठा आरोप लगाया। वेज कट ऐग्रीमेंट के बारे में द्रवीड साहब दुग में श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दाजी के सामने झुठे साबीत हुवे। इस तरह झुठी कार्यवाही मुझ पर लगा कर २४ अक्टूबर १९५९ को कोयमुर के अधिवेशन में बगैर कारण व बगैर चार्ज सीट देकर बगैर इत्तला के बगैर सुनवाई के मुझ को ससपेंड कीया गया। १४ अक्टोबर १९५९ को गंगाराम तीवारीने राजनान्दगांव, आकर एक आम सभा लेकर राष्ट्रीय मिल मजूर संघ के विरुद्ध मजदूर सहायक समिति बनाकर ११ आदमीयों की कमेटी संगठीत की और उस कमेटी का अध्यक्ष बीसाहूलाल श्रीवास्तव को बनाया। यह आदमी दो साल पहले रा. मि. म. संघ का जनरल सेक्रेटरी था इसने अेक हजार सात रुपया आठ आना युनियन से गबन कीया। इसलिये बीसाहूलाल श्रीवास्तव को युनियनसे अलगकर दीया गया। यह सहायक समिति रा. मि. म. संघ के खीलाफ कार्यवाही सुरू करदी। २४ अक्टोबर १९५९ को कोयमूर के अधिवेशन में रतनलाल मालवीय ने हमारे प्रतिनिधियों को कहा था कि आज से मजदूर सहायक समिति जो राजनांदगांव में गंगाराम तीवारी द्वारा बनाई गई है, वह खतम कर दी गई। इसके बादभी यह सहायक समिति को गंगाराम तीवारी ने जारी रखा; कानपुर के अधिवेशन में गंगाराम तीवारी, सीताबाई परमानंद, मलवीजी, से मजदूर सहायक समिति के बारे में बात चीत हुई। मालवीजीने कहा गंगाराम तीवारी से कि हमने कोयमुर के मीटींग में यह साफ कह दीया था कि मजदूर सहायक समिति को खतम कर दीया जाय। परन्तु मालवीजी के आदेशकी [illegible] रा. मि. म. संघ का सञ्चालन करता। इस तरह की गैरकानूनी कार्यवाईयां गंगाराम तीवारी के तरफसे जारी रही। और इसकी सुचना हमने कई बार श्री वसावड़ा साहब और श्री. रामानुजमजीको शिकायत पेश की परन्तु इसका कोई उत्तर अभीतक नहीं दीया गया। रामसिंगभाई द्रवीड साहब द्वारा मुझपर यह आरोप लगाया गया है। कि मैं मिल मालक से मिला हुवा हूं। मैंने बहुत कोशिस की कि द्रवीड साहब और रामसींगभाई गंगाराम तीवारी सबुत कर कि मैंने मिल मालक से मील कर मजदूरों का क्या नुकसान कीया हूं। इस तरह बना हुवा संगठन तोड फोड करने का क्या मतलब है। इसी तरह पुरे महाकोशल के अन्दर हर जगह एक युनियन को दो संगठन में तोड फोडकर दीया गया है। पुराना मध्यप्रदेश जबतक रहा महाकोशल के अन्दर हर जगह इंटकको एक ही युनियनने अच्छे संगटन के साथ कार्य कीया। नया मध्यप्रदेश बनते ही महाकोशल के हर जगह के संगठन दो भाग में बट गये इससे यह पता चलता है। कि मध्यप्रदेश के सारे युनियनो पर इन्दोर के कार्य कर्त्ता काम करें। यह जो निति है यह निति संगठन बनाने की नहीं है। वर्की कमेटी से हमारी यह अपिल है कि ठीक तरह से महाकोशल के संगठन पर ध्यान देवे! और जानकारी करें। वरना आगेन संगठन बीगडने का अन्देशा है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि महाकोशल राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस अलग करके इसका आफिस जबलपूर रखा जावे। इन्दोर के इंटक की जो पालीसी इस वक्त जारी है दूसरे जगह के संगठनों पर उसकी जांच के लिये वर्कीगकमेटी के चुने हुवे सदस्य महाकोशल में भेजकर जानकारी हासील करें।

साबीर अली

दिनांक:- १९६०

प्रेसिडेंट रा. मि. म. संघ राजनांदगांव.

बलवंत प्रिंटींग एजन्सी, नागपूर.

24 APR 1960

सेक्रेटरी इन्डीयन नेशनल
ट्रेड युनियन कॉंग्रेस
न्यु. दिल्ली

श्री. वसावड़ाजी

इस दरखास्त को न्यु देहली में होने वाला अधिवेशन २४-२५, अप्रेल को ओल इन्डीया वर्कीन्ग कमेटी के समक्ष रखा जावे।

मैंने १९३८ में राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ को राजनान्दगांव में स्थापित कीया। आज करीब २१ साल से इस संघ का कार्य कर रहा हूं। पुराना मध्यप्रदेश के बदलते ही रामसींग भाई, और लेबर मिनिस्टर श्री द्रवीड हमारे पिछे लगे रहे। और युनियन छोड कर अलग हो जाव इस तरह की इन लोगों की कोशीस जारी रही। मैंने इन लोगों से युनियन छोडने का कारण जानने की कोशीस की परन्तु कारण बताने से असमर्थ रहे। २९ जून १९५९ को मिल मैनेजमेंट के तरफ से ९ सप्टेम्बर १९५९ से मिल बंद करने की नोटीस लगा दी गई।

परन्तु नोटीस के तीन महीने के अन्दर सरकार के तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कि गई। रामसींगभाई और द्रवीड साहबने मुझपर वेज कट को एग्रीमेंट करने का झुठा आरोप लगाया। वेज कट एग्रीमेंट के बारे में द्रवीड साहब द्वारा श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दाजी के सामने झुठे साबीत हुवे। इस तरह झुठी कार्यवाही मुझ पर लगा कर २४ अक्टूबर १९५९ को कोयमुर के अधिवेशन में बगैर कारण व बगैर चार्ज शीट देकर बगैर इत्तला के बगैर सुनवाई के मुझ को सस्पेंड कीया गया। १४ अक्टोबर १९५९ को गंगाराम तीवारीने राजनान्दगांव, आकर एक आम सभा लेकर राष्ट्रीय मिल मजूर संघ के विरुद्ध मजदूर सहायक समिति बनाकर ११ आदमीयो की कमेटी संगठीत की और उस कमेटी का अध्यक्ष बीसाहूलाल श्रीवास्तव को बनाया। यह आदमी दो साल पहले रा. मि. म. संघ का जनरल सेक्रेटरी था इसने अक हजार सात रुपया आठ आणा युनियन से गबन कीया। इसलिये बीसाहूलाल श्रीवास्तव को युनियनसे अलगकर दीया गया। यह सहायक समिति रा. मि. म. संघ के खीलाफ कार्यवाही सुरु करनी। २४ अक्टोबर १९५९ को कोयमुर के अधिवेशन में रतनलाल मालवीय ने हमारे प्रतिनिधियों को कहा गया कि आज से मजदूर सहायक समिति जो राजनांदगांव में गंगाराम तीवारी द्वारा बनाई गई है वह खतम कर दी गई। इसके बादभी यह सहायक समिति को गंगाराम तीवारी ने जारी रखा; कानपुर के अधिवेशन में गंगाराम तीवारी, सीताबाई परमानंद, मलवीजी, से मजदूर सहायक समिति के बारे में बात चीत हुई। मालवीजीने कहा गंगाराम तीवारी से कि हमने कोय-

नहीं की। और रा. मि. म. संघ के तरफ से जबरदस्ती एक आमसभा बुलाकर रा. मि. म. संघ की एक नई कमेटी संगठीत की और कहा कि यह कमेटी आज से रा. मि. म. संघ का संचालन करेगी! इस तरह की [illegible] पैदाईशी गंगाराम तीवारी के तरफसे जारी रही। और इसकी सुचना हमने कई बार श्री वसावड़ा साहब और श्री. रामानुजमजीको शिकायत पेश की परन्तु इसका कोई उत्तर अभीतक नहीं दीया गया। रामसिंगभाई द्रवीड साहब द्वारा मुझपर यह आरोप लगाया गया है। कि मैं मिल मालक से मिला हुवा हूं। मैंने बहुत कोशिस की कि द्रवीड साहाब और रामसींगभाई गंगाराम तीवारी सबुत कर कि मैंने मिल मालक से मील कर मजदूरों का क्या नुकसान कीया हूं। इस तरह बना हुवा संगठन तोड फोड करने का क्या मतलब है। इसी तरह पुरे महाकोशल के अन्दर हर जगह एक युनियन को दो संगठन में तोड फोडकर दीया गया है। पुराना मध्यप्रदेश जबतक रहा महाकोशल के अन्दर हर जगह इंटुकको एक ही युनियनने अच्छे संगठन के साथ कार्य कीया। नया मध्यप्रदेश बनते ही महाकोशल के हर जगह के संगठन दो भाग में बट गये इससे यह पता चलता है। कि मध्य-प्रदेश के सारे युनियनो पर इन्दौर के कार्य कर्त्ता काम करें। यह जो निति है यह निति संगठन बनाने की नहीं है। वर्कीन्ग कमेटी से हमारी यह अपिल है कि ठीक तरह से महाकोशल के संगठन पर ध्यान देवे! और जानकारी करें। वरना आगेग संगठन बीगडने का अन्देशा है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि महाकोशल राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस अलग करके इसका आफिस जबलपूर रखा जावे। इन्दौर के इंटक की जो पॉलीसी इस वक्त भारी है दूसरे जगह के संगठनों पर उसकी जांच के लिये वर्कीन्गकमेटी के चुने हुवे सदस्य महाकोशल में भेजकर जानकारी हासील करें।

साबीर अली

दिनांक:- १९६०

प्रेसिडेंट रा. मि. म. संघ राजनांदगांव.

बलवंत प्रिंटींग एजन्सी, नागपूर.

अगला मोर्चा जीतने के लिए आगे बढ़ो !

अभी आधी लड़ाई बाकी है !!

साथियो!!

आज से लगभग तीन महीने पहले देश के दस लाख कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों के साथ साथ दिल्ली के २२ हजार कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों ने भी अपनी एक मात्र प्रतिनिधि संस्था 'एकता यूनियन' के लाल झण्डे के नीचे वेज बोर्ड के मुताबिक ८ रुपये प्रति माह की तनख्वाह बढ़ोतरी हासिल करने केलिये जोरदार आंदोलन शुरु किया था। एकता यूनियन ने इन तीन महीनों में लिखा पढ़ी, बातचीत करने के अलावा दूसरे तमाम ऐसे तरीके अपनाये जिनसे मजदूर अपने संगठन और आंदोलन के ज़रिये इतना दबाव मालिकों और सरकार पर डाल सकें कि उन्हें हमारी आठ रुपये बढोतरी बिना शर्त के देनी पड़े। मालिकों ने शुरु से ही इस बारे में हठ-धर्मी से काम लिया लेकिन ज्यों २ 'एकता यूनियन' द्वारा चलाया गया आंदोलन जोर पकड़ता गया, त्यों २ मालिकों को ढीला पड़ना पड़ा। यहां तक कि जब यूनियन ने हड़ताल नोटिस देने का फैसला किया तो मालिक आठ रुपये की तरक्की पिछले पांच महीने के एरियर समेत देने को तैयार हो गये। मालिक इसके लिए भी तैयार हो गये कि यह ८ रुपये और तीन चौथाई महगाई भत्ता जिसे तनख्वाह में शामिल करने की मांग थी। जिन मजदूर या उन की एकता यूनियन चाहे वैसे ले लें—यानी वे इस केलिये भी तैयार हो गये कि ८ रुपये तनख्वाह बढ़ोतरी और ५१-२३ नए पैसे तीन चौथाई महंगाई भत्ता तनख्वाह का भाग समझ कर, लेकिन अलग से, हमेशा मिलता रहेगा, रेटों में मिलाया नहीं जायेगा। मालिकों ने यह भी मान लिया कि सन् १९६२ से दो रुपये प्रति माह की बढ़ोतरी भी दे दी जायेगी। मालिकों को अपनी यह हठ भी छोड़नी पड़ी कि महगाई भत्ते के केस को वापिस लिया जाये और यह तय हो गया कि महगाई भत्ते का केस चलता रहे। लेकिन एक बात पर आकर मालिक अड़ गये। कि वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट के पैरा १०० से लेकर १०३ तक में यह दर्ज है कि जहां मजदूरों को आठ रुपये तरक्की मिलनी चाहिये वहां मजदूरों को ज्यादा काम करने—यानी रेशनलाइजेशन या कम मजदूरों द्वारा ज्यादा मशीनों पर काम करने को मंजूर करना चाहिये। मालिक इसका यह अर्थ निकालते हैं कि उन्हें यह पूरा हक है कि ८ रुपये की तरक्की देने के बाद वह टैम्प्रेरी कारीगरों की छटनी करके, बदली वालों की बदलियां बन्द करके और दूसरे जिस मजदूर को चाहें उलटे सीधे तरीके से रिटायर करके या डिस्चार्ज करके कम आदमियों पर काम बढ़ा करके मिल चला सकते हैं।

एकता यूनियन ने उनके इस दावे को मानने से इन्कार किया और उलटे मालिकों से यह गारण्टी मांगी कि वेज बोर्ड केइस हिस्से पर मालिक इकतरफा अमल नहीं करेंगे बल्कि इस केलिये सरकार यूनियन और मालिकों के नुमाइन्दों कीएक कमेटी बनाई जाये और उससे मंजूरी लिये बिना कोई कामबाढ़ सम्बन्धी कदम न उठाया जाये। यूनियन की यह मांग इतनी उचित थी कि सरकार भी इसे ठीक बताने पर मजबूर होती जा रही थी। इस मांग को मनवाने केलिये यूनियन ने आखिर चौदह दिन का कानूनी नोटिस तीनों मिलों में दे दिया और २७जून की हड़ताल की जोरदार तैयारी होने लगी। जब मालिकों को यह पता लग गया कि अब की बार मजदूरों की हड़ताल को रोकना नामुमकिन है तो उन्होंने आखिरी हथियार अपनाया, यानी अपने वफादार दलालों आई० एन० टी०यू०सी० के लीडरों को बुलाकर उनसे एक ऐसे बोगस समझौते पर दस्तखत करा लिये जिसकी इबारत इतनी गोल मोल है कि मालिक उसका जैसा मतलब चाहें वैसा निकाल सकें। बेशक आठ रुपये तो उन्हें देने ही पड़े नहीं तो २७ जून की हड़ताल का हथौड़ा उनके सिर पर पड़ने को तैयार था। लेकिन साथ में उन्होंने मजदूरों का गला काटने की भी कोशिश की है। 'इन्टक' के इन पुराने दलालो ने अपने आकाओं को खुश करने केलिये, समझौते में वे तमाम शर्तें दर्ज नहीं कराईं जिन केलिये एकता यूनियन लड़ रही थी, और इस तरह मजदूर तहरीक से भारी गद्दारी की है। इन लोगों ने सोचा कि ८ रुपये की तरक्की के ऐलान से मजदूरों का जोश ठंडा पड़ जायेगा और फिर मालिक एकतरफा काम बढ़ा करके मजदूरों से ८ रु० की जगह १६ रुपये वसूल कर लेगा।

लेकिन एकता यूनियन ने तुरन्त तमाम मालिकों और सरकार को चेतावनी दे दी कि इन मुट्ठी भर दलालों को देहली के २२ हजार कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की ओर से किसी समझौते पर दस्तखत करने का हक नहीं। मजदूरों की ओर से वही यूनियन बोल सकती है जिसे मजदूर चाहते हैं, जिसकी मेम्बर-शिप स्वयं सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक इन्टकी कागजी यूनियन से कई गुणा ज्यादा है यानि कि एकता—यूनियन।

(पृष्ठ उलटिये)

इसलिये यह आठ रुपये मजदूर बगैर किसी शर्त के मंजूर कर रहे हैं। इसके बदले में काम बाढ़ करने का कोई हक मालिक नहीं रखते। एकता यूनियन तो इसका डट कर विरोध करेगी क्योंकि उसने अपने हाथ नहीं कटाये।

इसलिये आज सूरत यह है कि अपने आंदोलन के बल पर ८ रु० की तरक्की तो हमने ले ली है लेकिन इस तरक्की के साथ जो दूसरी शर्त हमारी है यानी काम बाढ़ करके हजारों मजदूरों की रोजी पर डाका न डाला जाये। और पुराने मजदूरों की कमर तोड़ कर उन्हें मिल छोड़ कर भागने पर मजबूर न किया जाये—यह मांग अभी बाकी है। अगर इन्टक समझौते पर दस्तखत नहीं करती तो २७ जून से पहले आठ रुपये के साथ २ यह मांग भी हम जीत लेते। लेकिन अब इस मांग को मनवाने केलिये हमें एक और लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ेगी। देश के तमाम केन्द्रों से खबरें आ रही हैं कि जहां भी इन्टकी दलालों ने इस प्रकार के बोगस समझौते किये, वहीं ८ रुपये देने के बाद मालिकों ने काम बढ़ा करके हजारों मजदूरों की जिन्दगी से खिलवाड़ शुरु कर दी है। **बम्बई में ४० हजार मजदूरों की छटनी** करने की योजना बन चुकी है। दर्जनों मिलों में मालिक बुन्ते में सादा लूमों पर चौकड़ी ओटोमैटिक लूमों पर २४ से ३२ लूम तक और त्रासल में चार पल्ले चलाने की जोरदार तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इसी लिये बम्बई के बहादुर मजदूरों ने आठ रुपये लेकर काम बाढ के खिलाफ दूसरी लड़ाई शुरु कर दी है और १२ जौलाई केलिये **दूसरा हड़ताल का नोटिस दे दिया है** मद्रास में पन्द्रह जौलाई से ५० हजार से ऊपर मजदूर हड़ताल पर जायेंगे। काम बाढ़ की इस सिर पर लटकती हुई तलवार से बचने केलिये देहली के कपड़ा मजदूदों को भी हरदम चौकन्ना रहना पड़ेगा और हर समय लड़ने को तैयार रहना पड़ेगा। याद रखिये जब तक हम 'इन्टक' के किये समझौते क रद्द करवा कर सरकार और मालिकों से यह न मनवा लें कि किसी मालिक को यक तरफा काम बाढ करने का कोई हक नहीं पहुंचता—जब तक हम सरकार से यह मांग न मनवालें कि पन्द्रहवीं लेवर कांफेंस के मुताबिक रेशन लाइजेशन केलिये त्रिदली कमेटी बनाई जाये—तब तक हम में से हर एक की रोजी, सेहत और जिन्दगी खतरे में है।

इसीलिये एकता यूनियन ने हड़ताल के अपने फैसले को वापिस नहीं लिया है। केवल २७ जून की हड़ताल को मुलतवी किया है। जब तक हमारी यह मांग पूरी न हो तब तक हम अपनी हड़ताल की ढाल को ताने रहेंगे। और जरूरत पड़े तो इसे काम में लाकर रेशनलाइजेशन की तलवार के टुकड़े २ करके दम लेंगे। इसलिये अपनी लड़ाई की तैयारियां जोर शोर से जारी रखिये। वालिटियरों में नाम लिखवाइये। आंदोलन को हर प्रकार से मजबूत बनाने केलिए यूनियन के हड़ताल फंड में चन्दा दीजिये।

—छटनी, बेकारी और कमर तोड़ काम बाढ़ की,
मालिकों की साजिश को फेल करने के लिये!

—इन्टकी दलालों के किये हुए मजदूर दुशमन
समझौते को रद करवाने के लिये!!

—त्रिदली कमेटियाँ बनाने के लिये
सरकार पर जोर डालने के लिये!!!

—मजदूर एकता के खिलाफ़ सरमायादारों और
उनके दलालों की चालों का पर्दा फाश करने केलिये!!!!

आगे बढ़ो! **डट कर लड़ो!!**

आसा राम
प्रधान

बी. डी. जोशी
महा मन्त्री

कपड़ा मजदूर एकता यूनियन
गौशाला गेट, डबल फाटक रोड, दिल्ली।

अशोक फाईन आर्ट प्रेस, रोशनारा रोड, देहली.

श्री सादुल टैक्सटाईल मजदूर यूनियन जिन्दाबाद जय भारत दुनियाँ भर के मजदूरो एक हों

कपड़ा मिल मजदूरों की सरकार से

अपील

सैन्टरल टैक्सटाईल वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित किया जावे

आज भारत को सवतन्त्रता हुए १३ साल होने को आ रहें है भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम मे भारत के मजदूरों ने बड़े से बड़ा बलिदान दिया। और हमारे मौजूदा प्रशासिकों ने भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में मजदूरो को बड़े वायदे दिए जिन में से एक वायदा यह भी था कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में किसी भी मजदूर की वेतन एक सो से कम नहीं होगी मगर शासन की बाग डोर हाथ में आते ही वह सब वायदे धरे के धरे ही रह गये मजदूर के रहन सहन का स्तर गिरता ही गया यहां तक कि जो गरीब था वह गरीब ही होता गया और जो पुन्जीपति था वह अधिक पून्जीपति होता गया आखिर मजदूरों को फिर से संघर्ष करने पड़े बहुत बलिदानों के बाद सरकार ने एक टेक्सटाईल वेज बोर्ड (वेतन आयोग) बनाना स्वीकार किया और जिसकी स्थापना भी १९५७ में की गई लगातार दो साल के लम्बे इन्तजार के बाद जब कि सरकार के इस वेज बोर्ड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष रख दी हैं परन्तु मजदूरों के लिए तो वह उदाहरण सामने आया कि आसमान से गिरा और खजूर पर अटका क्यों की हमारी अपनी ही यह सरकार इस रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करने में हिचका रही है।

समाचार पत्रों से मालूम हुआ है कि टेक्सटाईल वेज बोर्ड ने भारत की तमाम कपड़ा मिलों को दो भागों में बांटा है प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी इस तरह से १ जनवरी १९६० से प्रथम श्रेणी के कपड़ा मिलों की स्थायी पगार ८ रु० की तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी की कपड़ा मिलों को ६ रु० की बढ़ोतरी व एक जनवरी १९६२ से दो रु० वार्षिक प्रतियास की क्रमश दोनों श्रेणीयों की प्रति वार्षिक बढ़ोतरी की शिफारिश की है तथा जिन स्थानों की मंहगाई भत्ते का ब्योरा निश्चित नहीं है उनके लिए समीप के स्थानों को आधार मान कर शिफारस की गई है

सो जनता से अपील है कि यह स्थानीय कपड़ा मिल के मजदूरों की निम्नलिखित मांगों को सरकार से मनवाने के लिए पूरा पूरा सहयोग दें।

(१) श्री सादुल टेक्सटाईल मिल भारत के उस भाग में है यहां पर मालिक को बहुत ही सहूलिते प्राप्त है यानी कई, पानी, जमीन, बिजली आदि दूसरे स्थानों की अपेक्षा बहुत ही सस्ते दामों पर मिलते है परन्तु मजदूरों को मजदूरी कम दी जाती है तथा भारत की सब कपड़ा मिलों से काम का बोझा है ज्यादा इस लिए स्थानीय कपड़ा मिल के मजदूर मॉग करते हैं कि इस मिल को प्रथम श्रेणी की कपड़ा मिलों में लिया जावे।

(२) केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से स्थापित टेक्सटाईल वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र प्रकाशित कर के भारत में लागू करवाया जावे।

(३) गंगानगर में दूसरे स्थानों की अपेक्षा मंहगाई अधिक है तथा देहली को आधार मानकर यहां की मंहगाई में बढ़ोतरी की जावे।

गंगानगर के समस्त मजदूरों तथा नागरिकों से अपील है कि ६-३-६० इतवार को सुबह ७ बजे एक विशाल जलूस अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिये मिल गेट से निकलेगा तथा सांयकाल को ४ बजे मिल गेट के सामने एक आम सभा होगी जिस में राजस्थान के मजदूर नेता कामरेड मोहन पुनमियां श्री रोशनलाल तथा दूसरे कार्यकर्ता भाषण देंगे।

निवेदक (प्रधान)

सरदारी लाल पाल अहलूवालिया

श्री सादुल टैक्सटाईल मजदूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर

(शंकर प्रेस, गंगानगर)

सरकार की निकम्मी मज़दूर नीति के विरोध में—

कपड़ा मज़दूरों का सामूहिक डैपूटेशन श्रम मंत्री श्री नंदा से मिलने जायगा !

सोमवार ता० १५-२-६० को जलूस और प्रदर्शन

★ सरकार की निकम्मी मज़दूर नीति के कारण मज़दूरों को छटनी, बेकारी का शिकार बनना पड़ रहा है। डी० सी० एम० सिल्क मिल के मज़दूरों को भुखमरी के मुंह में धकेला जा रहा है।

★ पैदावार बढ़ाने की आड़ में मज़दूरों पर काम-भार की भरमार, रेट काट, दमन और हर तरह की धांधली करने की छूट मालिकों को मिली हुई है।

★ कई गुणा पैदावार बढ़ाने पर भी मज़दूरों की तनख्वाहें बढ़ने में सरकार और मालिकों द्वारा रोक लगी हुई है !

★ मँहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की माँग को खटाई में डाला जा रहा है।

★ वेतन बोर्ड की [illegible] मज़दूरों से छिपाकर रखा जा रहा है। जब कि मालिकों को छूट है उसे अपने प्रचार के लिये इस्तेमाल करें।

★ लड़ाकू मज़दूर यूनियनों को तोड़ने के यतन लगातार चालू हैं। "आचार संहिता" पूरे तौर पर मालिकों की धांधली का शिकार बन रही है। वर्क्स कमेटियों को दफ़नाया जा रहा है।

★ राज्य बीमा योजना का निकम्मापन ज़ोरों पर है। मज़दूरों से वसूल किया हुआ करोड़ों रुपया सरकारी खर्चे में आ रहा है। पर मज़दूर मुंह ताक रहा है। आदि।

हम इन तमाम बातों को खोलकर श्री गुलज़ारीलाल नंदा के सामने रखेंगे।

आइये हज़ारों की तादाद में मिलकर उन के घर पर जलूस ले चलें।

कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन के लाल झंडे के नीचे एक होकर नारा लगाइये :-

इन्क़लाब—ज़िंदाबाद !	सर्मायादारी—बर्बाद हो !
मज़दूर एकता—ज़िंदाबाद !	छटनी के नोटिस—वापिस लो !
वेतन बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट—प्रकाशित करो।	मँहगाई भत्ते में—वृद्धि करो।

आपका साथी
वी० डी० जोशी

जगत जीत कपड़ा मिल्ज़ की मैनेजमैन्ट ने वेज बोर्ड की सिफारशों को मंजूर कर लिया। इस के बारे में लीडरों की पैदा की हुई गलत फहमी की सफाई।

जगत जीत कपड़ा मिल के मज़दूर भाईयो और फगवाड़ा के मुअज़्ज़िज शहरीयो !

कुछ दिनों से कपड़ा मिल मज़दूर यूनियन के रह नुमाओं ने सैन्ट्रल वेज बोर्ड की सिफारशों के बारे में गलत फहमीयां पैदा करने पर कमर बांध रखी है और मजदूर का इतहाद उन को गलत बाते बता कर और उन को उँची उमेदें दिलवा कर हासल करना चाहते हैं। इस के बारे में मैनेज़मैन्ट अपना फर्ज समझता है कि इन गलत फहमीयों को साफ कर दे ताकि मज़दूर भाईयो को और मुअज़्ज़िज़ शहरीयों को असलीयत का पता चल जाय।

1. (a) सैन्ट्रल वेज़ बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश की है कि हर एक कारीगर को पहली जनवरी १९६० से ८ रु० हर माह औस्त बढौती दी जावे। बोर्ड ने यह सिफारिश नही की कि यह बढौती बेसिक में की जाय या महगाई में। मैनेजमैन्ट वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिश को लागू करना उसी तारीख से यानी पहली जनवरी से ही मंजूर करती हैं। हर कारीगर को मई की तनखाह जो माह जून में दी जानी हैं को साथ ८ रु० दे दिये जायेंगे।

(b) बाकी रकम जो जनवरी फरवरी मार्च व अपरैल महीनों के लिए है उसे मैनेजमैन्ट दो किशतों में अगस्त के बाद चुका देगी।

(c) मज़दूर यूनियन के लीडरों ने मज़दूरों को यह बहकावा दिया हैं कि उन को ८ रु० बेसिक में और १२ रु० महगाई में गोया कि कुल २० रु० मिलना चाहिये। इस बहकावे से बढ़ कोई झूठ नही हो सकता। २० रु० तो क्या वेज बोर्ड ने ८ रु० से एक नया पैसा भी ज्यादा देने की सिफारिश नही की है और अगर हिन्दोस्तान में कोई मिल या कोई जिम्मेवार आदमी यह कह दे कि ८ रु० से ज्यादा की सिफारिश की गई है तो मैनेज़मैन्ट उस ८ रु० के उपर के हर एक नये पैसे के ईवज़ में ५ रु० फी पैसे के हिसाब से अपने मज़दूरों को देने की जिम्मादार होगी।। हम मज़दूर यूनियन के लीडरों को चैलेंज़ करते हैं कि किसी वेज बोर्ड के मैम्बर से या लेबर मिनिस्टर, या लेबर कमिशनर पंजाब या सैन्ट्रल गौवरनमैन्ट से यह चिट्ठी ले आवें कि मज़दूरों का हक ८ रु० से ज्यादा का बनता है तो मैनेजमैंट उपर की शर्त के हिसाब से अपना वायदा ८ रु० के उपर हर नया पैसा की जगह ५ रु० फी मज़दूर देना मंजूर करेगी। आखिर **भूख हड़ताल या हड़ताल** करने के बाद भी तो यही नतीजा होगा। तो क्यों यह लीडर अपनी सचाई किसी जिम्मेवार मैम्बर या सरकारी अफसर से लिखवा कर साबत करते, आप लोगों को मालूम होगा कि सरकार ने ईम्पलीमेंनटेशन कमेटी (Implementation Committee) मुकर्र की है जिस का मालको से मजदूरों के हक को पूरा करवाना है। यूनियन के लीडर क्यों नही सरकार को इस मामले में ला कर और अपनी सच्ची मांग को पूरा करवाते क्योंकि यूनियन का मंशा मालक व मज़दूर के बीच झगड़ा करवा कर अपनी लीडरी कायम रखने का और चन्दा इक्ठा करने का है। इस लिये वो कभी सीधा रास्ता अपना नही सकते। मज़दूरों को चाहिये अगर उन का अपना शक दूर करना है तो मुअज़्ज़िज़ शहरीयों को बीच में डाल कर या लेबर मिनिस्टर या लेबर कमशिनर को बीच में डाल कर वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की सफाई कर लें और मैनेजमैंट से अपनी एक २ पाई हासल कर लें।

(d) मैनेज़मैन्ट यह भी मंजूर करती है कि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिश के हिसाब से पहली जनवरी १९६२ से अपसे हर कारीगर २ रु० महीने के हिसाब से आयन्दा बढौती देगी।

2. (a) वेज बोर्ड ने शिफारिश की है कि महगाई सब सैन्ट्रों में कौस्ट औफ लिविंग इंडैक्स (Cost of living Index) से सम्बन्धित कर दी जावे मैनेजमैंट यह समझती है कि यह जरूरी नही है कि महगाई कौस्ट औफ लिविंग इंडैक्स (Cost of living Index) के मुताबिक लगाई जाय। क्यों कि ऐसा करने से सिर्फ इस मिल के मजदूरों को नुकसान है। वेज बोर्ड की मंशा कभी मज़दूरों को नुकसान पहुचाने की नही हो सकती बल्कि उन को फाईदा पहुचाने की है। मैनेजमैंट को कोई इतराज महगाई (Cost of living Index) के साथ बांधने में नही है लेकिन क्यों कि इस में मज़दूरों का नुकसान है इस लिए मैनेजमैंट मजदूरों की भलाई सोचते हुऐ यह चाहती है कि महगाई को मौजूदा स्केल पर कायम रखा जाय। लेकिन यदि मजदूर ऐसा नही चाहते हैं तो मैनेजमैंट को कोई इतराज नही है।

(b) आप यह जानते ही हैं कि इस मिल में महगाई भता का रेट घटता बढता है जिस के मुताबक तन्खा में

बढौती होने से महगाई में भी बढौती हो जाती है यह रेट बहुत फायदे मंद है क्योंकि करीब ८० प्रतिशत कारीगर जो ठेके पर काम करते हैं वो बहुत फायदा उठा रहे हैं। और जहां तक मैनेजमैंट का ताल्लुक है उसे ज्यादा ऐफिशैंसी मिलने की वजह से फायदा होता है। क्योंकि ठेके पर काम करने वालों को ज्यादा बेसिक तंख्वाह कमाने की मंशा ले यादा काम करने का हौसला पैदा होता है। इस तरह से बेसिक तंख्वाह की बढौती के मुताबक उन को महगाई भत्ता भी ज्यादा मिलता है। इस लिये मैनेजमैंट का ख्याल है इस तरीके को ना बदला जाय व मौजूदा रेट चालू रहने दिये जायें लेकिन अगर किसी को ऐसा जान पड़ता हो कि मौजूदा रेट को चालू रखने से और महगाई को (Cost of living Index) से बांधने से कारीगरो को नुकसान होगा। तो मैनेजमैंट इस नुकसान को पूरा करने को तैयार है।

(c) पैरा नं० १०९ के मुताबक वेज बोर्ड ने महगाई को बेसिक तंख्वाह में मिला देने की सिफारिश की है और इस की सिफारिश इस तरह है कि १९५९ के पहले ६ माह में महगाई की जो औसत हो उस का ३/४ (Cost of living Index) के मुताबक बेसिक में मिला दिया जावे। वेज बोर्ड ने आगे यह सिफारिश की है कि बाकी २५ प्रतिशत महगाई पहले की तरह चालू रहने दिया जाये। ये आयन्दा (Cost of living Index) के मुताबक घटता या बढता रहेगा आगे चल कर यह भी सिफारिश की है कि आयन्दा और मौजूदा रेट में जो फर्क हो उसे मौजूदा ढंग और मौजूदा रेट के मुताबक ही पूरा किया जावे। मैनेजमैंठ की नजर में १९५९ के पहले ६ माह की औसत से जो मतलब है उस का मुद्दा ऐसी महगाई से है जिस का ताल्लुक (Cost of living Index) से हो हमारे केस में क्यो कि महगाई बड़ने व घटने वाली है। इस लिये यह मुम्किन नही कि ऐसी औस्त निकाली जा सके कि एक या दूसरी तरह के मजदूरों को नुकसान न पहुचे। मिसाल के तौर पर कुल मिल के स्टैन्डर्ड बेज़िस औस्त इन ६ माह का ४८ रु० २९ नये पैसे आता है और बुनता खाता का ७४ रु० ९१ नये पैसे स्पिनिंग का ५५ रु० ८ नये पैसे साईज़िंग का ५३ रु० वाईडिंग का ५० रु० और वारपिंग का ५३ रु० औस्त आता है। अब अगर मिल का औस्त सिफारिश के हिसाब से ४८ रु० ३९ नये लिया जाय तां उसका ३/४ हिस्सा गोया कि ३६ रु० हर कारीगर की बेसिक में जायगा और १२ रु० कौस्ट आफ लिविंग इन्डैक्स के साथ घटता और बढता रहेगा ऐसा करने से बुनता खाता स्पिनिंग, साईज़िंग, वार्पिंग और वाईडिंग के कारीगरों को बजाए इस महंगाई के जो उन को अब मिल रही है ४८ रु० मिलेगी और इस तरह वो नुकसान में रहेंगे। इस नुकसान को देखते हुऐ मैनेजमैन्ट ने ये महसूस किया कि अपना मौजूदा स्केल रखा जाय और मिल की औसत की १२ रु० कौस्ट आफ लिविंग इंडैक्स के साथ लगाते हुऐ हर महीने यह देख लिया जाय कि महगाई बढती है या घटती है और अगर बढती हुई नजर आऐ तो बढौती की रकम मैनेजमैन्ट मजदूरों को अलग से देगा। इस तरह वेज बोंड की सिफारिश सही मायनों में लागू करते हुऐ बगैर मजदूरां का नुकसान करते हुऐ इन को आयन्दा महंगाई बढने का पूरा फायदा पहुंच जायगा। मैनेजमैन्ट की समझ में नहीं आता इस कि स्कीम में किसी को क्या इतराज़ होना चाहिये इस स्कीम से अगर कोई बेहतर स्कीम पेश कर सकता है तो मैनेजमैन्ट को उस के मानने में कोई इतराज़ नहीं।

(d) मैनेजमैन्ट एस बात पर तैयार है कि मैनेजमैन्ट की इस तजवीज़ को किसी भी वेजबोर्ड के मैंबर को दिखाया जाय और मिल की महगाई के स्पैशल स्केल को रखते हुए उस मैम्बर से राय ली जाय कि आया यह तजवीज़ मजदूरों की भलाई में है या नहीं।

3. यहां यह भी बतला देना चाहिये कि ८ रु० की बढौती चाहे किसी शकल में भी की जावे कारीगरों की निम्नलिखित रियायतो पर जस का बुरा असर नहीं पड़ेगा :-

(क) प्राविडन्ट फंड को कटौती।

(ख) फैक्ट्री एक्ट के मुताबिक तंख्वाह के साथ छुट्टीयां।

(ग) ले आफ का मुआवज़ा।

(घ) सरकारी बीमा।

(ङ) बोनस।

बोनस के बारे में यह विचार हो सकता है कि क्योंकि बोनस बेसिक तख्वाह पर दिया जाता है इस लिये अगर ८ रु० या महगाई का ३/४ बेसिक तंख्वाह में ना मिलाया गया तो कारीगर घाटे में रहेंगे। यह राय बिलकुल गलत है और इस

का मतलब और कुछ नही हो सकता सिवाऐ इस के कि कारीगरां को भडकाया जावे। बोनस की रकम जो जानी होती है वो लेबर अपिलट ट्रिबुनल (L. A. T.) के फारमूला से तै की जाती है इस तरह जो रकम बनती है वो बोनस के तौर पर देने की कुल रकम होती है अगर ८ रु० और महगाई का ७५ प्रतिशत बेसिक तंख्वाह में शामिल कर दिया जावे तो उन बोनस दिनों की तादाद घट जायगी जिन के रेट से बोनस दिया जाता है उसी तरह अगर बेसिक तंख्वाह ही रहने दी जावे तो जितने दिनों का बोनस मिलना है तो बोनस के दिनों की तादाद बढ़ जायगी दोनों हालतों में नतीजा एक ही रहे गा यानी कारीगरों को जिस औसत से रकम मिलती है वो हमेशा एक ही रहेगी, इस लिये यह साफ ही है कि बोनस पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता।

ग्रैचुटी के बारे में भी जहा तक हमारा ताल्लुक है कोई फर्क नही पड़ता क्यों कि यहां हमारी मिल में ग्रैचुटी की स्कीम है ही नही अगर किसी वक्त इस तरह की कोई तजवीज बनाई गई तो उस वक्त यह भी तै किया जा सकता है कि ग्रैचुटी किस रेट पर तै की जावे ।

मैनेजमैंट ने वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के बारे में हर चीज साफ कर दी है और जो तकलीफें महगाई डी. ए. (D.A.) के बारे में सामने आई हैं वो साफ कर दी हैं और मैनेजमैंट फिर यही यकीन दिलाता है कि वो किसी हालत में भी मजदूरों का एक पैसे का नुकसान नही चाहता और अगर मैनेजमैंट की स्कीम से कोई अच्छी स्कीम जो मजदूरों के भले की हो तो मैनेजमैंट उस पर अमल करने को तैयार है जो अपने को मजदूरों का लीडर और खैरख्वाह बताते हैं वह अपनी स्कीम लेबर कमश्निर या वेज बोर्ड के किसी मैम्बर के जीरिये या मुअजिज शहरियों के जीरिये मैनेज़मैंट को दें और मैनेजमैंट इस पर विचार कर के लागू करने में कोई इतराज नही करगा। मैनेजमैंट किसी हालत में गलत बयानी करके गुमराह करने वाले बाहरी लीडरों को मानने को तैयार नही है। उन की कोई भी नेक तजवीज को जिस में मैनेजमैंट और मजदूरों का भला है मैनेजमैंट मानने को तैयार है। आखिर इन बाहरी लीडरो का मतलब मजदूर की भलाई से है ना कि इस से कि मैनेजमैंट श्री सतीश लूम्बा या श्री करम सिह या कोई और बाहरी लीडर से जरूर बात करे उन की इस जिद का मतलब साफ अपनी पार्टी को बढाने का है ना कि मजदूरों की भलाई का।

हम अपने कारीगरों को यह राए देते हैं कि वह उन लोगों की इस चाल में आ कर कोई गलत कदम बिला वजह ना उठावें वरना यह लीडर वैसे ही कायम रहेंगे और गरीब करीगर गुमराह हो कर नुकसान उठाएगा। मैनेजमैंट और मजदूर के इतहाद ने ही इस आप की मिल को ऐ (A) क्लास में लाया है और बिला वजह कोई और कदम उठा कर इस इज्जत को खोना अक्लमन्दी नही होगी। उमेद है कि कररीगर सोच समझ से काम लेगें।

फैक्ट्री मैनेजर,

जगतजीत कौटन टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज लिः

फगवाड़ा

Amar Kishore Press, Phagwara.

जगत जीत कपड़ा मिल्ज की मैनेजमैन्ट

ने

वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों

को

मंजूर कर लिया

इस के बारे में

लीडरों की पैदा की हुई

गलत फहमी

की

सफाई

इन्कलाब-जिन्दाबाद मजदूर एकता-जिन्दाबाद

लखनऊ काटन मिल मजदूरों की प्रतीक हड़ताल। सोमवार--१७ जून १९६०

सूती वस्त्र उद्योग वेतन मण्डल की सिफारिशें लागू की जाएं!

प्रिय भाइयो !

अपने देशमें सूती वस्त्र उद्योग सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्रीय उद्योग है। १० लाखसे अधिक मजदूर इस उद्योगमे काम करते हैं, इसी उद्योगके सहारे हमारे देशके बड़े पूँजीपतियोंने करोड़ों अरबों रुपए कमाकर महल खड़े किये हैं और अपनी तिजोरियां भरी हैं। दूसरी बड़ी लड़ाईके समय कपड़े की बड़े पैमाने पर चोर बाजारी की गयी तथा गरीब जनता को कफन तक को कपड़ा खुले बाजार में न मिल सका। मजदूरों तथा साधारण जनताके खूनसे गिन्नियां ढाल-ढाल कर उठिदों तथा कपड़ा मिल मालिकों की तिजोरियां भरी गईं।

देशके आजाद होने पर देशके नेताओंने उपदेश देना शुरू किया कि देश की दौलत बढ़ानेके लिए पैदावार बढ़ाओ—मजदूरोंने अपना खून-पसीना बहाकर देशमें कपड़े की पैदावार डेढ़ गुना बढ़ा दी परन्तु इस अधिक पैदावार का फायदा न मजदूर को मिला और न साधारण जनता को। कपड़ेके दाम सस्ते नहीं हुए, मजदूर की मजदूरी नहीं बढ़ी, अरबों रुपया पूँजीपतियों की जेबमें चला गया।

कपड़ा मिलोंके मजदूरोंने देशव्यापी आन्दोलन चलाकर अपने लिए जीने लायक वेतन की मांग पूरी करने की जगह केन्द्रीय सरकारने १९५७ में एक वेतन मंडल की स्थापना कर दी।

ढाई-तीन बरस बाद वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय सरकारने दिनांक २-३-१९६० को एक प्रस्ताव पास करके उनको लागू किए जाने की अपील की। वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशके अनुसार कपड़ा मिलों को दो श्रेणियोंमें बांटा गया है बम्बई अहमदाबाद, मोदीनगर आदि की मिलें 'अ' श्रेणी तथा कानपुर लखनऊ आदि की मिलें 'ब' श्रेणीमें रक्खी गई हैं। वेतन मंडल की सभी सिफारिशें सर्वसम्मतिसे की गई हैं तथा मंडलके मिल मालिक सदस्योंने भी उनपर अपने दस्तखत किए हैं।

सिफारिशोंके अनुसार नीचे लिखी बातों पर अमल होना चाहिए:—

(१) सभी कर्मचारियोंके वेतनमें ६) मासिकके औसत से तरक्की दी जाए। इस तरक्कीमें कारखानेके मजदूरों को कमसे कम ५) मासिक की तरक्की अवश्य हो।

(२) मंहगाई भत्ता वेतनसे अलग जीवन स्तर सूचक अंकके हिसाबसे भुगतान किया जाए, जिन स्थानोंके अलग सूचक अंक न हों वहां पर नजदीकके स्थानके सूचक अंक को आधार माना जाए।

(३) १९५९ वर्षके पहले ६ महीनोंके मंहगाई भत्ते को देखकर मासिक

औसत निकाला जाए तथा उसका तीन चौथाई भाग बुनियादी वेतनमें शामिल कर दिया जाए।

(४) उपरोक्त सिफारिशें १ जनवरी १९६० से लागू कर दी जाएं।

साफ जाहिर है कि उपरोक्त सिफारिशोंके लागू करनेसे मिल मालिकों का दिवाला नहीं निकल जाएगा। मजदूरोंके प्रतिनिधियों की ओरसे जो मांगें वेतन मंडलके सामने रक्खी गई थीं उनको पूरा भी नहीं किया गया है। इसीलिए बंबई अहमदाबाद, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थानके मिल मालिकोंने वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों को लागू करने का एलान कर दिया है परन्तु हमारे प्रदेशके मिल मालिकोंने इस बात की जिद ठान ली है कि वे इन सिफारिशों को उस समय तक नहीं मानेंगे जब तक मजदूर अपने ऊपर काम बढ़ोती को न स्वीकार कर लें। मिल मालिकों की हेकड़ी का एक कारण यह भी है कि अबतक प्रदेश की कांग्रेस सरकार इन पूंजीपतियोंके सामने दुम हिलाती रही है।

अब समय आ गया है कि मजदूर व कर्मचारी अपनी एकता और ताकत से मिल मालिकों की हेकड़ी और अड़ियलपन को खत्म करें, जो सिफारिशें मिल मालिकोंके प्रतिनिधियोंने मजूर को और कुछ मालिक उनको लागू भी कर रहे हैं उन्हीं को कानपुर और लखनऊमें अड़ंगेबाजी का शिकार बनाया जा रहा है इसे अब सहन नहीं किया जा सकता।

कानपुर और लखनऊ तथा प्रदेश के दूसरे केन्द्रोंके मजदूरोंने निश्चय किया है कि वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों को लागू करानेके लिए अपनी एकता तथा शक्ति का प्रदर्शन करनेके लिए २७ जून को एक दिन की प्रतीक हड़ताल संगठित की जाए, मिल मालिक अगर अपनी ईमानदारी का परिचय देना चाहें और हड़ताल की नौबत न आने देना चाहें तो २६ जून तक सिफारिशों को लागू करने की घोषणा कर सकते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार यदि हड़ताल को रुकवाना चाहती हो तो एक अध्यादेश जारी करके मिल मालिकों को सिफारिशें लागू करनेके लिये मजबूर करे परन्तु इसके लिए अबतक की मालिकपरस्त नीति को त्यागना पड़ेगा।

सूती मिल मजदूर इस बार बहुत ही मजबूत इरादेसे संघर्षमें कूद रहे हैं, संतोष की सभी सीमाएं टूट चुकी हैं, मिल मालिकोंने हमेशन्यायसंगत मांगों को ठुकराया है, इस बार फिर वह अपनी जिद पर अड़े हुए हैं। अतः २६ जून की १२ बजे रात तक मजदूर इंतजार करेंगे और अगर उस समय तक वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों को लागू न किया गया तो २७ जून को एक भी मजदूर कारखानेमें काम करने नहीं जाएगा। उस दिन पूर्ण हड़ताल रहेगी। इस हड़ताल की पूरी जिम्मेदारी मिल मालिकोंके विवेकहीन रवैये पर होगी।

मजदूरों को विश्वास है कि उनका पक्ष न्याय का है इसलिए सभी दूसरे मजदूर कर्मचारी, मेहनतकश साधारण जनता व उनके संगठन इस न्यायसंगत संघर्ष में उनका साथ देंगे और कपड़ा मिल मालिकों को घुटना टेकने पर मजबूर करेंगे।

हर जोर जुल्म की टक्करमें हड़ताल हमारा नारा है।

रामचन्द्र बोस
मंत्री,
टेक्सटाइल वरकर्स यूनियन,
३२ लाटूश रोड, लखनऊ

मजदूर सभा भिवानी, (रजि०)
MAZDOOR SABHA BHIWANI, (Regd.)
(A.I.T.U.C.)
OFFICE Bichla Bazar, BHIWANI.

Ref. No. MS/TIT/ 63

Dated 29.4.60

श्री मान मैनेजर,
टी: आई: टी: भिवानी।

श्री मान जी,

आप का पत्र ता: 16.4.60 का लिखा हुआ मिला। इस के बारे में निम्न लिखत बात कहना चाहते हैं:-

1. हमने अपने पत्र नं: MS/TIT/793 ता: 14.3.60 मे लिखा था कि इस वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों के बारे मे जरूरत होनेपर किसी भी किसम की बात-चीत करने के लिये तयार हैं।

2. हम ने अपने पत्र में उस बढ़ोती के बारे लिखा था, जोकि "बोर्ड" ने पहिली जनवरी, 1960 से देने को कहा है और वह माह अप्रैल, 1960 के खतम होने पर 4 माह की बकाया हो जायेगी, यानि कि रुपये माहवार के हिसाब से चौबीस रुपया। आप के पत्र में इस के बारे कुछ भी नहीं लिखा है।

3. आपने दूसरे सवाल उठाये हैं, जिन के बारे में भी "रपोर्ट" में कुछ बातें दर्ज हैं। और वह वह बातें आपसी discussion मांगती हैं। और उस के लिये तयारी की जरूरत है। जैसा कि रैशनलाईजेशन का सवाल है। इस के बारे "वेज-बोर्ड ने कहा है कि इस सवाल को हल करने के लिये unit by unit कुछ मशीनरी होनी चाहिये, जो इस का फैसला करे। और "वेज बोर्ड" ने रैशनलाईजेशन के बारे कुछ शर्तें भी रखी हैं। और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रैशनलाईजेशन को "इन्डीयन लेबर कान्फरेंस" के फैसलों के मुताबिक करने को कहा है।

इस के बारे मे हम आप से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हमने (A.I.T.U.C.) सरकार से मांग की है कि नैशनल और रिजनल लेवल पर त्रैपारटी कमेटियां नियुक्त की जाये जोकि रैशनलाईजेशन के बारे में norms and process को workout करें।

आप जानते हैं कि यह काम तो वकत मांगता है। जोकि लगातार

होते रहना है। लेकिन जो है रुपये माहवार बढ़ौती है वह पहली जनवरी, 1960. से है।

हम आप से एकबार फिर प्रार्थना करते हैं और मांग करते हैं कि माह अप्रैल, 1966 की मिलने वाली तन्खाह के साथ तमाम मजदूरों को दो-रुपये माहवार के हिसाब से बढ़ौती (जो अब तक बनती है) दी जाये।

आपका

MAZ... ...tary,
...gd.)

Copy to:-

1. The Labour Commissioner (Pb)
Ambala Cantt.

2. The Labour Officer, Bhiwani.

3. The General Secretary AITUC.
4- Ashoka Road New Delhi.

4. The General Secretary, Punjab-Himachal
Committee of AITUC. G.T. Road,
Jullundher.

Mahla Singh
Ma... ...tary
...d.)

मजदूर सभा भिवानी, (रजि०)
MAZDOOR SABHA BHIWANI, (Regd.)
(A.I.T.U.C.)

OFFICE Bichla Bazar, BHIWANI.

Ref. No: MS/

Dated 29.5.60

شریمان جنرل سیکرٹری
پنجاب ٹیکسٹائل ملز ایسوسی ایشن آف انڈیا فیڈریشن آف انڈیا

بابت: Textile Wage Board.

شریمان جی۔

ہم نے مورخہ 14.3.60 کو بیان دونوں یونین TIT اور Punjab Textile Mills Ltd کے ویج بورڈ کی سفارشوں کے مطابق بڑھوتی دینے کی مانگ کی تھی۔ (اس کی نقل آپ کو بھیجی جا چکی ہے)۔

P.T.M. 1۔ اس کے جواب میں مورخہ 7 اپریل کی لکھی چٹھی ملی پنجاب ٹیکسٹائل ملز سے ملی کہ انہوں نے یہ مانگ پنجاب گورنمنٹ کے پاس بھیج دی ہے جو اب آپ سے ہم میں آگے بتلائیں گے۔ اس کے بعد کوئی اور جواب نہیں۔ اب ہم نے ایک ریمائنڈر دیا ہے۔ اب پھر ہم نے کہا ہے کہ رپورٹ ان پر لاگو نہیں ہوتی چونکہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے اپنے پرسنل ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو جس کی ہم انڈسٹریل ڈیولپمنٹ (ایڈمنسٹریشن) ایکٹ کی دفعہ 15 کے ماتحت کنٹرولڈ انڈسٹری چلی ہوئی ہے۔ ایسی اناؤنسمنٹ پر ویج بورڈ کی سفارشات لاگو ہونے کے بارے میں سرکار نے سے وچار کرنی ہے۔ کیپٹن مل والوں نے ابھی تک کوئی تحریری جواب نہیں دیا۔

T.I.T. اس مل والوں نے ہمارے پہلے پتر کا جواب میں 16 اپریل کا لکھ بھیجا دیا۔ (اس کی ساتھ ارسال ہے) ہم نے اس کے جواب میں اور پتر لکھا مورخہ 20.4.60 کو جس کی نقل بھی بھیجی جا چکی ہے۔

اس کے بعد مل والوں نے ایک دم سے ہی بات چیت شروع کی۔ اس پر ہم نے ایک اور پروٹسٹ پتر مورخہ 23/5 کو لکھا تھا (اس کی نقل بھی آپ کو بھیجی جا چکی ہے)

مورخہ 27/5 کو مل والوں نے ہمیں بلایا بات چیت کے لئے۔ بات چیت میں ہم نے ورکرز کے جو نام مالکان کے حساب میں دئے ہیں کی جو ورکر سے ملاقات ہو چکی ہے۔ لیکن ساتھ ہی ہم نے یہ بھی کہا کہ ہم نے ڈرافٹ میں جو کی کی ہے۔ بلکہ فرق کبھی بھی نہیں مان سکتا۔ (یہ دو پوائنٹ کی نقل بھی ساتھ ارسال ہے)

اب پھر کل 30/5 کو دوبارہ بات چیت ہوئی ہے۔

2۔ مورخہ 28/5 کو پیان لیبر منسٹر صاحب آئے تھے۔ لیکن اس سلسلہ میں کوئی خاص بات چیت نہیں ہوئی۔

دستخط
Madan Lal
Secretary,
MAZDOOR SABHA (Regd.)
BHIWANI (E.P.)

Copy to: AITUC

MS/132

मजदूर सभा भिवानी, (रजि०)
MAZDOOR SABHA BHIWANI, (Regd.)
(A.I.T.U.C.)
OFFICE Bichla Bazar, BHIWANI.

Ref. No: HS/PCM/

Dated 26.5.60

श्री मान मैनेजर साहिब,
दि ऐजाक्स कोटन मिल्स लि० भिवानी।

Subject :- The Recomendations of the Centeral wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry.

श्री मान जी,

इस सिलसिला में हमने एक पत्र पहले भी आपकी सेवा में लिखा है। लेकिन इस के बारे में अभी तक कोई ठोस जवाब आपकी तरफ से नहीं मिला।

अब जबकि वेज बोर्ड की सिफारशों के मुताबिक हिसार टेक्सटायल मिल्स हिसार में भी फैसला हो चुका है तो लाजमी है कि यहां भी जल्द से जल्द कोई फैसला किया जाये।

इस लिये हम आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दोबारा दिला रहे हैं और आप से मांग करते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द बातचीत शुरु की जायेगी कि जल्दी फैसला हो सके।

आपका

Mahla
General Secretary
MAZDOOR SABHA (Regd.)
BHIWANI (E.P.)

Copy to :-
(1) Labour Commissioner Ambala Cantt.
(2) Labour Officer Bhiwani
(3) General Secretary Pb. Himachal Committee of A.I.T.U.C. Jullunder
(4) General Secretary A.I.T.U.C. Ashoka Road Delhi

HS/PCM/123

Copy letter from Mazdoor Sabha (Regd.)
To Manager T.I.T. Bhiwani

Dated 23.5.60

No: MS/T/97

श्रीमान जनरल मैनेजर
टी. आई. टी. भिवानी।

विषय: The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry.

श्रीमान जी,

ऊपर लिखे गए विषय के बारे में हमने पहले भी आप को दो पत्र भेजे हैं लेकिन वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिश के मुताबिक increament के बारे में आपने अभी तक हमारे साथ बात चीत करने के लिये कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की।

जब जबकि हिसार टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज़, हिसार में मजदूरों को वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिशों के बारे में समझौता हो गया है। तो जरूरी है कि यहाँ भी इस के बारे में जल्दी फैसला किया जाए।

हमें पता चला है कि वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक आप की इन्टक वालों से बात चीत चल रही है। जिसमें न सिर्फ हमें शामिल ही नहीं किया जा रहा बल्कि हमें इसके बारे में कोई खबर तक ही नहीं दी गई।

यह सब खास तौर पर ऐसी हालत में किया जा रहा है जबकि आप की मिल मजदूरों का भारी बहुमत गिनती इन्टक की यूनियन (टी. आई. टी. कर्मचारी संघ) के खिलाफ है। और इस मिल में इस समय टी. आई. टी. कर्मचारी संघ से अधिक मजदूरों की सपोर्ट मजदूर सभा को हासिल है।

बात चीत के बारे में आप का तरीका गलत ही नहीं है बल्कि गैरकानूनी भी है।

इसलिये हम आप से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिशों के बारे में बात चीतें और फैसलों में मजदूर सभा को भी शामिल किया जाए। और अगर मजदूर सभा की शमूलियत के बगैर ऐसा कोई फैसला किया गया जो कि मजदूरों के मफाद के खिलाफ हो तो वह फैसला मजदूर सभा के मैम्बरान पर लागू होना जरूरी नहीं होगा।

आप का
Mahe

Copy to: 1. The Labour Commissioner (Pb)
Ambala Cantt.
2. The Labour Officer
Bhiwani
3. The General Secretary
Punjab-Himachal Committee
of AITUC. Jullundhar

Copy of letter from TIT dated 16th April 1960

The General Secretary,
Mazdoor Sabha (Regd)
Bichla Bazar Dhubri.

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter No. MS/TIT/793 dated 14.3.60. The recommendations of the Central Cotton Textile ~~Board~~ Wage Board impose certain obligations on part of workman also. Some of those obligations are that they would not claim any increase on wages either in basic wages or in Dearness allowance or in any shape or form for 5 years. The second one is that they would fully cooperate in the process of rationalisation and modernisation which is going to be a continuous process. The third thing is that they would help and fully cooperate with the management in raising the productivity of the factory. These are some of the obligations and you will find some more if you go through the report. Will you kindly let us know whether you are prepared to carry out your obligations in the full without any reservations

Yours faithfully

For Technological Institute of

cc. The Labour Officer
Dhubri.

22 JUN 1960

MAZDOOR SABHA BHIWANI. (Regd.)
Regd. No. 85.
Affiliated to A.I.T.U.C.

Bichla Bazar, BHIWANI.

Ref. No. MS/201

Dated 20.6.60

261

شہ بان جی۔

اس پتر کے ساتھ مزدور سبھا کے جنرل اجلاس منعقدہ 19.6.60 میں پاس کئے
گئے ریزولیشن آپکی خدمت میں بھیجے جا رہے ہیں۔ کرپا کر کے اس سلسلہ میں فوراً مداخلت
کریں۔ مدھیہ پردیش کی سفارشات لاگو کرانے، بیدخلی میں پاکستان کو press کریں دیگر فرمہ
اسٹی عمل میں لائیں۔

بھیانی میں دو ٹیکسٹائل ملز ہیں۔ جن کے بارے میں علیحدہ علیحدہ ریزولیشن پاس کئے
گئے ہیں۔ ~~[illegible]~~ ملوں کے نام حسب ذیل ہیں۔

1. Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani (T.I.T)
2. The Punjab Cloth Mills, Ltd. Bhiwani

Enclosed with
-2-

Yours
Mala S

मज़दूर सभा, भिवानी की ओर से बुलाया ता: 19.6.60 के जनरल इजलास में नीचे लिखा प्रस्ताव पास हुआ।

प्रस्ताव

" सेंट्रल वेज बोर्ड फार टैक्स्टाईल इन्डस्ट्री की सफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये और इस के अनुसार मज़दूरों को बढ़ोती देने के लिये मज़दूर सभा की तरफ से मैनेजमैन्ट Punjab Cloth Mills, Ltd., BHIWANI को दो बार पत्र लिखे गये। लेकिन मैनेजमैन्ट ने कोई तस्सली बख्श जवाब नहीं दिया बल्कि मैनेजमैन्ट ने जबानी जबानी कहा है कि "वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशें केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रस्ताव के मुताबिक इस मिल पर लागू ही नहीं होतीं।

आज की मज़दूर सभा का यह इजलास केन्द्रीय सरकार के वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट पर पास किये गये प्रस्ताव के उस हिस्से को जिस में लिखा है कि "There have been certain textile units which at present closed down or which had been or are under enquiry under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Government will consider separately the application of the wage board's recommendations to such units" को गैर जरूरी और नाजायज समझता है। इस से मज़दूरों को increament न देने के लिये मिल वालों को बिना बहाना मिल गया है।

पंजाब क्लाथ मिल्ज़ 1957 सीजन में मालिकों की आपसी फूट और mismanagement के कारण तकरीबन 3 माह तक बन्द रही थी। बाद में 1958 गुरु (जनवरी) में 3 की बजाये 2 शिफटें चालू की गईं।

मज़दूरों की कड़ी मेहनत से मिल की प्रोडैक्शन व ऐफीशियन्सी इतनी बढ़ गई, जिस की मिसाल पिछले कई सालों में नहीं मिलती है।

इन्डस्ट्रीयल ट्रिब्यूनल, पंजाब के सामने आज से तकरीबन डेढ़ माह पहले मैनेजर साहब ने खुद अपने स्टेटमैन्ट में माना था कि अब मिल मुनाफा में चल रही है। मिल में नई मशीनें भी आ रही हैं। और इस मिल को ऐक्सपोर्ट का कोटा भी सरकार ने देना माना है। इस से और भी हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी। दूसरी तरफ यहां मज़दूरों को दूसरी पड़ोस की मिलों से सहूलतें बहुत कम मिलती हैं। इन हालात में कोई वजह नहीं कि इस मिल पर वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों को लागू करने में कोई ढील की जाये।

इस लिये यह इजलास केन्द्रीय सरकार व पंजाब सरकार से पुर जोर मांग करता है कि इस मिल पर वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों को अपनी असली हालत में लागू किया जाये।"

Malla

General Secretary,
MAZDOOR SABHA (Regd.)
BHIWANI (E.P.)

P.T.O

MAZDOOR SABHA BHIWANI, (Regd.)

Bichla Bazar, BHIWANI.

Regd. No. 85.
Affiliated to A.I.T.U.C.

Ref. No. 119/

Dated 20.6.60

श्रमान जी,

मजदूर सभा की तरफ से ता: 19.6.60 को मजदूरों का आम इजलास हुआ। जिस में नीचे लिखा प्रस्ताव सर्व सम्मति से पास हुआ, जोकि आप की सेवा में जरूरी कार्यवाही के लिये भेजा जा रहा है।

Mahe S
General Secretary,
MAZDOOR SABHA (Regd.)
BHIWANI (E.P.)

" प्रस्ताव "

" सेंट्रल वेज बोर्ड फार कॉटन टैक्स्टाईल इंडस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट जो प्रकाशित हुये और सेंट्रल मैनेजमैन्ट को अपने प्रस्ताव के जरिये इन सफारिशों को मनजूर किये हुये चौथा महीना जा रहा है। बोर्ड की सफारिशों की बिना पर हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत सी जगहों पर (बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में) समझौते हो चुके हैं। हमारे पड़ोस हिसार टैक्स्टाईल मिल्ज में भी इन सफारिशों की बिना पर आपसी समझौता हो चुका है।

वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों के बारे में डी:आई:टी: मैनेजमैन्ट से बात चीत हुई। मैनेजमैन्ट ने सफारिशों के अनुसार बढ़ोतरी देने के साथ ऐसी शर्तें हमारे सामने रखीं जोकि वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों से बाहर की बातें हैं, जैसे कि मजदूरों को 5 साल के लिये तनखाह, महंगाई-भत्ता या किसी भी किस्म की bonus बोनस न मांगने की शर्त मन्जूर करने को कहा गया। दूसरे मजदूरों को casual leaves न मांगने का समझौता करने की शर्त मानने को कहा। और साथ ही रैकग्नीशन के बगैर किसी आधार के जैसे मैनेजमैन्ट अपनी मर्जी से चाहे मजदूरों को मानने के लिये कह गया। यह तमाम शर्तें वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों से बाहर की बातें हैं और वेज बोर्ड की स्पिरिट (spirit) के खिलाफ हैं।

मैनेजमैन्ट के सामने मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों ने अपील की कि वह ऐसी बातों को बीच में न लायें जो कि वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट व सफारिशों में दर्ज नहीं हैं। और रैकग्नीशन के लिये वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों व इसके मुताबिक केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर अमल करने को कहा। आपसी

इस सिलसिला में ~~आखिरी~~ बात चीत ता: 27.5.60 और 30.5.60 को हुई। आखिरी तारीख को जनरल मैनेजर डी:आई:टी: ने दुबारा फिर ता: 10-11 जून के करीब आपसी मीटिंग बुलाने का वायदा किया था। जिस की हम अब तक इन्तजार करते रहे हैं। लेकिन बात चीत के लिये कोई टाईम या दिन निश्चित नहीं किया गया। इन तमाम हालात ने मजदूरों को सोचने पर मजबूर कर दिया है।

मजदूर सभा की तरफ से जुलाहा सभा आजाद के इजलास इन तमाम हालात पर काफी सोच विचार के बाद इस नतीजा पर पहुंचा है कि मैनेजमैन्ट की ओर से समझौता के रास्ते में रुकावटें डालना और फिर बात चीत के लिये टाईम की नियुक्ति न करना, वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों के मुताबिक मजदूरों को मिलने वाली तनखाहों में बढ़ोतरी व दूसरी बातों को मानने से इन्कारी के

बराबर है। इस लिये यह इजलास फैसला करता है कि ता: 4.7.60 तक मैनेजमैंट वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों के मुताबिक मजदूरों को पहली जनवरी 1960 से दो रुपये माहवार तनख्वाह में बढ़ोती और पहली जनवरी 1962 से दो रुपये तनख्वाह में और बढ़ोती देने का और वेज बोर्ड की सफारिश के मुताबिक D.A. का 75% बुनियादी तनख्वाह में मिलाने का मजदूर सभा से समझौता करे और बढ़ोती का पिछला बकाया (जोकि पहली जनवरी 1960 से बनता है) जलद देने का फैसला करे वरना इस से अगले रोज ता: 5.7.60 से मजदूर सभा की तरफ से मजदूरों की इस जायज मांग को पूरा कराने के लिये अनिश्चित काल के लिये भूक हड़ताल की जायेगी। और अगर यूनियन ने जायज समझ के हड़ताल की या कोई भी और कदम उठायेगी। इस तरह जो हालात पैदा होंगे उस की जिम्मेदारी मैनेजमैंट पर होगी।

साथ ही यह इजलास मैनेजमैंट से कहना चाहता है कि अगर मैनेजमैंट ने वेज बोर्ड की सफारिशों के बारे में मजदूर सभा को छोड़ कर किसी भी और यूनियन से कोई ऐसा समझौता किया तो जरूरी नहीं कि टी.आई.टी. के मजदूर उस फैसले के पाबन्द हों। मजदूर सभा का यह इजलास इस बात का भी ऐलान करता है कि मजदूर सभा बावजूद आंदोलन शुरू करने के आंदोलन से पहले, बीच में या किसी भी वक्त आपसी बात चीत करने के लिये तयार होगी। और हर वक्त हर मुमकिन कोशिश करेगी कि जायज बिना पर आपसी फैसला हो जाये।

इन तमाम हालात में यह इजलास पंजाब सरकार से और खास कर पर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री साहब से अपील करता है कि वह इन सफारिशों को लागू कराने के लिये मदरबलत करें और मैनेजमैंट पर दबाव डालें।

Copy to:-

1. General Manager, T.I.T. Bhiwani.
2. The Hon'able Labour Minister Government of India.
3. The Labour Minister, Punjab Government.
4. The Labour Commissioner, Punjab.
5. The Labour Officer Bhiwani.
6. The Deputy Commissioner, Hisar.
7. The S.D.O. Bhiwani
8. A.I.T.U.C. 4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
9. Punjab-Himachal Committee of A.I.T.U.C. Jullundur

Mahe S

General Secretary,
MAZDOOR SABHA (Regd.)
BHIWANI (E.P.)

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT :
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Keshrimal.
Municipal Commissioner

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 31st March, 1960.

159-60.

To

Com. Parvati Krishna Menon, M.P.,
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Sub: Hunger-strike by Com. Swami Kumaranand.

Dear Comrade,

Consequent upon continued offensives against the workers resorted to by the management of the Edward Mills, Beawar, ~~as~~ aided by the Government machinary, with the clear-cut view to weaken the militant Red Flag Union(TLU), Swami Kumaranand, President, Rajasthan Trade Union Congress, and the Textile Labour Union, Beawar, has been forced to launch Hunger-strike with effect from the last 28.3.60. The matters came to a head with suspension of about 40 active union-workers belonging to our Union, on 23.2.60.

Swamiji's Hunger-strike entered its 4th day to-day. As you are aware, Swamiji is above 70 and looking to his weak health, the local public and the workers are deeply worried about his life. However, the employer and the State Government have so far failed to take a helpful attitude. The local INTUC has trampled under foot the Inter-Union Code of Conduct, raising anti-Red Flag phobia. The Government and the employer are equally interested in boosting up the Intuc.

We sincerely hope that you will help our cause in every possible manner. Swamiji has desired me to request you to consider whether it would be possible

(P.T.O.)

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

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CRETARY:
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BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated.....19

in not carrying out timely payment of workers' wages and thus creating discontentment among the workers? Our Union firmly holds that there was absolutely no justification whatsoever to warrant the suspension of as many as 42 workers, whose families are now facing starvation.

It is becoming clearer day by day that motives other than purely industrial have come into play and it has become official policy to subject the members of the Red Flag Union to harassment and victimisation. The local Intuc has already declared in no uncertain terms that it would leave nothing undone to ~~put an end~~hasten the end of the Red Flag Union. For this purpose the leading-workers of the Intuc Union are pursuing ~~tactics~~ disruptive tactics. To ensure that more and more followers of the T.L.Union are victimised, the Intuc members are outdoing the employers. To cite an instance, while the enquiry against the suspended workers of the Edward Mills is still incomplete, one of the leading-workers of the Intuc Union, namely Shri Durgalal publicly statedin a meeting held a few days ago at Dixon Chhatri that the suspended workers were guilty of goondaism. Pt. Brijmohanlal Sharma, president of the Rajasthan Branch of the Intuc, has been publicly stating these days that the public and workers of Beawar that they should allow the Red Flag Union to hold its meetings, that the Hunger-strike by Swamiji is a political stunt, that the Intuc has decided to make it impossible for anyone to owe allegiance to the Red Flag. Do such inflammatory and destructive propaganda made by the State chief of the Intuc not constitute breach of the Inter-Union Code of Conduct ratified by the Central Intuc? Do such irresponsible and improper pronouncements not tantamount to open instigation dangerously fraught with breach of peace? Is it permissible for a responsible Congressman like Shri Sharma to preach hatred and unholy war against the Red Flag, held in esteem by tens of millions of our countrymen? Who is introducing politics into the trade unions with full-throated slogans of "Down with Communists"? Listening to such hateful propaganda almost everyday from the platform of the local Intuc, ~~one is~~ makes one recall the 'Jehad' of Padamnabhan of the Kerala Vimochan Samiti.

Viewed in this context, it becomes all the more difficult to appreciate the Governments ~~failure~~ indifference towards the serious situation obtaining here. Today is the 5th day of Swamiji's Hunger-strike, however, the Government and its Labour Department have so far done nothing to facilitate a speedy settlement. My Union hopes that you will kindly do the needful as deemed fit so that justice is done to the workers' cause without further delay. With profound regards and thanks;

Yours faithfully,

General Secretary.

APR 1960

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

IDENT:
umaranand.
. SECRETARY:
rimal
ommissioner.

No. 2/60-61.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 1st April, 1960.

URGENT

To

Shri Mukut Biharilal Bhargava,
Member of Parliament, ...

Sub: Hunger-Strike by Swami Kumaranand/ Role of the Government and the Intuc leadership.

Dear Sir,

You are already aware, it is hoped, that Swami Kumaranand started his Hunger-strike at Beawar on the last 28th March, 1960, after this Union had failed to secure a settlement of demands. I beg to acquaint you with the following facts, pinpointing the main causes which have necessitated the decision of Hunger-strike.

It is a well-known fact that the affairs of the Edward Mills, Beawar, have been far from being satisfactory for a long time in the past. The wages of the workers have never been paid regularly during the whole year ending with Feb.,60, and the management have also failed to deposit with the authorities the workers' and employers' contribution to the P.F. and the E.S.I., and have misappropriated these funds. The authorities have failed to rectify these irregularities, causing untold hardships to the innocent and needy workers. Our Union had demanded quite long ago that the Government ought to take over the mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Had the Government effectively intervened in time, the situation would not have come to such a sorry pass. But the fact is that serious attention was not paid to these problems with the result that the workers are still groaning under undeserved hardships. In addition to its mismanagement and misdeeds, including misappropriation of workers' money, the management was left free to launch offensives against the workers, particularly those belonging to our Union. The passes of about 50 substitute workers were cancelled arbitrarily in Jan.,60. The anti-labour and the anti-trade-union activities of the management reached their climax on the last 23.2.60, with the suspension, on flimsy grounds, of about 40 active and prominent worker-members of this Union, including members of the Works Committee. What is worse, this assault, in violation of the industrial Code of Discipline, was made with a motive to weaken our Red Flag Union and to boost up the Intuc Union. It goes without saying that the Intuc leadership had its hand in this conspiracy, motivated with the desire to win recognition.

And what was the guilt of the workers suspended in such a large number? Two or three of them are said to have clamoured for timely payment of their wages so that they could buy the bare necessities of life. Is it an offence to claim and insist upon prompt payment of one's earned wages? Was not the management itself guilty

(P.T.O.)

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT :
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Keshrimal,
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated.....19

for you to come to Beawar in near future so that we may gain full advantage of your guidance in our present hour of need, when the unholy and unprincipled combination of the employer, the Government and the Intuc, is arrainged against us.

It may not be out of place here that the local Intuc, led personally by Pt. Brijmohanlal Sharma, President of the Rajasthan INTUC, is employing every means, fair or foul, including coercion, intimidation as well as abject personal vilification to weaken the Red Flag Union, (TLU). The Government and its Labour Department are pursuing a policy of discrimination in favour of the Intuc and against the Textile Labour Union.

In case, it is convenient to you to spare time, you are requested to intimate ~~that~~ probable date, so that we may make necessary arrangements. We suggest that the first week of April will immensely suit us.

With fraternal greetings;

Yours comradely,

General Secretary.

31 MAR 1960

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT:
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Keshrimal,
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 30th March, 1960.

PRESS NEWS.

For Publication-

'Swami Kumaranand, President, Rajasthan Trade Union Congress, and the Textile Labour Union, Beawar; an ex-revolutionary, and an ex-AICC-Member, has started Hunger-strike at Beawar, with effect from 28.3.60.

The main reasons which have compelled Swamiji, in his old age above 70, to take such an unusual step as Hunger-strike, are the anti-trade-union activities of the management of the Edward Mills, Beawar, involving unscrupulous violation of the Industrial Code of Discipline. The passes of about 50 substitute workers were cancelled in January,60. Again, about 40 active trade-union-workers belonging to the Textile Labour Union were suspended on flimsy grounds on the last 23.2.60. These actions have been motivated with an undisguised desire on the part of the employer, aided by Government machinery to boost up the local INTUC.

The memorandum, submitted by the Union to the Labour Minister of Rajasthan on the last 1.3.60, has not been even acknowledged to this day. Under the circumstances, Swamiji has been virtually forced to launch Hunger-strike. There prevails wide anxiety and resentment among the local working-class and the public at large over the existing unhappy state of affairs.'

To

The Editor,
'Trade Union Record',
[illegible]
[illegible] Road, New Delhi

General Secretary,
Textile Labour Union, Beawar.

April 4, 1960
7 P.M.

EXPRESS

SWAMI KUMARANAND
TEXTILE LABOUR UNION
BEAWAR (Rajasthan)

INTERVIEWED LABOUR MINISTER NANDA TODAY AND HE TOLD ME THAT GOVERNMENT TAKING OVER MANAGEMENT OF CONCERN STOP IN CHANGED CONDITIONS SUGGEST WITHDRAWAL OF HUNGER STRIKE STOP CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR VICTORY

PARVATHI KRISHNAN M.P
VICE PRESIDENT AITUC

T. 3.4.6

EXPRESS

1 CHIEF MINISTER JAIPUR

2 LABOUR MINISTER JAIPUR

3 LACHHURAM MEMBER ASSEMBLY

THANKS FOR TELEGRAM EXPRESSING WORRY STOP REGRET INABILITY TO WITHDRAW HUNGER-STRIKE UNLESS FOURTYTWO WORKERS REINSTATED

SWAMI KUMARANAND

Not to be telegraphed.

Sd/-
General Secretary,
Textile Labour Union, Beawar.

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

NT:
aranand.

CRETARY:
mal
mmissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated...1st April,....1960.

Most Urgent.

To

Shri Badri Prasad Gupta,
Labour Minister, Govt. of Rajasthan,
J A I P U R.

Sub: Hunger-strike by Swami Kumaranand.

Dear Sir,

It is very much regretted that my Union has not yet received even an acknowledgement of its letter no.1107/59-60, dated 29.3.60, on the subject as above. Such official indifference to the burning issues, confronting the working-class, and involving the life of the veteran leader of the Rajasthan Trade Union Movement, unmistakably shows that our State Labour Ministry's functioning is far from being satisfactory. It is understandable that our requests may either ~~appeal or not appeal~~ merit action as requested or may not merit, but the workers and their organisations legitimately expect replies to their communications. Official apathy displayed so far in this matter confirms our conclusion , mentioned in my letter, dated 29.3.60, (para 4).

Swamiji's Hunger-strike has entered its fifth day. Members of the 42 families whose bread-winners were suspended on 23.2.60, have been facing starvation for the last 5 weeks. And what was the guilt of the workers suspended in such a large number? They belonged to the militant Red Flag Union. Even if the charges ~~framed~~ levelled against them by the management are taken at their face-value, is it an offence to claim and insist upon prompt payment of one's earned wages? Was not the management, who had misappropriated workers' money, itself guilty in not carrying out timely payment of workers' wages and thus creating ideal and genuine conditions to make the workers discontented? My Union reiterates the incontrovertible truth that there was absolutely no justification whatsoever to warrant suspension of as many as 42 workers, whose families have been forced to face starvation.

It is becoming clear to the workers that motives other than purely industrial have come into play and it has become the official policy to subject the members of the Red Flag Union to harassment and victimisation. The local Intuc has already made it clear in no uncertain terms that it would leave nothing undone to bring about an early fall of the Red Flag Union. To ensure that the more and more members of the Textile Labour Union are victimised, the Intuc leaders are even guiding the management. As a case in instance one of the leading workers of the Intuc Union, namely Shri Bangalal, publicly charged the suspended workers of the Edward Mills of goondaism. Pt. Brijmohanlal Sharma, an ex-minister and the present president of the Rajasthan Branch of the Intuc , has been publicly stating

(P.T.O).

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

DENT:
unaranand.

SECRETARY:
.rimal
ommissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated.....19

these days that the public and workers of Beawar should not allow the leaders of the Red Flag Union to address public meetings, calling them enemy no.1 of the country; that the Hunger-strike by Swami Kumaranand is a political stunt; that the Intuc has decided to make it impossible for everyone to owe allegiance to the Red Flag. Does such inflammatory and destructive propaganda made by the State chief of the Intuc not constitute breach of the Inter-Union Code of Conduct, ratified by the Central Intuc? Do such irresponsible and improper pronouncements not tantamount to open instigation, dangerously fraught with breach of peace? Is it permissible for a responsible Congressman like Shri Sharma to preach hatred and unholy war against the Red Flag, held in high esteem by tens of millions of our countrymen? Who is introducing politics into the trade-unions with full-throated slogans of "Down with Communists"? Listening to such hateful propaganda almost everyday from the platform of the local Intuc makes one recall the Anti-Communist Jehad by Padmanabhan of the Kerala Samar Vimochan Samiti.

In-spite of all the above regrettable tactics and desperate attempts to weaken the Textile Labour Union, the local Intuc Union finds itself weaker day by day. More and more workers are deserting its ranks; ~~which~~ and its leaders stand self-exposed as disruptors of the working-class unity. An overwhelming majority of the Textile workers of Beawar have always remained members of our Union. If any proof is needed, we are prepared for establishing the same through secret ballot. My Union stands for unity of action among the workers . At the same time, my Union realises the importance of reducing industrial strife so that planned economic development of Rajasthan may ~~take-place~~ become a reality. For this, it is essential that the Government give up its present discrimination in favour of the Intuc. Unless this is done, respect for the trade-union rights of the workers will exist only on paper as at present, as evidenced by the offensives launched by the management of the Edward Mills, Beawar, against the members of this Union.

You are requested to kindly note that Swamijis Hunger-strike represents the determined struggle of the Textile workers of Beawar to defend their free and unfettered Trade-Union Rights and their peaceful movement will continue till they win respec for these inalienable rights both from the employers and the Government. With due regards;

Yours sincerely,

General Secretary.

Copy to -
Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia,
Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Copy of the telegram, dated 1.4.60, from Shri Mohanlal, Sukhadia, Chief Minister, Rajasthan, and addressed to Swami Kumanand, President, Rail Textile Labour Union, Beawar.

Worried About Your Hunger-strike

Stop Request Withdrawal Immediately Stop Labour

Minister Already Looking into This Case.

Mohanlal Sukhadia.

ANNEXE:-

In view of the failure of the various conciliation conferences held between the Unions and the management before the Labour Department, the Unions are constrained to seek remedy to a strike for the following immediate demands:-

1- To allow bonus for the year 1958-'59 at 25% of the total wages.

2- To allow Lay-off compensation for the Powerloom and Handloom workers when occasion arises.

3- To allow special allowances and wages for overtime and night duty.

4- To allow compensation for the Union office-bearers who participate in conciliation conferences.

5- To allow full wages (including D.A.) to the workers for the Mid-term election day, i.e., on 1-2-1960.

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT :
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Keshrimal,
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated, [redacted] 1960.

Copy of letter no. 1441/CM/R/60, dt. 16.3.60, from Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, Chief Minister, Rajasthan, to Swami Kumaranand, President, Textile Labour Union, Beawar.

My dear Shri Kumaranand,

I am writing this in reply to your letter dated the 12th March, 1960. I will be glad to discuss with you the matters you have referred to. Meanwhile I am trying to get hold of the facts. I sincerely hope that you will not have to resort to hunger-strike to secure [illegible]

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd. Mohanlal Sukhadia.

IMMEDIATE

No.172/RT/60
March 12, 1960

Shri G.L.Nanda,
Minister for Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Sub: Outstanding disputes in Edward Mills, Beawar

Dear Sir,

The AITUC had brought before your personal attention the serious situation in the textile mills, Beawar and Swami Kumaranand had an interview with you sometime back. The situation has now become extremely critical and Swami Kumaranand has decided to go on a hunger strike from March 19 onwards.

The decision to start the hunger strike was taken by the Textile Labour Union, Beawar, of which Swamiji is President, when it was found that despite repeated representations, the management took no action on the workers' longstanding grievances. On the other hand, 40 active workers of the Union were victimised, including members of the Works Committee in the Edward Mills.

As you are probably aware, the Edward Mills have not deposited the ESI and PF dues and the wages of the workers are in arrears for the last two months. In January, all the substitute workers were retrenched.

We hope you will give this matter your immediate attention.

Yours faithfully,

(R.G.Srivastava)
Secretary

1960

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

DENT:
maranand.

SECRETARY:
rimal
mmissioner.

No. 1065/59,60
A.I.T.U.C.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 19th March, 1960.

IMMEDIATE (REGD. A.D.).

My dear Shri Sukhadiaji,

I am thankful to you for your letter dated the 16 th March, 1960. I am glad to inform you that my Union has allowed me to postpone the contemplated hunger-strike till 27th March, 1960, so that the Government authorities may have more time to complete the enquiry.

It is very sad indeed that the management of the Edward Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar, has not yet started its enquiries against the 42 suspended workers notwithstanding the fact that they were suspended as far back as on the last 23.2.60. Looking to the trivial nature of the charges levelled against the suspended workers, such abnormal delay in procedural matters is most reprehensible. This fact lends strength to our legitimate contention that the suspension of the 42 workers was totally unwarranted, uncalled-for and unjust, and that the Mills-management has acted with malafide intentions. This fact further proves that the management of the Edward Mills Co., Beawar, is pursuing a policy of terrorising and victimising the workers of my Union on flimsy grounds, and it is quite obvious, therefore, that the management is guilty of wilful, flagrant violation of the Code of Discipline.

Keeping in view my talks with you on the last 16.3.60, at Jaipur, a deputation of my Union, to be led by myself, proposes to meet you on or about 21st March, 1960, as suggested by you. Hoping for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the problem, and with regards;

Yours sincerely,

President, T.L. Union, Beawar.

Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia,
Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Copy of letter No. LRIV-7(25)/59 dated 19th March 1960 from the Labour Ministry.

Sub: Outstanding disputes in Edward Mills, Beawar

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 172/ET/60 dated the 12th March 1960 addressed to the Minister for Labour and Employment, on the above subject, I am directed to say that the problem mentioned by you is under active consideration of Government and necessary orders are expected to issue shortly.

25 MAY 1960

ता: 23-5-60

Textile 261

243 60-61 H.T.U.C.

प्रेषक
प्रधान मंत्री
टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, कानपुर

श्रीमान
अधिकृत प्रशासक महोदय
एडवर्ड मिल, कानपुर

विषय:- आपके 18-5-60 के पत्र के सम्बन्ध में।

प्रिय महाशय

हमारी यूनियन के अध्यक्ष श्री स्वामी जी के नाम पर आपका 18-5-60 का लिखा हुआ पत्र मिला गया था। क्यों कि आपके पत्र के मिलने के बाद ही हम लोग आपसे मिले थे इसलिये आपके पत्र का लिखित जवाब नहीं दे सके। उद्योग मंत्री जी के साथ 14-5-60 को हुई बात का आपने गलत अर्थ लगाया। स्वामी जी का कहना था कि जब तक सारे कमेटी बैठकर एडवर्ड मिल के मसले पर कोई निश्चय पर नहीं पहुंचे तब तक पूर्व स्थिति बनी रहे अर्थात मिल बन्द होने से पूर्व जो कार्य श्रमिक करते थे वही करते रहे।

आपने लिखा है कि द्वितीय पाली को शीघ्र ही चालू करने का आपका विचार है, लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि सरकार द्वारा मिल का प्रशासन सम्भाल लेने पर भी आज तक द्वितीय पाली चालू नहीं की गई है। इससे श्रमिकों में बेकारी और बेचैनी दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही है। इस हालत में मिल का घाटा कैसे पूर्ति हो सकेगा हमको समझ में नहीं आता।

आपके द्वारा दिन पाली चालू करदेने पर भी और ये लिखित आश्वासन देने पर भी कि श्रमिक बेकार नहीं होंगे सैकड़ों लोगों की हाजरी के आफ में भरी जा रही है। और उन श्रमिकों को बेकार जैसी स्थिति में ही रख रखा है।

स्वामी जी जब आपसे मिले थे तब आपसे कहा था कि आप यहां पर पार्टी बाजी के शिकार बन गये हैं और आज भी स्वामी जी का यही मत है कि आप इन्टक को खुश कर बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं और उन ही लोगों के चक्कर में आकर आप श्रमिकों के साथ अन्याय और पक्षपात कर रहे हैं। जिसके कारण श्रमिकों में तीव्र असंतोष बढ़ रहा है।

आपका श्रमिकों के प्रति नफरत भरा विचार रखना आप जैसे व्यक्ति को जिनको श्रमिकों की हालत सुधारने के लिये भेजा है शोभा नहीं देता। स्वामी जी से हुई बात-चीत के दौरान आपने साफ कहा कि हमने तो मजदूरों को डरा धमका कर काम ले लिया, पत्र में भी आपने उनको अज्ञानी और अशिक्षित शब्दों से सम्बोधित किया और हमारे साथियों द्वारा बात करते समय आपने यहां के कार्य को पूरा कराने के लिये किसी अफसर का होना आवश्यक है ऐसे शब्द कहे।

P.T.O

इनसे आपको भावनाओं का पता लगता है कि आप श्रमिकों का हित तो जाने दीजिये किसी कानून व्यवस्था और लोकतंत्रीय रिवाजों को भी मानने को तैयार नहीं है।

आपके द्वारा लगातार ले आफ देना, तालाबंदी करना और हड़ताल बन्द रखना ले आफ देने में इन्टक के लोगों को ले आफ नहीं देकर सिर्फ यूनियन के लोगों को ही ले आफ देना, अन्दर लोगों को मशीनों पर रखते समय भी वेट काउन्ट में इन्टक वालों रखना और इन्टक में यूनियन वालों को रखना। डरा धमका कर भूखमार कर मजबूरी का फायदा उठाकर बिना पैसा बढ़ाये और बिना यूनियनों से और अदालतों से पूछे वर्किंग लादकर आपने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम का त्रिदलीय समझौतों का और अनुशासन संहिता का भंग किया है। और खुलकर इन्टक वालों का पक्ष लेकर अजीब स्थिति का निर्माण कर रहे हैं जो पहले वाली हालत से भी बदतर स्थिति को पहुंचने वाली है।

इसलिये हम आपसे निवेदन करते हैं कि आप इन उपरोक्त प्रकार की शिकायतों को दूर कराने की व्यवस्था करायें और इन अनियमितताओं को न होने दें हम फिर आपसे कहना चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों के दबाव में खेलेंगे जिन लोगों ने एडवर्ड मिल को इस हालत में डाला है तो आपको भी बदनाम होना पड़ेगा। धन्यवाद

आपका

प्रधान मंत्री

डेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, भीलवाड़ा (राज०)

नकल:—

श्रीमान लेबर कमीशनर, अजमेर

" लेबर कमिश्नर, जयपुर

" लेबर मिनिस्टर, जयपुर

" उद्योग मंत्रीजी, जयपुर

" मुख्य मंत्रीजी, जयपुर

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT:
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Keshrimal.
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 11 4 196c

Comrade Abinash Lata, vice president Textile Labour Union Beawar, has been selected to attend the Kisan Lekh Conference which will be held on 14th April inst.

Kumaranand

Jai Bhawan

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

(Affiliated: A. I. T.-U. C.)

PRESIDENT:
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Keshrimal,
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 11. 4. 1960.

Dear Comrade Gupta,

Com. Abinashlata, the President of the Textile Labour Union Beawar is going to attend the Longkala textile ~~Labour~~ Workers Conference in Delhi.

She is an active worker of our union. It will not be possible for them to attend the proceedings in Delhi. But she will be explain the Hindi about the Textile affairs in Beawar and Ahmedabad Joint of Association.

Yours
Association

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT :
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Keshrimal,
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 14-5-80

प्रिय महोदय

हम आपकी सेवामें 13 मई को हुई यूनियनकी कार्यकारिणी द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव आपकी जानकारी एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज रहे हैं। धन्यवाद,

आपकी

जनरल सेक्रेटरी

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

1- जनरल मैनेजर एजेंसीज ब्यावर
2- श्रीमान लेबर कमिश्नर एजेंसीज ब्यावर
3- श्रीमान लेबर कमिश्नर एजेंसीज अजमेर
4- श्रीमान लेबर कमिश्नर राज जयपुर
5- श्रीमान मंत्रीजी श्रम विभाग जयपुर
6- श्रीमान मंत्रीजी उद्योग विभाग जयपुर
7- माननीय मुख्य मंत्रीजी राज. जयपुर
8- मंत्री A.I.T.U.C. जयपुर
9- प्रधानमंत्री A.I.T.U.C. दिल्ली

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT :
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Keshrimal.
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated.....19

exemption from all labourers
~~from~~ in the Edward mills. We have
received information that among the
4 B.D.D. many labour laws are going to
be exempted. It is also heard that
the Edward mill Authorities are also
going to get some [illegible] under the
exemption of minimum wages — [illegible]
medical [illegible] in the wages. Please
contact the concerned Authorities
in this matter and let us know
by return of post what steps
you have taken. We shall
let you know in next letter
what steps we are entitled to
take in this matter.

Thanking you
Yours faternally
Kumaranand

Reply

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

PRESIDENT :
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Keshrimal,
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated.....19

Dear Comrade Srivastava,

Inspite our protest of workload and retrenchment the Edward mills have larger work loads. This workload has affected more than four hundred workers in Edward mills. If this process is succeeded then it will have its effect not only in Beawar mills but in the mills of other parts of Rajasthan. The Govt. after taking the mills have followed a policy of divide and rule. The local J.K.S.S.S. have agreed ~~to the Govt's proposal~~ to bow to the Govt's dictatorial policy. That means for five years the workers should agree to workload without any compensation, wage bonus. Division should not be implemented for five years.

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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

7 MAY 1960

PRESIDENT :
Swami Kumaranand.

GENERAL SECRETARY :
Keshrimal,
Municipal Commissioner.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

Dated 2-5-1960

माननीय, उद्योग मंत्री जी
राजस्थान सरकार जयपुर।

विषय = एडवर्ड मील्स के सम्बन्ध में।

प्रियमहाशय, एडवर्ड मील्स के मालिक द्वारा किये जारहे गलत कामों से जिस प्रकार मील को नाश होरहा था उसको ध्यान में रख कर हमने एक लम्बे समय से यह मांग उठाई थी कि ब्यावर के एडवर्ड मील को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। और हम इस बात की खुशी है कि सरकार ने मिल की लगातार बिगड़ती दशा को देखते हुए अपने अधिकार में ले लिया। लेकिन मिल को ले लेने के बाद जो सरकार स्वरूप हमारे सामने आया है उससे हमें बड़ा दुख हुआ है।

जब से सरकार ने मील को निगम स्तर से ही बरा कर ले आम दिया जारहा है, श्रमिकों की तीन माह की पगार पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन श्रमिकों को एक पाई भी नहीं दी गई है, बल्कि सरकार ने श्रमिकों के सामने एक विचित्र मांग रखी है कि पहले वर्कलोड स्वीकार करो तब मील चलेगा अन्यथा नहीं। और वर्कलोड के दोरे के साथ पगारों में एक भी माह की तरक्की नहीं करेंगे। हमने मिल्स प्रबन्धक के सामने लिखित में मांग की कि हम वास्तव वर्कलोड करने को तैयार हैं आप बैठें और बात करें साथ ही १५ वी त्रीदलीय सम्मेलन के फैसलों की ओर — २ पर

स टाइल वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखकर बात को पूरा किया जाय
न सरकार ने या मिल्स प्रबन्धक ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने कोई विचार
त नहीं किये, बल्कि उन्होंने लगातार ले आफ चालू कर रखा है। ले
ल और ताले बन्दी की तलवार सरकार ने श्रमिकों पर लटका रखी है,
र श्रमिकों को विवश करके उन पर वर्कलोड बिना पैसा बढ़ाये लाद
ना चाहती हैं।

सरकार का यह रुख और कार्य क्या दूसरे मिल मालिकों को
भी ऐसे ही मिल की दशा बिगाड़कर ताले बन्दी की ओर ले जाकर इसी प्रकार
के नियम विरुद्ध कृत्य करने को रास्ता नहीं दिखा रही है। सरकार का
कर्तव्य है कि वो अपने बनाये नियम और स्वीकार किये गये फैसलों
को माने और अन्य कारखानों से मनवाये। क्यों कि अक्सर कार-
खाने किसी कायदे और कानून की परवाह नहीं करता। जिसको
मिसाल बनाकर का कृष्णा मील है कि जिसने लगातार वर्कलोड किया
और श्रमिकों को एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया और सारे नियमों को भंग
करता रहा है। सरकार ने चुप्पी साधी और श्रमिकों की छटनी
करवादी। लेकिन उस हालत में हम सरकार को शिकायत ला कर
ही सकते थे, लेकिन जब सरकार ही आगे होकर कानून तोड़ने
की और अग्रसर हो तो श्रमिक कहाँ जाय? सरकार का यह कार्य
एक आदर्श मालिक का कार्य नहीं है जैसा कि सरकार को आदर्श
कारखानेदार साबित करना चाहिये, यहाँ तो यह उन बनियाशाही
से भी गई बीते और निकृष्ट साबित हो रहे हैं, जिनको श्रमिक कभी
भी सहन नहीं कर सकता।

और न अभी तक सरकार डी.ए. की तरक्की कराने और
पूरा महंगाई भत्ता इन्डेक्स नम्बर के आधार पर दिलाने की कोशिश
ही कर रही है, बल्कि सरकार का वेज बोर्ड रिपोर्ट को तारीज
कर रही है। और बाता २ कुछ ऐसे लोगों को साथ लेकर
समझौते की कोशिश कर रही है जिन पर श्रमिकों का कोई विश्
वास नहीं है, सरकार खुलकर पक्षपात कर रही है और इन्टक
को बढ़ावा देने के लिये जो कार्य नहीं करने के हैं वह भी कर रही है।

सरकार के इन कार्यों से श्रमिकों में तीव्र रूप में रोष
फैल रहा है इसका न मालूम कब क्या रूप प्रकट हो, यह
समय ही बतायेगा। हम तो सरकार से यह अर्ज करते हैं कि
अब भी समय रहते वो अपने पक्षपात भेदभाव और कानून
तोड़ने की नीति को छोड़े और एडवर्ड मील को अविलम्ब चालू
करे और श्रमिकों की घटी हुई मजदूरी

लौट के सम्बन्ध में सीधी बात करें और वेज बोर्ड के फैसले और
मिल फैसलों को ध्यान में रखकर ये मसला निपटाने की कोशी
करें।

अतः हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि सरकार हमारी अर्ज पर
ध्यान देगी और शहर की शान्त स्थिती को बिगाड़ने से बचा-
गी।

धन्यवाद

माधवा
जनरल सेक्रेटरी
टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, भीलवाड़ा (राज०)

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी
राजस्थान सरकार
जयपुर

माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी
राजस्थान सरकार
जयपुर

मान लेबर कमीशनर साहब
जयपुर

माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी
केन्द्रीय सरकार नई दिल्ली

माननीय उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी
केन्द्रीय सरकार नई दिल्ली

P.T.UC जयपुर

A.I.T.UC दिल्ली

No. 261/A/60
March 21, 1960

Swami Kumaranand,
President,
Textile Labour Union,
Beawar.

Dear Swamiji,

We are very glad to know from the copy of your letter of 19th March addressed to the Chief Minister, Rajasthan that the contemplated hunger-strike has been postponed. We hope the State Government will now take some effective steps.

We have taken up the case with the Labour Ministry here. A copy of a letter from them in this connection is enclosed.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(M.Atchuthan)

Encl:

also has no commanding personality, with the result, every Minister is asserting himself, trying to make all sorts of promises and becoming popular.

But the Opposition did not take a narrow view of the changed attitude of the Ministers and did not want an opportunity to be given to the Government to turn back and say that the Opposition functioned merely for the sake of Opposition. A prominent member of the Opposition remarked that the performance of the new Ministry in the next few months would show how sincere they were in implementing the promises and meanwhile the Opposition welcomed them.

Whatever may happen in the future, it is a happy turn in the political atmosphere in the State. —(IPA)—

DETERIORATING LABOUR SITUATION IN RAJASTHAN — FAST OF SWAMI KUMARANAND CAUSES CONCERN

JAIPUR, APRIL 2: The fast since March 28 of the veteran Trade Union leader Swami Kumaranand at Beawar has highlighted the rapidly diteriorating labour situation in Rajasthan.

Concern is being expressed about the health of Swamiji who is an old man of over 70. He has gone on fast to protest against the policy of victimisation against trade unionists followed by the management of the local textile mills. 40 active workers of Textile Labour Union have been suspended by the management last week.

The trade union circles also accuse the Government of helping the management as a result of which the situation has worsened.

Another trade dispute which is developing concerns the Rajasthan State Electricty Board and the water works department— both of which employ over 10 thousand workers.

The Workers' Federation has given notice of strike against non-implementation of demands which have been recommended by an Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government.

The State Government, the workers point out, announced acceptance of the recommendations as far back as February 1959. But they have not been implemented so far.

The Workers' Federation is also critical of the authorities' handling of finances of the Electricty Board. They assert that the deficit budget of the Board can be easily turned into a surplus budget if "proper vigilance is maintained and leakage in revenue is plugged". They have criticised the recent expenditure of over Rs. 17 lakhs on the offices of the Board Secretary and the Chief Engineer while the workers' interests are being ignored on the ground of deficit of Rs. 11 lakhs in the budget of the Electricity Board. —(IPA)—

SINDRI EARNS RS. 1.6 CRORES DURING ONE YEAR

NEW DELHI, APRIL 2: The Sindri Fertilizer Factory made a profit of about Rs. 1.6 crores during the year 1958-59, it is stated. The profit during last year expected to be higher.

The Ex-factory price of Ammonium Sulphate manufactured at Sindri is Rs. 290 per ton. The price that the agriculturists have to pay, however, is Rs. 380 per ton because of the creation of pool to bring about uniformity of price as between indegenous and imported fertilizers. —(IPA)—

एडवर्ड मिल्स लिमिटेड ब्यावर के फैक्ट्री मैनेजर की एक विज्ञप्ति ता: १३-५-६० के अनुसार एडवर्ड मिल्स की तारीख १४ मई क १९६० से दिनपाली चलने वाली है तथा मिल्स के मौजूदा प्रबन्ध कर्ता बिना पैसे, वर्क लोड को भी ता: १४-५-६० अमल में लायेंगे । तथा रातपाली फिलहाल नहीं चलेगी । ऐसी घोषणा करके एडवर्ड मिल के प्रबन्धकों ने मिल को बन्द रख कर मजदूरों को मुसमरी की स्थिति में धकेलकर उसकी मजबूरी का फायदा उठाने का भोन्डा प्रयास किया है । यह कार्य अमानवीय और अशोभनीय, अवैधानिक और अनियमित है ।

फैक्ट्री मैनेजर द्वारा उपरोक्त विज्ञप्ती जारी किये जाने के बाद मिल्स के कन्ट्रोलर महोदय ने यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया और उपरोक्त विज्ञप्ती को अमल में लाने की बातचीत की ।

टेक्स टाइल लेबर यूनियन की वर्किंग कमेटी की आज ता: १३-५-६० की यह आवश्यक बैठक हमारे नुमाइन्दों से कन्ट्रोलर साहब से हुई बातचीत की रिपोर्ट सुनने और उपरोक्त विज्ञप्ती का अध्ययन करने के बाद निम्न निर्णय सर्व सम्मति से लेती है ।

(१) मिल्स को चालू करने का जहां तक सवाल है यूनियन, प्रबन्धकर्ताओं, की घोषणा का स्वागत करती है ।

(२) किन्तु जिन शर्तों के साथ (एक तरफा कार्यवाही करके) वर्क लोड लाद कर मिल्स चलाने की घोषणा जाहिर की है उसका यूनियन तीव्रतम विरोध करती है । यूनियन मिल्स के प्रबन्धकों को बताना चाहती है कि आपकी यह कार्यवाही इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट एक्ट, आचरण संहिता, शिमला व दिल्ली की त्रीदलीय बैठकों के विपरीत है । यूनियन को विश्वास है कि मौजूदा प्रबन्धकर्ता न केवल विवेक शील ही है, बल्कि कानून का भी उन्हें ज्ञान है । और इसी विश्वास के आधार पर हम उन्हें आगाह करना चाहते है कि वो समझ, संयम विवेक व कानून को अमल में लाने की इमानदारी से कोशिश करें तथा श्रमिकों में जो सहयोग की भावना है उसका उचित मूल्यांकन करें । अन्यथा जो भी परिणाम आपकी कार्यवाहियों के फलस्वरूप निकलेंगे उसकी जुम्मेदारी कम्पनी के प्रबन्धकर्ताओं पर होगी ।

(४) यूनियन मिल्स की मौजूदा विज्ञप्ती के बाबत निम्न आधारों पर मिल्स के प्रबन्धकर्ताओं को मिल्स की स्थाई व्यवस्था करने की राय देती है :-

(१) मिल्स जिस स्थिति में लिया उसी स्थिति में अविलम्ब बिना शर्त चालू किया जावे ।

(२) जब तक पूरी मिल्स (रात व दिन पाली) चलना सम्भव न हो तब तक दिन व रात पाली के मैकेनिक स्पिनिंग विभाग के कर्मचारियों को समान समान काम दिया जावे ।

(३) वर्कलोड, पगार, वेजबोर्ड आदि के लिये त्रीपक्षीय बैठक राजकीय स्तर पर अविलम्ब बुलाई जावे जिसमें ब्यावर में एक्सा वर्कलोड, काम की स्थिति, वेजबोर्ड मंहगाई भत्ते आदी पर निर्णय लिये जावे ।

(४) प्रशासक घोषणा करे कि श्रमिकों की चढ़ी पगारें १५ दिन में चुका देवें ।

(४) यूनियन वर्कलोड, वेजबोर्ड मंहगाई, भत्ते आदि के मसले पर व्यवस्थापकों से स्थाई रूप से समझौता करने की प्रत्येक सम्भावनाओं का सदउपयोग करेगी । और उसमें उचित आधारों पर समझौता करने के लिये सदैव तैयार रहेगी ।

ब्यावर
ता: १४-५-६० ई०

जनरल सेक्रेटरी
टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

REPORT OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS TOKEN STRIKE ON 20th May.60.

IN RAJASTHAN.

Soon after the publication of the Central Textile Wage Board Report, meetings and demonstrations demanding enforcement of its recommendations, were held at all textile centres in Rajasthan. The Central Wage Board recommendations in relation to Rajasthan were in the following terms.

1. An average increase of Rs.6/- per month in the basic wages.

2. Determination of adequate D.A. based on cost of living index of nearest centre, instead of the present flat D.A. of Rs.26/- to Rs.30/-

The question of adequate D.A.based on cost of living index was agitating the Textile workers of Rajasthan since the year 1950. Thereafter as a result of mutual agreements, Tribunal Awards, or minimum wages notifications some increases were granted in the year 1953-54, but this was also not adequate, and the agitation for further increased D.A.continued.

The State Government was forced to appoint a Wage enquiry Committee in early 1955. This Committee Presided over Shri. S.R.Deshpande submitted its report in the middle of 1956 to the State Government. It recommended Rs.65/- the minimum wage on 55-56 prices and also suggested one Anna per day for every 5 point increase in the cost of living index of Ajmer.

These recommendations of Deshpande Committee were opposed by the Owners who raised a demand for increasing workload and introduction of rationalisation. They started unilateral changes introducing higher workloads and other labour saving devices. The Trade Unions who were demanding the introduction of Deshpande Committee recommendations regarding wages had to engage themselves mainly in resisting unilateral changes of workload.In last two three years strikes, hunger strikes, and other forms of struggles were undertaken at all centres, and in the main we were able to successfully resist the attacks of rationalisation. But the owners also succeeded in avoiding the enforcement of Deshpande Committee recommendations. The State Government repeatedly assured the enforcement of Deshpande Committee recommendations but actually did nothing. In fact it appointed another Committee in 1958 under the chairmanship of prominant industrialist G.D.Somani to enquire into the condition of Textile Industry in Rajasthan. This Somani Committee in its report actually made a case for the owners regarding increasing workload, freezing wages, tax relief and large amounts of loans for rennovation and modernisation.

In the meantime 3 out of 10 units of Rajasthan closed down. Somani Committee declared them scrapped and on this basis the State Government refused to take over these Mills. The closure of these three Mills created unemployment of more than four thousand workers. Soon after the publication two more Units closed down, one at Bhilwara and the other at Beawar. These closures were the result of mismanagement and financial bankruptcy. This also threatened unemployment of further three thousand workers. Closure of these two new Units led to a continuous agitation for taking them over by the Government. Satyagraha and Dharana took place at both the places. The State T.U.C. and its affiliated Unions through resolutions and meetings as well as in the various Government Committees demanded taking over by Government of these two Mills. Forced by this persistent demand State Government declared its intention to take over these two units.

But the closure of these large units in Rajasthan gave a strong argument to the owners of other Mills in favour of workload and rationalisation and against wage increase. And soon after the publication of the Central Wage Board Report

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the Millowners Association of Rajasthan came out with a statement saying that the wage Board Reccommondatuions should not be enforced in Rajasthan till the problem of 'surplus'labour' is solved. They threatened closure of all the Units if these reccommendations are enforced.

Our stand from the very beginning was that if the owners give six rupees wage increase from 1st January 60 and decide the question of adequate D.A, through mutual settlement or arbitration we are prepared to discuss the question of workload and settle it within the frame of 15th labour conference resolution. On the other hand the leaders of the State INTUC who were apparently opposing the workload so far came out with the stand that they will accept rationalisation against a wage increase of six rupees and agree also to the settlement of D.A. through the National Tribunal. Their only condition was that the owners should negotiate with them and them alone, recognise the INTUC unions at all centres.

It was in this background that the State Government called a meeting of all the Owners and Unions on 15th April 60. at Jaipur. At this meeting ~~the~~ we repeated our stand which was acceptable to a section of the owners and the State Labour Minister. But the INTUC leaders with the active support of some of the owners and the blessing of the State Chief Minister were able to wreck the meeting at the last moment when a settlement was actually in sight.

It was in this background the STUC conference at Udaipur on 23,24,25th April, discussed the whole question and adopted a resolution. To indicate our strength, expose the bogus claims of INTUC leaders, and force the hasitant owners, ~~in~~ STUC conference called for a token strike in all textile mills on 20th May 60.

Soon after the conference preparations for the token strike started. The INTUC leaders opposed this strike call and in league with the owners carried on strike breaking activities. The State Government also came out against this strike and the State Chief Minister called it unjustified and illegal. Addressing a public meeting at Pali he threatened severeaction against the striking workers. The State Labour Minister threatened to cancel the registrations of the Unions which would support the strike. The Beawar the INTUC leaders openly threaten the use of police force and goonda elements to break the strike. The owners every where exhibited notices threatening disciplinary action against the striking workers.

In spite of these threats and strike breaking activities the preparations for the token strike continued with ~~xxx~~ enthusiasm. On 15th May more than thousand workers demonstrated at the venue of the State P.C.C.meeting at Pali. Torchlight processions and meetings were held at all centres.

In the early hours of 20th May a strong police picket armed with guns, teargas and lathis and accompanied by High Police Officials and Magistrates were placed in the Mill area at Beawar Pali & Ganganagar. Intoxicated INTUC gangsters tried to disturb a workers meeting at Beawar on 19th evening. At all centres INTUC bosses tried to mobilise a large number of unemployed and temporary workers to break the strike, but all these attempts failed. The 20th May token strike was a complete success all over the State. More than 8500 permanent workers out of nearly 10000 on roles joined the strike. The strike was 100% successful at Jaipur and Ganganagar and in the night shifts at Pali & Beawar too. The entire strength of INTUC followers and unemployed workers was mobilised to work the first shift did not succeed, and preparatory and spinning departments were complete closed even in Pali and Beawar Mills. And all this took place without any picketing at the Mill gates and in face of show of police force. At Beawar the Police together with the INTUC goondas bet two striking workers. Use of loudspeakers and meetings were banned in Beawar mill area.

P.T.O.

The sucessful strike on 20th May has unmistakably demonstrated the mood of the Textile workers of Rajasthan. It has clearly exposed the claim of the INTUC leaders. Infuriated by this successful strike the State INTUC General Secretary Durgashanker Durgawat in a statement asked the State Government to declare the strike illegal and prosecute the leaders of the STUC. He also requested the owners to take disciplinary action against the striking workers . He further requested the Government to excluse the AITUC unions from any future negotiations.

In persuance of the wishes of the INTUC bosses the State Government has called a meeting of the owners and the INTUC leaders at Mount Abu to consider the wage board recommendations. Following the pattern of Ahmedabad the INTUC bosses wants to secretely negotiate with the owners which will result into introduction of unjust rationalisation and sidetracking of question of adequate D.A.

Com. Punamia General Secretary of the STUC in a Statement denounced these secret negotiations and warned the owners of the Textile Mills in Rajasthan that any unjust compromise arrived at with the INTUC leaders behind the back of the workers will be resisted. He again reiterated the stand of the STUC regarding the wage board recommendations.

While secret negotiations were going on on 26th May at Mount Abu, Textile workers at all centres were expressing their determination through the meetings and demonstrations all over the state.

Forced by the workers united action State Government now has declared the 26th meeting as only informal consultations it is now clear that the Textile workers of Rajasthan lead by the STUC will succeed in honest and immediate enforcement of wage board recommendations.

The STUC executive will meet in the middle of June to consider the entire situation and plan future line of action.

Mohan Punamia.

Jaipur. 27-5-60.

General Secretary.
RSTUC.

From RSTUC.

COPY OF THE SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT ABU BETWEEN
INTUC AND OWNERS

FORM H (See Rule 58)
FORM OF MEMORENDUM OF SETTLEMENT

Name of parties
Representing Employers
1. Shri M.L. Gupta, Maharaja Shree Umaed Mills Ltd. , Pali.
2. Shri G.D.Badwa, Krishna Mills Ltd.., Beawar.
3. Shri P?L.Kothari, Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Beawar.
4. Shri S.G.Seksaria, Jaipur Spg.& Wvg. Mills Ltd., Jaipur.

Representing Workers:
1. Shri Brijmohanlal Sharma, President, INTUC.
2. Shri Rameshchandra Vyas, M.P., Bhilwara.
3. Shri Durgawat, General Secretary, INTUC, Udaipur.
4. Shri Prahalad Rai Chaturvedi, Secretary, Employees Associa
5. Shri Gangaram Gothwal, President, ~~[illegible]~~ Beawar.
Rastiya Mazdoor Congress, Beawar.

Whereas a meeting of the Representatives of the Cotto Textile Industry in Rajasthan and the Representative of Labour was held to consider the ways and means to implement the recommendations of the Cenrtral Wage Board on Textile Industry and in terms of the resolution passed by the Central Govt. thereon, consider that in order to have industrial peace, these recommendations should be implemented, it is hereby ~~decided~~ agreed as follows:-

1. The parties agree that an expert commitee consisting of the following be costituted which shall go into the following questio and submmit its report within a period of one month from the date of the agreement:-

i) The workloads and the working conditions shold be standardized, as a result of standardisation, no retrenchment or loss of earnings of existing emploees be doen.

ii) To sugest ways and means to absorve the surplus labour as a result of standardisation.

iii) To asses and fix the workloads in each ~~t~~Textile Unit under existing conditions.

iv) To determine standardisation of wages as a consequence of standardisation of workloads.

~~v) Any other matter which the committee~~

v) In case of rationalisation, the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference shall be followed.

vi) Any other matter which the committee thinks neccessary for the proper implementation of the above terms of reference.

1. Shri J.P.Maroo) Chairman
2. Shri K.G.Sogani) Employers'
3. Shri S?G.Seksaria) representatives
4. Shri Ramsinghbhai M.P. Indore) Workers'
5. Shri Bantilal Shah of Ahmadabad) representatives.

Shri T.C. Jain, Asst. Labour Commissioner of Rajasthan shall be the convenor of the committee but shall have no right of vote.

2. It is further agreed that in view of the constitution of the Export Committee for standardisation of workload and working co conditions, the employers shall grant an average increase of Rs6/ permonth in wages of workers, subject however, to a minimum of Rs. 5/- per month, with effect from 1st January 1960, as recommended by the Central Wage Board for the Industry on the implementation of the recommendations of the expert committee constituted for deciding workloads and working conditions, in the Industry.

3. It is further agreed that the recommendations of the Central Wage Board with regard to linking of Dearness Allowances with cost of living index and consolidation of dearness allowances with basic wages, as also the question of phasing this additional burden on the indusrty shall be decided by a committee consisting of the following. This committee shall seek clarification from the members of the Central Wage Board, if they so desire. The committee shall submit its report within one month from the date of its constitution and the recommendation of this committee shall come into force simultaneously, when the recommendations on workload are brought onto force:-

1. Dr. R.N.Bagchi	Chairman
2. Shri M.L.Gupta	) Employers'
3. Shri S.K.Sharma	) Representatives
4. Shri Rameshchandra Vyas M.P.	) Workers'
5. Shri Brijmohanlal Sharma M.L.A'	(REpresentatives.

Shri N.K.Joshi, Dy Labour Commissioner willa act as convenor of this committee, but shall have no right of vote.

4. The parties further agree that the recommendation of the Wage Board regarding clerks shall be implemented by the employer within two weeks of of the report of the D.A. committee constituted as above. If the employers fail to do so , within the above stipulated period, the Dearness Allowance committee shall fix and determine the pay scales etc. of the clerks as contained in the recommendations of the Central Wage Board within a period of one month. The decision of the Committee shall be binding.

5. It is further agreed that all cases relating to the basic wa wage, D.A. and standard workload pending before the Industrial Tribunal or Court Or Arbitratior shall be immediately withdrawn as soon as the recommendation of the expert committees are implemented.

6. It is further agreed that if for certain reasons, any of the committees fail to submit the report within one month, the period shall be extended by the Minister of Labour for such period which he thinks proper.

Signed this day the 26th May , 1960, at Mt. Abu.

Workers' representatives	Employers' representatives
as above	as above

Witnesses

sd/- C. Issar
Conciliation Officer, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

25 MAY 1960

RAJASTHAN STATE COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(राजस्थान राज्य ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस)

Ref. No. 261

Somani Bhawan, Station Road.
JAIPUR CITY.
Dated 24th May. 1960.

To, The ~~Chief~~ Labour Minister of Rajasthan,
Camp. Mount Abu.

Sub: Enforcement of the recommendations of Central Wage Board on Textiles in Rajasthan.

Dear Sir,

You are fully aware of our views on the subject. On 15th & 16th April, at the meeting held in Jaipur agreements on the above subject could not be reached because of the adamancy of the Owners. On the request the meeting was adjourned for a month. We repeatedly approached you during these days to see if the meeting is being called, but yourself and others concerned never gave any clear reply. In the meantime we learnt that attempts are being again made to arrive at settlement on these questions with the Representatives of INTUC behind the back of Majority of the workers represented by the Unions affiliated to AITUC. This policy found reflection in the illegal and unjust enforcement of workload and rationalisation in Edward Mills, Beawar.

This forced us to call for a protest strike on 20th May 1960. All over the state the successful

P.T.O.

strike has clearly demonstrated the mood of the workers. But still the adjourned meeting of 16th April 1960 is not being called. In the meantime from the Statement issued by Shri. Durgawat, General Secretary, Rajasthan branch of INTUC, issued on 22nd May 60, we understand that secret negotiations are being conducted at the instance of State Government between the Textile Owners and INTUC leaders.

This is clearly against the declared Policy of Central Labour Ministry and the various Tripartite Conventions and decisions. This is clearly discriminatory and against workers interest. While strongly protesting against this policy, we call upon you, as the custodian of Tripartite Convention, to put a stop to this policy and call the meeting adjourned on 16th April 60 as promised then.

We wish to clearly inform you that any settlement or decisions arrived at between the Owners and INTUC leaders, under the auspicious of the State Government, will not be binding on workers as represented by Unions affiliated to AITUC and will therefore be resisted. The consequences following from this will be entirely the responsibility of the State Government and the Owners.

I will like to reiterate our previous decision that if the Central Wage Board decisions are not enforced by 10th of June 1960, we will be forced to consider proper direct actions including general strike for the same.

We still hope that the State Government will not be swayed by sheer consideration of sponsoring the Trade Unions belonging to ruling party but will act in the best interest of Industry and Labour.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely,

Mohanmani

General Secretary,
Rajasthan State Committee,
A.I.T.U.C. Jaipur.

Copies to:-

1. Industries Minister, Jaipur., 2. Labour Commissioner, Jaipur.
3. All Mills in Rajasthan., 4. All affiliated Unions in Textiles.
5. AITUC. New Delhi., 6 Central Labour Minister, New Delhi.

Cable : "AITUCONG"

T. U. LAW BUREAU:
R. L. TRUST BUILDING,
55, GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4 (INDIA)

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Telephones : 48771
43414

4, ASHOK ROAD,
NEW DELHI.

President : S. S. MIRAJKAR,
General Secretary : S. A. DANGE, M.P.

May 26, 1960

Dear Com.Elias,

Thanks for your letter of 24th May, after a long time.

When is Sadhan Mukerjee expected to reach here?

I did not know about this invitation.

I think it would be better that you select six persons to apply for passport. Some will get, others may drop out at the eleventh hour. Then you will have ultimately four or even less. Even if all get passport, four can go just now and the rest - once they get passport, can be accommodated in other trips.

I would certainly suggest an all-India team. My suggestion will be that those who have never been abroad should go. Second consideration should be that seats be divided among those who are wholetime organisers and those who are either workers or know the engineering trade. With this criteria, the team may be selected as under:

Bengal	-	2	(incl. Tahir Hussain)
Bombay	-	1	
Bangalore	-	1	(preferably M.S.Krishnan)
Punjab	-	1	(Small-scale engineering)
Bihar	-	1	(Dr.Mishra)
Total	-	6	

If necessary, to accommodate a good team of actual workers/~~organisers~~ engineers and our organisers from all parts of the country, you should drop yourself from this team. But this will be decided when we know the actual passport position.

I am going to Bombay on 28th inst. for the Joint Council of Action of Central Govt. Employees meeting on 29th and 30th. I will speak to Com. Vithal Chaudhuri about not replying to your letter.

Cable : "AITUCONG"

T. U. LAW BUREAU:
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55, GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4 (INDIA)

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4, ASHOK ROAD,
NEW DELHI.

President : S. S. MIRAJKAR.
General Secretary : S. A. DANGE, M.P.

If you all agree to the above suggestions, you can call for names and then issue authorisation letter.

You have to bear in mind - which I experienced this year re. May Day delegations - that Government is not going to allow any delegation which is being financed by any foreign organisation. In the case of Czechoslovakia this year, I had to return the air ticket ~~xxxxx~~ sent by them and give a guarantee in writing twice to the External Affairs Ministry that the fare will be paid by us. Also you will have to come here and move in the matter.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)

P.S. Please hand over one copy of this letter to Com.Ranen Sen

24 MAY 1960

RAJASTHAN STATE COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(राजस्थान राज्य ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस)

Somani Bhawan, Station Road,
JAIPUR CITY.

Ref. No. 261 Dated 196 .

PRESS STATEMENT FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION.

RAJASTHAN TEXTILE WORKERS'COMPLETE SUCCESSFUL ~~XXXX~~ TOKEN STRIKE.

WORKERS WILL GO ON INDEFINITE STRIKE IF TEXTILE WAGE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION NOT COMPLETELY IMPLEMENTED.

To get their wages and dearness allowance increased as well as to get the already closed Mills restarted through the Government Machinery, the Textile workers of Rajasthan were consistently agitating since 1950. The ever increasing discontent vented through demonstrations, strikes, etc by the Textile workers, forced the State Government to appoint Deshpande Committee in 1955, which recommended a rise in the wage and dearness allowance, but these recommendations were never implemented by the State Government inspite of clear declarations and assurances.

In the meantime a Central Wage Board was constituted, in 1957. Though Deshpande Committee's recommendations were far favourable to the workers, as they were to get the benefit from 1953 onward, the Textile workers and their Unions in Rajasthan accepted Central Wage Board

P.T.O.

Central Wage Board

recommendations in order to maintain industrial peace. But, the Industrialists bluntly refused to honour the unanimous recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board, thus provoking the Textile Workers of Rajasthan to agitate and demonstrate their determination to get the recommendations implemented.

The 2nd State Conference of A.I.T.U.C. held at Udaipur on 23rd,24th & 25th April 60, gave a token strike call to be observed on 20th May 60. All the textile workers organised under the A.I.T.U.C.Flag in Rajasthan were enthused by this call. Immediately after the conference hectic preparations were under way to make the state wide strike a great success. Through processions, demonstrations,rallies, a tempo was created. It was very heartening that many workers of INTUC Unions too actively participated in all the programmes arranged by AITUC Unions. The culmination was complete successful token strike on 20th May 1960 throughout Rajasthan. Out of about 10000 workers more than 8500 were on strike on 20th May. This is the first time a State wide strike was so successful in Rajasthan, though the employers,Government,INTUC Unions and their leadership tried their hard best to sabotage ~~xxxx~~ the strike.

The Rajasthan State Committee of AITUC has given a call to all the Textile Workers of Rajasthan that if the employers do not completely implement all the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board, and if the workers fail to receive the enhanced pay along with their May wages, they should go on an indefinite strike commencing from 14th June 1960.

Mohanlunamia.

General Secretary,
Rajasthan State Committee,
A.I.T.U.C. Jaipur.

21st May 1960.

"AITUCONG"
. LAW BUREAU:
TRUST BUILDING,
IRGAON ROAD,
IBAY 4 (INDIA)

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कॉंग्रेस
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Telephones : 48171
43114
4, ASHOK ROAD,
NEW DELHI.

nt : S. S. MIRAJKAR.
l Secretary : S. A. DANGE, M.P.

May 20, 1960.

General Secretary,
Orissa STUC,
Cuttack.

Dear Com. Mahanty,

Further to this office letter of May 2.

Your mill seems to be in the category in which if D.A. according to cost of living index adequately neutralising the rise in prices is to be paid, perhaps it would prefer to close. Moreover the difference b between what is due to as per award and what is being paid to us as regards D.A. is too great. In other states also, there are such factories.

As you are aware, the govt. have decided to appoint a tribunal to decide about the grant of D.A. in accordance with the Wage Board recommendations. All cases are to be refferred to them. They will fix up according to cost of living index in the region and to what extend it should be compensated in this particular region or mill.

Our general demand as you have seen from our press communique and in TUR and this is no doubt an all-India demand-is that D.A. should be linked up with the Cost of Living Index in all places and fully neutralised.

While in certain centres like Madras (which even the Wage Board has mentioned) full neutralisation is possible here and now; for others; it may have to be done in stages but in any case agreement of the workers of the union should be essential. This is the stand which we will have to take before the Tribunal after seeing the capacity of the employer. Each case will have to be gone throgh we inist on D.A. linking with Cost of Living Index.

At the moment we are demanding that our case regarding D.A. for linking with cost of living index and full neutralisation be referred to the tribunal.

When the D.A. is fixed by the tribunal, then 75% of the same will be merged in pay and the remaining 25% treated as D.A. In some places D.A. is being merged since the passing of Gwalior 1968.

If the millowner is prepared to pay Rs. 6/- flat rate to all workers and also agree to refer the issue of D.A. to Tribunal, we should agree.

As regards rationalisation, we agree to its discussion in the light of tripartite decisions.

What happend to Barbil Strike?

.....2

ie : "AITUCONG"
. U. LAW BUREAU:
L. TRUST BUILDING.
5. GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4 (INDIA)

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
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13414
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NEW DELHI

If two chances are over and our union has not submitteed the papers, ordinarily nothing could be done and we have lost it. If there are any valid reasons, inform us and we will see what can be done from this end.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary.

P.S. We received your letter of 17th May and also a letter from the Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers' Union dated 14-5-60. The step to withdraw the strike and insit on withdrawing lock-out is correct. It is better to wait for the return of Mr. Patnaik.

As regards, Mr. Roy, please send us some concrete cases, ~~Ex~~ e.g., when he called us to other places for conciliation and if you know, in how many cases (with dates) he came for INTUC cases. General complaint will do no good. Also let us know in each case what the RLC did.

We will send complaint here also.

Copy to: Keonjhar Mines & Forest Workers Union,
Barbil

with reference to their letter of 14th May.

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ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

4 Ashok Road, New Delhi

April 20, 1960

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

AITUC PROPOSES ALL-NATIONAL STRIKE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

ON JUNE 14

Shri S.A.Dange, M.P., General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:

"Leading organisers and representatives of cotton textile workers' unions affiliated to the AITUC met at Lonavala near Bombay on April 14 and 15 to discuss the report of the Textile Wage Board and measures to secure its early implementation.

"Despite the fact that the Board and the Government took nearly three years to come to conclusions on the question of the wages of the workers, and despite the fact that the wage increases recommended do not even come up to the level of the minimum standards agreed to in the 15th tripartite conference (Delhi, 1957), the millowners in India do not seem to be in a mood to give early effect to the recommendations contained in the Report on the matter of wage increases.

"From the statements of the leading millowners in the country, it is plain that the millowners will not give wage increase in the near future, until they have succeeded in reducing the number of workers employed and increasing their workload by means of rationalisation and securing from Government large financial assistance for the purpose.

"In view of this, it is found necessary that the textile workers will have to resort to action in order to secure the wage increases recommended by the Board. The meeting, therefore, took the following decisions:

* It called upon the workers in the textile industry to observe 6th of May as a Day of Demonstrations for the implementation of the Board's recommendations and securing wage increases.

* If the wage increase, with retrospective effect from January 1960, as recommended by the Board, is not included in the payment of the month of May 1960, preparations should be made to carry out a General Strike on June 14, 1960, first as a one-day Token Strike, to be followed by an indefinite General Strike, if the employers by then do not fulfil the demands.

P. T. O.

"This is in addition to the action being taken by various unions in their own areas, such as, W.Bengal, Madras, etc.

"The following demands will be the central point of action for their fulfilment:

(1) WAGE INCREASE - A flat increase of Rs.8 in mills of Category I and Rs.6 in mills of Category II, for all textile workers, including piece-rate workers. In the case of piece-rated workers, the flat increase should be as a lumpsum addition on their piece-rated earnings. The increase being due from January 1960, according to the recommendation of the Board, the arrears of Rs.32 and Rs.24 must be paid to the workers on the Pay Day of May 1960.

(2) DEARNESS ALLOWANCE - The Dearness Allowance must be linked to the cost of living index immediately and Government must take steps to appoint a National Tribunal referred to in the Government resolution, in order to revise the standards of Dearness Allowance where they are inadequate and/or not linked to the cost of living index; the revision to be based on full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living.

(3) RATIONALISATION - Tripartite bodies to be set up at the national and regional level in order to work out the norms and process of rationalisation, in terms of the decisions of the 15th Tripartite Convention. All Central TU organisations, through their unions, to be represented in this machinery. Proposed schemes of rationalisation must be suspended and should not be proceeded with until they are judged by these tripartite bodies.

(4) The Government resolution accepting the recommendations of the Board has tried to cut the wage increase given by the Board by introducing a proviso that any wage increase that may have been secured by the workers by agreement with the employer, since the appointment of the Board, should be deducted from the present wage increase as given by the Wage Board. The Wage Board itself has made no such suggestion and the Government's resolution on this matter is, therefore, an unwarranted interference in the wage increase recommended by the Board. This proviso should be withdrawn by the Government.

(5) Effective measures, including amendment of Company Law to prevent closures and prompt taking over of the closed units by the Government, as envisaged by the Nainital Conference, should be taken.

"The AITUC requests the Government of India to see that the employers meet the above demands.

"The AITUC also requests trade unions of all affiliations to join together for common action without which the vested interests of the textile industry will not implement the wage increases and will resort to dilatory actions on one plea or another.

"The strike action is forced on the workers, which they would have liked to avoid, in order to meet the tactics of the employers."

M. Datta

for Secretary, AITUC

2 APR 1959

Phone : 3[illegible]-2044

WEST BENGAL COMMITTEE

All India Trade Union Congress

249, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA-12

To

Com: [illegible] Srivastava
Secretary, AITUC,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

Herewith we are sending one copy of the statement recently issued by us. ~~Xxx~~ For your information we may state ~~x~~ here that already the ~~different~~ different owners of Cotton Mills had ~~[illegible]~~ by Bengal Mill Owners' Association had a deputation before the Chief Minister - Dr. Roy. They also informed Dr. Roy that if these recommendations are implemented here, other industries should be effected adversely. That is in Engineering, and Jute the workers would claim for this sliding D.A. and the point of neutralisation of D.A. would be taken up by the workers. It is [illegible] Union Labour Minister. So the employers are getting strength from this source. In our state not a single employer is willing to implement the same. By this time they are trying to rationalise the departments and are trying to raise [illegible] For your information we may state here the following factories are working on this line.

1) Kishni Mills No: 2.
2) Gauria Cotton Mills.
3) Dunbur Cotton Mills.
4) Kesoram Cotton Mills.
5) [illegible]
6) [illegible]

RAJASTHAN STATE COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(राजस्थान राज्य ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस)

Somani Bhawan, Station Road,
JAIPUR CITY.

26

Copy to AITUC.

Ref. No. _____ Dated 2-6-60. 196

To, The Labour Commissioner & Conciliation Officer
for Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Sub: Recommendation of the Central Wage Board on Textil

You are aware that since the publication of the Report of the Central Wage Board on Textiles, more than 10000 Textile workers of Rajasthan are agitated for its immediate implementation. The anxity is all the more greater in view of the failure of the State Government to enforce the recommendation of the Deshpande Committee for more than three years. The discontent of the workers against the present low wages has therefore found legitimate expression on the question of Wage Board Report,. The feeling of the workers was again unmistakably demonstrated on 20th May 60, when more than 8500 workers joined the ONE DAY TOKEN STRIKE called by State Trade Union Congress.

The meetings called by you and the Labour Secretary on 8th and 15th April 60, respectively, failed because the discredited Leaders of Rajasthan INTUC, backed by some of the Owners and Leaders of the State Government, wanted to settle the question behind the back of the workers and their real representatives,. They thereby wanted to force a bargain in favour of the Owners and prop the discredited Leaders of the ruling Party on the unwilling Workers.

Our fears have now come out to be true. At Abu Rd we are informed that an agreement was signed between the owners of four Mills of Rajasthan and the Leaders of the INTUC. This 'agreement' was also signed by you in your capacity as State Conciliation Officer. The signatories on behalf of the Workers represent a small minority of workers at Beawar and none in Pali, Jaipur, and Ganganagar. These Agreements relate to a subjects which are pending before the Industrial Tribunal and all the signatory Mills are parties there.

Clearly therefore the so called Agreement of 26/5/60 signed at Abu Rd, is illegal and malafide and contravences the provision of Industrial Disputes Act. You as Conciliation Officer has failed to carry out your duty under the Act and become a party to the Owner-INTUC con-

P.T.O.

RAJASTHAN STATE COMMITTEE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(राजस्थान राज्य ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस)
Somani Bhawan, Station Road,
JAIPUR CITY.

Ref. No. _____ Page.2.Lab.Com. 2-6-60. Dated _____ 196 .

Conspiracy against the vast majority of the workers.

We therefore want to make it clear that this 'Agreement' will not bind the workers of Rajasthan and the Unions Affiliated to our Organisation. We will therefore resist the enforcement of the 'Agreement' with all power at our command including a General Strike. We will be fully Justified in any such action in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of India in a case Reported in 1960 ILLJ page 580.

We also draw your attention to the workloads forcibly introduced in Edward Mills Beawar. Similar thing is being contemplated in Mewar Textiles, Bhilwara. This also contravenes Sec.33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, and are highly illegal and unjustified in view of the above referred decision of the Supreme Court. They also breach the Code of Discipline. What is most apprehensive is that the representatives of the Government are carrying it out and the Labour Department, the custodian of Labour Law & Code of Discipline are refusing to move in the matter, despite repeated request by our affiliated Unions.

We are also informed that the leadersof the State Government including the Minister of Labour of Rajasthan are trying to influence the Labour Judiciary to become , against the provisionf of the Law, a party to the above referred illegal acts and conspiracies.

This all means that the administration of Labour Laws and Justice are being tuned to serve the interest of the Political Party in power and the Owners at its behest. The impartiality, provision of Law and the interest of the workers are given a go by.

We therefore call upon you even at this late state to stop this policy and settle these questions relating to Wage Board and Edward Mills and Bhilwara Mills with all the Trade Unions and in accordance with the provisions of Law.

P.T.O.

RAJASTHAN STATE COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(राजस्थान राज्य ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस)

Somani Bhawan, Station Road.
JAIPUR CITY.

Ref. No. _____ Page.3. Lab.Com.2-6-60. Dated _____ 196 .

We consider these matters as very serious, as the -se will lead to a crisis in the entire realm of Industrial relations in the State.

We must be given a satisfactory reply to these questions before 19/6/60. On 20/6/60 the Working Committee of the State Trade Union Congress will meet to consider these questions. If no reply is received by that time we will think that you wish to pursue this policy. We should then not be blamed for any decision taken.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely.

Mohan Punamia

(Mohan Punamia)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

Copies forwarded to:-

1. The Chief, Labour, Industries, Minister of Rajasthan.
2. The Labour Minister of the Govt of India.
3. All Textile Mills of Rajasthan.
4. All Affiliated Unions in Rajasthan.
5. The Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Pali and Bhilwara.
6. The Chairman of the so called Expert Committees set up at Abu Rd. and their Secretaries.
7. The Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan.
8. All India Trade Union Congress.

Telephone : 2025

Punjab & Himachal Committee

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

G. T. Road,
Jullundur City.

Ref. No. LM/20-6. Dated 31st May, 19 60

To,

Pandit Amar Nath Vidyalankar,
Labour Minister, Punjab,
Chandigarh.

Dear Panditji,

You must be aware of the fact that apart from the management of Hissar Textile Mills Ltd., Hissar, who have entered into an agreement with the Union for implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board, all the managements in Punjab are refusing to implement the Report. All sorts of manoeuvering is being resorted to by the concerned managements, for example the management of Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., Phagwara has unilaterally announced that they will increase the average wage by Rs 8/- as per the Report, but this increase will not be in basic wages. Secondly they have point blank refused to merge 75% of the D.A. with the basic wages and to link the remaining 25% with the cost of living index. Our negotiations have therefore broken down.

In Bhiwani and Abohar, negotiations have not even been started.

In these circumstances considerable unrest prevails among the workers. The AITUC has given call to a one day token general strike.

I am of the view that we should all try to avoid disputes. But this can only be if the concerned managements agree to implement the Wage Board Report and a machinery is evolved to clarify the difference in interpretation. At Phagwara we suggested arbitration, but this was refused by the management. At Hissar arbitration on this issue has been accepted both parties.

I have to suggest that a high level meeting of the representative each of the concerned management

PTO.

i.e. Hissar, Phagwara, Abohar, Dualbagh Mills Amritsar and both the Mills at Bhiwani, and two representatives each of AITUC and INTUC should be called by you at once so that we can arrive at some agreement.

Please favour me with your views,

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

(Satish Loomba)

Copies to:-

Shri Gulzari Lall Nanda, New Delhi.

Secretary, AITUC, 4-Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

All Textile Workers Unions.

-1 JUN 1960

Telephone : 2025

Punjab & Himachal Committee

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

G. T. Road,
Jullundur City.

Ref. No. 21-60 Dated 31-5-1960 19 .

To

Pandit. Amar Nath Vidyalankar,
Labour Minister, Punjab?
Chandigarh.

Dear Panditji,

I triedto telephone to you today but you were busy with some meeting.

I have already written to you about the question of the implementation of Wage Board Report at Phagwara. After the breakk down of the talks the situation has taken an ugly turn there.

On 30-5-60 at 7 P.M. a workman named Shri Raghu Nath, fitter, weaving Department, General shift was summoned by Shri N.L. Sehgal, Factory Manager to his house. There he was subjected to a physical assault by Mr. Sehgal himself. He was threatened at the point of pistol and forced to sign on a blank sheet of paper. Now he has been dismissed by the management without any charge-sheet or any dismissal orders. All this has been done as Shri Sehgal himself remarked because this workman was collecting signatures of his co-workers on letter of authorisation in favour of the Jagatjit Kapra Mills Mazdoor Union and on a protest against xxx Mr Sehgal's efforts to bye-pass this union and to arrive at an agreement against the interests of the workmen with the Jana Sangh union, the Mazdoor Samaj.

I would request you therefore as also in my earlier letter, to yourself intervene in the matter immediately.

I suggest that you should immediately summon

.....

a tripartite meeting at high level to decide about the implementation of the Wage Boards' recommendation.

I hope you will ~~xx~~ give your urgent attention to this problem.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Satish Loomba

(Satish Loomba)

Copy to:-

1. Shri Gulzari Lall Nanda, New Delhi

2. Secretary, AITUC, New Delhi.

-1 JUN 1960

Telephone : 2025

Punjab & Himachal Committee

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

G. T. Road,
Jullundur City.

Ref. No. PHSC/28-6.

Dated 28th May, 1960

Dear Comrade,

A meeting has been fixed by AITUC of representatives of workers of Cotton Textile Mills in Punjab, Delhi, U.P., Rajisthan and M.P. at 4-Ashoka Road New Delhi on 7th June at 10 AM.

I have been asked by them to request you to x send one representative to this meeting. I suggest that the following comrades should attend without fail:-

Coms. Rachhpal Singh, Karam Singh, Makhan Sir and Charanji Lall Dhir.

Please confirm to me immediately.

With greetings

Yours fraternally,

Satish Loomba

(Satish Loomba)

Copy to
AITUC,
4-Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

Cable : "AITUCONG"

A. I. T. U. C. LAW BUREAU:
R. L. TRUST BUILDING,
55, GIRGAON ROAD,
BOMBAY 4 (INDIA)

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Telephones : 48171
43414

4, ASHOK ROAD,
NEW DELHI.

President : S. S. MIRAJKAR.
General Secretary : S. A. DANGE, M.P.

No.185(1)/P/60
March 19, 1960

Joint Secretary to Government of India,
P. & I. Division,
Ministry of Labour & Employment,
New Delhi.

Sub: Breach of the Code of Discipline
- Management of Kawar Mills, Beawar

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 2/28/60-RPI dated March 18, 1960 on the above subject, we may point out that the Textile Labour Union (AITUC), Bombay, had moved the State authorities in connection with the dispute but they could do nothing. The dispute in Kawar mills is long outstanding and this organisation had made several representations to your Ministry, vide our Nos.1/2(BT)/59 dated 15.5.59, 19.6.59 and 7.9.59. The President of the Union, Swami Kumaranand, also represented the matter personally to Shri G.L.Nanda, Union Minister for Labour and Employment, in the course of an interview in May 1959. Despite all this, instead of any improvement, the situation only worsened and therefore the President of the Union has been forced to resort to a hunger strike.

Yours faithfully,

(K.G.Srivastava)
Secretary

28 MAY 1960

Telephone : 2625

Punjab & Himachal Committee

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

G. T. Road,
Jullundur City.

Ref. No. _____ Dated 27-5-60 19

To

The Labour Commissioner,
Punjab, Ambala Cantt.

Dear Sir,

This is to draw your urgent attention to the serious state of affairs in the Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd Phagwara,

The management is refusing to implement the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board. Now a Jansangh Union, the Mazdoor Smaj has started hunger strike. This union has no following and is in fact sponsored by the management itself. The hungerstrike has also been started with active support from the management so that after-wards some sort of cooked up agreement can be arrived at se-lling away the right of the workmen under the Wage Board Award.

The management is opposing to hold a meeting o f the workers inside mill premises to bring pressure on the workers and by-pass the Jagatjit Sapra Mill Mazdoor Union Regd Phagwara, which according to the report of the Labour Officer Ludhiana submitted to the Implementation and Evaluation Committee, represent the majority of the Workers.

I am writing to you so that you may intervene in the matter immediately and stop the situation deteriorating

Please treat this as urgent and depute a senior officer of the Labour Department to make on the spot enquiry.

Please favour me with your answer.

Yours faithfully,
Satish Loomba
(SATISH LOOMBA)

come under the jurisdiction of the textile commissioner of India after defacto transfer in Nov.1954. Further, in view of the fact that the ile wage board was constituted full 2 years after the mills come under jurisdiction of the Indian Govt,and also in view of the fact that it constituted full 16 months after the pronouncement of the textile award 4.11.55 which adopted the approach of placing the textile workers on with the workers in the adjacent state of Madras of which this state geographically a part" the report of the textile wage board are applicable this state also. They are applicable to this state and enforceable here in view of the fact that the second five year plan of which the textile board constitution forms a part, is enforced here.

Further, the Government of India while constituting the wage board, red that a copy of the order be communicated to the organizations of loyers and employees (all indian organizations) and that the resolution of govt. be published in the gazette of India for general information. They not communicated to the individual mills or labour organizations. It is ral under these circumstances that all concerned, mills, labour unions , should have placed their views to the wage board. If any body did not t, it is no fault of the government of India or of the wage board; no body on the mere reason that they did not participate in the dele- tions of the wage board, could plead that the report is not applicable on them.

This aprrt, the Labour of this state, did participate in the proceeding the wage board both through the all India organizations(of AITUC AND TNTUC INTUC) and also through their special memorandum submitted through Mr D.K. Ramanujam, to the wage board, The South Indian Mills Owners Asso- tion, of which the mills of Pond cherry are either members are associates ded the case of the mills of Pondicherry also in as much as they luded the Pondicherry mills in their statements.

Taking congnisance of all these, wage board made reference to Pondi- ry textile mills in Art.63 and 57 appendices 5,8,(27) and 9(21) llowing the observations of the Pondicherry textile award that this ste purposes of the discussons of wage rates and ing conditions etc. oftextile workers, it geographically a part of Madra te, the wage board also treated this state as a part of Madras art 63.

It is clear, therefore, that the central cotton textile wage board ort is applicable to this state also. This is made all the mere clear the letters and publications of the south Indiam Mills owners Assiciat all India Mills owners Association, addressed to the Poncierry MLAs (in line with their action of sending such letters and publications MLAs of India) after the acceptance of the reports of the wage board Govt of India. By the letter, the south Indian Mills Owners Associat placed the Pond cherry mills also in the same position as the other ras mills while considering the enforceablity of the wage board repor

Thus, all these made it very clear and unambiguous that the wage ard ort is applicable to this state also. That is why such an august body the state assembly has unanimously adopted a resolution on 29.4.60 ing an immediate implementation of the reports of the wage bord.

This being the facts, it is strange that the mills should contend t the mills did not participate in theproceedings of the wage board and efore the report is not applicable to this state. Their arguments as the one that they were not spcially consulted in any manner by th board is spurious and strange; it would only mean an arrogation ~~also~~ ~~they also come under the jurisdiction of the textile commissioner of~~

ogation of a spura position to themselves for above any other organization India. Their other argument that all empl yees- employer relations in iicherry textile mills are all governed by the arbitration committee rd of 24.11.58 and that therefore the wage board report is not applicable untenable. The ward itself on page 4, observed that the award is revir le in future date or dates. Firtner, the most basic portion of the rd is the approch and not only one clause taken alone or read with other uses, alone. The approach will stand for a longer time even though in-idual clauses either under references of the clase 124 or as a revision future date or dates, might change very soon or very aftem. In the appro roachit is stated in the most unambiguous language that the workers here t be placed on part with the workers of Madras state on a l matters of king conditions. From the above it is clear that when the working ditions in Madras State change, morally and legally the changes should made in the conditions of the workers here also.

As such, the arguments of the mills contained, in their letters ressed to the un ons affiliated to our trade union council (copies of whi e been sent to you) that the wage board report is not applicable to this te are strange and untenable. We request you to use your good offices persuade them to give up the present adamant attitude and jugglery. We uest you to persuade them to adopt our interim demand of the payment of lat rate basic wage increase of Rs. 8 to all workers pending a discussion the issues invilved at any tripartite conferences or committee which the kers Government and employers may agree to set up.

It is needless to say that the managements' remarks about the ech of the labour minister in the lok sabha, are unjust. Any amount of sats advanced against the workers by taking advantage of their own inpor-tations of the labour code in force promulgated by the French for the onial countries in the period of the intensified depression against eration movements, would not build up industriel good relationship. We ld request you to kindly intervene therefore, th persuade the mills to p brandishing their threats

Lastly, we on our part, are advising the workers not to go on strike n 24.5.60 even though they have all given 14 days notice. We are doing his because the workers of the Madras State have tried their best to rrive at a fair settlement on the question of the implementation of the ge board report; but t e managements broke the talks. Hence the workers e left with no other alternative then to strike in sup ort of the and for the implementation of the w e board report. ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ the Government areonly considering the question of time etc. for the partite conference at the state level for the consideration of the lementation of the report. Under these circumstances, we do not want judice the tripartite conference talks by unilatral action We have lained this peculiarly of the situation here and of the fact of the fe ence not having been held, to our central organization the INTUC have sough t their premission to give us permission to synchronise action of 24th May, 1960 in some form other then by strke. Therefore, workers would not be striking on 24th May '60. But it would be needless say that the workers would be forced to such taken strikes and pretracted ikes if the mangements should continue their present stand at and er the proposed tripartite tectile conference at this state level

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

Telephone : 2025

Punjab & Himachal Committee

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

G. T. Road.
Jullundur City.

Ref. No. HT126-6

Dated 25.5.60 19

19/6/60

Dear Comrade Rachhpal,

I am in receipt of the letter from the A.I.T.U.C. re wage board.

I personally feelthat it will be advisable if the agreement is signed without much delay, otherwise complications are likely to come in.

I have written to L.Bharat Ram,re: two arbitrators and have sent you the copy of that letter.

Please let me know what you are doing and at what stage things are?

Please treat this as urgent.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Satish Loomba

(Satish Loomba)

Copy to:-
Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.,
~~Jullundur~~
New Delhi.

- 4 JUN 1960

Telephone : 2025

Punjab & Himachal Committee

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

G. T. Road.
Jullundur City.

Ref. No. AT/27-60

Dated 2nd June, 1960

Dear K.G.,

I am sending you copy of the agreement signed between us and the Hissar management. As annextures are included paras Nos. 100,101, 102, and 103 of the Report.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Satish Loomba

(Satish Loomba)

Enclosures: 2

Also enclosed is a copy of a press statement issued by us just now.

Agreement between the management of Hissar Textile Mills, Hissar, and the Hissar Textile Mills Workers Union, Hissar, regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

It is hereby agreed between the par ies aforesaid as under:-

1. An increase of Rs 8/- per worker per month shall be given to every worker with effect from the Ist of January 1960 and a further flat increase of Rs 2/- per month per worker shall be given to them from Ist January, 1962.

2. With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board regarding merger of D.A. as contained in paragraph 109 of the Report, 75% of the average D.A. of the first six months of 1959, which works out to Rs 39.05 = Rs 39/-(as rounded will be merged in the basic wages of every workers and continue to pay as D.A. the difference between the D.A. as worked out on the eixisting basis and the said sum of Rs 39/-. In case there is any differnce in the calculation of the merger of D.A. the matter can be discussed later on.

3. The increase as agreed in paragraph I above will be paid with the wages of June 1960 to every time-rated and piece-rated worker whose names appear on the muster rolls of May 1960.

4. Both parites to this agreement endorse the recommendations contained in paragraphs 100, 101, 102, 103 of the Wage Board Report which are reproduced in the Annexure hereto and agree to implement them as expenditously as conditions warrant.

5. Both parties will jointly apply for registration of this agreement with the Conciliation Officer and the Labour Secretary Government of Punjab, as a settlement under the Industrial Dispute Act, so as to be binding on all workmen.

6. In the event of any difference or dispute arising in respect of interpretation or clarification of any clause of this agreement and /or the recommendations contained in the Report of the Wage Board, such differance or dispute shall be referred for decision to the sole arbitration of Lala Bharat Ram, Member of the Central Wage Board, whose decision shall be final and binding on the parties.

Sd- For Hissar Textile Mills Worker Union, Hissar.

1. Bikram Singh, President
2. Sri Chand, Vice-President
3. Bahori Lall Sharma, Treasurer
4. Rachhpal Singh
   General Secretary
5. S.P. Bali

For Hissar Textile Mills, Hissar.

1. H.C. Jain, General Manager
2. Devender Nath, Mech. Engin
3. Gulzari Lall, Accountant Officer.

Dated Hissar the 30th May, 1960.

Note:- Similar agreement has been signed by the other union, viz. Hissar Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangh, Hissar, on 31-5-60.

A N N E X E

The Cotton Textile workers of Delhi have been agitating for an upward revision in their wages since 1954-55. They have had to suspend agitation due to the appointment by the Central Government of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry before which the Union pleaded the case of the workers for a substantial wage-increase. The Report of the Wage Board was published by the Govt. of India with the announcement that the unanimous recommendations of the Board were acceptable to it---vide Resolution of the Govt. dated the 2nd March,1960, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, part I, dated 3rd March,1960. It would be observed that the Government has asked the parties concerned to implement the recommendations of the Board speedily.

The Union has been in constant touch with the managements of the different mills ever since the publication of the Report. It has all along been trying to persuade the managements concerned to grant wage - increase at the rate of Rs. 8/- per worker (flat) in accordance with para 100 read with para 111 of the Report of the Board. On its own part the Union has expressed its readiness to accept rationalization in accordance with paras 101 - 103 of the said Report subject to the safe-guards accepted at the national level by the 15th Indian Labour Conference.

The managements of the three mills, namely Delhi Cloth Mills, Swatantra Bharat Mills and Birla Cotton Mills, however, insist that before the wage-increase sanctioned by the Wage Board are given, the workmen should subscribe to unilaterally the right of the employers to introduce any rationalization scheme without adopting of any objections that the workers might have to urge against the proposed scheme. The

Cont'd.....

workers, however, are not prepared to give such arbitrary powers to the employers but are prepared to follow the procedure embodied in the document styled "Model Agreement to guide employers in regard to rationalization" (popularly known as the Delhi Agreement or rationalisation), evolved with unanimous consent at the 15th Tripartite Indian Labour Conference,1957. This is without prejudice to the Unions' stand that the increase of Rs.8/- per month is not conditional on the acceptance of any rationalization scheme or schemes of the employers which carry with them additional remuneration to be computed in accordance with the well settled principles formulated by the 15th Trip-artite Conference and approved by the Central Wage Board.

Negotiations have for some time past been going on between the management of the mills and representatives of the workers' Unions. The managements' insistence on the Unions almost giving up their right to object to any rationalization scheme or to demand the adoption of the procedure prescribed in the 'Delhi Agreement', has resulted in a deadlock. Workers are strongly feeling that the managements concerned are prolonging the matters unnecessarily and are trying to gain concessions from the workers which the authors of the Wage Board never contemplated giving them. As a result rese-ntment and agitation among the workers is rising.

The Union is, therefore, compelled to serve this strike notice in accordance with the wishes of the workers, not with a view to holding out any threat, but actually to safeguard the legal position of the workers in case all the efforts of the Union for a negotiated settlement prove abortive as a sequal

Cont'd.....3.

to the continuance of the present attitude of the employers. It may be stated that the Union had origionally intended to launch protest token strike on the 14th instant, but this action is being deferred with a view to give more time for negotiations.

*o*o*o*o*o*o*

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Conciliation Officer (Central),
   No. 1, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

2. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central),
   Northern Zone, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

3. The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central),
   Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

4. All the Secretaries of Kapra Mazdoor Ekta
   Union Branches.

5. The General Secretary,
   All India Trade Union Congress,
   4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

6. The Secretary,
   Delhi Pradesh Provincial Committee,
   All India Trade Union Congress,
   Subzimandi, near Clock Tower,
   Delhi-6.

..... BADelhi

SBR

To. A.I.T.U.C.

RAJASTHAN STATE COMMITTEE OF THE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Somani Bhawan
Station Road
JAIPUR
2/6/60

The Labour Commissiner and Conciliation
for Rajasthan, Jaipr.

Sub; Recommedation of the Central Wage Board on Textiles.

Your are aware that since the publication of thr Report of the Central Wage Board on Textiles, more then 10000 Textile workers of Rajasthan are agitated for its immediate implementation. The anxity is all the more greater in view of the failure of the State Govt to enforce the recommendation of the Deshpande Committees for more then three years. The discontent of the workers against the present low wages has therefore found legitimate expressipon on the question of Wage Board Report. The feeling of the workers was again unmistakably demonstrated on 20th May 60, when more then 8500 workers jioned the ONE DAY TOKEN STRIKE caled by state trade Union Congress.

The meetings called by you and the Labour Secretary on 8th and 15th of April 60, respectively, failed because the discredited Leaders of Rajasthan INTUC, backed by some of the Owners and leaders of the State Government, wanted to settle the question behind the back of the workers and their real representatives. They thereby wanted to force a bargain in favour of the Owners and prop the discredite Leaders of the Ruling Party on the unwilling Workers.

Our fears have now coame out to be true. At Abu Road we are informed that an agreement was signed between the Owners of 4 Mills of Rajasthan and the leaders of the Intuc. This Agreement was also signed by you in your capacity as State Conciliation Officer. The signatories on behalf of the 'workers', represent a small minority of workers at Beawer and none in Pali, Jaipur and Ganganagar. These agreement relates to a subjects which are pending before the Industrial Tribunal and all the signatory Mills are parties there.

Clearly therefore the so called Agreement of 26/5/60 signed at Abu Mt. is illegal and malafide and contravenes the provision of Industrial Disputes Act. You as a Conciliation Officer has failed to carry out your duty under the Act and become a party to the Owner INTUC conspiracy against the vast majority of the Workers.

We therefore want to make it clear that this 'Agreement' will not bind the workers of Rajasthan and the Unions Affiliated to our organisation. We will therefore resist the enforcement of this 'Agreement' with all power at our command including a General Strike. We will be fully Justified in any such actin in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of India in a case Reported in 1960 I LLJ page 580.

We also draw your attention to the Workloads forcibally introduced in Edward Mills Beawer. Similiar thing is being contamplated in Mewar Textiles, Bhilwara. This also contravenes Sec. 33 of the Indstrial Disputes Act and are highly illegal and unjustified in view of the above referred decision of the Supreme Cort. They also Breach the Code of Discipline. What is most apprehenssive is that the representatives of the Government are carrying it out and the Labour Department, the costodian of Labour Laws and Code of Discipline are refusing to move in the matter, despite repeated request by our affiliated Union.

We are also informed that the leaders of the State Govt. including the Minister of Labour of Rajasthan are trying to influence the Labour Judiciary to become, against the provisions of Law.

influence the Labour Judiciary to become, against the provision of Law, a party to the above referred illegal acts and conspiracies.

This all means that the admintration of Labour Laws and Justice are being tuned to serve the intresent of the Political Party in power and the Owners at its behest. The impartiality, of provisions of Law and the interest of the workers are given a goby.

As is obvious, this policy will be resisted by the organised Working Class of Rajasthan. This will resust in countineous industrial unrest. The resposibality for this will squarly rest on the State Govt., your department and the Owners.

We therefore call upon you even at this late stage to stop this policy and settle these questions relating to Wage Board and Edward Mills and Bhilwara Mills with all the trade Unions and in accordance with the provisions of Law.

We consider these matters as very serious , as the will lead to a crisis in the entire realm of Industrial relations in th the State.

We must be given a satisfactory reply to these questions before 19/6/60. On 20/6/60 the Working Committee of the State Trade Union Congress will meet to consider these questions. No reply is recieved by that time we will think that you wish to pursue this policy. We shold then not be blamed for any decision taken.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely,
Mohan Punamia
(Mohan Punamia)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

Copies forwarded to :-
1. The Chief / Labour & INdustrie Minister of Rajasthan.
2. The Labour Minister of the Govt of India.
3. All Textile Mills of Rajasthan.
All afiliated Unions in Rajasthan.
5. The Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha , Pali and Bhilwara.
6. The Chairmen of the so called committees set up at Abu Rd.
7. The Industrial Tribunal, Rajasthan.
8. All India Trade Union Congress,

Copy of Alw Agreement between INTUC and Owners is attached herewith

True Copy.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

4, Ashok Road,
New Delhi.

President: S.S. Mirajkar.
General Secretary: S.A. Dange, M.P.

Dear Elias,

You letter regarding the Engineering Delegation You, Tahir, Robin and Ranen will make the delegation an All-Bengal one and not all-India. It hardly looks good. The hosts will surely smile that we cannot find people except for Bengal

But I have no time now to make up the delegation I am leaving just now for Praha - Do what you think you best in cons ltation with K.G. and others.

Yours..

Sd/- S.A. Dange.

Regd. A.D.

28 MAY 1960

From

General Secretary,
Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union, (Regd)
Phagwara.

To

The general Manager,
Jagatjit Cotton & Textile Mills, Ltd.
Phagwara.

Dear sir,

I have the honour to draw your attentim to the persistent refusal by your management to ~~the~~ implement the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile industry.

I have to state that ~~when~~ unless the management implements the Wage Board's decsion, and enters into an agreement with the representative union of the workers ,i,e,the Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union (Regd) Phagwara before 12th June 1960 the Union will be forced to ask the workers of your mill to resort to direct action, including strike.

Yours faithfully,

(BABOO RAM)
PRESIDENT

Dated. 27-5-1960

Copies to:

1) Secretary,AITUC,New Delhi.
2) Labour Commissinner, Ambala Cantt.
3) Labour Cum Conciliation Officer, Ludhiana.
4) Secretary, PTUC Jallundur City.

TELEPHONES
es Residences
ager : 18A General Manager : 16
18 Director I/c. 16A
: 38 Factory Manager : 38A

Telegram : "SPIRITUAL"
PHAGWARA.

22 JUN 1960

.GATJIT COTTON TEXTILE MILLS LTD.

Managing Agents :
nd Thapar & Bros. (Private) Ltd.,
, INDIA EXCHANGE PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

PHAGWARA.
(N. Rly.)

127/5979

Registered A.D. June 15, 1960.

Shri Rajinder Singh Sahni,
Secretary,
The Implementation & Evaluation Committee,
Punjab State (Labour Department),
Ambala Cantt.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing herealong the proform duly completed containing the breach of 'Code of Discipline' by Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union (Regd.), Phagwara. We hope that the matter will be taken up for necessary action at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
for J.C. Textile Mills Limited,

GENERAL MANAGER.

N.L.T.O:
Encl. as above.

c.c. Evaluation & Implementation Division, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, New Delhi. alongwith a copy of the above proforma.
c.c. Hon'ble Labour Minister, Punjab, Chandigarh, alongwith a copy of the proforma.
c.c. Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab, Chandigarh, alongwith a copy of the above completed proforma.
c.c. Labour Secretary, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh, alongwith a copy of the above completed proforma.
c.c. The Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Ambala Cantt, alongwith a copy of the said completed proforma.
c.c. All India Trade Union Congress, Central Office, Delhi.
c.c. Punjab & Delhi Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi, with the request to please take up the matter.

PROFORMA REGARDING BREACH OF CODE OF DISCIPLINE

1. The date on which the breach took place:

   12.6.1960 at 11 P.M.

2. The party or parties responsible for the breach:

   Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union, Phagwara (Regd) but not a recognised union, and is affiliated to A.I.T.U.C. Central Organisation.

3. Specific nature of the breach:

   The union went on strike without giving any notice and without reason. It had declared a token strike on 14th June, 1960 following the declaration of the Trade Unions in south. Later on, on 12.6.60, it held a meeting of the workers at 9 P.M. and arrayed the 'B' shift workers who were to come on duty at 11 P.M. on 12th in the first row close to the stage. 'C' shift workers who were to report on duty at 7 A.M. on 13th were placed in the second row and all the workers were cordoned by the members of the Action Committee and also by members of Kisan Sabha from the villages; all of whom were armed with Lathies. After having securely cordoned their audience they declared that the strike was to commence from that very moment. By show of force the workers were kept in detention for 48 hours and a few individuals could hardly escape in the morning of 13th June under pretext of call of nature. Some of the citizens and children were also the victims of this detention camp. The illegal confinement was continued till the evening of 14th when due to hail and rain storm in the night of 13th and 14th, they could no longer meet the strained feelings of the persons detained. After 14th June, the Kisan Sabha members and the members of the Action Committee were split up in small groups ranging from 5 persons to 20 persons and they were posted at all the key points on the approach roads to the Mills with instructions not to allow the workers to go to the Mills. They were all armed with lathies and stopped the workers from going to the mills by show of force. Special gangs were posted at the residential points of the workers whose chief duty was to intimidate the ladies and children of the workers who were coming on duty. Detailed reports on the subject were duly sent to the District Authorities and individual cases were also reported.

4. Details of the background to the breach, e.g., any known disputes, grievances, awards, decisions or orders pending settlement, etc.

   The Management had announced the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board on 29th May, 1960 and it started paying an increase of Rs.8/- to its workmen alongwith their wages for the month of May which were paid to them by 10th of June. There was absolutely no reason for the union to take the action that it decided to take in contravention of the Code of Discipline.

contd. on page No.2.

5. Has the breach been brought to the notice of the Central Organisation to which the party responsible for it is affiliated? If so, when and with what result?

A copy of this representation has been sent to the Central Organisation of the A.I.T.U.C. Central Organisation, Delhi.

6. In the case of strikes or lock-outs, please give the following details:

(i) Was an attempt made to settle the dispute which led to the strike or lockout through the grievance Procedure or by mutual negotiations? If so, please give details of these attempts and the result.

There are three unions in our mills and all the three Unions were informed of the decision of the Management to pay an increase of Rs.8/- to all its workmen. They were also informed about the acceptance of the Management to pay an increase of Rs.2/- with effect from Ist January 1962. It was also clarified that the arrears in respect to four months i.e., January, February, March and April will be paid to them after the month of August in two instalments. None of the Unions raised an objection during mutual negotiations.

(ii) Before going on strike or declaring lockout, was the matter taken up for:

(a) Conciliation:

Efforts were made by the Management to seek the intervention of the Labour Officer and the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, as also the Labour Minister, Punjab, but none , ~~but none~~ of them intervened in the matter.

(b) Voluntary arbitration.
(c) Adjudication.

No effort was made by any of the Officers for reasons not known to the Management.

(d) Investigation by and assistance of E & E. Machinery?

We are given to understand that the question of implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board by all the Textile Mills in Punjab was pending before the Evaluation and Implementation Committee, Punjab. The matter still continues to be pending and excepting our Mills, the question has not been decided by any of the other four Mills so far. The Hissar Textile Mills Ltd. Hissar, is however, the second Mill to implement the recommendations of the Central Wage Board simultaneously with us.

contd. on page 3.

(iii) Was the strike or lock-out launched after giving due notice? If not, what were the reasons for not doing so?

No notice was given and the reason for not giving the notice is not known to the Management. The only reason that the Management feels was that the Union was anxious to establish themselves among the workers and in that anxiety desired the Management that the Management should accept them as the sole representatives of the workmen, which request was declined by the Management.

(iv) Was the strike or lockout launched during the pendency of:

(a) mutual negotiations.
(b) Arbitration proceedings.
(c) conciliation proceedings.
(c) adjudication proceedings?

The mutual negotiations were going on when the strike was announced to take the Management by surprise.

(v) Was the strike or lockout declared illegal before it was actually launched?

No.

(vi) If it was a lightening strike was it launched only to enforce settlement of a dispute or for any other reason?

The decision to go on strike on 14th was professed to be backed by the alleged failure of the Management to implement the recommendations of the Central Wage Board. Apprehending that the strike on 14th June will not succeed, a lightning strike was attempted on 12th night under a regular programme of detaining the workers who came to attend the meeting.

7. In the case of breaches other than strikes or lockouts, what attempts were made to settle the points in dispute at the appropriate level through:

No attempts were made at any level.

8. What action in your opinion should be taken to remedy the situation and settle the dispute:

1. The strike should be declared as illegal and for this matter the state Government has already been moved.
2. The Union should be debarred from its right to recognition for atleast a period of three years.
3. Their central organisation should be requested to censure the Union.

contd. on page 4.

4. Since the office bearers of the State Organisation sponsored this strike, they should be debarred from having the privilege to represent their Unions on by-partite or Tri-partite committees at the State or otherwise level atleast for a period of two years.

9. What steps have been taken by you to promote constructive cooperation between employers and workers e.g., by setting up a mutually agreed Grievance Procedure, displaying the Code in conspicuous places in undertakings/Union offices etc?.

The Management has been conspicuously displaying the 'Code' at all places in the undertaking and are also supplying copies thereof to all the offices of the three Unions. The Management and the workers decided not to set up any separate forum but they decided to use the 'Works Committee' as the forum for settlement of the recommendations.

10. Any other remarks:

The Management has declined to enter into an agreement with the Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union, pending final decision by the Committee and the Government regarding indulgence of the Union in an illegal strike and the voilation of 'code of discipline'.

Nsahgal.

1. Signature: (N.L.Sahgal)
FACTORY MANAGER.

2. Name and address of the concern:
Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd.,
Phagwara.

3. Name and address of the Union:
Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union (Regd)
G.T.Road.
Phagwara.

4. Central Organisation to which affiliated:
A.I.T.U.C. Central Office,
Delhi.

Place: Phagwara.

State: Punjab.

Date : 15.6.1960.

-9 APR 1960

261

To

The Management,
Jagatjit Cotton & Textiles Mills Ltd.,
Phagwara.

Subject:- Implementation of recommendations of Central Textiles Wage Board.

Dear Sir,

As you are quite aware of this that a tripartite textiles wages board was appointed by the Central Government to survey the conditions of the industry and workers and to recommend the wage increase required. The said board unanimously submitted its report and recommendations to the Central Government. Report and recommendations were discussed in the Parliament and approved unanimously.

Central Govt. has asked the parties to implement the recommendations of the wage board from 1st Jan. 1960 with the spirit of accommodation to build the management workers relations healthy.

Therefore, I on behalf of Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union and all workers remind you to implement the wage boards recommendations immediately. And I hope you will not ignore this national voice.

Your faithfully,

(Ram Sahey, Genl. Secretary)
Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union
Phagwara.

Dt. 7-4-1960.

Copy to:-

The Chairman,
Evaluation Implementation Committee,
Punjab and Central.

-9 JUN 1960

For Favour of Publication.

We have read in the Press a statement issued by the management of Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., Phagwara. This statement does not put before the public the real issues involved. The Central Wage Board has recommendation firstly that workers in 'A' class mills of which the Phagwara mill has been named as one, should receive one increase in basic wages of Rs 8/- p.m. with effect from 1.1.60, and another increase of Rs 2/-p.m. from 1.1.62, secondly that 75% of the D.A. should be merged with basic wage and the rest of the 25% linked with the cost of living index, and thirdly that any rationalisation and increasment of work loads will be decided experts nominated by the management and the workers.

All these the management is refusing to do. All offers of arbitration by the workers have been rejected by the management.

In these circumstances the workers have no option but to resort to direct action to achieve their rights unanimously given by the Wage Board. The proposed one day general strike is strictly legal and in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Discipline, and it is the management which is indulging in illegal activities and adopting unfair means.

I once again appeal to the management to concede the rights of the workers and not disturb peace by adopting a recalcitrant attitude.

Satish Loomba

(Satish Loomba)

AITUC

New Delhi

To

Pandit Amar Nath Vidyalankar,
Labour Minister, Punjab,
Chandigarh.

Respected Pandit Ji,

As you have been informed by Comrade Satish Chander Loomba, General Secretary, Punjab Trade Union Congress vide letter No. L. M./20, dated 31st May 1960, that the Management of Jagatjit Cotton and Textile Mills Ltd., Phagwara, has refused to enter into an Agreement with the Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union, which not only enjoy confidence of the absolute majority of the workers, but 2000 of the 2500 workers have nominated the representatives of the Union also by giving their signatures on the authority letter, to negotiate and reach settlement.

The Management of Jagatjit Cotton and Textile Mills Ltd., Phagwara has unilaterally announced that they will increase the average wage by Rs. 8/- as per the report, but this increase will not be in the basic wages. Secondly they have point blank refused to merge 75% of D. A. with the basic wages and to link the remaining 25% with the cost of living index. Our Union suggested arbitration but this was refused by the Management.

Having no alternative before us our Union has served the Management with the direct action notice and asked to implement the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board fully in its spirit before the 12th June.

In case of failure to be implemented by the Management the Union has called the workers to go on one day token strike on 14th June, the day suggested by the AITUC for token strike on national scale.

Taking view of the unity of the workers, realising the organisational strength of the Union and visulising the complete success of the strike, the Management has lost its sense. They are busy day and night, in breaking the unity of the workers by disruptive

methods through their ~~super~~ puppet unions, Mazdoor Samaj and Mazdoor Sangh in smashing the organisation of the Union by coercive methods and victimisations in supressing the movement by filing false case of 107/150 against the active trade unionists and by voilent methods and gunda gardi.

They sent two members of their ~~super~~ puppet union Mazdoor Sangh on hunger strike from 25th to 30th May but they failed to befool the workers.

Now then they started to charge sheet, suspend and victimise the workers. Sohan Singh, Ravi Datt, Kashmir Singh, Pakhar Ram, Bheel Singh and Darshan Singh have been charge sheeted so far and Darshan Singh has been suspended also. In this way they failed also to demoralise the workers, though this policy of the Management is still in progress.

Now again the Management began to assault and beat the workers themselves. Shri Nand Lal Sehgal, Factory Manager sent for Shri Ragu Nath fitter on 30-5-60 at about 7 p.m. to his kothi and then subjected Shri Ragu Nath to physical assault by giving slaps and fist blows. Later on at the point of pistol, he obtained signatures of the workers on a blank paper, next morning he was not allowed to join his duty.

On 3rd June in the Carding Department Mistri Om Parkash assaulted two workers namely Dershan Singh and Gulzar Singh by slapes on their faces and called them bad names.

We have informed to the Labour Commissioner by letters, wires and on telephone through the office of P. T. U. C. regarding the aforesaid facts. We have informed Labour Officer, Ludhiana also, but the Department has not moved so far.

We have reported to the local police authorities too regarding the physical assaults but no action has been taken against the culprits so far.

Contd. to page.....3

Because of the above mentioned circumstances great unrest prevails among the workers and no body knows that when the situation may get deteriorated, the result of which will be harmful to the working class and country as well.

Therefore I request to your good office to intervene immediately, once again as in March 1957 your good honour did and save the situation for the good of the working people and country.

We are sure that your good honour will not disappoint us.

Yours faithfully,

Karam Singh

(Karam Singh)
For Jagatjit Kapra Mill Mazdoor
Union Regd., Phagwara.

Dated 4-6-1960.

Copies to:-

1. Union Labour Minister New Delhi,
2. Secretary, A. I. T. U. C. New Delhi,
3. Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Ambala Cantt.,
4. Labour Officer, Ludhiana,
5. General Secretary, P. T. U. C. Jullundur.

27 FEB 1960

Grams:-"GIRANIKAMU"

Ref No. 24/60

Phone 63674

Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union

President:- S. M. Joshi M. L. A.
General Secretary:- S. A. Dange M. P.

Dalavi Building Parel,
BOMBAY 12

261

Date February 24, 1960.

Dear Comrade K.G.,

I have sent by registered parcel on 20-2-1960 two numbers of parliamentary debates containing Ministerial Speeches on Rationalisation in General and Auto-looms in Particular. I hope the same have reached you. Please acknowledge receipt.

Do you have a report of the proceedings of the auto-looms tripartite conference held on 22nd December 1958 in Delhi? If you have, kindly send us a copy.

The Textile workers of Bombay had suffered loss in their wages owing to staggering of holidays in 1951 on account of shortage of electricity. The demand was argued and conceded in the Industrial Court and High Court and for past several years it is pending before the Supreme Court. Recently some two months back there was news that

about it.

You will excuse the trouble,

Thanking you,

Yours fraternally,

S. A. Dange

S E C R E T A R Y.

Com. K.G. Srivastav,
The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashok Road, NEW DELHI.

Grams:-"GIRANIKAMU"

22 APR 1960

Phone: 63674

Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union

President:- S. M. Joshi M. L. A.
General Secretary:- S. A. Dange M. P.

Dalavi Building Parel,
BOMBAY 12

Ref. No. 550/60 Date April 20, 1960.

Dear Comrade,

I am sending herewith two notes prepared by us regarding the problem closed mills in insolvency. As you will find from the notes that secured creditors and interested parties can create no end of difficulties in the way of Government's taking over a mill for working it as unemployment relief undertaking. Certain legal provisions are urgently needed for giving sufficient powers to Government to take over mills in liquidation. Firstly the power of the textile commissioner to prevent a mill being sold piecemeal must be expressly extended to include mills in liquidation in order to place such orders beyond challenge. Secondly Government must take power to acquire or requisition concerns in liquidation for the purpose of unemployment relief on such terms as may be settled by a committee appointed by the Government for that purpose.

If you could represent the matter to the Central Labour Ministry on the basis of the National decision bearing precisely on this matter, and if you could seek an interview with Shri Nanda in this connection, it would be of great help to us. One or two of us may come to Delhi to help you with the details at the interview. ~~Please what can be done and let me at the interview.~~ Please what can be done and let me know if you need any other information on the point.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Ack. with thanks & say considering it & if we need more info we will write to you.

No.261/A/60
April 22, 1960

Com.Y.V.Chavan,
Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union,
Dalvi Building,
Parel, BOMBAY 12.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter No.550/60 dated April 20, 1960 and the enclosed notes.

We are considering the matter and will inform you of the action taken, shortly.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary

तारः- " GIRANIKAMU " फोन :- ६३६७४

मुंबई गिरणी कामगार युनियन

अध्यक्ष :- एस्. एम्. जोशी M. L. A.
सरचिटणीस :- एस्. ए. डांगे M. P.

दळवी बिल्डिंग, परेल,
मुंबई-१२

तारीख 17th May, 1960. १९५

To

The Editor,

Sir,

I am sending the following news for favour of publishing the same in your esteemed newspaper.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Y.V. Chavan

(Y.V.Chavan)
SECRETARY.

The two days All-India Cotton Textile Workers' Conference concluded its deliberations today. Shri S.M.Joshi and Com.S.A.Dange, the President and the General Secretary respectively of the Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union were present throughout the proceedings of the Conference and guided its deliberations. The Conference resolved to wage determined mass struggles in the first instance on the question of wage increase recommended by the Wage Board in textile centres where the employers are still resisting the implementation of this recommendation and secondly for the full implimentation of the recommendation regarding dearness allowance. The Conference extended its support to the proposed strike demonstrations of the cotton textile workers in Madras on 24th May, Bengal on 30th May,

तार:- " GIRANIKAMU "

फोन :- ६३६७४

मुंबई गिरणी कामगार युनियन

अध्यक्ष :- एस्. एम्. जोशी M. L. A.
सरचिटणीस :- एस्. ए. डांगे M. P.

दळवी बिल्डिंग, परेल,
मुंबई-१२

तारीख _____ १९५

Kanpur and Delhi tentatively on 14th June. The Conference visualised big struggles on the question of rationalisation because of the indiscriminate rationalisation and modernisation drive on the part of employers. The Conference, therefore, with a view to co-ordinate these struggles elected an All-India Co-ordination Committee of Shri S.M.Joshi, Com.S.A.Dange, Shri S.S.Yusaf (Kanpur), Shri Rhishi Banerjee(Bengal), Shri Asharam(Delhi), Shri Krishna (Indore), Shri [illegible] Mukharjee(Akola), Shri Suryawanshi (South Maharashtra) and Shri Y.V.Chavan (Bombay), and decided that the Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union should function as the Central Office of the Co-ordination Committee. The Conference passed resolutions drawing the attention of the Govt. to the question of closed mills, of the declining employment of the women workers in cotton textile industry, and the urgent demands of the Engineering workers in the cotton textile industry which were grossly neglected by the Wage Board.

The conference was attended by delegates from Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Akola, Amraoti, Bombay, Sangli [illegible]

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ALL INDIA COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS HELD IN BOMBAY ON 16th & 17th MAY 1960

(1) RESOLUTION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The Conference having considered the reports from Cotton Textile Centres all over India on the situation regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry, records with deep resentment the fact that everywhere the millowners big and small, have refused to implement the recommendations of the Board regarding recommended wage rise and D.A. under various general and local pretexts such as the inability of the industry to pay, the effects of wage rise on price level and national economy, the need for rationalisation preceding rise in wage, the impossibility and injustice in increasing D.A., threats of closure etc. This refusal on the part of the millowners, coming as it did inspite of the fact that three long years were spent in meeting all the objections of the millowners and showing them that productivity in cotton textile industry had increased considerably, that the wages of workers had always lagged behind prices, that the industry has all along made enormous profits and would continue to make that the recommendations were brought down to the lowest possible level, rendering them extremely unsatisfactory to the workers to make the same acceptable to the two employer representatives on the Board, that the Government of India even after the submission of the unanimous report, held consultations with millowners from various parts of the country and modified the recommendations in certain respects in favour of the millowners, all this roused the ire of the Cotton Textile workers all over India and once again taught the same lesson which they have learnt again and again during the past hundred years of this industry that workers will get nothing out of these 'our' millowners without a fight.

The Conference also desires to record its strong resentment at the failure of the Government in various States and at the Centre to intervene quickly in favour of the workers to get the wage increases implemented. This has encouraged the employers to delay and obstruct the implementation of the Report.

The Conference expresses its gratification at the fact that the Cotton Textile workers all over India, true to their tradition, have risen to the occasion and demonstrated demonstration of their united will and determination to fight for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. The Conference is glad to note that the textile workers and unions in several places succeeded having united demonstrations and strike decision, in which the AITUC & HMS units have agreed on common action with the hope that others will also join in.

The rising militant movement of the two lack strong workers of the textile mills in Bombay declared on 1st May to demonstrate their unity and will to act on 6th May. As a result of this the millowners withdrew from their previous position and agreed to pay a flat wage increase of Rs.8/- per worker from June and the arrears of Rs.32/- in July.

.....2

The Ahmedabad Millowners followed suit. The millowners of Madhya Pradesh also have agreed.

The Conference congratulates the workers of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Madhya Pradesh on their victory in the first round, but at the same time warns them that they cannot rest on their laurels but must unite and organise still better to fight the conspiracy to force indiscriminate modernisation and rationalisation, surrepticiously and in complete violation of tripartite norms and of even the recommendations of the Wage Board with the connivance of Government machinery and the complicity of INTUC leaders.

The victories won by the workers in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Madhya Pradesh have greatly enhanced the confidence of the Cotton Textile workers all over India. It is reported that the millowners ~~of Madras, Bengal, UP.~~ etc. who only recently defeated all attempts at negotiations by their recalcitrant attitude, have started making fresh approaches. Workers ~~of Madras, Bengal,~~ Uttar Pradesh and Delhi are rightly demanding the outright payment of flat wage increase first as in Bombay and Ahmedabad before negotiations are resumed. In support of this demand the Cotton Textile workers of Madras are staging one day strike demonstration on 23rd May, of Bengal on 30th May, of Kanpur and Delhi on 14th June and so on. The Conference express its support to and solidarity with these proposed actions and wishes them great success. The Conference demands that the millowners all over India to pay the increase in wages recommended by the Board at flat rate to workers in the pay packet of June and the arrears in July along with pay packet of June along with the workers of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Madhya Pradesh. The Conference urges Government to take expeditious and determined measures in pursuance of this very preliminary obligation on the part of Government.

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(2) RESOLUTION ON DEARNESS ALLOWANCE:

The terrific rise in prices and cost of living has led to a severe fall in the real wages of the workers in all areas. In several areas the dearness allowance paid to the workers, even where it is sliding is very low and does not fully compensate the workers against the fall in real wages despite rise in production. Hence, the fight for increase in dearness allowance is an urgent question for all textile workers.

The Wage Board has recommended an increase in D.A. and linking it to cost of living. The employers resist the implementation of this recommendation as they resisted the flat increase.

The Conference demands that the D.A. be increased and linked to cost of living so as to give full compensation for the rise in cost of living. It also wishes to emphasise that this question of D.A. is not conditional upon rationalisation measures, as these two were never linked and cannot be linked now in view of the fact that D.A. does not change anywhere according to workload.

==========

(3) RESOLUTION ON RATIONALISATION:

The Conference notes with great concern the sweeping rationalisation and modernisation measures being forced through or being sought to be forced though in absolute violation of the tripartite norms regarding rationalisation and of the recommendations of the Board on the same subject. No retrenchment clause of the tripartite decision is the first and universal caualty. Employers have emboldened themselves to demand this clause being altogether scrapped. A larger and larger percentage of workers are being kept on badli and temporary register and inspite of years of service they are not made permanent. In rationalisation measures these workers are excluded from the protection of the no retrenchment clause. With all the talk about modernisation and renewal of plant of the industry, actually workload is sought to increase on old, dilapidated machinery, without any improvement in the quality of mixings, making the workers work to the point of exhaustion. Rarely does the worker on rationalised jobs gets his legitimate share. The Conference notes with regret that the INTUC leaders everywhere are a party to these violation of the tripartite norms.

The Conference while generally declaring its adherence by the Delhi Tripartite resolution on rationalisation at the same time desires to make it clear that the Government and the employers by disowning in principle and in practice the minimum wage resolution of the Delhi Tripartite resolution have forfeited the moral right to demand of the workers that they accept rationalisation. The Conference basing itself on the Delhi Tripartite resolution on rationalisation and the recommendations of the Wage Board on the subject and experiences of the workers' demands (1) that Central Govt. order suspension of all rationalisation schemes pending appointment of Tripartite machinery, (2) that the Central Govt. immediately create "All-India Tripartite rationalisation body for the industry as a whole for considering and laying down policies and principles governing rationalisation from time to time and sub-committees on regional level working within the framework of such principles and dealing with individual schemes of rationalisation within their areas before they are implimented" (D.S. Joshi Committee Report page 79).

The Conference desires to state explicitly and emphatically that all tripartite bodies must include among representatives of labour on these bodies, deputies of all Central T.U. organisations and or of sizeable local organisation of Cotton Textile workers and that constitutents of this Conference shall not consider themselves bound by any agreements regarding rationalisation by so-called Tripartite bodies to which they themselves are not parties.

The Conference calls upon the Cotton Textile workers all over India to keep watch on rationalisation moves of the employers and the activities of the INTUC and the Government with regard to the same and prepare for a further round of struggles on rationalisation.

The Conference elects a Co-ordinating Committee of (1) Shri S.M. Joshi, Shri S.A. Dange (Bombay), (3) Shri S.S. Yusuf (Kanpur), (4) Shri Shishi Banerjee (Bengal), (5) Shri Asharam (Delhi), (6) Shri Krishnan (Madras), (7) Shri B.N. Mukharjee (Akola) . (8) Shri Suryawanshi (South Maharashtra) and (9) Shri Y.V. Chavan (Bombay) to keep in touch with Cotton Textile Workers' Unions all over India, to take reports regarding rationalisation and Dearness allowance and to convene an all India meeting to consider measures to meet the indiscriminate rationalisation and modernisation drive of the millowners, and their refusal to implement the recommendation of the Board regarding D.A. when the Committee thinks fit. The Conference authorises the Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union to act as the Co-ordinating Office.

(4) RESOLUTION ON CLOSED MILLS:

The problem of closure of mills, despite the consideration it received at the NainiTal Tripartite Conference and the promises made by Government continues to remain unresolved. The Government does not take over closed mills promptly nor is the Company law amended to facilitate the taking over of such mills by Government.

This Conference calls upon the Government to implement the policy adopted at the Nani Tal Conference on this question, and take over closed mills promptly without imposing hardships on the workers and also take severe action against employers found to be indulging in malpractices, which lead to such closures. The Conference deplores the decision of the Government not to implement the Joshi Committee's recommendation to form Corporations to take over and run such closed mills.

The Conference declares its solidarity with the workers of the closed mills in various places where they have launched struggles to secure the reopening of the closed mills.

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(5) RESOLUTION ON WOMEN WORKERS:

Textile Mills in Bombay and in many other centres have in the past given employment to large numbers of women workers. In the last few years, the number of employed women has gone down seriously, rendering thousands of them unemployed.

This Conference is surprised to find that the Wage Board has given no consideration to this question though it was put before them and the offensive of the employers against the women workers continues unchanged. This Conference urges upon the Government to take effective measures to stop this growing unemployment of women workers and the severe hardships they suffer by reserving some percentage of the textile jobs, for their exclusive employment.

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(6) RESOLUTION ON COTTON TEXTILE ENGINEERING WORKERS:

This Conference is aware of the grievances of the workers in the engineering section of the Cotton Textile Industry and strongly protests against the attitude of the Wage Board who altogether ignored their demands although the demands were represented to them.

The Conference is of the opinion that a special conference should be convened to consider the grievances and to decide upon the steps for their redressal.

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Representatives of cotton textile workers' unions affiliated to the AITUC met at Lonavala on April 14 and 15, 1960 to discuss the report of the Textile Wage Board and its early implementation.

The meeting took note of the fact that it took three years for the Wage Board to submit its report. During this period, several mills closed down and thousands of workers had been rendered unemployed. The tripartite decisions at the 16th Indian Labour Conference held at Nainital in May 1958 helped little to mitigate the hardship of the workers as a result of closure of mills. Non-implementation of the decision to amend the Company Law to enable the Government to take over the mismanaged mills in time before their eventual closure, resulted in undue delay in taking over some of the closed mills. Enquiries are still going on for months together in many cases while in some other cases, even such inquiries have not been ordered.

Rationalisation in this industry has been taking place constantly, with the active help of the State and Central Governments, again in flagrant violation of the tripartite decisions arrived at the 15th Indian Labour Conference. The so-called 'substitute' workers who have been serving the industry for decades are the worst victims of this scheme. Piece-meal measures, increasing the workload through back-door, have been the methods resorted to by the employers in this connection, instead of "rationalisation without tears" as advertised.

The Wage Board Report accepts that "fortunes were made in the cotton textiles during war and shortly thereafter". During the period of the so-called "crisis", they got concessions from the Government in the matter of taxation and also enormous amounts as loan to finance rationalisation

schemes and for installing automatic looms. During 1959 and 1960, all the accumulated stocks have been sold out and even with the full complement working, there is shortage in the home market and prices are rising as its result. The industry as such had neither on the whole nor in different periods, to bear the losses.

During the last decade, the productivity of the workers has gone up by 35 to 40 per cent. Through strike struggles, jail sentences, lathi-charges and firing, workers succeeded in getting increase in wages to an extent of 7%. In some cases, actual wages have gone down. Refusal to link D.A. to cost of living index at many centres and fully neutralise the rising dearness, has in fact brought the real wages down.

The consumers' lot was worst all the time - paying more, either because of shortage of production or shortage in the market, as a result of increased exports.

It is again during this period that the prices of foodgrains, etc., have soared high and Government has shown its total inability to control them; despite the "record" production of cloth, etc., workers' living conditions have, as its result, gone down.

The Wage Board report accepts the norms laid down by the 15th Indian Labour Conference regarding need-based wages but in fact does not fix the same for this industry. As regards D.A., it does not categorically recommend full neutralisation at all centres and the benefit of merged D.A. is denied in calculating gratuity at the time of retrenchment or retirement. Government resolution regarding deduction of wage increases as a result of agreement during this period is an unnecessary and pro-employer intervention. Introduction of rationalisation, though stated to be within the framework of the 15th Indian Labour Conference decisions, has not only been encouraged but almost made compulsory.

The whole recommendations are stated to be an integrated whole though as we know from our experience, the employers have not taken the decision of 15th and 16th Indian Labour Conferences as an integrated whole and have violated major decisions when responsibility lay on them.

The case of engineering workers in the textile industry has not been properly dealt with by the Textile Wage Board. It should be taken up by the Engineering Wage Board.

Even in this case, though the recommendations of the Board are unanimous and have been accepted by the Government of India also, the employers in the cotton textile industry are in no mood to implement it as far as giving wage rise and linking of D.A. is concerned. False alarm is being raised that the industry will have to pay additional Rs.14 to Rs.16 crores in implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations, while actually, it will not be more than Rs.7 crores at present and about 2 crores in 1962.

The Wage Board has gone into the issue of the capacity of the industry to pay and the representatives of the industry have agreed to this.

There is again no provision in the report that if any party refuses to implement the recommendations, what is to be done. The Government of India refuses to make it statutory. It has, therefore, been left to the textile workers to fight on their own strength and get the unanimous report implemented.

We are prepared to abide by the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board and demand immediately:

1. A flat increase in the wages of textile workers of Rs.8 (in mills of category I) and Rs.6 (in mills of category II) including piece-rate workers as a separate item. The arrears of Rs.32 in Category I mills and Rs.24 in Category II mills should be paid to the workers along with the wage packet to be paid in the first week of May 1960.

2. D.A. to be linked with the cost of living index and full neutralisation of dearness through National Tribunal referred to in the Government resolution.

3. Tripartite machinery to be set up at national and regional level to give effect to the norms and decisions of the 15th Indian Labour Conference (Delhi) Convention regarding rationalisation.

All central TU organisations to be represented in this machinery. Scheme of rationalisation to be suspended until such committee is appointed and considers it.

4. Para 6 of the Government resolution accepting the recommendation of the Wage Board referring to the increase in wages by agreement since the appointment of the Wage Board to be considered a part of the increase that will take place as a result of the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendation, to be deleted.

5. Effective means, including amendment of Company Law and the Standing Orders to prevent closures and prompt taking over of the closed units by the Government to be taken.

The meeting decided that if the above demands are not conceded by Pay Day in May 1960, the unions will take out demonstrations for the fulfilment of the same on Friday, the 6th May 1960 before the employers or Government offices as feasible.

If the demands still remain unfulfilled by 10th June 1960, the unions in the textile industry will go on one-day token strike on Tuesday, the 14th June 1960, to be followed by continuous general strike, if necessary.

This being the common issue of all textile workers and the issues being of fundamental nature, affecting not only textile workers but the whole trade union movements, unions will try to mobilise workers belonging to all sections and trade unions in the fight for their common demands and build up united front from below and above, wherever feasible.

ns:-"GIRANIKAMU" Phone: 63674

28 MAY 1960

Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union

Dalavi Building Parel,
BOMBAY 12

ident:- S. M. Joshi M. L. A.
ral Secretary:- S. A. Dange M. P.

B

Date May 26, 1960.

Ref. No. 668/60.

Dear Com. Srivastava,

I am duly in receipt of the copy of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959 and the accompanying letter sent by you.

I had already got a copy of the Bill from Com. S.K. and had gone through it. I went through it again after reading the letter of Union Labour Ministry to Com. Dange published in the latest issue of Trade Union Record. The Union Labour Ministry Says "In your speech in the Lok Sabha on April 10, 1960 on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, a reference was made that the decision of the National Conference for amendment of the Company Law have not been implemented. Interalia, the decision of the national conference was that steps should be taken to expedite liquidation proceedings. For this purpose, provision ~~has~~ has been made in the Companies (Amendment) Bill 1959, now before Joint Select Committee of Parliament."

I don't know to which National Conference reference is made here. Is the reference to NainiTal National Conference?

NainiTal Conference had taken the following decision in this connection:

(c) ..... (P.26 Sixteenth Tripartite AITUC Publication).

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It is obvious from the above quoted para that what the NainiTal Conference was immediately concerned with was not so much hastening of the liquidation proceedings as the facilitating of taking over of closed mills by Government.

As has been pointed out in our notes taking over of closed mills in liquidation has been obstructed by vested interests taking advantage of certain section in the Company Law especially Section 457 of the Companies Act 1956 which deals with powers of liquidation.

Sub-section (b) of the Section says that the liquidator shall have power "to carry on business of the Company so far as may be necessary for the beneficial winding up of the company." The phrase "beneficial winding up of the company" has been interpreted to mean that carrying on business must result on definite monetary gain to the company.

There is no provision empowering the liquidator to handover a property in his possession to Government.for public purposes such as unemployment relief.

If such an explicit provision made by adding a sub-section to section 457, then the taking over of mills in liquidation by Government pending liquidation proceedings will be very much facilitated.

The wording of the sub-section could be something like the following:

"Pending sale to hand over to Central or State Govt. or their appointees any property of a company in liquidation for being worked as unemployment relief undertaking on such conditions as may be provided by the Government concerned in a scheme specifically proposed by the Government for the purpose."

I have just jotted my ideas above. At present High Court is in vacation and our advocates are out of Bombay. I have not been able to consult them. As soon as I get the opportunity to do so, I will write again to you in this connection conveying the results.

I am hastening to send this letter only with the view that you may take up the matter with our member on the Select Committee and we may not be late.

There is lot of rationalisation going on around in violation of the Tripartite norms. We must really report to you. But as you know that is not our strong point. However I promise to improve matters soon.

Madras and Coimbatore Textile Comrades deserve congratulations from all of us. I have sent a wire on behalf of Textile Co-ordination Committee. The text is as follows:

" Secretary, Coimbatore District Mill Workers' Union,
Coimbatore.

" Hearty congratulation to Textile workers of Coimbatore and Madras for Grand united strike. Pledge support in struggle for implementation of Board recommendations."

Chavan,
Textile Co-ordination Committee.

5-5-1960.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

June 3, 1960

Dear Com.Chavan,

Thank you for your letter of May 26. I couldn't reply earlier as I was away from Delhi.

The Labour Ministry's letter refers indeed to the Nainital Conference and on re-checking the Trade Union Record, I have found that there is no printing error on this score. However, that is beside the point.

I am awaiting the opinion of your lawyer friends which you have promised to send us. Meanwhile, I have contacted our MPs who are members of the Select Committee. I am informed that the Committee is not likely to meet in the near future again but we are in any case closely following it up.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com.Y.V.Chavan,
Secretary, MGKU,
Bombay

STATEMENT ISSUED TO THE PRESS BY COM. S.A. DANGE, M.P., GENERAL SECRETARY, MUMBAI GIRANI KAMGAR UNION AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON 20th JUNE 1960.

" The General Council of the Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union has decided to advise the textile workers of Bombay to go on a general strike on 12th July for one day. This decision was taken because the Union finds that the millowners in the industry are pushing forward with schemes of rationalisation that are leading to retrenchment of workers and serious loss of earnings to the working class as a whole.

" Already over fifty thousand workers have been retrenched in the past few years and over forty thousand more will have to go out on the streets in the next period if the rationalisation that is being now planned is allowed to go unchallenged.

" The Union had to take a decision to strike because it finds that all the tripartite conventions agreed so far and promises made are being flagrantly violated. The Wage Board itself regrets that this industry after hundred years of its existance and vast profits has not been able to give the need-based minimum wage to its workers, as agreed to in the Delhi Convention. Even the paltry wage increase of Rs.8/- which was resisted by them does not take the worker near the need-based minimum.

" Yet the millowners are launching schemes of rationalisation, which are not at all necessary either for the national economy or for the industry's growth, both of which can proceed well without imposing more hardships on the workers. Productivity is high, profits are good, prices are up and wages low. But the employers want still more profits for themselves. So workers are threatened with rationalisation, which in Bombay means that for every rationalised and retrenched worker the employer is making a saving of at least Rs.150/- per month and adding to his profits.

" The workers and our Union have made representations to the Government. We were prepared to negotiate a way out of the impasse. But the Government advised by the Labour Minister, Mr. Shantilal Shah, is determined to force unemployment, rationalisation and low wages on the workers. In this they are relying not only on the employers and the Rashtriya Sangh. The Government is using police forces to crush the workers where they resist. This is a sad beginning for the new Maharashtra State, which thus is openly siding with the big employers against the workers.

" Our Union has been denied recognition despite our large membership and all sorts of legal quibbling and litigatious obstructions are used to prevent our getting recognition under the law. Our leading workers employed in the mills are being victimised because they resist rationalisation and defend the workers. There is no relief to the workers of those mills which have been closed down. Thousands of women workers retrenched are starving. Even the sickness insurance for which the workers pay does not protect them from illeffects of heavy workloads because the E.S.I. Scheme is degenerating into a racket.

" Bonus for the year 1958 which could give some annual relief to the low wage is now bogged in the courts.

" Thus faced with a crisis on all sides the workers have to fight it by means of a protest strike, as no other avenue of relief is left open to them."

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20. 6

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The Union had to take a decision to strike because it finds that all the tripartite conventions agreed so far and promiges made are being flagrantly violated. The Wage Board itself regrets that this industry after hundred years of its existance and vast profits has not been able to give the need based minimum wage to its workers, as agreed to in the Delhi Convention. Even the paltry wage increase of Rs.8/- which was resisted by them does not take the worker near the need-based minimum.

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Thus faced with a crisis on all sides the workers have to figh it by means of a protest strike, as no other avenue of relief is left open to them.

Bombay,
June 20, 1960.

मुंबई गिरणी कामगार युनियन

कामवाढ हाणून पाडा !
१९५८ सालचा बोनस ताबडतोब !
बदली कामगारांना संरक्षण द्या !
स्त्री कामगारांची कत्तल बंद करा !
माधव मिल ताबडतोब सुरू करा !
वीमा-योजनेतील बेबंदशाही नष्ट करा !
गिरण्यांतील कार्यकर्त्यांच्या नोटीसा मागे घ्या !
मत-पेटीनें युनियनची मान्यता ठरवा !

वरील घोषणा देत

१२ जुलैला साऱ्या गिरण्या बंद पाडा !

कामगार बंधु भगिनींनो,

मुंबई गिरणी कामगार युनियनच्या जनरल कौन्सिलने ता. १९ जुलै रोजी झालेल्या बैठकींत फार मोठा विचार करून मुंबई शहरांतील साऱ्या गिरण्या बंद करून, १२ जुलै रोजी एक दिवसाचा सार्वत्रिक निषेध संप पुकारा असा आदेश साऱ्या गिरणी कामगारांना दिला आहे.

हा एवढा मोठा महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्णय घेण्याचें कारण गिरणी मालक राष्ट्रीय संघ व सरकार यांच्या मदतीने जी कामवाढीची योजना कृतींत आणावयास पाहात आहेत ती पूर्ण झाली तर

मुंबईच्या गिरणी कामगारांपैकी आणखी ६० हजार कामगार बेकार होणार व त्यांची कुटुंबे देशोधडीस लागणार हें निश्चित आहे.

संघाला मान्यता मिळाल्या पासून त्यांनी जे अनेक करार केले त्यामुळें अगोदरच ५० हजारांहून जास्त कामगार बेकार झाले. त्यामुळें राहिलेल्या कामगारांवर कामाचा जो ताण वाढला त्यामुळें हजारो कामगार टी. बी. सारख्या रोगाचे शिकार झाले आहेत. स्त्री-कामगारांच्या हालांस तर सीमा उरलेली नाहीं. आणखी कांहीं वर्षांनीं स्त्री कामगार गिरण्यांत कधीं काळीं काम करीत होत्या हेंहा कळणार नाहीं.

या कामवाढीस कांहीं आळा बसावा, कांही नियम ठरावे म्हणून त्रिपक्ष परिषदा झाल्या त्यांत कांहीं तत्त्वें व नियम मान्य झाले. पण मुंबईचे मालक त्या सर्वांस हरताळ फासून संघाच्या, सरकारच्या, पोलीसांच्या व दादांच्या मदतीनें कामवाढीच्या योजना प्रत्येक गिरण्यांत आंखून राहिले आहेत. याला कामगारांनीं विरोध करतांच-कामगारांच्या लढाऊ व विश्वासू पुढाऱ्यांना बडतर्फीच्या नोटीसा देऊन गिरण्या बाहेर हाकलीत आहेत.

कामगारांवर कामगारांच्या संमती शिवाय केवळ सत्तेच्या जोरावर लादले गेलेलें संघाचे पुढारीपण अशा रीतीने हैदोसदुल्ला करीत आहे त्याला हुसकून लावण्यासाठीं संघाखेरीज गिरण भागांतील बाकीच्या सर्व शक्ती मुंबई गिरणी कामगार युनियन या एका युनियन मध्यें आल्या व एका महिन्यांत १ लाख सभासद नोंदवून संघाचे प्रतिनिधीत्व रद्द करून ते आपल्या मिळावे असा अर्ज केला. पण सभासद नोंदणीची तपासणी करून घेण्यास संघाची तयारी नसल्यामुळें प्राथमिक स्वरूपाच्या तांत्रिक बाबी काढून, कोर्टबाजीच्या सहाय्यानें मान्यतेच्या मार्गांत संघानें अडथळे उपस्थित केले. त्यामुळें कायद्याच्या सहाय्यानें कामगारांचे प्रश्न सोडविण्याचा मार्गच खुंटला. म्हणून मान्यतेचा प्रश्न केवळ सभासदांची संख्या लक्षांत घेऊन सोडवावा अशी आपल्या युनियनची मागणी आहे.

एकजुटीची महान युनियन झाली. आतां हल्ले थांबतील. गिरण्यांत मिळणाऱ्या हजारो नोटीसांना आळा बसेल. छुप्या व उघड कामवाढीस आळा बसेल. बोनस सारख्या मागण्यांचा लौकर निकाल लागेल. स्त्री कामगारांच्या कत्तली विरुद्ध मालकांचा हात धरला जाईल. वीमा-योजनेतील हजारों अंदाधुंदी बंद पडतील, कामगारांच्या घामाचे करोडो रुपये सरकार जवळ जमा झालें असतांना टी. बी. नें जर्जर झालेल्या कामगारांना मरतांना तरी सुखाची

कॉट मिळेल, कामगारांचा विश्वास असलेल्या मिल-कमेट्या किंवा खाते कमेट्यां यांना मान्यता मिळेल म्हणून गिरणी कामगारांनीं कायद्याचे सर्व मार्ग चोखाळले. पण त्याचा कांहीं उपयोग झाला नाहीं. उलट कामगारांनीं आतापर्यंत लढून कमविलेल्या हक्कावरच हल्ला आला; वर्षे संपतांच मिळणारा बोनस दोन वर्षे होऊन गेलीं तरी जवळ येण्याचा संभव नाहीं. प्रकाश कॉटन मिलच्या कामगारांना ८ वर्षांत बोनसचा एक नवा पैसाही मिळाला नाहीं. नफा चांगला मिळाला असतांना स्वतां सरकारनें चालविलेल्या सेक्सोरिया व धनराज गिरणीला इतर कामगारांना मिळालेली ८ रु. पगारवाढ नाहीं. व एक वर्षापूर्वी माधव मिल्स चालविलीं म्हणून वचन देणाऱ्या सरकारला एका वर्षांत एक पाऊलही उचलतां आलेलें नाहीं.

अशा स्थितींत नव्या महाराष्ट्र सरकारला त्रिपक्ष परिषद भरवा व यांतून कांहीं मार्ग काढा म्हणून सांगावयास युनियनचें शिष्टमंडळ गेलें परंतु उलट यशवंतरावांचे पोलीस मालकांची कामवाढ यशस्वी करण्यासाठीं गिरणी मालकांना मदत करीत आहेत ही गोष्ट निवेदनांमध्यें सिद्ध झालेली आहे. कामगारांच्या दडपणामुळें यशवंतरावांनीं आपले पोलीस काढून घेतले तर लगेच मफतलाल शेटनें टाळेबंदी करून ३५०० कामगारांना उपासमारीच्या आज खाईत लोटले. मुंबईच्या गिरण्यामध्यें आजच ४०००० बदली कामगार आहेत. त्यांना कोणत्याही प्रकारचें संरक्षण देण्यास सरकार बांधलेलें नाहीं असें शांतीलाल शहा यांनीं स्पष्ट सांगून टाकलें. त्यामुळें कामवाढीच्या सध्याच्या सत्रामध्यें या ४०००० कामगारांची प्रथम कत्तल होणार. बदली कामगारांना आज रोज गिरणीच्या गेटावर जावें लागतें, काम आहे कीं नाहीं ते पहाण्यासाठीं थांबावे लागतें पण त्यांना कोणतेहि संरक्षण किंवा हक्क नाहींत ही परिस्थिति बदलली पाहिजे.

औद्योगिक शांततेच्या गोष्टी बोलणारे श्री. यशवंतराव चव्हाण यांचे मजूरांबाबतचे धोरण शांतिलाल शहा यांच्या तंत्रानेंच ठरत असल्यामुळें ते कोणत्याच गोष्टीस मान्यता द्यावयास तयार नाहींत. गुंड व संघवाले व पोलीस यांच्या मदतीनें न्यू सिटीमध्यें लिलाच्या पाळीस चालू केलेले चार सांचे बंद कसे होणार ? पितारांम मिल्स, मुरारजी मिल्स यांतहि पुढाऱ्यांना मिळालेल्या नोटीसा मागें कशा घेतल्या जाणार ? काळ्या कायद्याप्रमाणें चालणाऱ्या केसीचा कोर्टांत वर्षानुवर्षे निकाल लागणार नाहीं. आणि याच कारणास्तव रोज होऊं घातलेले संप तरी कसे थांबणार ? आणि एका एका गिरणीचे किंवा खात्याचे संप तरी किती लढणार ? अशा सुट्या सुट्या लढ्यानें कामगारांना यश मिळणें व कामगार हितांचें रक्षण होणें कठीण सुट्या सुट्या व विस्कळीत प्रतिकारानें कामगार वाढ थांबणार नाहीं म्हणूनच युनियनच्या

जनरल कौन्सिलनें सर्व बाजूनें विचार करून गिरणी कामगारांत धुमसणाऱ्या सर्व प्रकारच्या असंतोषाला वाचा फोडणासाठीं १२ जुलैच्या संपाची हांक दिली आहे. कामबाढ विरोधी, बोनससाठीं, लोकशाही तत्त्वावर मान्यता मिळविण्यासाठीं होणाऱ्या लढ्याचें १२ जुलैचा संप हें पहिलें पाऊल आहे.

गिरणी कामगारानों, झाडून सारा गिरणी कामगार आजच्या कामबाढी विरुद्ध आहे हें सिद्ध करण्यासाठीं; सगळ्या गिरणी कामगारांना सारखा व न्याय्य बोनस मिळविण्यासाठीं; बदली कामगारांना योग्य हक्क व संरक्षण मिळवण्यासाठीं, विमा योजनेखालीं ताबडतोब कामगारांना व त्यांच्या कुटुंबांना हास्पिटलची व्यवस्था करण्यासाठीं; स्त्री कामगारांच्या नोकऱ्या वाचविण्यासाठीं; माधव मिल ताबडतोब उघडून घेण्यासाठीं; आणि आजच्या लोकशाहीच्या जमान्यांत लोकशाही पद्धतीनें कामगार संघटनांना मान्यता मिळविण्यासाठीं १२ जुलैचा सार्वत्रिक निषेध संप संपूर्ण यशस्वी करा.

१२ जुलैच्या संपाची भूमिका समजावून सांगण्यासाठीं—

रविवार ता. २६ जून रोजीं सायंकाळीं ५॥ वा.

कामगार मैदानावर जाहीर सभा

१२ जुलै झिंदाबाद !

कामगार एकजुटीचा विजय असो !

एस्. एम्. जोशी	आर. डी भंडारे	एस् ए डांगे
अध्यक्ष	उपाध्यक्ष	जनरल सेक्रेटरी

(न्यू लाईफ प्रेस, परेल, मुंबई १२)

15 MAR 1960 62-4-6

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..... सोलापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियनचे - जाहीर निवेदन .....

मध्यवर्ती सरकारनें नेमलेल्या, कापड कामगारांच्या वेतन श्रेणीविषयक, नेमलेल्या समितीचा अहवाल, सरकारकडे सादर झाला आहे. मध्यवर्ती सरकार लवकरच या अहवालावर आपला - निर्णय जाहीर करेल. सध्यां मिळणारा महागाई भत्ता, हा मूळ पगारांत समाविष्ट करावा अशी या समितीनें शिफारस केल्याचे कळते. ही शिफारस मान्य करीतें असतांना, - सरकारनें सन १९५८ व १९५९ या दोन वर्षांत महागाईच्या इंडेक्स नंबरप्रमाणें, मिळणारा महागाई भत्ता धरला पाहिजे, प्रत्येक दिला जाणारा महागाई भत्ता धरूं नये, कारण - महाराष्ट्रांतील प्रमुख अशा कापड गिरण्यांच्या गांवांतून म्हणजे सोलापूर, जळगांव, अमळनेर, वाशीं अशा ठिकाणच्या गिरणी व्यवस्थापकांनीं, तथाकथित मान्यता पावलेल्या - संघाच्या संमतीनें गिरण्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती बिघडली आहे, असें भासवून महागाई - - कपातीचे करार करून घेतले आहेत, या करारामुळें प्रत्येक कामगारास दरमहा रु. २० ते रुपए रुपये २५ पर्यंत पगार-कात सहन करावी लागली, व हा कात-महागाई भत्ता जर मूळ - पगारांत समाविष्ठ करावयाचे ठरले, तरकामगार वर्गाचे फार मोठे नुकसान होणार आहे.

हे नुकसान कायमचे होवूं नये, म्हणून, मध्यवर्ती सरकारनें महागाई भत्ता म्हणजे इंडेक्स नंबर प्रमाणें मिळणारा महागाई भत्ताच धरण्याचे सहज तत्व मान्य केले पाहिजे, तसेंच आतां सर्वत्र इंडेक्स नंबर प्रमाणेंच महागाई देण्याचे हुकूम काढले पाहिजेत.

युनियनच्या वरील निवेदनाची माहिती, महाराष्ट्रांतील सर्व आमदार व खासदारांना देवून, त्यांनीं या प्रश्नास असेंब्लीं व पार्लमेंटमध्यें वाचा द्यावी. तसेंच सध्यां अस्तित्वांत असलेल्या प्रतिनिधिक संघानेही, स्वत:चे हित बाजूस ठेवून, कामगारांच्या हितासाठीं या निवेदनाचा पाठपुरावा करावा असें ही युनियन त्यांना आवाहन करीत आहे.

रा. स. रणदिवे.
अध्यक्ष,

वि. वासु. कुलकर्णी.
सरचिटणीस.

सोलापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियन
सोलापूर.

(नोंद. ३०७०)

सोलापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियन

नरसिंगगिरजी गिरणी समोर, ५२, मुरारजी पेठ, सोलापूर.

रा. स. रणशृंगारे — अध्यक्ष

बी. वाय्. कुलकर्णी — सरचिटणीस

(Reg. 3070)

Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union

Opposit N. G. Mills, 52, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.

R. S. RANSHRINGARE — PRESIDENT

B. Y. KULKARNI — GEN. SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE REQUESTEDWHILE CONSIDERING THE REPORT OF THE TEXTILE WAGE BOARD.

Since last two years some texrtile mill s specialy of Sholapur, Amalner, Jalgaon, Chalisgaon & Barsi have been reduced Dearness Allownce by enrtring into agreement with representitatbne Union.

So now when the qustion of amalgamation of D.A. into Baisic Pay will comwe the D.A. should be calculated at the rate of Index number, of the year 1958 & 1969 & not, what it is actually paid. As the actual payment of D.A. was nearly30% to 40% less than the the rate of D.A. as per Index number.

Th is suggesion is very issential & necessary.

(नोंद. ३०७०) (Reg. 3070)

सोलापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियन

नरसिंगगिरजी गिरणी समोर, ५२, मुरारजी पेठ, सोलापूर.

रा. स. रणशृंगारे
अध्यक्ष

बी. वाय् कुलकर्णी
सरचिटणीस

Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union

Opposit N. G. Mills, 52, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.

R. S. RANSHRINGARE
PRESIDENT

B. Y. KULKARNI
GEN. SECRETARY

Sholapur Textil Workers D.A.

D.A. Paid by Mill owner. 1-15-0. (4 Mills.
Sholapur mill 1-8-0 (1 Mills.

As per Index Number D.A. 2-10-0

D.A. - 4 early 0-11-0 Per day
D.A. Cut Monthly 18-0-0 Per month.
Per worker

ापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियन (रजि.)
समगिरजी गिरणी समोर, ५२, मुरारजी पेठ, सोलापूर.
रणशृंगारे
अध्यक्ष
सि. व. फळमारी
सरचिटणीस

Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union
Opposit N. G. Mills, 52, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.
R. S. Ranshringare
President
S. V. Phalamari
Gen. Secretary

OPEN LETTER. 14th October 59.

OPEN LETTER TO SHRIMATI INDIRABAI GANDHI, THE PRESENT OF ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Shrimati Indirabai Gandhi,
Respected Madam,

On behalf of the Textile Workers of Sholapur City, our Union is submitting a brief note on the deteriorated condi--tions of Textile workers.

1) In 1947, There were 7 textile mills with the total strength of 33,000 workers. To-day only 5 mills are working -one partially working and one is completely closed. The result of the closure of the mills is very serious and the previous strength of the workers has reduced to 18,000 only. Along with the closure of the mills, the policy of I.N.T.U.C. Union, The Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Sholapur has helped the mill-owners in reducing the strength of workers considerably by arriving at verious settlements and ~~aggrem~~ aggreements with mill-owners. Not only this, but the said Union went to such an ~~axa~~ extent ~~afxxxxxxxxx~~ to accept a cut in in Dearness Allowance which was grented by the Industrial Court taking into consideration the Living Standard of Sholapur Textile workers. This cut in D.A. was accepted by the Sangh without the knowledge ~~of~~ and concent of the workers. The Sangh even did not call its Managing Committee Meeting for this purpose. As ~~xxx~~ a matter of fact, the Textile Workers of Sholapur should have got Rs. 2.51 per day as Dearness Allowance as per the rulings of the Industrial Court. But unfortunately ~~xxxx~~ without considering the basis, the Sangh has arrived at a compromise with mill-owners to accept a cut in D.A. of Re. 1 per day in respect of Vishnu-Laxmi & Jam Mills and Rs. 1-25 per day in respect of Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur, resulting a loss of Rs. 3 to 4 ~~m~~ lacs per month in the earings of the worers and thereby saving to the Company.

र गिरणी कामगार युनियन (रजि.)
गिरणी गिरणी समोर, ५२, मुरारजी पेठ, सोलापुर.
रणशृंगारे
क्ष
सि. य. फळमारी
सरचिटणीस

Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union
Opposit N. C. Mills, 52, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.
R. S. Ranshringare
President
S. V. Phalamari
Gen. Secretary

This cut in D.A. has affected adversely on the lives of the Textile Workers of Sholapur City. As a matter of fact The Sangh should have not accepted this cut as the Industrial Court, Bombay had rejected the application of the Mill-owners of Bombay demanding cut in D.A. The Sangh even did not take care to see whether the Managements of the Mills carry out the assurances given by them at the time of settlement of cut in D.A. The Managements had assured not to reduce a single worker after having accepted the cut in D.A. But we may point out that the Managements did not keep their word and have driven out several workers out of employment and to the utter misfortune of the workers, the Sangh gave concent for it. The ~~kightfall~~ heavy cut in the earnings of the workers and the heavy number of an unemployment of workers in the city, the families of thousands of workers have been thrown in the dust and they have either left Sholapur for ever or have been caught in the hands of Sevakers.

2) One mill, namely N.C.Mills Ltd., was closed down for several months, but the workers got themselves united for re-opening of the said mills and the Govt. of Bombay was moved in the matter and was compelled to draft some reasonable scheme with the consultation of the representatives of the workers, and thus the said mill is at pragent running under the direct control of Govt. In this connection our Union is proud to state that the workers in this mill ~~xxxxxxxx~~ came forward to sacrifice their lawful earnings. Now we hear that the Govt. of Bombay is avoiding the responsibility to run this mill any further showing some draw-backs in the Act. We demand that ~~the~~ your party i.e. Congress Party has got absolute majority in the ~~Xxxxxx~~ State Assembly of Bombay and should be directed to take such proper steps in this matter so that the mill should not be closed down again and the workers

सोलापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियन (रजि.)
नरसिंगगिरजी गिरणी समोर, ५२, मुरारजी पेठ, सोलापूर.
रा. स. रणशृंगारे
अध्यक्ष
सि. य. फलमारी
सरचिटणीस

Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union
Opposit N. G. Mills, 52, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.
R. S. Ranshringare
President
S. Y. Phalamari
Gen. Secretary

also should not be again suffer any sort of unemployment. In this matter also the Sangh is not serious and the representa--tives of the Sangh kept mum while the meeting of the Director's Board was going on to consider the ways and means to continue the working of the mills. The most surprising thing from which we seeked is the attitude of the Labour Minister of the Bombay State. He always takes side in all respect of the mill owners and gives such directions by which only the interest of owners is safeguarded and not of workers.

3) The largest mill in India i.e. Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., is at present working partially. The 'A' Section of this mill is completely closed down since 1949. The Night Shift of 'B' Weaving is also closed since then. This mill had in its employment nearly 17,000 workers in the year 1949 but at present there are only 3 to 4 thousands of workers. The Sangh did not see whether these workers get full work during month. They are played off. This mill was closed down in the year 1952 and the liquidation proceedings were going on in the High Court. But Union was of the opinion that the mill should go in liquidation and the Govt. should take possession of the mill as is done in the case of the N.G.Mills. But unfortunately, the Sangh entered in the High Court Proceedings on behalf of the workers and accepted a heavy cut in D.A. and giving a sharp weapon in the hands of the owner to reduce workers as he deems fit and agreed upon such anti--labour steps in respect of retrenchement compensation and lay off compensation. The Sangh took side of mill owner and betrayed the interest of the Mill workers of the Sholapur Mills.

4) In short the Sangh has taken anti-labour steps delebrately. It can be seen from the huge estates that have been shown on the names of the prominent office-bearers of the Sangh. Your Party has accepted the creed of Socialist Patern of

सोलापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियन (रजि.)
नरसिंगगिरजी गिरणी समोर, ५२, मुरारजी पेठ, सोलापूर.
र. स. रणशृंगारे
अध्यक्ष
सि. य. फळमारी
सरचिटणीस

Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union
Opposit N. G. Mills. 52, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.
R. S. Ranshringare
President
S. Y. Phalamari
Gen. Secretary

Society and the I.N.T.U.C.Unions are running under the guidance of your party. You should see in persons all the activities of the I.N.T.U.C.Leaders - Sholapur City in particular — and you will come to know that the I.N.T.U.C.leaders are side-tracking the aims and objects of the Congress Party. We take this opportunity to bring to your notice that some useless elements have brought under control the Sholapur Sangh. This element is not only harmful to the workers but is harmful to the Congress Party and the Nation.

We, therefore, request you to please form an empeachment committee to investigate the anti-labour activities of the Sholapur I.N.T.U.C.leaders and take such steps so that the workers should get their former status in all respect i.e. earnings, employment etc. and give guidance to to the State Assembly to frame such Laws so that the workers would be benefited in every ex respect.

Yours faithfully,

R S Ranshringare

President.

Gen. Secretary.

16 APR 1960

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(रजि. ३०७०)

सोलापूर गिरणी कामगार युनियन

नरसिंगगिरजी गिरणी समोर, ५२, मुरारजी पेठ, सोलापूर.

रा. स. रणशृंगारे — अध्यक्ष

बी. वाय्. कुलकर्णी — सरचिटणीस

(Reg. 3070)

Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union

Opposit N. G. Mills, 52, Murarji Peth, Sholapur.

R. S. RANSHRINGARE — PRESIDENT

B. Y. KULKARNI — GEN. SEERETARY

जा. नं. ११८
२३/४/१९६०

Sholapur
13-4-1960

From--- General Secretary,
The Sholapur ~~Spxxx&xxxx~~ Girani Kamagar Union,
Opp/ N.G. Mill (U.R.S.)
Sholapur.

To,

Shri-- S.A. Dange,
M.P.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Memorandum which we have given to the Primier at the time of his visit to Sholapur.

Our deligation waited upon him on 11 th April 1960 we got the interview and we have explened the situation of Textile mills of Sholapur. He has only given a word that he

matter & if possible raise ~~xk~~ a qustion in Lok- Sabha by going through our Memorandum.

Hope you will do the needful at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you.

Yours comly.

MEMORANDUM OF SHOLAPUR GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

'PANDITJI,'PLEASE LISTEN TO US.

DEAR PANDUTJI,

On behalf of the Textile workers of Shola
We have the honour of submitting the following Mem
to you. This is being submitted to you not only be
you happen to be our Prime Minister but because are
you have often said " the child of the Indian Revol

Panditji, allow us to state certain facts
we start interpreting them or argue our case.

(1) In 1947 there were 7 textile Mills in Sho

1) The Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co.L
2) The Laxmi Cotton Mfg.Co.Ltd.,
3) The Vishnu Cotton Mills Co.Ltd..
4) The Jam Shri Ranjitsingji Spg. & Wvg.
5) The Narsinggirji Mfg.Co.Ltd.,

and 33,000 workers were employed in these Mills.

To-day only 5 Mills are working, one is
only partially. Only 18,000 workers are employed
Do we need to state before you Panditji, that work
responsible for this closure? This closure has t
in the period when you had given the call to the n
increase production and industrialize the nation.
workers of this town wanted very much to help but
do nothing either for themselves or for the Natio
Account of the closure, they had only to starve, s
mortgaze their utensils etc. and some had to commi

Who were responsible for this closure?
humbly draw your attention to the reports of the G
appointed enquiry committees in 1948,1952 and 1957
enquiry into the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning

Co.Ltd., Sholapur.

In spite of these condemnatory reports of the Government enquiry Committees, the local leadership of the Rashtriya GirniKamgar Sangh expressed their faith in Shri Morarka the Managing Director of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., and signed an agreemen with him. We may humbly point out here that this same Shri Morarka was sentenced to imprisonment for some Bla Marketing offence by the Criminal Court.

By the above mentioned agreement workers of Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company began to get only Re.1 25 NPs while they ought to have received Rs.2- 51 N In this way workers lost Rs.15,00,000/- per year. Not only this, but the Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh has also sign an agreement wherein workers have lost all financial security of their privileged leave, Gratuity, Play off Compensation, the Co-operative Societies and Provident Fund. This security in money value amounted to Rs.40,00 approximately.

Punditji, need we point out that Bossess in t Textile Industry at Sholapur always demand their pound of flesh, not only from the workers, but from the Gover ment and consumers also.

The Textile workers in this town have suffere a great deal. There was less work, earnings were simpl dwindling and the prices of commodities required for avoiding death were rising with the speed of rockets. a matter of fact Textile workers' real wages in this to have always lagged behind. Here is a sad tale of thei

their dearness allowance. In 1940 they had the dearness allowance which only compensated 66% of the rise in comm prices then.

What is the situation to-day regarding the dearnes allowance? We have already stated how the dearness allo Was brought to Re.1 25 Nps. in the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company. We now state the case of the Dearness Allowance of the workers in other three Mills namely Vis Laxmi and Jam Mills. The representative Union in Sholap Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh (I.N.T.U.C.) This Union has signed a pact in the Mill Management and accepted the cut in the D.A. Workers according to the award of the Industr Court ought to have received Rs.2 51 Nps. daily as dearnes Allowance when this notorious agreement was signed, inste they begin to get only 1.50 Np. as a result of this agree Re.1 per day per worker was cut

Who have gained ? and who have lost by this pact? Obviously the Textile Workers have lost and the Textile Mill management have gained. But this is not the complet picture . We challenge all the leaders of the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh to prove their bonafide? May we humbl you to appoint an enquiry Committee. Punditji? The Chief Minister of our State must be in a position to give you al information about Shri Channusingh Chandele and other I.N. leaders of this town. He knows everything about them and their estates, but unfortunately he seems to be in a mood condone it, for the reasons best knows to himself.

Please allow us, Punditji, to point out one more thing. The local I.N.T.U.C.Leaders did not case to take ad even of their own acknowledged leader Shri G.D.Ambekar of

of Bombay. They were in such ugly hurry to finish u
Black deal. Pumditji, such elements are bound to rui
noble cause for their twopenny personal gains. Texti kers
under the leadership of Sholapur Girni Kamgar Union d
this combined attack of Mill Management and Rashtriy
Kamgar Union. They refused to pay as a kp protest i
1958.

They organised Morcha on Rashtriya Kamgar
They forwarded petitions to the Bombay State Governm ie
Textile workers at last were successful in bringing re
on the Rashtriya Kamgar Union and the Sangh was forc
launch a case in the Industrial Disputes Court to ge
neferious agreemrnt abroagated, and to demand dearne
Allowance as co-related to the Index Number of the L
Standards sanctioned by the decision of the Court. rt
refused to oblige the Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh pointi s
own agreement. Sholapur Textile workers after heari
decision of the Court, appnteniously took to direct and
came on street. With grant efforts Sholapur Textile
Could control them and could maintain the peace in t n.
Rashtriya Kamgar Sangh abused the workers and asked kers
to get back to work workers had lost all faith in th der-
ship and went back to work only when they were asked do
so by the Sholapur Textile Workers Union.

We now learn that the Rashtriya Kamgar Sa
now signed a new agreement with Mill- Management and ss
Allowance is increased. But yet it will not be full nsa-
ting. Unfortunate Textile workers of this place wil
dearness allowance according to the Index Number onl
September 1960.

This much about the Dearness Allowance in thre Mills namely Vishnu Laxmi & Jam.

The Case of Narsinggirji Mills comes in different category. This Mill was taken over by the Government an is being run under the Scheme of Unemployment relief. T workers volunterred to allow a cut in their dearness all Here the relationship between an employer and an employe a different connection. The class conscious workers of Mill could easily understand the difference. This Gover ment managed Mill almost began with a scrap and with a h burden of debts etc. What is the result? After overcom difficulties the Mill began to prosper. The D.A. was ac increased and now the Govt. has declared that the cut wo be restored fully from September, 1960.

Punditji, please permit us to mention a few word about the Anti-Labour Minister Shri Shantilal Shah. Not he did not co-operate wx and sympathise with the workers' but he actually put spokes and we are afraid he will con to do the same. It is for the Government to overcome hi resistance and pro-capitalist approach and attitude. We only like to warn.

Punditji, we welcome you to this town of poor me Martyers. This town has traditions of National Movement and heroic class struggles. Both these traditions are we symthasized and we are proud to assure you that we the M Textile workers of Sholapur shall always stand by our nat and class. We shall keep the flag of Freedom- Democracy Socialism always flying.

Our Concrate Suggestion:

With the above say, we max want to suggest you one way to get rid of all these difficulties.

The Government is to receive Lakhs of Rupees from the Management of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co.Ltd., and from the Liquidator of the N.G.Mills. As per our information the present market cost of both these Mills is rather less,than the Government dues over these Mills and hence we strongly request you to establish a corporation for Textile Mills and take the possession of these Mills, to ensure the

the Authorities, who have got no vested interest in the Textile Industry and who have got belief in Public Section.

Sholapur,
10-4-60

President. Secretary

28 MAY 1960

COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Regd. No 3293

249, Bowbazar Street, Cal-12

Ref. No.....

Date 25-5-60 19

PRESIDENT—JONAB S. A. FARUQUE M. L. A.

GENL. SECY.—SRI HRISHIKESH BANERJEE

To Com. U. G. Sribastaba.

Dear Com. U. G, Herewith I am sending a copy of Press Handout to you. A press Conference under the auspices of Cotton Textile workers Federation took place on Thursday the 26th May 1960. ~~Preparatory~~ Declaration of for one day token "Strike" on 30th May is going on full swing. Daily gate meetings mass meeting are held in different areas. On 30th May we are expecting a full and complete Strike. Strike notices on behalf of the Federation and individual Unions have ~~of~~ been served to the Employers as well as Govt. of West Bengal. After this one day Strike workers will chalk out further plan of action. The Press Conference was addressed by Sri Indrajit Gupta M.P. Sri Hrishi Banerji and Jonab S. A. Faruqui M.L.A. This is for your information

Yours fr

H. Banerji

31 MAY 1960

COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Regd. No 3293

249, Bowbazar Street, Cal-12

Ref. No.....

Date 30/5/60 19

PRESIDENT—JONAB S. A. FARUQUE M. L. A.

GENL. SECY.—SRI HRISHIKESH BANERJEE

Com. K. G. Srivastava

Dear Com. K. G.,

Perhaps you have received my previous press stand out regarding Cotton Textile Industries. Today a complete peaceful strike has taken place. Nearly 28 mills both composite and spinning, mills are being covered. There was no picketing in any area. In certain places both N.T.W.F. and I.N.T.U.C. unions held meetings on 29th ult by 5th. At Rishra (West Hooghly) a very large meeting was held. After the meeting the workers nearly 1000 formed a procession and paraded the whole area covering nearly 5 big mills - such as [illegible] Laxmi, Rampuria, Jai Durga, Lakshmi Narayan Cotta mills etc. almost every where a big meeting along with the demonstration took place. If possible please send your greetings on behalf of the N.T.W.F. More details will be followed.

Yours Comradely

H. Banerjee

Ind UG

22 JUN 1960

COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Regd. No 3293

249, Bowbazar Street, Cal-12

Ref. No.....

Date 20.6.60 19

PRESIDENT—JONAB S. A. FARUQUE M. L. A.

GENL. SECY.—SRI HRISHIKESH BANERJEE

261

To

Com. K. G. Srivastava

Secy.

All India Trade Union Congress

Dear Com. K. G.,

After sending my last report we want to say that negotiation has been started by our Ld. C. Only 4 Central T.Us were invited to place before their ~~ki~~ views being the talk we come to know that the employers are willing to increase Rs 6/- as basic and Rs 1.15 as sliding scale of D.A. All T.Us refused to accept this term. The employers in our state are always in contact with the ~~be~~ Chief Minister. We do not know yet how this dispute may be settled. We are giving slogan for a "Strike". The "Strike" will be long drawn. Upto till now I.N.T.U.C is vacilating for this strike. In the long run we think we will be able to persuade the I.N.T.U.C. Please send me the address of Coimbatore Union, so that we may start our ~~negotiation~~ correspondence with them.

With greetings

Yours Comrade

H. Banerji

COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Regd. No 3293

249, Bowbazar Street, Cal-12

Ref. No.....

Date.....19

PRESIDENT—JONAB S. A. FARUQUE M. L. A.

GENL. SECY.—SRI HRISHIKESH BANERJEE

(2)

Calculation of 4 Central T. Us are given below

Year 1939

C. L. I — 100 = Rs 22/—

" 200 = Rs 22/— on full centralisation

" 200 = 22/—

" 372 = Rs 81.84 nos

Basic wage increased by Rs 8/- or 8/—

Total Rs 87.84 or 489.84

With greetings!

Yours faithfully

H. Banerji

18 JUN 1960

COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Regd. No 3293

249, Bowbazar Street, Cal-12

261

Ref. No.....

Date 17.6.60 19

PRESIDENT—JONAB S. A. FARUQUE M. L. A.

GENL. SECY.—SRI HRISHIKESH BANERJEE

Com. K. G. Srivastava

Dear Com. K. G. This is to inform you that on 16th a negotiation has been started by Labour Commissioner as directed by the Chief Minister. The employers had several discussion with the chief Minister. All along they are insisting that the industry in this State can not pay the amount as recommended by the Board. They have come out with a false calculation. According to them the workers would get Rs 1-15 m.D. as D.A. and a flat increment of Rs 6/- only. The 4 Central T.Us were invited by h.c and according to our Calcutta calculation it comes up to Rs 87.84 At present the total emoluments the workers are Rs 60.67. There is a big gap. Now the procedure taken up by our govt is that our views would be communicated both employers and after consultation with them a Tripartiate meeting maybe arranged. There is a least chance of settlement. It is very difficult to say at present how the other T.Us would act. Our propaganda for a long drawn fight is going on. Will you kindly let me know the exact position of Madras. Also please send me the address of Coimbatore Unions.

RESOLUTION

On the the strike of the Central Govt. employees

This Conference of the Cotton Textile Workers'Federation express its firm support and solidarity with the Central Government employees who have decided to go on strike from the mid-night of July 11th on the 6-point demand for suitable modification of the Second Pay Commission Report.

This Conference condemns the attitude of the Government of India in refusing to come to a negotiated settlement with the Central Government employees.

This Conference believes that the entire Trade Union movement will give unstinted support to the forthcoming strike of the Central Government employees.

This Conference calls upon all its affiliated unions to render all support and assistance to the Central Government employees.

This Conference of the Cotton Textile Workers' Federation Congratulates the textile workers of West Bengal for successful observance of General Strike throughout the State on May 30th demanding immediate implementation of the unanimous recommendations of the Cotton Textile Wage Board.

This Conference condemns the adamant and extremely unreasonable attitude of the Cotton Textile Employers of West Bengal in the matter of implementation of the said recommendation of the Wage Board. The Conference is of opinion that the pusillanimity by the Government in this matter has further strengthened the hands of the millowners in continuing to flout the recommendations by the Board. The recent communique of the Government of West Bengal has not only created further confusion, evades the main issues of dispute and shows the unhelpful attitude and lack of seriousness on the part of the Government.

In these circumstances the Conference likes to draw the attention of the Government and the millowners to the mounting indignation of the workers who have been patiently waiting for the last six months for implementation of the recommendations.

This Conference demandsthat (a) a flat increment of Rs.8|- per month be granted to all categories of workers employed in the industry, (b) Dearness allowance be linked with the cost of living index with neutralisation to the full extent.

This Conference likes to make it known to all concerned that if the demands of the workers are not met by July 31st the workers will have no other alternative than to resort to continuous General Strike throughout the State. any day after 31st July '60

This Conference calls upon all workers and Unions in the Textile Industry to make all preparations for the strike.

This Conference believes that the Unity forged in course of the token strike that took place on May 30th will be further strengthened which will ensure success in the struggle ahead.

6 JUL 1960

COTTON TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Regd. No 3293

249, Bowbazar Street, Cal-12

PRESIDENT—JONAB S. A. FARUQUE M. L. A.

GENL. SECY.—SRI HRISHIKESH BANERJEE

Ref. No.....

Date 4.6.60 19

261

Com. K. G. Srivastava

Dear Com. K. G. Attached you will find a copy of the resolution adopted in a special delegate ~~section~~ session took place on 3rd July at A.B.T.A. Hall. There was heavy shower of rain through out the day. Tram services and bus services in different routes were stopped for the day. Inspite of these great difficulties nearly 70 delegates from different areas participated in said Conference. These delegates came from Asansol to Shyamnagar. Every where the special strike funds are being collected. Volunteers enrollments are proceeding daily. The workers are determined to fight this issue with the employers. Still now we do not know officially what stand has taken by the different employers. ~~It is~~ There is a rumour that the employers will grant ~~to~~ as basic increased basic wage provided the workers accept rationalisation scheme. In this scheme the employers want to declare 10% as their surplus labour. That is, they do not want to honour the tripartiate decision arrived at the 15th Labour Conference. The workers of ~~the~~ West Bengal will not bow down their heads before his attitude of the employers. In the mean time I.N.T.U.C. has given a similar notice of strike. Hope you would give proper publicity of this resolution

Yours

H. Banerji

P.S. This conference was addressed by Dr. Renu Sen, H. Banerji, Sudha Roy, Bidhan Chakraborty. It was presided by Com. Kalu Mial on the workers employed in West Central cotton mills

Shri Indrajit Gupta, General Secretary, B.P.T.U.C. and Shri Hrishi Banerjee, General Secretary, Cotton Textile Workers' Federation have issued the following statement.

After three years of its formation a unanimous Report of the Cotton Textile Wage Board has emerged. Certain increases in the basic wages have been awarded along with some standardisation in respect of linking Dearness Allowances with the cost of living. Insofar as the dearness allowance is concerned, the Cotton Textile Workers of West Bengal have been one of the worst-paid compared to other centres of the industry. Even after two omnibus tribunal awards the total emolument of a lowest-paid cotton textile workers in West Bengal did not exceed Rs. 60.67 comprised of a basic wage of Rs. 28.17 and flat dearness allowance of Rs. 32.50. In almost all other centres the dearness allowance is linked with cost of living index with varying degree of neutralisation. The Cotton Textile workers of West Bengal were, therefore, condemned to an abnormally low wage and an artificial disparity with wagesin other centres was being maintained by the employers in West Bengal. It was naturally expected that the recommendations of the Board which are unanimous will be as a matter of course implemented in West Bengal. But the West Bengal Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Cotton Textile Workers' Federation view with grave concern the concerted attempt being made by the employers led by the Bengal Millowners' Association, since the publication of the tripartite unanimous award and its acceptance by the Central Government, to deprive the workers of the increased emoluments awarded by the Board and to whittle down the beneficial aspects of the recommendation. The State Government has ~~already~~ also not taken any concrete steps towards implementation of the Award in West Bengal and to compel the employers to honour the unnimous Award.

The workers are, therefore, justifiably apprehensive of the fate of these recommendations.

In these circumstances, a situationisbeing precipitated in which the Cotton Textile workers will have no other way than to take recourse to direct action to get the recommendations of the Award implemented.

The B P T U C and the Federation demand of the State Government and the employers for full implementation of the Wage Board Award. We call upon the unions to organise meetings and demonstrations preparatory to a statewide united movement demanding immediate implementation of the Cotton Textile Wage Board recommendations.

---

28 MAY 1960

PHONE : 24011 (4 LINES)
GRAMS : "YARN"

DELHI CLOTH MILLS

: THE DELHI CLOTH
L MILLS CO., LTD.

BARA HINDU RAO
POST BOX NO. 1618
DELHI

L/ 1133

241

Date 26th May, 1960.

The General Secretary,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union,
Gaushala Gate, Kishanganj,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

The past record of your union's activities, particularly during the last two years has, unfortunately, been one of serious covert and overt acts, which no responsible union could possibly afford to commit. These acts were characterised by sit-down strikes, violent demonstrations, abusive speeches, subversive pamphlets and board notices, burning of officers' effigies, tampering with and damaging factory equipments, and the like. However, in keeping with our policy and our faith in trust and co-opefation every time when the above acts were perpetrated, we requested your union to refrain from them. When our requests went unheeded the matters naturally came up for discussions before the Implementation Committee.

In the Implementation Committee you entered into an agreement with us on 31.3.60 whereby you gave a guarantee that there would be no more violations of the Code of Discipline on the part of your union. Your guarantee generated some hope which has since been belied.

Soon after the conclusion of the above agreement a fresh case of violation was reported by us. We were glad to receive your reply vide your letter No. 586 dated 23rd April, 1960 that you had warned your worker who had been responsible for the lapse and were trying to educate your executives as regards their responsibilities arising out of the said agreement.

Inspite of your above assurance, notices have appeared on the board of your union at the workers' gate on 25.5.60 and today, copies of which are enclosed. You are doubtless aware that the preference which is presently being given by the management to worker's sons and brothers in recruitments has been hailed with satisfaction by the workers. Workers' sons and brothers are recruited after proper scrutiny. It may, however, be possible that some persons may get employed falsely personating as workers' sons and brothers with the help of those workers who falsely declare such persons as their relations. A few such cases were detected and suitable actions taken.

One relieving clerk who worked for some time in the Labour Office during the absence of a permanent clerk is alleged to have managed to get a few outsiders fraudulently engaged as

....2

PHONE : 24011 (4 LINES)
GRAMS : "YARN"

DELHI CLOTH MILLS

RS : THE DELHI CLOTH
RAL MILLS CO., LTD.

BARA HINDU RAO
POST BOX NO. 1618
DELHI

Date

workers' relations by forging their names on application forms after accepting illegal gratifications from them. Enquiry regarding the case is already being held from day-to-day by the Administrative Officer of the mills. Your board notices in question refer to the above enquiry and contain, in an unbecoming language and without knowing facts of the case, sweeping observations against our officers which are most likely to influence the course of the enquiry proceedings in which workers are witnesses.

This action on the part of your union amounts a further violation of the agreement dated 31.3.60 as well as that of the Code of Discipline.

Please let us hear about the matter treating this letter as urgent.

Yours faithfully,

Encl. 1.

GENERAL MANAGER.

1142
6/5/68

Copy alongwith enclosure forwarded to All India Trade Union Congress, 4 Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

JK.

24 JUN 1960

PHONE : 24011 (4 LINES)
GRAMS : 'YARN'

DELHI CLOTH MILLS

: THE DELHI CLOTH
L MILLS CO., LTD.

261

LO/7B/1374

BARA HINDU RAO
POST BOX NO. 1618
DELHI

Date 22nd June, 1960
23rd June

The General Secretary,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union,
Goushala Gate, Kishen Ganj,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the text of the speech delivered by Shri B.D. Joshi, General Secretary of your Union, in a general meeting of the workers of our mills and other local textile Mills, held on 19th June, 1960.

It is ~~mx~~ needless to comment on the tone and contents of the very inflamatory speech of Shri B.D. Joshi. He has not only indulged in wild vituperations and vilification of our top officers but has also used threatening language tending to incite the workmen against the management. The use of such an abusive language is highly unbecoming of a Trade Union executive of his stature, who has to set up an example which others may emulate.

Besides Shri Joshi's speech other union executives also delivered similar speeches in the said meeting.

We would request you to please look into the matter and let us hear from you in this regard at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
sd. B.D. Pathak
General Manager

1386
23/6/60

Copy to the General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, 4 Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

General Manager.

श्री बी० डी० जोशी का तारीख़ १६ जून का भाषण

साथियो जैसा कि नन्दा जी ने बताया एकता यूनियन ने हर सम्भव तरीका अपना लिया लेकिन दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल के एक पागल कीड़े पर कुछ असर नहीं हुआ। इसे अपनी तरफ़ से सुझाव भी दिये। हर कोशिश करके देख ली मगर उस का भूत नहीं उतरा। बस एक ही रट लिये है कि लिखित दो। सीधी सी बात है तीन साल की लगातार जद्दोजहद से बना। १९४८ से आज तक मज़दूर ने ख़ून पसीना एक कर दिया। आज जब उन की मामूली १ आना तरक्की की बात चली और सरकार ने भी मनज़ूर कर ली तो भी मालिक देना नहीं चाहता। इस सिर फिरे पाठक की यह हिम्मत कि वह २२००० मज़दूरों को चैलेंज करे? वह मज़दूरों से यह हक भी छीनना चाहता है कि वह अपने प्रचार के लिए परचा बांट सकें? उसे यह पता नहीं कि यहां ऐसे मुगलिया खानदान के या तुगलिक खानदान के कई पाठक आए और चले गये जिन का आज नामोनिशान भी बाकी नहीं। तुगलिक खानदान मैं ने इसलिए कहा कि उनके खानदान का एक बादशाह था जिसने हुक्म दिया कि दिल्ली आगरा में जा कर बसे। जाते जाते आधे मर गये। फिर हुक्म दिया दिल्ली वापिस चलो तो बाकी वैसे मर गए। यही हाल इस पाठक का है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस पागल और बेहूदा हरकतें करने वाले व्यक्ति के मुंह में लगाम दे। पाठक आज हमें चार्जशीट देकर और ८ दिन की तन्ख़ाह काट लेने की धमकी देकर हमें डराना चाहता है? उसे यह पता नहीं कि मज़दूर क्या है। आज दुनियां ~~की सबसे बड़ी ताकत~~ करवट बदल रही है। इस मज़दूर ने जापान में दुनियां की सबसे बड़ी ताकत अमरीका को अपने देश में नहीं आने दिया। हम पाठक को चेतावनी देते हैं कि वह यहां से मुंह काला करने से पहले सोच ले और जाते हुए यह कलंक न ले कि मैंने मज़दूर का ख़ून बहाया मज़दूर शहीद होना जानता है। पाठक लाठी चलवाएगा, गोली चलवाएगा, यही ना। तो वह भी समझ ले कि वहम जहां जाएगा मज़दूर का ख़ून उसे कहीं ~~कहीं~~ चैन नहीं लेने देगा और वह डर डर कर मर जायेगा। दोस्तो! एक मिनट के लिए मान लो कि ८ दिन की तन्ख़्वाह कट जाएगी फिर हुआ क्या। कुरबानी के बगैर आजतक कभी कुछ नहीं मिला। मज़दूर का यह जवाब होना चाहिए कि ८ दिन की नहीं तुम ३२ दिन की काट लो मगर हड़ताल होगी। कितनी सीधी बात है। सरकार उसके चुने लीडर (अशोक महता और वसावड़ा इत्यादि) और खुद भरत राम W. B. पर दस्तख़त करते हैं और यह पागल मैनेजर रोड़े अटकाता है। दोस्तो कुछ शल्य बुद्धि आदमी भी आपको मिलेंगे यानि कलकी और मिस्त्री जो सरमायादारों के टुकड़ों पर पलते हैं। वह अपने बन कर हमें कमज़ोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं। शल्य को जानते हो वह था तो पांडुओं का रिश्तेदार लेकिन लड़ता था ~~कौरवों~~ की तरफ़ से। युद्ध में अर्जुन की तो तारीफ़ करे और कर्ण की बदनामी। तो ऐसे शल्य बुद्धि लोगों से बचना है। यह ख़तरनाक लोग हैं। कुछ कम्पनी के पिट्ठू भी हैं जो रात दिन पाठक के गुण गाते रहते हैं और कहते हैं कि ८) तैयार हैं यह यूनियन वाले ही

....२

लोगों को बहकाते हैं । आज कल भी रोते हैं उन्हें तरक्की तो मिली नहीं । ८ घण्टे काम करना पड़ेगा तो दोस्तो २७-६ की हड़ताल के लिए आज से ही लंगोटे कस लो पाठक को बता दो कि तुम्हारे हक्क से भी ८) निकाल लेंगे ।

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5 JUL 1960

PHONE : 24011 (4 LINES)
GRAMS : "YARN"

DELHI CLOTH MILLS

ORS : THE DELHI CLOTH
ERAL MILLS CO., LTD.

BARA HINDU RAO
POST BOX NO. 1618
DELHI

CLO/7B./47.

261

Date 1st July, 1960.

The General Secretary,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union,
Goushala Gate, Kishanganj Mill Area,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Ref: Your letter No. KMMU/2/29/60 dated 29th June, 1960.
Sub: Speeches by Union leaders at a public meeting held on 19.6.1960.

This is to acknowledge your letter quoted above. We have no comments to offer as you appear to be totally ingnorant of the elementary responsibility attaching to a Union and its office bearers with regard to its duties, which according to you and as underlined by you in your letter, is to incite the workers against Management. We are surprised how you could possibly reconcile this with the Code of conduct for industrial relations laid down by the Tripartite Conference and subscribed by you.

You state in one place in your letter that the meeting on 19.6.1960 was a public meeting and in the same breath complain of the management spying on your meeting.

The persons to whom you have sent copies of your letter would be able to quite easily draw their own conclusions on the merits of the contents of your letter.

Yours faithfully,

sd/- B.D. Pathak
GENERAL MANAGER.

HR/2.7

Copy to the General Secretary, All India
Trade Union Congress, 4 Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

General Manager.

PHONE : 24011 (4 LINES)
GRAMS : "YARN"

DELHI CLOTH MILLS

PROPRIETORS : THE DELHI CLOTH
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DELHI

(261)

No. CLO/48/84

Date 11/7/60

The General Secretary,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union,
Kishan Ganj Mill Area,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We have several times previously drawn your attention to the impropriety of the undue interference by your union with the Works Committee of our mills, which not only reduces the effectiveness but also hinders proper functioning of the Committee. Your union has, nevertheless, not desisted from its destructive policy persistently pursued by it.

In our letter No.LO/1239 dated 14th June,1960, to you we pointed out that the Works Committee is an entirely distinct and separate body from the union and its purpose is defined under section 3(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act,1947, to be "to promote measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and workmen". In complete violation of the legal provisions in this regard you continue to treat the Works Committee as a body subservient to your union, meant to compaign and launch attacks against the management inside the mills. The interference of your union is characterised by your wilfully giving publicity to misleading, malicious and false statement regarding the Works Comittee through your Board Notices and by casting aspersions against the duly elected representatives of the staff and Workers including the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

We again enclose herewith a copy of the notice which has appeared on your notice board on 6th July 1960 wherein again highly objectionable matters have been written in respect of the office bearers and elected representatives of the Works Committee. It is needless to point out that if you continue to persist in such an attitude vis a vis the works committee its functioning is bound to become impossible.

We would,however,request you to please look into the matter and advise your executives to refrain from indulging in slanderous attacks on the members of the Works Committee.

Yours faithfully,

GENERAL MANAGER

Encl: one

"G" CLO/48/110
11/7/60

Copy to the General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, 4 Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

ESTD: 1937 27 MAY 1960 PHONE NO. 3831

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT MILL WORKERS' UNION

REGD NO. 84
(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C. & W. F. T. U.)
THIYAGIKAL NILAYAM.

10/21, RANGA KONAR ROAD, COIMBATORE.

261

Ref

Date 24th May 1960

REPORT ON ONE-DAY TOKEN STRIKE IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TEXTILE WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Strike was a complete success throughout the District in spite of the absence of picketing. From figures that have come so far, my estimate is that out of about 55,000 workers involved in the strike notice, about 51,000 workers struck work. Out of 78 mills, there was complete stoppage of work in 68 mills; in the remaining 10 mills there was partial running. Inspite of intensive campaign against the strike by the INTUC leadership, over half of the INTUC following itself (including workers, jobbers and supervisory Staff) participated in the strike and did not go to work.

The strike was on the whole peaceful. Police were posted at all mill gates.

NKKrishnan

(N.K.Krishnan)
President.

file

ESTD: 1937 19 MAR 1960 PHONE NO. 3831

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT MILL WORKERS' UNION

REGD NO. 84
(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C. & W. F. T. U.)
THIYAGIKAL NILAYAM.
10/21, RANGA KONAR ROAD, COIMBATORE.

Ref/ Date 14.3.1960.

To

The Hon'ble Sri R.Venkatraman,
Minister for Industries, Labour & Co-operation,
Government of Madras,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

Sir,

Sub: Central Wage Board Recommendations - Early implementation - Regarding.

****

I desire to bring to your notice the fact that even though it is nearly a fortnight since the recommendations of the above Wage Board have been published by the Government of India together with their resolution accepting them, the Managements have still not taken any steps in the direction of implementation of the recommendations.

Not only that. Even though the recommendations of the Wage Board have been unanimous and even though at the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee in New Delhi it was clearly agreed that unanimous recommendations of Wage Boards would be implemented, the Southern India Mill Owners' Association has come out with statements in the Press opposing the recommendations and declaring that their implementation would lead to closure of a majority of textile units in the Madras State.

Under these circumstances, we request you that the State Government should intervene in this matter as early as possible and see that the new scale of basic wages and dearness allowance recommended unanimously by the Wage Board be implemented without further delay.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

N.K.Krishnan

(N.K.Krishnan)
P R E S I D E N T.

ESTD: 1937 21 APR 1960 PHONE NO. 3231

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT MILL WORKERS' UNION

REGD NO. 84

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C. & W. F. T. U.)

THIYAGIKAL NILAYAM

10/21, RANGA KONAR ROAD, COIMBATORE.

Ref

Date 19. 4. 1960.

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION.

The Executive Committee of the Coimbatore District Mill Workers' Union (affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C.) met on 18th April 1960 to consider the situation arising after the Tripartite Meeting held at Madras on the 15th and 16th instant in regard to implementation of the recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board. Sri N.K.Krishnan, President of the Union, presided over the meeting.

In view of the refusal of the Southern India Millowners' Association to implement even the clear-cut directive of the Wage Board that Rs.8/- per month increase in basic wages must be given as from January 1960, the Executive Committee of the Union decided that the workers would have no alternative except direct action in order to get the recommendations of the Wage Board implemented. The meeting decided that all other Unions should be approached with a view to evolving a joint programme of joint action.

not to increase speak of the increase in dearness allowance,

The meeting called upon the Central Government to intervene immediately and see that statutory effect is given to the unanimous recommendations of the Textile Wage Board, in the light of the assurances given by the Union Labour Minister at the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee.

N.K.Krishnan

(N.K.Krishnan)
President.

ESTD. 1937 20 APR 1960 PHONE NO. 3831

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT MILL WORKERS' UNION

REGD NO. 84

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C. & W. F. T. U.)

THYAGIKAL NILAYAM

G. RANGA KONA ROAD COIMBATORE

Ref Date 18-4-1960.

To

Com. K.G.Srivatsava,
Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
NEW DELHI.

Dear comrade,

The Tripartite talks held at Madras on the 15th and 16th instants, regarding implementation of the Wage Board recommendations in ~~the~~ Madras State have broken down yielding no results. The stand of the Managements was that rationalisation should be regarded as essential part of the recommendations and that before discussing and finalising rationalisation schemes, no wage increases could be implemented at all. The Unions unanimously (AITUC, INTUC, HMS etc.) took the stand that a flat rate increase in basic wages of Rs.8/- per month must be granted from 1st January 1960 unconditionally before anything else could be talked about.

The position at present therefore regarding Madras State is that the Madras workers will have to be prepared for action. There have been preliminary discussions on this already. In Coimbatore itself Our Union had talks with HMS Union and the position at present is that the HMS Union is prepared to stand with the AITUC unions on a State-wide scale for joint action. As far as the INTUC is concerned, their leadership has told us that they would be in a position to inform us of their stand regarding joint action only on the 30th instant, i.e., after their All India Conference etc. in Delhi is over. We are therefore waiting till the 30th. If the INTUC comes in, well and good; if not, at least we in Coimbatore district are preparing to go ahead together with the HMS and I think B&C also (Anthony Pillai) will join us. I shall let you know further details on the 24th when I come there.

Regarding AITUC Conference, comrades here are expressing a doubt that October 31st may turn out to be rainy season. One cannot definitely say that rainy season would be over by that time. So if we go ahead for October 31st, there is always the risk of rain intervening and spoiling the conference. Comrades here therefore are suggesting that it may be better and safe to hold the Conference in December during Christmas. Please think over this matter seriously.

Please show this letter to Com. Dange.

Fraternally yours,

N.K.Krishnan

(N.K.Krishnan)

President.

KRISHNAN

10/21 PERIASWAMY ROAD

COIMBATORE

REACH LONAVALA THIRTEENTH NIGHT STOP YOU CAN ATTEND

YOUR MADRAS TRIPARTITE ON SIXTEENTH MORNING FROM BOMBAY

BY AIR STOP WE WILL BOOK

DANGE

Bombay: 3rd October 1959.

From:

The Representatives of the Workers
of the Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd.,
(In Liquidation),
Delisle Road,
B O M B A Y. 13.

To:

The Prime Minister,
Government of India,
N E W - D E L H I.

Sir,

Subject: A note and detailed Scheme about starting Industrial Workers' Co-operative Society.

We are submitting herewith, for your perusal, a proposed Scheme of Industrial Producers Society on a co-operative basis to purchase and run the Seksaria Mills in particular at Bombay.

This Mill was closed down by the Managing Agents in February 1958 due to shortage of finance and mismanagement.

Then, the workers of this Mill, had approached to the Bombay Government and requested to take over this Mill under Unemployment Relief Scheme in 1958.

We are very much grateful to Bombay Government for considering our request and this Mill is now being managed by Bombay Government through a Board of Management and an Honarary Chief Executive Authority Shri J. P. Naroo, since 25th September, 1958. The strength of the workers is about 5000.

We also beg to bring to your notice that this Mill is making good profits in the starting year. This Mill is now under Liquidation. Due to this Mill Company going into Liquidation, we the 5000 employees have lost heavily in form of our earned wages and service retirement benefits totalling about 50 lakhs. When the Mill will be sold all other Secured Creditors etc. will get their full claims but we the employees have very little hope of getting any substantial relief.

At present the Mill is leased out to the Bombay Government but for a very short duration of 3 months. Tenders are always called by the Liquidator for selling the Mills and we do not know who will be the new owner and what will be our fate under him.

We the employees have co-operated so well with the new management that the Mill had earned in the last year working as a normal commercial concern without any wage cuts and/or concessions from the Government.

p.t.o.

To remove the present and/or future uncertainty, we wish that the Bombay Government should purchase this Mill and gradually within a period of 5 years, this Mill should be handed over to the Producers Society of the workers against full price. We are attaching the Scheme for the same.

The idea of socialist pattern of Society sponsored by your Government is being put into practice. Our further aim is to co-operate with the Government in starting a co-operative action in textile Industry which is a necessity for known reasons.

Recently, in All India Congress Committee's session at Chandigarh, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister of Central Government has also announced the necessity of starting co-operative societies in Textile Industry.

We have come forward to work this Textile Industry on a co-operative basis and we are sure, this will encourage other workers of other Mills which are not working satisfactorily and also which have been closed down.

We have already submitted a Scheme to the Bombay Government. Our object in approaching your Honour is that if in case the Bombay Government will not be in a position to spare about one Crore of rupees required for this Mill to purchase and to run the same, the Central Government should take lead and advance this amount to Bombay State for a temporary period till we repay back.

We are sure and confident that your Government will help us in the prevailing economic conditions.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

sd/- (Sd/-R. K. Kibrewallah)
& Others.

S C H E M E.

1. A Co-operative Producers Society Ltd., will be formed.

2. Object: To purchase and run the Textile Mills known as Saksaria Cotton Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation).

3. Funds: Funds to be raised:

(a) By Shares.

(b) By taking loan from the Government against mortgage of the property of the Society. The rate of interest to be paid on such loan will be 4½% per annum.

(1) Particulars of Share Capital:

(a) The Authorised Capital of the Society will be Rupees One Crore divided into ten lakhs shares of Rs.10/- each.

(b) The Issued & Subscribed Capital will be Rs.50 lakhs of which 90% will be subscribed by the worker members and 10% by the Government.

(c) The worker members will pay for the shares alloted to them from time to time by way of monthly deductions from their salaries and wages as follows:-

(i) Workers getting upto Rs.150/-, Rs.10/- (one share) per month.

(ii) Workers getting from Rs.151/- to Rs.250/-, Rs.20/-per month. (Two Shares).

(iii) Workers getting from Rs.251/- to Rs.350/-, Rs.30/- per month. (Three Shares).

(iv) Workers or staff getting over Rs.351/-, Rs.40/- to Rs.50/- per month (Four to five shares).

(d) Each worker will subscribe to shares as stated above as long as he serves in this Mill or till the Issued Capital is subscribed for the time being or to be issued in future. There will be about 5000 workers. The 50% of the Issued and Subscribed Capital i.e. Rs.25 lakhs will thus be fully paid by the workers in 5 years time.

(e) The Government will subscribe to the 10% share capital in 4 years time in the manner as to be agreed upon, so that, the entire 10% of the Share capital may be taken over by it in 5 years and fully paid for by the end of this period.

(f) Running capital will be arranged from the Bank on Cash Credit basis and partly from loan from Government as necessary.

(g) Repayment of Loan of Working Capital from the Government is expected to be made @ Rs.10 lakhs per year from the profits of the Society.

(h) The Share Capital subscribed shall be paid towards the Government Loan taken against hypothication of property. The Society shall pay no dividends for the first five years and its all income of capital nature or working profits shall be paid to the Government towards its loans taken from Government.

.....2

(i) As the Scheme will not be disbursing dividend for a period of five years, Government should not charge income-tax on profits of the Mills for a period of five years.

(j) Amount of total loan expected from the Government will be upto Rs. One Crore which is expected to be paid within 5 years.

(k) Government management and Set-up will continue till Government loan is paid off.

4. Membership: It will be open only to the workers and staff of the Seksaria Cotton Mills and Government.

5. Management: It will vest in a Committee consisting of 11 members, out of which 8 nominated by Government and 3 to be elected by the workers. The Committee shall appoint a Managing Director with the consent of the Government. Chairman of the Committee will be a Government member. (Rules and Regulations for the functioning of the Committee are to be framed.

TO SUM UP:

(a) Government should help the Society by giving a loan of Rs.One Crore on which Society will pay interest to Government @ 4½% per annum.

(b) For the money advanced, Government will have the mortgage of the Mills and the share capital collected from workers of the Mills as stated above.

(c) This loan of Government will be repaid in a period of five years.

(d) Government will have 2/3 members on the Board and 1/3 Labours' representatives.

(e) The Society expects an efficient type of the Managing Director like Shri Marooji to be appointed to conduct the affairs of the Mills as he is doing at present on the Govt. behalf.

(f) The Society will not be paying any dividend on its Share Capital for a period of five years and Government on its part should not levy any income-tax on the annual profits of the Mills for a period of first five years. This will enable the Society to repay Government loan expeditiously within a period of give years.

-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-:-

17th November 1959.

From:

The Representatives of the Workers
of the Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd.,
(In Liquidation),
Delisle Road,
B O M B A Y 13.

To:

Shri S. A. Dange, M.P.
Indian Parliament House,
N E W - D E L H I.

Sir,

Subject: Unemployment of the 5000 workers of the Seksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay.

You are already aware by now that the Seksaria Cotton Mills, Bombay, had closed down in February 1958 and had gone into liquidation under the High Court, Bombay. To relieve unemployment of the 5000 workers of that Mill thus thrown out of employment, Government took over the Mills on lease from the Official Liquidator with the permission of the High Court for running the same as an Unemployment Relief Scheme. The Scheme started working from 25th September 1958 and the first phase of lease terminated on 24th August 1959. The High Court was pleased to extend the period of the lease on Leave and Licence basis for three months ending 24th November 1959.

In the meantime, some of the workers had prepared a Scheme for purchasing the Mill from the Official Liquidator for running it on co-operative basis under an Industrial Co-operative Society, with the help of Government. A copy of the Scheme has already been submitted to you for your active consideration and support and a copy thereof is again enclosed for your immediate reference.

Government had recently applied to the High Court for the extension of the lease period beyond 24th November 1959 for continuing the Unemployment Relief Scheme. The High Court, however, has not granted the extension due to the opposition of the Secured Creditors, but has ordered that the Mill be handed back to the Official Liquidator with effect from 11th December 1959, thus throwing out of employment 5000 workers of the Millsagain after a spell of about one year.

The Bombay Government has invested Rs.45 lakhs in this Scheme as working capital and the Mill has been earning. We, therefore, request you that you may now come to the rescue of these unfortunate workers and their families by persuading the State Government for purchasing the Mill and run it as a Government concern for which an additional amount of about Rs.50 lakhs will have to be spared as the purchase price of the Mills. In the alternative, Government may grant a loan of Rs. 1 crore to the Industrial Co-operative Society

p.t.o.

proposed tobe formed and worked under Government management, and enable to run the same on co-operative basis on the lines indicated in the Draft Scheme already submitted to you. It may be submitted that by the closure of this Mill, Central Government's revenues will be affected to the extent of nearly Rs. One Crore or above per annum by the loss of Excise Duty, Sales-tax etc., in addition to forced unemployment of workers.

In the end, we pray you to look into this matter sympathetically and do your mite to save from suffering the 5000 unfortunate workers and their families. We may be allowed to state that investment of about Rs. 1 Crore is not too great if 5000 workers can be provided with work permanently, more so when this Mill will pay back to Government within the period of about 5 years. The Mills at present is earning a net profit of about Rs. 1 lakh to 1.25 lakhs per month after payment of interest on capital investment and depreciation, Insurance charges etc., and it is also hoped that this Mill will continue to earn more and more profits in years to come, under the present management.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

B. N. Tibrewala

(B. N. Tibrewalla)
For the Committee of the Representatives
of the workers.

Address: Seksaria Cotton Mills (U.R.S.),
Framji Cawasji Institute Building,
Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.
Telephone No.20440 and 34213 (Ex.21)

12 JUL 1990

टेक्सटाइल मज़दूर यूनियन, भोपाल.

تیکسٹائل مزدور یونین، بھوپال--

TEXTILE MAZDOOR UNION, BHOPAL.

Ref. L. No 41/60

Date 26/जून/60. 195

श्रीमान् जनरल सुपरिंटेंडेंट सा.
न्यू भोपाल टेक्सटाईल मिल लि. भोपाल

महोदय,

टेक्सटाईल मजदूर यूनियन की ओर से तारीख १ जून १९६० को नोटिस दिया गया था कि अगर लेबर बोर्ड की सिफारिसों पर अमल नहीं किया गया तो १ जुलाई १९६० को सांकेतिक हड़ताल की जायेगी

अब चूंकि इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत शुरू हो चुकी है और श्री लेबर मिनिस्टर सा. के बंगले पर उनकी मौजूदगी में पहली मीटिंग हो चुकी है इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया और कार्यकारणी ने तय किया है कि फिलहाल हड़ताल का नोटिस वापस लिया जाय यूनियन के प्रस्ताव की कॉपी सलग्न है

अन्य शिकायतों के बारे में यूनियन आशा करती है कि मैनेजमेंट अपनी ओर से इसे कदम उठायगा जिससे यह शिकायतें दूर हों और जिस अच्छे वातावरण को यूनियन ने बनाने की कोशिश की है वह न बिगड़े

P.N. Tiwari

Office Secretary
Textile Mazdoor Union
Bhopal (M. P.)

-2 JUN 1960

Textile Mazdoor Union BHOPAL
टेक्सटाइल मजदूर यूनियन भोपाल

TUC

जनरल
श्री मान सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट साहब

न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल लि० भोपाल म-प्र

विषय:- ९ जुलाई को सांकेतिक हड़ताल का नोटिस

महोदय

टैक्स टाइल मजदूर यूनियन की कार्यकारणी ने मिल के हालात पर विचार करने के बाद तय किया है कि निम्न लिखित चार कारणों से जुलाई एक को मिल मे सांकेतिक हड़ताल की जाए :-

१:-वेज बोर्ड के फैसले के अनुसार न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल लि मे मजदूरों की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ा कर न दिया ।

२:- हजारों मजदूरों को उनकेएक्ट के मुताबिक तरक्की न देना तथा बदली मजदूरों को खाली जगहों पर जातू न करना ।

३:-ट्रेब्यूनल के सामने मुकदमात पेश होते हुए भी काम के हालात व काम मे अनुचित तब्दीयां करना और काम बढ़ाना ।

४:- अफसरानों की बदसुलूकी व बदअखलाकी ।

यह पत्र आपकी सूचनार्थ प्रेषित है

भवदीय

प्रधान मन्त्री

प्रतिलिपि:-

१:-श्री लेबर कमिश्नर साहब इन्दौर
२:- श्रीलेबर अफसर साहब भोपाल
३:- आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
४:- मध्य प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
५:- जनरल मैनेजर न्यूभोपाल टैक्स टाइल मिल भोपाल

14 MAR 1960

Textile Mazdoor Union Regd. Faridabad

टैक्सटाईल मजदूर यूनियन (रजिस्टर्ड) फरीदाबाद

Ref No. _____ Dated 11-3 1960

261

Dear Comrade Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi

This is to inform you that on Yesterday the 10th March 1960, the management of the East India Cotton Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd. Faridabad provoked the workers by getting six leading workers which resulted in a partial General Strike. The workers of the B' shift to which these six workers belonged marched in procession to the Police Station along with the arrested workers. They were joined by the workers of all other shifts of company as when they came to know the procession was too strong. The workers demonstrated on Police Station upto 11-30 A.M. when this time the strike is complete. efforts are being made by the INTUC to break the strike but so far they are not successful. The trouble arose from the insolence of the management to split the working class of Faridabad.

This for your information.

Yours
Malkani
General Secy.
11/3

Copy to:
P.T.U.C. P.C.O.

कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन

KAPRA MAZDOOR EKTA UNION

Goushala Gate, Kishenganj Mill Area, Delhi

No. KMEU/DCM/[illegible]/60. Dated: 24th March, 1960.

The General Manager,
Delhi Cloth Mills,
Tara Hindu Rao,
DELHI.

Sub:- Alleged attempts to bring about unilateral increase in workloads and harassment of Union workers.

Dear Sir,

We beg to be permitted to refer to our letters No. KMEU/DCM/502/60, dated 10th March, 1960 and KMEU/DCM/581/60, dated 22nd March, 1960, on the above subject and to bring to your serious notice yet another example of how unilateral and unlawful attempts are being persistently made by the management at the departmental level to impose back-breaking workloads on workmen and how trade union workers who lead legitimate opposition to such actions of the management are being harassed and victimised.

One of our leading workers, Shri Dilwan Chand, who is engaged on the highly-skilled job of "overlocker" in Weaving 'A', has reported to the Union that he has already brought to your personal notice that he is being harassed and threatened by certain officers on the departmental level for propagating against their proposals to unilaterally impose heavy workloads on workmen generally and on overlockers particularly. Frivolous warnings are being issued to him with a view to spoil his hitherto excellent record of work. For sometime past he is being unfortunately pressed to voluntarily accept such heavier workload than the present one. For example, Khata Talwarkar, is reported to have sent for him on 1st March, 1960 to tell him that he should accept the reduction of one overlocker out of the existing three such heads currently detailed to look after a group of 120 automatic looms. When Shri Dilwan Chand raised valid objection to such unilateral imposition of workload, and explained

Cont'd.....2.

to the officer that apart from the impropriety and illegality of such step, the proposal was not sound on merits too, he was told that he will have to repent for this attitude on his part.

Shri Diwan Chand is one of the highly skilled and efficient overlookers in the automatic loom-shed. His only fault is that he is also a staunch supporter of the Union and takes a leading part in every legitimate trade Union activity outside his working hours. These days he is propagating against acceptance of heavier workloads unless they are the result of a valid agreement on the lines of recommendations of the Cotton Textile Wage-Board. These activities are increasingly bringing him the disfavour of the departmental officers.

We would request you kindly to give the matter your most earnest consideration and take urgent steps to discontinue the practice of introducing unilateral adverse charges in the conditions of service, or of work, of the operatives.

Yours faithfully,

(D.D. Joshi)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Copies forwarded for information & necessary action To:-

1. The Director of Industries & Labour, 1-Rajpur Road,
2. The Conciliation Officer, 1, Rajpur Road, Delhi.
3. Shri P.D. Sharma, P.C.S., Secretary, Industries & Labour, Delhi Administration, Delhi.
4. Shri Gopinath Aman, Chairman, Implementation Committee, Alipur Road, Delhi.
5. Shri G.L. Nanda, Union Minister for Labour & Employment, Government of India, New Delhi.
6. Lala Bharat Ram Jee, Managing Agent, Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company, Delhi.
7. The General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., 4, Ashoka Road,
8. The General Secretary, P.T.U.C., Delhi.
9. The Secretary, D.C.M. Branch, Kishan Ganj, Delhi.

-/BRS/-

कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन

KAPRA MAZDOOR EKTA UNION

(AFFILIATED TO AITUC)

Goushala Gate, Kishenganj Mill Area, Delhi.

Textile

Ref. No. ..... /60/ (KMEU) Dated 13th April, 1960.

Com. K.G.Shrivastava, Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C., Camp Marzaban Lodge,
Lonavala, Bombay State.

Dear Comrade,

I am extremely sorry for not being able to turn up at the meeting. I had to cancel my departure [illegible] hour before the train left [illegible] to Mrs. Joshi having suddenly been seized with an acute attack of Asthma. There being no one else to look after her, I had very reluctantly to cancel the ticket at the eleventh hour.

I am sending a brief report about the employer's attitude to Wage Board for the information of the representatives gathered there.

With regards.

Yours fraternally,

(B.D.Joshi)
GENERAL SECRETARY

*Sd/-

कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन

KAPRA MAZDOOR EKTA UNION

Goushala Gate, Kishenganj Mill Area, Delhi

KMEU/SH/ 60 Dated: 31st March, 1960.

To

The Director of Labour and Industries,
1- Rajpur Road,
Delhi.

Sub:- Refusal by the management of Delhi Cloth Mills to commence negotiations over the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

Dear Sir,

We have to bring to your notice the refusal on the part of the management of M/s Delhi Cloth & General Mills co Ltd., to negotiate with the Union over Wage-increases etc., recommended by the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry. As you are very well aware the Board's recommendations, made after prolonged investigations and deliberations lasting well over 2 years, are unanimous and the Government of India, as per its resolution dated the 1st March, 1960 has called upon the parties to implement them speedily, if necessary through the intervention of the Government. Since the Employers were well represented on the Board, the workers Expected that the unanimous character of its recommendations would naturally rule out any possibility of the former obstructing their implementation. The workers of Delhi Cloth & The Swatantra Bharat Mills were in particular, quite sure that their EMPLOYERS DIRECTLY REPRESENTED ON THE BOARD THROUGH THEIR Managing Agent, Lala Bharat Ram, would not show any hesitation in implementing these recommendations. But to their surprise and disappointment, it is this very Company which is setting a bad example to others by even refusing to discuss the matter with representatives of workers.

You will realise that Textile Workers all over the country have been anxiously awaiting the outcome of the deliberations of the Central Wage Board. There has been practically no increase in their wages during the last decade or more.

Contd.....2

Any attempt to delay or obstruct the implementation of the recommendation, particularly in regard to the Wage increases sanctioned therein, is bound to result in a massive agitation, not excluding direct action, on the part of the workmen whose patience has already been strained to the utmost degree. Before we call upon the workers to unleash agitation, we consider it proper to approach you in terms of para 3 of the Central Govt's Resolution dated the 2nd March, 1960, as published in the Government of India Gazetta Extra-ordinary dated 3rd March, 1960.

We request that the Government would move in the matter as expeditiously as possible.

Copy of the correspondence on the subject is enclosed herewith for your ready reference.

Yours faithfully,

(B.D. JOSHI)
General Secretary

Copy, with copy of the correspondence, forwarded for information and appropriate action to:-

1. Shri G.L.Nanda, Union Minister, Labour and Employment, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary to the Delhi Administration, Industries and Labour Department, Delhi.
3. Shri Gopinath Aman, Chairman Labour Advisory Board, Old Sectt. Delhi.
4. The General Secretary, All India Trade Union, Congress, 4-Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, Delhi State Committee of the, A I T U C, Delhi.

SSM

21 JUN 1960

कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन

KAPRA MAZDOOR EKTA UNION

(AFFILIATED TO AITUC)

Goushala Gate, Kishenganj Mill Area, Delhi.

Ref. No. 18/2/60 (KMEU) *Dated* 20th. June., 1960.

Shri K.C.Srivastava,
Joint Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashoka Road,
NEW DELHI.

Dear Comrade,

Enclosed kindly find a copy of a communication which I have addressed to Shri G. L. Nanda, the Minister for Labour and Employment, Government of India, regarding the current dispute in the Textile Industry over the implementation of the Report of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry. The contents of the letter give a lie to the hostile propaganda of the Mill-Owners that it is the workers and their Unions that stand in the way of the implementation of the ~~wage~~ recommendations of the Central Wage Board.

It is requested that you will kindly cause necessary steps to be taken to persuade the mill-owners to implement the Wage Board Report faithfully.

With kind regards,

Yours ~~faithfully~~ Comrade,

GENERAL SECRETARY

Encl:

कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन

KAPRA MAZDOOR EKTA UNION

Goushala Gate, Kishenganj Mill Area, Delhi

Ref:No.KMEU/10/32/60. Dated the 1st July, 1960.

The General Manager,
Delhi Cloth Mills,
D E L H I.

Subject: W R I T I N G S O N N E W S - B O A R D:

Dear Sir,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No.CLO/26/1352, CLO/26/1357 and CLO/7B/1390 dated the 22nd June; 22nd June and 23rd June respectively on the above subject. It is indeed regrettable that matters like this should form the main subject of our correspondence, while virtually thousands of genuine grievances of workers remain unredressed or unattended to. While reserving our comments on the particular writings on the news-boards referred to by you, we would like to tell you that the Union itself would very much welcome a position wherein it does not have to often condemn the actions of the management through writings on the news-board. It was for this reason that for almost two long years it pressed the management, and later the local administration to agree to the implementation of the Code of Discipline in toto. But unfortunately for all of us, the management responded by even giving up those age-old practices and conventions which in the absence of a formal 'code', thitherto served as a useful safeguard against worsening of labour-management relations. We had drawn your pointed attention in the past to the undesirability of giving the go by to such useful practices and conventions. We had also to file repeated complaints before the Conciliation and Implementation Machinary of the local administration as and when the management arbitrarily terminated such practices and conventions. But even the various governmental agencies could not dissuade you to stick to the path of reasonableness and propriety. We had hoped that consequent upon the agreement dated 31.3.1960 matters would improve and both parties would be able to bury the past and bend their efforts towards repairing the damage done to industrial relations, by implementing the Code of Discipline. But the management seems to have interpreted the agreement as if it were an award against the Union. It refused to bring about any change in its anti-Union policies while expecting, and advising us all the time, that the Union should co-operate with the management on every matter. It refused to discharge the obligations cast upon it by the Code, and all the time kept on complaining that the Union was not discharging its obligations. For instance it has to this day persisted in its refusal to let the Works Committee function as a grievance Committee in accordance with the past convention, but at the same time turned down our request to set up a regular grievance procedure which is the very foundation of the Code of Discipline. It refuses to inquire into serious lapses on the part of the officers, but starts complaining when the Union, forced by non-co-operation on the part of the manavement starts ventilating the grievance through the Union news-board or through speeches. It summarily dismisses complaints filed by the Union alleging arbitrariness, impropriety and injustice shown in dealing with the employees, but starts castigating us when we demand a fair enquiry or investigation into these allegations. Case involving vindictiveness, uncalled for harshness and punishment are steadily multiplying and the Union has been given no.....

given no facility to take these things up with the management. Union workers in the departments are a constant target for victimization and unfair labour practices. Far from recognising the Union in accordance with the criteria laid down by the 15th Indian Labour Conference, no effort is spared to attack, and weaken and wreck it in a futile attempt to wean the workers away from its influence. The Mills Gazette which once upon a time was an instrument for propagating labour welfare measures, has been reduced to a an organ for carrying on crude propaganda against worker's organisation and unity. Thousands of rupees are being directly spent on financing this gazette which day in and day out attacks the Union, the Works Committees, elected Trustees of the workmen and the Union leaders.

In the context of this anti-Union and anti-labour 'expedition' of the management, we confess we find it impossible to convince thousands of Union workers and sympathisers about the validity of the Code of Discipline. We wish the management realised that implementation of the Code cannot be one-sided. The management as the major partner, has not only to play its part in creating conditions wherein the Code could be successfully operated, but has also to take the initiative in carrying out the major directives of the Code, like setting up a grievance procedure, giving up arbitrariness and putting a stop to the practice of acting unilaterally, etc. Only then and then alone can it expect the Union to ensure on the part of its members, the full compliance of the provisions of the Code.

Coming to the particular complaints made by you in the letters under reply, our comments are as follows:-

Board-matter dated 14.6.60 referred to in letter of 22.6.60:

This relates to proceedings of the Works Committee. Observations made therein are mainly factual. We do not find anything objectionable in this item. It is a hard fact that the present Chairman and Secretary of the Works Committee do not enjoy the confidence of the Workers' representatives. They have been put into these positions by the votes of the managements' representatives alone. They were brought into the Works Committee by resorting to unfair methods, i.e. by gerrymandering the established electoral constituencies. In the face of your patently hostile attitude to the Workers' representatives on the Works Committee, we have no alternative but to expose the real character of your policies designed to render the Works Committee ineffective and incapable of rendering any services to the workers.

Board-matter of 16.6.60 referred to in your letter No.CLO-26/1357 dated 22.6.1960:

You have objected to the portion dealing with the reported resignation of certain officers. We hope you are fully aware that persistent and strong rumours have of late been in circulation in the mill regarding resignations. They have to our knowledge emanated from responsible quarters in the Head Office and almost every worker talks about them. In the absence of any effective means to check upon such reports we have had to report them, just as news-papers report about such matters. The Union news Board is a substitute for a daily news-bulletin dealing with Mill life and the workers' movement in general. Such reporting which sometimes turn out to be merely speculative, is a normal

feature of.....

feature of the 'Press'. Even rumours about resignations of men at top are reported by newspapers of established repute and standard andno Government ever takes offence at such reports. We see no reason why you should react so unfavourably to it, particularly when you yourself have failed to provide to us a forum for discussions and mutual consultations wherein we could be properly enlightened by you in such matters.

Unlike to see eye to eye with you that such matters 'do not concern the Union' or that they 'unermine the discipline' we would still like to assure you that we would be quite prepared to accommodate your view-point by refraining to publish such items if only we could be convinced that it is such trifling things, rather than deliberate anti-Union policies of the management, that stand in the way of promoting goodwill between us. It would surely be too small a sacrifice to be made in the wider interests of mutual and understanding. We are asking the Branch concerned to be more careful in this respect in future.

Board-matter dated 21.6.60 referred to in your letter No.CIC/7B/1390 dated 23.6.1960:

Divorced from its context and the general background, the portion complained of by you would appear to be objectionably personal, and the Branch concerned should have done well not to use the words used in the views-item. But very unfortunately, we are constrained to observe, the entire atmosphere in which we are being compelled to operate by the management, must naturally produce such outbursts. We have already pointed out the most objectionable manner in which the management is utilizing the Mills Gazette, maligning Union leaders elected to different positions in the Works Committee, Worker's B.E.F.Trust, etc. We have, for example, come across an item in one of the recent issues of the Mills Gazette in which our President Shri Asha Ram has been branded as a Traitor by you for no other reason than that he objected to the use of Welfare Funds for propagation of a particular political set of views. Shri Asha Ram was quite within his powers as an elected Trustee of the Workmen's Benefit Fund Trust, to object to the utilization of Welfare Funds in a particular manner. We cannot conceive of a filthier and nastier abuse than calling a patriotic, respectable and responsible citizen a 'Traitor'. We wonder whether you ever try to analyse your own deeds. More recently you have been utilizing the columns of the Mills Gazette for malinging and vilifying elected representatives of workers in the Mills Works Committee, although when the Union tries to represent matters connected with the affairs of the Works Committee, you insist that the Union has no concern with the Works Committee and that the proper forum for dealing with such matters is the Works Committee itself. But when you want to maling Works Committee members, you refuse to apply the same 'principle' to the management. May we know what right the management has got to discuss the donduct of Works Committee Members outside the Works Committee meetings? It is only when the 'principle' laid down by the management recoils on it that it starts feeling the sting of their impropriety.

In respect of this particular item we do not agree that it incites workers to violence. It only refers to the struggle of the workers in Swatantra Bharat Mills against the anti-Union practices of the management and warns the management of the D.C.M. against the consequences of such policies. Of course we admit that it could, and should, have.....

should, have been worded more happily. Pointed attention of the functionaries concerned is being drawn to this effect.

In the end we would again like to lay stress on the fact that compliance of the provisions of the code cannot be a one-sided affair. Much of the unpleasantness caused by writings on the news-board can be avoided if the management agrees to set up a grievance-procedure in accordance with the provisions of the 'Code', restores the sound practices and conventions connected with the functioning of the Works Committees, and agrees to co-operate with the Union in evolving some sort of a joint consultative machinary which could serve as a forum for ventilating and discussing the various problems connected with the demands, rights and privileges of the workers. We are at all times prepared to assist the management in this task. In the absence of these institutions, sine-qua-non of any workable scheme of labour-management co-operation, we are afraid we cannot be in a position to make any substantial contribution to relieve the present tension in labour-management relations.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(B. D. J O S H I)
GENERAL SECRETARY

Copies to:

1. All Members of the Implementation Committee:

   Shri Y.D.Sharma.
   " M.D.Dalmia.
   " Gopinath Aman, Chairman, Implementation Committee
   " J.R.Jindal.
   " Hans Raj Gupta.
   " M.R.Mukhija.
   " M.M.Ahmed.
   " L.I.Parija, IAS, Director of Industries&Labour.
2. General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress. New Delhi.
3. General Secy, Delhi State Committee of All India Trade Union Congress, Delhi.

AM

Copy of letter No. KMSU/503/60, dated 9th March, 1960 from the General Secretary, Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union, addressed to the Managers of D.C.M., S.B.M., Birla Mills, and Ajodhia Textile Mills, Delhi.

*o*o*o*o*o*o*

Sub: Consideration of Wage Board recommendations.

You are no doubt considering the situation arising out of the publication of the Report of Cotton Textile Wage Board by the Union Government.

In this connection the Union, as the most representative organization of the Textile workers of the Union territory, would like to have an early opportunity to discuss the matter with you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
for GENERAL SECRETARY.

16 JUN 1960

K A P R A M A Z D O O R E K T A U N I O N (R E G D.)

Gou Shala Gate, Kishan Ganj Mill Area, Delhi.

Ref: No. KMEU/ 651/60. Dated: 13th June, 1960.

FORM 'L'

(See Rule 71)

(Form of notice of strike to be given by employees in a public utility service.)

Name of the Union: Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union (Regd.), Gou Shala Gate, Kishan Ganj, Mill Area, Delhi.

Dated the 11th day of June, 1960.

To

1. The General Manager, Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi.
2. The Manager, Swatantra Bharat Mills, New Delhi-15.
3. The Manager, Birla Mills, Delhi-6.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions contained in sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, I hereby give you notice that I propose to call a strike on or after Monday, the 27th June, 1960, for the reasons explained in the annexe.

Encl: Annexe.

Yours faithfully,

Sd.

(B.D.Joshi)
GENERAL SECRETARY

कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन

KAPRA MAZDOOR EKTA UNION

(AFFILIATED TO AITUC)

Goushala Gate, Kishenganj Mill Area, Delhi.

Ref. No. 18/2/60 (KMEU) Dated 20th June, 1960.

The Hon'ble Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda,
Union Minister for Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

Subject: FAILURE OF THE TEXTILE MILL-OWNERS OF DELHI TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to address you on the above subject with a view to apprise you of the facts connected with the decision of the Cotton Textile Workers of Delhi to launch a token One-Day Strike on the 27th June as a mark of protest against the potently unreasonable and provocative attitude adopted by the mill-owners in this important matter. This has become all the more necessary since the mill-owners who possess infinitely more resources than the workers have been falsely going about propagating against the workers in general and this organisation in particular.

This Union, which had the privilege to represent the case of the workers before the Central Wage Board, had taken the initiative in inviting the mill-owners to commence negotiations regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board soon after the said report was published by the Central Government. While one of the managements, viz. the Birla Cotton Mills, expressed their willingness to commence negotiations, the managements of the other major units, viz. the Delhi Cloth Mills and the Swatantra Bharat Mills, both owned and managed by Messrs. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co.Ltd, avoided negotiations on one excuse or other for quite some time. This was all the more regrettable because the

Delhi.....

Delhi Cloth Mills Company is managed by a Managing Agency which has Lala Bharat Ram, one of the members of the Central Wage Board at its head. This company held on to this unreasonable attitude till the mill-owners at Bombay and Ahmedabad gave way and decided to implement the decisions of the Board. By this time workers had become discontented and agitated over the attitude of the Company, which, they thought, should have been the first to implement the Report because of its close association through its Managing Agents, with the recommendations of the Board.

At this stage, however, negotiations were started with the Managements of both the groups of Mills, viz. Birla Cottaon Mills of Delhi and the Delhi Cloth Mill group of mills. Workers' representatives belonging to both the All India Trade Union Congress as well as Indian Trade Union Congress(INTUC) organisations, from the very outset made it plain that they were prepared to accept the report in toto, and therefore urged upon the managements to sign an agreement satisfying the recommendations. The attitude of both the managements, however, has from the very beginning been rather puzzling. They say that they too accept the Report, but with their own interpretations. They have been wanting the Union to accept the right of the management to carry out large-scale rationalization on a unilateral basis. In other words they are not prepared to sign any agreement, did not expressly safeguard their right to proceed with rationalization unilaterlly. They are not satisfied with the Unions' unequivocal declaration that 'they accept rationalization in accordance with paras 101-103 of the Report of the Wage Board'. They insist on the Union accepting their interpretation of these paras as giving them unfettered right to proceed with rationalization unilaterally, as a necessary pre-condition to giving the wage-increase of Rs.8.00 per month. The Union, on the other hand has maintained that paras 101-103 sanction rationalization in accordance with established principles accepted and approved by the 15th Indian Labour Conference and that implementation of these recommendations has necessarily to proceed according to the procedure outlined in the "Delhi Agreement on rationalization evolved and approved by the Tripartite Standing Committee." This would in practice mean the setting up of a bipartite or Tripartite machinary to examine and approve the schemes of rationalization put forward by the employers. The employers are not at all prepared to accept this and go on repeating their unreasonable demand that their fanciful interpretation or 'clarification' of paras 101-103 of the Report must invariably form a part of any agreement on the Boards' recommendation. The Union's suggestion that a provision for mediation or arbitration in case of difference of opinion with regard to the interpretation of any part of the report or with regard to any other matter arising from or incidental to the agreement, has been turned down by both the managements. The Union has in writing committed itself to the acceptance of rationalization in accordance with the Wage Board Report, but even that does not satisfy the Mill-Owners. We have already forwarded to you the copies of our letters No. KMEU/DCM-653/60 and KMEU/666/60 dated 15.6.60 and 18.6.60 sent to Lala Bharat Ram of the Delhi Cloth Mills and to the Management of the Birla Mills on this matter.

From the above recital of facts it would be clear that the propaganda launced by the Mill-Owners that

the Union....

the Union is not accepting rationalization is as false as it is hypocritical. What the managements want is not rationalization in accordance with the recommendations of the Wage Board, but the right to introduce rationalization unilaterally in total disregard of all subsisting Tripartite recommendations, decisions or conventions. What the Union has at all times been prepared to concede is the right of the managements to introduce rationalization in accordance with paras 101-103 of the Wage Board Report.

It would be clear from above that the managements are not honest about implementing the Wage Board Report. On the other hand any agitation, however, peaceful, evokes the utmost hostility on their part to the Union. It was under such circumstances that the Union, in deference to increasing pressure from the workers and with a view to canalize the workers' justified resentment along organised heathy lines, decided to call out a token general strike of Cotton Textile Workers on 27.6.1960. We are, however, prepared at all times to talk, discuss, negotiate and agree to any reasonable proposal from any quarter.

We consequently approach you with the request that you will kindly spare some of your valuable time to bring the mill-owners round to a more reasonable attitude.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

GENERAL SECRETARY

AM

26 MAY 1960

THE COMMONWEALTH TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

REGD. NO. 66 UNDER THE INDIAN TRADE UNION ACT & AFFILIATED TO THE A. I. T. U. C.

CANNANORE, Kerala State

Ref: No. 68/60 Dated 23-5-1960.

To

1. THE PRIME MINISTER,
   GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
   NEW DELHI.
2. THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES,
   GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
   NEW DELHI.
3. THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR,
   GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
   NEW DELHI.

Sir,

The Commonwealth Trust, the management of the Commonwealth Factory at Cannanore, has closed it with effect from 26-4-60. Enhanced Excise Duty, continuous loss, low efficiency and adverse market position are the causes put forth by the Management to close the Factory. But these causes are without any foundation. Really, the Factory is closed because the workers did not concede the action of the Management who tried to effect 33-1/3% cut in wages, increase the work load on machinery which is old and out-moded. Further, the management continuously used inferior raw materials and spare parts without carr ing out [illegible] repairs and without creating favourable conditions for the increase of production, and at the same time insisted on 75% efficiency from the workers. Hence the workers were helpless and unable to accept such unfavourable terms.

The Management did not accept the suggestion of the Kerala Government to refer the whole dispute to a Court of Enquiry and to withdraw the closure notice. By misinterpreting the Section 25-FFF (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Management stated that the causes and circumstances for the closure of the Factory were beyond control and thus they paid [illegible] compensation even to workers who have put in more than 30 years service. This dispute is now referred to the

Industrial Tribunal.

About 800 workers including clerks work in this Textile Factory. Today these 800 workers and their families are in the grip of poverty and starvation. An overwhelming majority of workers solely depend upon the Factory and most of them live in rented houses. Most of them are helpless in that they are unable to get alternative employment in these parts. Their present position is that either they have to die of starvation or they have to go astray, leaving their families in an equally miserable plight. Their present plight is quite miserable and their future is gloomy and dreadful.

Tracing the history of the Factory, it can be seen that the real owners of the factory were German capitalists who had about a dozen industrial establishments on the Kerala Coast. These establishments were managed by the Basel Mission. During the 1914-18 War, those establishments became Enemy properties as per the declaration of the Government of India in 1916 and they were confiscated by the Government. Subsequently, only the management of these factories were entruste to a British concern known as the Commonwealth Trust Ltd. All the agreements and covenants of these concerns can be seen in the records of the Government of India. But we understand that this Trust did not function in accordance with the [illegible] and covenants. We have come to understand from the "MATHRUBHOOMI" Daily that a Memorandum embodying all these facts was submitted 3 weeks ago to the Minister for Industries, Kerala Government by Shri P. Gopalan, Congress M.L.A. of Madayi Constituency, Cannanore Dt. He has also handed over to the Kerala Government a copy of the original documents of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd.

After our Independence in 1947, and especially after enactments of laws favourable to the workers the Trust really has no interest to continue their industries in India. Within the last few years, the Trust had already disposed of three of their factories. They have no interest at present in Textile

THE COMMONWEALTH TEXTILE LABOUR UNION

REGD. NO. 66 UNDER THE INDIAN TRADE UNION ACT & AFFILIATED TO THE A. I. T. U. C.

CANNANORE, Kerala State

Ref: No. ..... Dated ..... 196 .

Industry. They concentrate their attention only on tile Industry. It is rumoured that they are going to close their handloom factory at Calicut. With crores of rupees amassed during the past 44 years, they have established factories in Gold Coast in Africa. Their motive seems to be to throw the Indian workers into the streets by closing all their factories in India and to leave the country with crores of rupees exploited by them. The Trust is not prepared to modernise the factory or toeffect improvements. They say that they cannot invest newcapital. They actually aim to ruin the economy of the country and to kill the industries here by forcing the workers to work on crude machineries on wretchedly reduced wages. Mismanagement and extravagance are their sole aims. While they give profuse pay to their officers and allow them all facilities, they give wretchedly low remuneration to the workers and burden xithem with unbearably heavy work. Our earnest and humble appeal to the Government of India is to put a halt to this suicidal measure of the Commonwealth Trust Ltd. We also appeal to the Govt. of India to save the suffering workers by adopting expeditious measures. We further request the Government of India to adopt the following steps:

1. To conduct an expeditious enquiry into the affairs of the Commonwealth Trust in India and to adopt measures in accordance with the provisions of Industries Development and Regulation Act:

2. The Government should take over the management of the Commonwealth Weaving Factory at Cannanore. The Govt. should take over the management of the Factory at least as a relief measure in accordance with the aims of

P.T.O.

the Tripartite Conference held in Nainital.

Requesting for early favourable orders,

Yours faithfully,

PRESIDENT.

Copies to:

1. The Minister for Industries, Kerala State, Trivandrum.
2. The Minister of Finance, Trivandrum.
3. Minister for Labour, Trivandrum.
4. Shri S.A.Dange, M. P.
5. Shri BhoopeshGupta M.P.
6. Shri A.K. Gopalan, M.P.
7. Shri M.K. Jinachandran M.P.
8. Shri T.C.Narayanan Nambiar, M.L.A.
9. Shri Balachandra Menon, M.L.A.
10. Shri E.M.S.Namboodiripad, M.L.A.

7 APR 1960

(प्रतिष्ठित जागृतः) जय भारत रजि० नं० २०/४६

श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मज़दूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

Shree Sadul Textiles Mazdoor Union

SRI GANGANAGAR (Rajastan)

Serial No. Date

प्रधान, हस्तेभगत

- 7 APR 1960

(प्रतिष्ठित जागृतः) जय भारत (रजि० नं० [illegible]

श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मज़दूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

Shree Sadul Textiles Mazdoor Union

SRI GANGANAGAR (Rajastan)

Serial No. [illegible] Date _____

(261)

[illegible]

प्रधान, [illegible]

(अनिवार्य आयुक्त) 10 APR 1960 जय भारत रजि० सं० २०४

श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मजदूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

Shree Sadul Textiles Mazdoor Union

SRI GANGANAGAR (Rajasthan)

Serial No. 11/2960 Date 6.4.60

The M. Superintendent
Shree Sadul Textiles LTD
Sri Ganganagar.

Subt Payment for the Holiday of Dushehra on 11.10.59

Sir,

According to the Award of the Industrial Tribunal Rajisthan dated 26th June 1958. 7 Paid ~~Hoard~~ Festival and national Holidays were awarded to the workers of the Sadul Textiles mills LTD Sriganganagar In 1959 the Dushehra paid Holiday fell on 11.10.59 i.e. Sunday which also the weekly holiday under the Factory act. The management informed us that they substitute the weekly holiday ~~Dated~~ of Sunday of 11.10.59 with the paid festival Holiday of Dushehra on 11.10.59 therefore the workers will not be entitled to additional wages for 11.10.59 (Dushehra). They will only get their normal monthly wages.

The Industrial Tribunal has stated that three paid national & festival Holidays can be substituted according to factories act, so that production do not suffer. in that case the workers will be entitled to wages for both the paid Holiday as well as Sunday. Substituted Holiday according to Factories act only mean that the management can take work on sunday by giving substituted weekly Holiday on any other day—

(संलग्न आयुक्त:) जय भारत रजि० नं० २०/४४

श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मज़दूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

Shree Sadul Textiles Mazdoor Union

SRI GANGANAGAR (Rajasthan)

Serial No. ____ (2) Date _____

(3 days' proceeding or following that Sunday). It does not mean that if sunday falls on festival paid Holiday workers will be deprive wages for that paid Holiday. Under the circumstances the decision of the management not to pay additional wages for 11.10.59 (i.e. Paid Holiday of Dushehra) is against the Award as well as Factory Act and the same will amount to illegal deduction under payment of wages act.

You are there for requested to pay the additional wages for the Dushehra holiday which fell on 11.10.59. If you refuse to pay the wages for the same, the union will be forced to take necessary legal steps for recovering of the amount and the management will be responsible for damage.

Hoping for your

Yours faithfully.

copy to, No. 1625/60 Dt. 8.4.60

(1) Labour officer Bikaner.

(2) A.I.T.U.C. 4. ASHOKA Road New Delhi

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

श्री सा० टैक्सटाईल्स मजदूर यूनियन
श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

(उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रतः) 5 MAY 1960

जय भारत

रजि० सं० २०/५६

श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मज़दूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

Shree Sadul Textiles Mazdoor Union

SRI GANGANAGAR (Rajasthan)

Serial No. 1464/60

Date 4.5.60

Registered AD

मिल सुपरिन्टेन्डेन्ट
श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स
श्री गंगानगर

261

विषय: 20.5.60 को रोक दिन की रोकना हड़ताल का नोटिस

श्रीमान जी

(1) दिनांक 23, 24, 25.4.60 को राजस्थान राज्य हड़ताल कांग्रेस का दूसरा सम्मेलन उदयपुर में हुआ जिसमें सेन्ट्रल वेज बोर्ड (Central wage Board) पर बहस हुई और सब सभाओं से यह पास हुआ कि अगर राजस्थान के मालिक मिलों में 19.5.60 तक सेन्ट्रल वेज बोर्ड का सुझाव लागू नहीं किया गया तो राजस्थान की टेक्सटाईल्स की तमाम A.I.T.U.C से सम्बन्धित यूनियनें 20.5.60 को रोक दिन की रोकना हड़ताल का आयोजन

(2) दिनांक 1.5.60 को श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मजदूर यूनियन की आम सभा हुई जिसमें सब सभाओं से उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव का समर्थन हुआ और यह भी पास किया गया कि अगर इस रोकान की हड़ताल

(उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रतः)

जय भारत

रजि० नं० २०/४६

श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मज़दूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

Shree Sadul Textiles Mazdoor Union

SRI GANGANAGAR (Rajastan)

Serial No. ____ Date _____

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के बाद भी वेज बोर्ड की सफारशों को लागू नहीं किया गया तो यूनीयन किसी वक्त भी सात दिन के नोटस के बाद मुकमल हड़ताल करदेगी जिसकी तमाम जुमेवारी मैनेजमैन्ट पर होगी।

भवदिय

Satyapal Singh

प्रधान मंत्री

श्री सादूल टैक्सटाईल्स मजदूर यूनियन

श्री गंगानगर (राजस्थान)

प्रतिलिपि: 14-11-80 से 4-5-80

(1) HON'BLE श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा

लेबर मिनिस्टर ~~भारत सरकार~~ भारत सरकार नई देहली

(2) लेबर मिनिस्टर (राजस्थान) जैपुर

(3) लेबर कमिशनर " "

(4) चीफ मिनिस्टर " "

(5) लेबर आफीसर बीकानेर

(6) P.T.U.C जैपुर

(7) A.I.T.U.C. नई देहली

(8) कलक्टर श्री गंगानगर

भवदिय

KULAPRAM SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS WORKERS' UNION,

REGD. NO. 1688. (AFFILIATED A. I. T. U. C.)

KULAPRAM, P. O. MANDUR, (Via) PAYANGADI.

CANNANORE DISTRICT

കുളപ്രം സ്പിന്നിങ്ങ് & വീവിങ്ങ് മിൽസ് വർക്കേഴ്സ് യൂണിയൻ.

L. No. .... 19 .

FORM. 4

Name of Union :- The Secretary ,
Kulapuram Spinning & Weaving
Mills Workers' Union,
Po. Mandur,
Cannanore District.

Dated, the 15th day of March, 1960.

To

The Managing Director,
The Kulapuram Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.
Po. Mandur, Cannanore District.

DearSir,

In accordance with the provisions contained in sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, we hereby give you notice that we propose to call a strike on the 30th day of March 1960, for the reasons explained in the annexe.

Yours Faithfully,

The Secretary ,
Kulapuram Spg. & Wvg. Mills
Workers' Union.

25 MAR 1960

Copy of memorandum to Chief Minister of Kerala dated 21.3.60

The union, along with the INTUC union has served a strike notice on 15th March since conciliation and other methods of settlement failed.

Of 306 workers, all but five voted for the strike.

The memo requests the Chief Minister to intervene and avoid the strike.

25 MAY 1960

KULAPRAM SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS WORKERS' UNION,

REGD. No. 1688. (AFFILIATED A. I. T. U. C.)

KULAPRAM, P. C. MANDUR, (Via) PAYANGADI.

CANNANORE DISTRICT

കുളപ്രം സ്പിന്നിങ്ങ് & വീവിങ്ങ് മിൽസ് വർക്കേഴ്സ് യൂനിയൻ.

L. No. .....

21. 5. 1960.

മെമോറാണ്ടം

വ്യവസായമന്ത്രി അവർകളുടെ സമക്ഷം കേരള കുളപ്രം സ്പിന്നിങ്ങ് & വീവിങ്ങ് മിൽസ് വർക്കേഴ്സ് യൂനിയൻ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്ന മെമോറാണ്ടം.

സാർ, നീ കുളപ്രം സ്പിന്നിങ്ങ് & വീവിങ്ങ് മിൽസ് ലിമിറ്റഡിൽ [illegible] ജീൻ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിൽ [illegible] തൊഴിലാളികൾ (ഏകദേശം 350 പേരും) കഴിഞ്ഞ [illegible] അവരെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന എ. ഐ. ടി. യു. സി., ഐ. എൻ. ടി. യു. സി. എന്നീ രണ്ടു യൂണിയനുകളും ചേർന്ന് ചില പ്രധാന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഉന്നയിക്കുകയും, യൂണിയൻ ഭാരവാഹികൾ നേരിട്ടു നിരവധി തവണ മാനേജിംഗ് ഡയറക്ടറുടെ മുമ്പിൽ ഹാജരായി ചർച്ച നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായി. ചർച്ചയെപ്പറ്റി തീരുമാനമെടുക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി ലേബർ ആഫീസറുടെ മുമ്പാകെ ഹാജരാക്കുകയും, തുടർന്ന് ഏകദേശം ഒന്നര മണിക്കൂറോളം നടന്ന ചർച്ചയിൽ ലേബർ ഓഫീസർ മുമ്പാകെ തൊഴിലാളി പ്രതിനിധികളായ വിജിച്ചുവെങ്കിലും മാനേജ്മെന്റ് പ്രതിനിധികൾ കൺസിലിയേഷൻ നടപടികളിൽ പങ്കെടുക്കാതെ അനാരോഗ്യം പറഞ്ഞ് ചർച്ചയെപ്പറ്റി കയ്യൊഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇതിനെ തുടർന്ന് പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിൽ തൊഴിലാളികൾ നടത്തിയ

KULAPRAM SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS WORKERS' UNION,
REGD. NO. 1688. (AFFILIATED A. I. T. U. C.)
KULAPRAM, P. O. MANDUR, (Via) PAYANGADI.
CANNANORE DISTRICT
കുളപ്രം സ്പിന്നിങ്ങ് & വീവിങ്ങ് മിൽസ് വർക്കേഴ്സ് യൂനിയൻ.

No. .... 19 .

സമാധാനപരമായ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ പരാജയപ്പെടുകയും, അങ്ങിനെ സമാധാനപരമായ പണിമുടക്കിന് നിർബ്ബന്ധിതരായിരിക്കയാണ്. രണ്ടു യൂനിയൻക്കുള്ളിലേൻ ഈ സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഒരു മാററമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ 14.3.60ന് ഒരു പണിമുടക്കു നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുക്കുകയും 301 രൂപ ഉപമായും, 5 ശതമാനം ബോണസ് ചെട്ടത്തിയതു തീർത്ത് 15.3.60ന് ഒരു പണിമുടക്ക് നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്.

ഒരു പണിമുടക്കം ഒഴിവാക്കുകയെന്ന ഉദ്ദേശം. യൂനിയനുകൾക്കുള്ളിലുണ്ടായ ഒരു ഉന്നതനിലവാരത്തിലുള്ള ക്രിയാലോചനവഴി തർക്കത്തിൽ പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യാശിക്കുന്നു.

അതുകൊണ്ടു — ഈ നിവേദനസമർപ്പണം നടക്കുന്ന — മാനേജ്മെൻറ് മുമ്പാകെ ഞങ്ങൾ ഉന്നയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അടിയന്തിര വിഷയങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പ

ULAPRAM SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS WORKERS' UNION
REGD. No. 1688. (AFFILIATED A. I. T. U. C.)
KULAPRAM, P. O. MANDUR, (Via) PAYANGADI,
CANNANORE DISTRICT
കുളപ്രം സ്പിന്നിങ്ങ് & വീവിങ്ങ് മിൽസ് വർക്കേഴ്സ് യൂണിയൻ.

.....19

ന്റെ ഏതാനുമായ നടപടികൾ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ സവിന
യം അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

എന്ന,

സിക്രട്ടറി

കുളപ്രം സ്പിന്നിങ്ങ് & വീവിങ്ങ് മിൽസ്
വർക്കേഴ്സ് യൂണിയൻ.

copy to 1. The Labour Minister, Kerala state, Trivandrum.
2. The Labour Commissioner of Kerala State.
3. Sri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Opposition Leader of Kerala Legislative Assembly.
4. Sri P. Gopalan M.L.A of Madayi Constituency
5. The Collector, Cannanore st. Cannanore.
6. D. S. P. Cannanore st. Cannanore.
7. The Circle Inspector Taliparamba.
8. The Sub. Inspector Palayangady.

- 4 APR 1960

THE SPINNING MILL THOZHILALAR SANGAM,

(Registered Under Trade Union act)

REGD. NO. 1629.

TUTICORIN.

Date 31-3-1960.

To
The Managing Director,
Tuticorin Spinning Mills, Ltd.,
T U T I C O R I N.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Immediate implementation of the recommendation of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry.

As you know, the report of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry has been published and also the resolution of the Government of India, accepting the Board's recommendations on March 2, 1960.

The average wage increase and the minimum are due from 1st January, 1960.

Hence we request you to kindly pay the following items unconditionally and immediately to all the workers in your Mills with retrospective effect from 1-1-6 :-

(1) The minimum of Rs. 7.00. This is flat for all minimum wages;
(2) The average of Rs. 8.00 which is to be distributed by agreement;
(3) Sliding Dearness Allowance, adequate Dearness Allowance and its consolidation (75 per cent) with basic wage.

Expecting your favourable reply at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

(G. SUDALAIMUTHU)
JOINT SECRETARY

Copy to:
1. The Labour Officer, Palayamcottai.
2. The Commissioner of Labour, Madras.
3. The Secretary, N.F.T.U.C., Tirunelveli Jn.
4. The Secretary, T.N.T.U.C., Madras.
5. The Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., New Delhi.

20 MAY 1960

महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियनें कमिटी

(अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन कॉंग्रेस)

अध्यक्ष : कॉ. के. एन्. जोगळेकर
ज. सेक्रेटरी : कॉ. बी. एस्. धुमे

दळवी बिल्डिंग,
परळ ट्रामनाका, मुंबई १२.

ता. May 18, 1960.

The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
4 Ashok Road, NEW DELHI.

Dear Comrade,

An all-India Conference of textile leaders met here on 16th & 17th inst. under the auspices of the Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union to consider situation in the textile industry and problems confronting the workers.

Representatives from centres like Coimbatore, Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta and centres in Maharashtra attended the conference. A list giving names etc. of these representatives is attached herewith.

The conference opened on the noon of 16th inst. in the Maratha Mandir Hall under the presidentship of Shri S.M. Joshi, the President of the BGKU. The representatives reported to the conference the conditions in their centres. Com. Dange then addressed the conference and dwelt on the perspective today in the cotton textile industry and the tasks before the Unions. He emphasised that the Millowners would now step up their attack to increase workloads and this would lead to large scale displacement of workers. He reiterated that the workers would have to prepare for a big struggle to beat down this offensive and defend their jobs and working conditions.

P.T.O.

A set of resolutions adopted by the conference is enclosed herewith.

A small ad-hoc committee was set up to co-ordinate the struggle against rationalisation. A Representative Conference to plan and prepare for the struggle is aimed at in about three months time. The Committee would have its office in the office of the BGKU.

On 17th evening a public rally of workers was held at Kamgar Maidan to explain the decisions of the conference. The rally was addressed by Coms. S.A. Dange, Yusuf, Asha Ram, Bhagwanrao, Suryavanshi and Sathi S.M. Joshi.

The BGKU has addressed copies of resolutions adopted to the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, U.P., Madras, Union Minister for Labour and the Indian Cotton Mills Federation.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

General Secretary.

महाराष्ट्र 28 JUN 1960

~~मुंबई~~ राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कमिटी

(अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन कॉंग्रेस)

अध्यक्ष : के. एन. जोगळेकर
जनरल सेक्रेटरी : ~~एस. एम. कोल्हटकर~~ डी.एल. हुमे

१६६, खंडेलवाल भवन,
दादोबाई नौरोजी रोड,
दक्षिण मिलिंग, परळ
मुंबई १२.

क्रमांक नं.....

261

Dear K.G.,

Herewith please find some more material concerning the textile strike. Also please use it for the columns of TUR.

The union has written to Shri Gulzarilal Nanda to apprise him of the position, and explain the situation that has made the strike unavoidable.

With Greetings,

Yours
[illegible]

PHONE : 45-4092

Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union

REGD. NO. 463

(Affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress)

Q 77, AKRA ROAD : CALCUTTA - 24

NI/KC/60/116/WB

Date 16.5.1960

Sri S.B.L. Nigam,
Joint Secretary, Govt. of India,
Evaluation & Implementation Division.
Ministry of Labour & Employment,
New Delhi.

Subject: Implementation of the Decision of Cotton Textile Wage Board in West Bengal.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of our letter no. 2/33/60-E&I dt. 12.5.1960.

We would like to inform you that your Office is misinformed in the above matter. To our information the above decision of the Wage Board has not been given effect in any of the mills of West Bengal so far. Furthermore, the Minister for Labour, W.Bengal of late called a joint conference between the Millowner's Association and the Unions, but surprisingly the ~~mxr~~ Employers refused to attend the conference.

Amongst others, we cite the case of Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd. (Birla Bros.), 42, Garden Reach Calcutta-24. The mills as per decision of the Board are obligated to grant ~~first~~ increment of Rs. 8.00 per month (Rs. 7.00 minimum) to all workers with effect from 1.1.1960, but as yet no increment has been granted to the workmen. Furthermore, the Dearness Allowance here is a flat rate one, which as per the decision of the Board is to be nutralised and linked with the cost of living index. But the employer has so far refused to give effect to the same. Thirdly, the Gratuity, which here is paid upon the basic wage, should be paid to the workers (retiring on and from 1.1.1960) upon the increased basic wages (adding Rs. 8/- or 7/- as the case may be). But since January those wokrmen who have retired or resigned have not been paid gratuity as per above formulea. To crown all the particular amployer is taking rapid steps of rationalisation (installing new machines and increasing workload), without following the terms of the decision of the Board. We would furnish you instances of ~~xxx~~ such illegal work if required by your office.

We, therefore, would request you to please take up the matter with the concerned organisation of the Employers and see that the decision of Board is honoured and ~~h~~ thus aviod grave industrial unrest.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Arun Sen

(Arun Sen)

General Secretary.

c.c. to
General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Phone: 106

AITUC

TRADE UNION COUNCIL

Affiliated with the AITUC

(PONDICHERRY STATE)

President:
P. Subbiah

General Secretary:
D. K. Ramanujam

7, Vellala Street,
PONDICHERRY.

20th May '60xx

The Labour Inspector,
Pondicherry State,
PONDICHERRY.

Sir,

The Rodier Mills clerks Union, Sri Bharathi Mill Labour Unioj, the Rodier Mill labour Union (Syndicat des ouvriers de l'usine Rodier) and Savana Mill Labour Union (Syndicat des ouvriers de l'usine savana) have written to the respective managements asking for the immediate implementation of the recommendations of the central textile wage board. They have individually sent copies of such letters to you.

The managements of the Rodier and Swadeshi Cotton Mills co. ltd., have replied to these letters of the unions which are all affiliated to our trade union council. They have in addition published a leaflet each and have distributed to each of the workers in the two mills. The argument of the mill managements found in the leaflets and in their letters to the unions, being almost the same, word to word, we, as the central organisation are sending you our comments on the letters and leaflets, as the mill managements have sent copies of their letters to you. We are sending copies of our letters to the managements also.

The resolution of the Govt. of India appointing the central cotton textile wages board read as follows;

> "WB1(3) In pursuance of the recommendations contained in para 25 of Chapter XXVII of the second five year plan regarding the establishment of the tripartite wage boards for individual industries, the Govt. of India have set up a central wage board for the cotton textile industry.
> .....
> .....
> Order: Ordered that a copy of the resolution be communicated to;
> (i) .....
> (ii).....
> (iii) All India organizations of the employers and workers
> Ordered also that the resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information"

From the above, it is clear that the constitution of the wage board is in pursuance of the recommendations of the second five year plan adopted by the Indian Govt. parliament and the people. It is, interalia, applicable to all parts of India or territories where all the second five year plan is enforced. It is enforceable to the cotton textile industry ie., to all textile units coming under the jurisdiction of the textile commission of India. It is enforceable to the textile mills of Pondicherry also as they

Phone: 109

AITUC

TRADE UNION COUNCIL

(Affiliated with the AITUC)

(PONDICHERRY STATE)

7, Vellala Street,
PONDICHERRY.

sident:
V. Subbiah
neral Secretary:
D. K. Ramanujam

30th May, 1960

The Hon'ble Sri. Gulzarilal Nanda
The Minister for labour
Govt. of Indian Union
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the latest letter we have written to the labour Inspector of Pondicherry state on the question of the ~~ex~~ implementation of the textile wage board report.

The pondicherry state Assembly has u animously adopted a resolution stating that the central wage board report (cotton textile) should be implemented in this state and asking the Govt to convene a tripartite labour conference (textile) at the state level to impelement the report. The resolution was adopted on the 29th April, 1960.

A delegation of our council met the chief secretary to the state Govt. who is in charge of labour, on 4th May, 1960 and urged upon him to take immediate steps to ensure the early implementation. He told us that the state Govt. has not yet been given an offical copy of the report by the central Govt, but he said that the matter is under the considetation, of the state govt.

We request you to take up this matter with the state Govt. and see that the report of the central cotton textile wage board is implmented in this report-

praying for immediate perusal and early action as solicited

Yours faithfully,

D K Ramanujam

General secretary.

Copy to

Sri. S.A. Dange, General secretary, AITUC.

3 JUN 1960

Phone: 106

AITUC

TRADE UNION COUNCIL

(Affiliated with the AITUC)

(PONDICHERRY STATE)

ent:
V. Subbiah
al Secretary:
D. K. Ramanujam

7, Vellala Street,
PONDICHERRY.

30th May 1960

Dear Com. SAD,

We are enclosing herewith copies of our letters addressd to the labour inspecter of Pondicherry state Govt. and the cantral Minister for labour on the question of the implementation of the textile wage board report.

While we are sorry that we should be writting you such a lang letter with enclosures and snatching so much of your precious time, we wish to point out that serious obstavles are there for the implementation of the report here. A number of legal difficulties are thre because of the anamolous postion of the state iteself and the continuance of the de facto set up alone. Secondly the labour laws in force are the worst specially enacted for the colonies (French) by the French Govt. in 1952 which prohebited all strikes under all circumstances.

Hence your intervention is absolutely necessary.

We therefore request you to kindly make a perusal of these letters and cause a representation on the lines you may feel best to the Govt.

With fraternal greetings ~~Thankingxyxxinxx~~

Yours fraternally,

D. K. Ramanujam

Genral Secretary.

9 APR 1960

DUNBAR COTTON MILLS WORKERS UNION

Registered No. 3340

President :-Sri Mrinal Kanti Banerjee.
General Secretary :-Sri Jamini Shaha.

P. O. GARULIA.
24-PARGANAS.

Dated 5/4/60

To
The Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.

Dear Sir,

Re :- Report of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industries.

This is to bring to your notice that the recommendation of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industries has been published . We are of opinion that the implementation of this recommendation is over due . Under this recommendation the increased wages for the workmen concerned are due to from 1st January 1960 . Under the circumstances we hereby put our demand that these increased wages and D. A. etc [illegible] . In order to maintain peace in the industry you should make arrangements so that the workmen concerned should receive payments without any further delay . In this connection we may state here the Budget speech delivered by our state Minister in Floor of Assembly on 1st March , 1960 . In the said speech it is mentioned by the Labour Minister as follows :-

The wage board has fixed the pay and allowance of the workers of the cotton textile industry in West Bengal after carefully considering and analysing the condition of the Cotton Textile industry of this state . I hope that the owners of the cotton mills in general will implement the decision of the wage board .

Yours faithfully,
Jamini Saha

-9 JUN 1960

REGD No. 1409. உலகத் தொழிலாளிகளே ஒன்று சேருங்கள்.

MILL WORKERS UNION, RAJAPALAYAM.

மில் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், இராஜபாளையம்.

Ref: No. 21/60-61 Date 4-6-1960

From,
The Rajapalayam Mill Workers Union
Regd. No. 1409, Durgasamipuram Street
Rajapalayam, (Ramanathapuram Dt)

Dated: ~~Eight~~ Fourth Day of June 1960.

To, The Management,
The Rajapalayam Mills Ltd.,
Rajapalayam.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provision contained in sub-section (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 we hereby give you notice that we propose to go on strike from 19th June 1960 for the reasons explained in the annex.

Yours faithfully

P. M. ராமசாமி
President.

A. சிவன்
General Secretary.

Annexe:-

1. Despite the fact that it was unanimously agreed in the Standing Labour Committee which met in January 196[illegible] the unanimous recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board should be implemented forthwith, the management

Page II

the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile wage board.

2. More than Four months have passed already. The Union requested the management early in March 1960 themself to implement the above recommendations. But the management have not come forward, Hence the Strike notice.

3- The Union demands the management to implement the unanimous recommendation made by the Textile wage board.

Copy to:-

1. The Labour officer, Pulayanko
2. The Labour Commissioner, Madras.
3. The Central Labour Commissioner New delhi.
4. The All India Trade Union Congress. New Delhi
5. The Secretary, Tamil nad Trade Union Congress, 157 Broadway Madras.

REGD No. 1409.

உலகத் தொழிலாளிகளே ஒன்று சேருங்கள்.

MILL WORKERS UNION, RAJAPALAYAM.

மில் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், இராஜபாளையம்.

Ref: No. 23/60-61

Date 4-6-1960

From,

The Rajapalayam Mill Workers Union
Regd. No. 1409.
Durairamipuram Street.
Rajapalayam,
Ramanathapuram District.

Dated:- Fourth Day of June 1960.

To, The Management,
The Janakiram Mills Ltd., (Stg)
Rajapalayam.

Dear Sir, In accordance with the Provision Contained in Subsection (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 we hereby give you notice that we propose to go on Strike from 19th June 1960 for the reasons explained in the annexe.

Yours faithfully

P. M. [illegible]
President

A. [illegible]
General Secretary

Annexe:-

1. Despite the fact that it was unanimously agreed in the Standing Labour Committee which met in January 1960 the unanimous recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board should be implimented, the Management, the Janakiram Mills Ltd., have not implimented the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile Wage Board

MAYA

more than five months have passed already. The Union requested the Management early in March 1960 itself, to implement the above recommendations. But the management have not come forward. Hence this strike notice.

3. The union demands the management to implement the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile Wage Board.

— x —

Copy to:-

1. The Labour Officer, Palayam Kottai.
2. The Labour Commissioner Madras.
3. The Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.
4. The All India Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.
5. The Tamilnad Trade Union Congress 157, Broadway, Madras

REGD No. 1409.

உலகத் தொழிலாளிகளே ஒன்று சேருங்கள்.

MILL WORKERS UNION, RAJAPALAYAM.

மில் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், இராஜபாளையம்.

Ref: No. 24/60-61

Date 4-6-1960.

From,

The Rajapalayam Mill workers Union,
Regd. No. 1409
Durai samipuram Street,
Rajapalayam,
Ramanathapuram District.

Dated:- Fourth Day of June 1960.

To, The Management,
The Karpagambal Mills,
Rajapalayam.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the Provisions contained in Sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 we hereby give you notice that we propose to go on strike from 19th June 1960 for the reasons explained in the annexe.

Yours faithfully,

P. M. [illegible]
President.

A. Sivam
General Secretary.

Annexe:

1. Despite the fact that it was unanimously agreed in the Standing Labour Committee which met in January 1960 the unanimous recommendations of the Central Textile wage Board should be implimented the Management, the Karpagambal Mills Ltd., have not implimented the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile wage Board.

P.T.O.

2. More than five months have passed already. The Union requested the Management early in March 1960 itself to implement the above recommendations. But the management have not come forward. Hence this Strike Notice.

3. The Union demands the Management to implement the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile Wage Board.

Copy to:-

1. The Labour Officer, Palayam Kottai.
2. The Labour Commissioner, Madras
3. The Chief Labour Commissioner New Delhi.
4. The All India Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.
5. The Tamilnad Trade Union Congress 157 Broadway, Madras.

REGD No. 1409. உலகத் தொழிலாளிகளே ஒன்று சேருங்கள்.

MILL WORKERS UNION, RAJAPALAYAM.

மில் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம், இராஜபாளையம்.

Ref: No. 25/60-61 Date 4-6-1960

From,
The Rajapalayam Mill Workers Union,
Regd. No. 1409.
Duraisamipuram Street.
Rajapalayam,
Ramanathapuram District.

Dated: Fourth Day of June 1960

To, The Management,
The Alagappa Cotton Mills.
Nagamai Nagar,
Rajapalayam. P.O.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the Provisions contained in Sub-Section (1) of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 we hereby give you notice that we propose to go on Strike from 19th June 1960 for the reasons explained in the Annexe.

Yours faithfully.
A. Sivaram
General Secretary.

P. M. [illegible]
President.

Annexe:

1. Despite the fact that it was unanimously agreed in the Standing Labour Committee which met in January 1960 the unanimous recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board should be implimented, the Management, Alagappa Cotton Mills, have not implimented the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile Wage Board.

2. More than five months have passed already. The union requested the management early in March 1960 itself to implement the above recommendations. But the Management have not come forward. Hence this strike notice.

3. The union demands the management to implement the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile Wage Board.

— . . —

Copy to :-

1. The Labour officer, Palayamkottai
2. The Labour Commissioner, Madras.
3. The Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.
4. The All India Trade Union Congress New Delhi.
5. The Tamilnad Trade Union Congress, 157 Broadway, Madras.

62.4.23

Phone No. 149

WORKERS UNITE.

Hissar Textile Mills Workers Union,

Regd. No. 40 (Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.) NAGORI GATE, HISSAR.

Ref. No. 68/62 Dated 5-3-1962

प्रस्ताव

हिसार टैक्सटाइल मिल वर्कर्स यूनियन की साधारण सभा ने निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पास किए :—

श्री जनरल मैनेजमेंट H. T. Mills से मांग करती है :—

1. — कि जिन वर्करों को बीकारी से अलग किया गया है उन्हें काम पर वापस लिया जाए और उन्हें बेकारी के दिनों के लिए पैसे देकर पहले की भांति स्थायी रूप से काम रखने पर विचार किया जाए।

2. — कि यूनियन को मान्यता दी जाए। क्योंकि यूनियन लिखित रूप से मालिक को प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। साथ ही यह कान्फ्रेंस सहयोग लेबर से भी मांग करती है कि वह मैनेजमेंट पर दबाव डाले कि यूनियन को मैनेजमेंट मान्यता दे।

3. — कि कारखाने के सामने पाखाने बनवाए जाएं, पानी की व्यवस्था सुधारी जाए और वर्करों में बरतने के लिए ईंधन का सामान इत्यादि जाए (जिसमें फ्री भी हो।) साथ ही वर्करों के बैठने के लिए बैंच इत्यादि जाएं। ताकि मालिकों से छुट्टी के समय फिर उपयोग कर सकें।

4. — विद्यार्थी रहित को लिए स्कूल खोला जाए और जाए स्कूल बढ़ाया जाए। लाइब्रेरी और रीडिंग रूम बनाने में सहायता दी जाए और अच्छा अस्पताल मालिकों के खर्चे पर।

आशा है कि आप उपर्युक्त मांगों को देखते हुए उनको प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करेंगे।

भवदीय :—
जगदीश प्रसाद
for जनरल सेक्रेटरी।

cc
1. Commissioner, Hisar
2. Labour Commissioner
3. P.T.B.C. Jullundur City
4. A.I.T.U.C. New Delhi.

Phone No. 149 WORKERS UNITE
HISSAR TEXTILE MILLS WORKERS UNION,
Regd. No. 40 (Affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.) Nagori Gate, HISSAR.

Ref. No. 78/60 Dated 30.3.60

प्रस्ताव

हिसार टैक्सटाइल मिल वर्कर्ज यूनियन की साधारण कान्फ्रेंस पंजाब सरकार से मांग करती है कि मंहगाई अलाउंस के लिए आंकड़े भिवानी की बजाय हिसार शहर से लिए जाएं। क्योंकि हिसार हर लिहाज से मंहगा शहर है।

कान्फ्रेंस पंजाब सरकार से मांग करती है कि मंहगाई का केन्द्र भिवानी की बजाय हिसार रखा जाय।

काशीराम कौशिक
for General Secy.

c.c.
1. Director of statistics SIMLA
2. L. Minister Govt. Punjab
3. P.T.U.C. Trade Union etc

Phone No. 149 WORKERS UNITE
HISSAR TEXTILE MILLS WORKERS UNION,
Regd. No. 40 (Affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.) Nagori Gate, HISSAR.

Ref. No. 73/60 Dated 30.3.1960

1 APR 1960

हिसार टैक्सटाइल मिल वर्कर्ज यूनियन की साधारण कान्फ्रेंस मैनेजमेंट हिसार टैक्सटाइल मिल से मांग करती है कि वह वैज बोर्ड की सभी सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्करों की तनख्वाहों में आठ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी करे। और यह बढ़ोतरी एक जनवरी 1960 से दी जाए। इसके साथ ही 75% प्रतिशत मंहगाई अलाउंस को भी मूल-वादी तनख्वाह में शामिल किया जाए।

कान्फ्रेंस विश्वास करती है कि मैनेजमेंट इस टैक्सटाइल वैज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र लागू करेगा ताकि वर्करों का उत्साह बढ़े और औद्योगिक तरक्की हो सके।

काशीराम कौशिक
for General Secy.

c.c.
1. Hon'ble Minister
2. P.T.U.C. Jullundur
3. [illegible]

Phone No. 149 WORKERS UNITE
HISSAR TEXTILE MILLS WORKERS UNION,
Regd. No. 40 (Affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C.) Nagori Gate.
HISSAR.

Ref. No. 125/60 Dated 7-5-60

श्रीमान

जरनल सैक्रेटरी सा० A.I.T.U.C.

विषय :- 4 मई का शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन

निवेदन है कि हिसार टैक्सटाईल मिल्ज वर्कर्स यूनियन के साथ वेज मिल्ज वर्कर्स एसोसिएशन शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन किया गया। प्रदर्शन में काफी तादात में वर्कर शामिल थे। असोसिएशन ओर से पहले से ही लाउड स्पीकर की पूरी गारंटी की गई थी। इसी तरह रात के साढ़े दस बजे आफीसर कर्मचारी के साथ शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन किया गया।

तारचन्द शर्मा
जनरल सैक्रेटरी
हिसार टैक्सटाईल
वर्कर्स यूनियन

C.C.
(1) P.T.U.C.
(2) A.I.T.U.C.

-7 JUN 1960

THE TEXTILE LABOUR UNION, GUDIYATTAM.

(Affiliated to T. N. T. U. C.,) (A. I. T. U. C. & W. F. T. U.)

NO. 55, ARJUNA MUDALI STREET
(NEAR BUS STAND)

Regd. No. 1838. Dated 4th June 1960.

By Regd Post Ack due

To

The Management,

1. M/s Thirumagal Mills Limited,

2. M/s. Rajeswari Mills Limited,

G U D I Y A T T A M.

Dear Sirs,

In accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of Our Union and under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, I hereby give you notice that I propose to call a strike on Twenteeth day of June 1960 for the reasons explained herein.

We have addressed you two letters on 11-2-60 and 28-3-60 that requesting you to implement the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the cotton Textile Industry. The Wage Board recommended an increase of Rs. 8/= per mensem in Basic wage from 1-1-1960 and also increase in D.A., to Cent persent neautralization incost of living Index. The Labour Officer, Vellore in his letter to you in Ref. No. 369/60 dated 18-2-1960, cited our above letter and called for your remarks. Though it is more than three months since you received the above letters, we regret to see that you have not shown any inclination to pay the increased wages etc.,

Under these circumstances, I request you to take necessary steps to pay on the comming wage day arrears of wages according to the recommendations of the Textile wages Board aggregating upto April Rs.22/= along with the increased wages for the month

THE TEXTILE LABOUR UNION, GUDIYATTAM.
(Affiliated to T. N. T. U. C.,) (A. I. T. U. C. & W. F. T. U.)
Regd. No. 1838. NO. 55, ARJUNA MUDALI STREET (NEW BUS STAND) Dated 195

from 1-1-60. at the rate of 25-Np. per point of increase of cost of living Index. If you fail to concede the demand as requested, on or after 20.6.60, a strike will be called for as said in the notice. The management will be solely responsible for all the consequences if a strike takes place.

Yours Faithfully,

R. Subramaniya

General Secretary.

Copies to:-

1. The Labour Officer, Vellore.
2.. The Labour Commissioner, Madras.
3. Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras.
4. The Collector of North Arcot, Vellore.
5. The General Secretary, ENTUC, Madras.
6. The General Secretary, AITUC, New Delhi.

2 MAY 1960

261

JAI HIND

J. R. S. MILS COOLYLA KARMIKA SANGHAM.

Regd. No. 2157.

RAYADRUG. (ANANTAPUR Dt.)

President: R. S. Basavanagowd.
Secretory: B. Abdulkhadar,

J.R.S.Mills Coolyla Karmika Sangham.
RAYADRUG
(ANANTAPUR DIST)

Date 27. 4. 60

To

The Secretary.
All India Trade Union congress.
4 Ashoke Road. New Delhi

అయ్యా.

11.4.60 తేదినుండి ఇప్పటికీ ఏప్రిల్ శాంతియుతముగా నడచు చున్నది. కార్మికుల కోర్కెలు ఇప్పటికీ ఏర్పాటు కాలేదు. 12వ తేదీ లేబర్ ఆఫీసర్ గారి కన్సిలియేషన్ విఫలమైనది. ఇప్పటికీ యాజమాన్యం వారి వేతనాలు పెంచుటకు గాని మా యొక్క కోర్కెల విషయములో కలుగజేసుకోలేదు. దయచేసి మీరు మా కోర్కెలను యాజమాన్యం వారితో చెప్పి మా కోర్కెలను నెరవేర్చాలని కోరుతున్నాము. మా యొక్క కోర్కెల పట్టికలో జతపరిచినాము.

B. అబ్దుల్ ఖాదర్
Secretary. 27.4.60

JAI HIND

J. R. S. MILS COOLYLA KARMIKA SANGHAM.

Regd. No. 2157.

RAYADRUG. (ANANTAPUR Dt.)

President: R. S .Basavanagowd,

Secretory: B. Abdulkhadar,

Date.....

పై సంఘం కార్మికులు మరియు మేనేజ్‌మెంటు మధ్య 1-1-60 తేదీ నుండి 31-12-62 తేదీ వరకు కుదిరిన ఒప్పందం క్రింద తెలిపిన విధముగా నడుచుకొనగలరు.

(1) కార్మికులకు మేనేజ్‌మెంటు పాసు ఇచ్చిన వెంటనే పనిలోనికి తీసుకొనుట.

(2) మిల్లు నందు మేనేజ్‌మెంటు కార్మికులకు సౌకర్యమైన నూలు తయారుచేయుట.

(3) వైకింగ్ పద్ధతి పైకంలు లేకపోవుట వలన కార్మికులకు జీతములు ఇవ్వగలరు.

(4) పనిముట్లు తెలపించిన 11 మంది కార్మికులను తీసివేయకుండా

(5) మార్కెట్టు ధరలను బట్టి నెలకు 1-10-0 చొప్పున ఎక్స్‌ట్రా

(6) బాంధవ్యములు నిమిత్తరీతి కుంటుంబమునకు వైద్యులచేత సహాయములు ఇవ్వగలరు.

(7) పండుగ కూలీలు 24 గంటలు 1-0-0 చొప్పున ఇవ్వగలరు.

(8) వైకింగ్ పద్ధతి పైకంలు రిటైర్‌మెంటు అయినవారికి ఇచ్చుచున్నట్లు నూలు పోనుకు మైనస్ లు నష్టపోయిన నూలుకు పైకంలు తగ్గించి ఆ నష్టపోయిన కూలీలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

(9) A రిటైరింగ్ రిటైర్‌మెంటు అయినవారికి పాత పద్ధతి ప్రకారం కూలీలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

B గ్రాట్యుటీ చట్టమునకు మరియు మరి కొన్ని కూలీలు ఇవ్వగలరు.

(10) 1958 మరియు 1959 సంవత్సరములకు బోనస్ చట్టమునకు లోబడి ఇవ్వగలరు.

(10) రంజాన్ పండుగ, శివరాత్రి, పెంకట్రమణ జాతర మరియు దసరా పండుగలకు కూలీలు తగ్గించకుండా ఇవ్వగలరు.

(11) మిల్లు నందు శిక్షణకు మిషన్ ఆపరేటర్లను ఏర్పాటుచేయగలరు.

(12) ప్రస్తుతం యుండు పనివేళలు 8 గం॥ నుండి మధ్యన 12 గం॥ లకు 1 గం॥ నుండి 5 గం॥ లవరకు పనివేళలు ప్రారంభించవలయును.

J.R.S. Mills Coolyla Karmika Sangham.
RAYADRUG
(ANANTAPUR DIST)

THE

Cotton Mills Mazdoor Union Reg.

ABOHAR (Punjab)

No. G.S./60 Dated 1/5/60

261

To

The Manager,
Shri Bhiwani Cotton Mills Ltd.,
Abohar.

Dear Sir,

The report of wages Board for Textile Industry has been published wherein wages Board has recommended plot increase in wages Rs. 5=00 in class B. Textile mills these increase of Rs. 5=00 in class B of Textile Mills is unconditional and is unrelated to any work load etc. The union request you to implement, this decision in the Mills without any delay and arrears from Ist January, 60 may also be paid.

Yours faithfully,

R.K. Sarin
(General Secretary) 1/5
Cotton Mills Mazdoor Union,
Abohar.

DUPLICATE.

85/60

DEMANDS.

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COTTON MILLS MAZDOOR UNION UNDER THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF SH. CHIRANJI LAL DHIR ON 14/2/1960, AT ABOHAR.

****

(1) The strength of labourers for leave arrangement should not exceed than 10% of the total labour and labours appointed for leave arrangement should be made permanent be made permanent after three months.

(2) The decision of pay commission should be published and action should be taken on it.

(3) A simit should be imposed on the temporary system and action should be taken on it.

(4) The financial loss to labourers due to temporary shortage in electricity should be compensated partly by Govt., partly by Mill owners and Thirmal plant scheme should be introduced to meet out the shortage.

(5) Government and Mill owners should introduce the decision on 15th and 16th labour conference.

(6) State employees Insurance scheme should be introduced.

(7) To promote cordial relations among the labourers and Mill owner evert matter should be decided with the refresentatives of cotton Mills Mazdoor Union with mutual talks. Goondaism should be checked to keep law and orders.

(8) Every labourer should be provided with a lodging quarter and in case it is not provided quarter allowance should be given. Proper arrangement of light, latrines Bath rooms and medicines should be made available both in all our Colony as well as within the mill area, arrangement should be made for local nursuries (Krinchan) for the children of female labourers.

(9) At least 3 months, Bonus should be given.

(10) Cotton Mills Mazdoor Union Abohar (Regd) should be acknowledged by the Mill owners.

(11) Half time should be given after stoping the machine work.

P.T.O.

THE

Cotton Mills Mazdoor Union Regd.

ABOHAR (Punjab)

No. 87/60 (261) Dated ... 19

Dear Sir,

P.T.O.

کر سکتا ہے۔ تو مینجمنٹ کو اس کے ملنے پر کوئی اعتراض نہیں۔

(D) مینجمنٹ اس بات پر تیار ہے۔ کہ مینجمنٹ کی اس تجویز کو کسی بھی ویج بورڈ کے ممبر کو دکھائی جائے۔ اور ملز کی مہنگائی کے سپیشل سکیل کو رکھتے ہوئے اس ممبر سے رائے کی جائے۔ کہ آیا یہ تجویز مزدوروں کی بھلائی میں ہے یا نہیں۔

(E) یہاں یہ بھی بتلا دینا چاہیئے۔ کہ آٹھ روپیہ کی بڑھوتی چاہے کسی شکل میں بھی کی جاوے۔ کاریگروں کی مندرجہ ذیل رعایتوں پر اس کا کوئی بُرا اثر نہیں پڑے گا۔

(1) پراویڈنٹ فنڈ کی کٹوتی۔

(2) فیکٹری ایکٹ کے مطابق تنخواہ کے ساتھ چھٹیاں۔

(3) (LAY OFF) لے آف کا معاوضہ۔

(4) سرکاری بیمہ (EMPLOYEE STATE INSURACE)

(5) بونس۔

بونس کے بارے میں یہ وچار ہو سکتا ہے۔ کہ کیونکہ بونس بیسک تنخواہ پر دیا جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے اگر آٹھ روپیہ یا مہنگائی بھتہ کا 3/4 بیسک تنخواہ میں نہ ملایا گیا۔ تو کاریگر گھاٹے میں رہیں گے۔ یہ راستہ بالکل غلط ہے۔ اور اس کا مطلب اور کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ سوائے اس کے کہ کاریگروں کو بھڑکایا جاوے۔ بونس کی رقم جو دی جاتی ہوتی ہے۔ وہ لیبر اپیلانٹ ٹریبونل (L.A.T) کے فارمولے سے طے کی جاتی ہے۔ اس طرح جو رقم بنتی ہے۔ وہ بونس کے طور پر دینے کی کُل رقم ہوتی ہے۔ اگر آٹھ روپیہ اور مہنگائی بھتہ کا پچھتر (75) فیصدی بیسک تنخواہ میں شامل کر دیا جائے۔ تو ان بونس دنوں کی تعداد گھٹ جائے گی۔ جن کے ریٹ سے بونس دیا

کو پورا کرواتے۔ چونکہ یونین کا منشا مالک و مزدور کے بیچ جھگڑا کروا کر اپنی لیڈری قائم رکھنے کا اور چندہ اکٹھا کرنے کا ہے۔ اس لئے وہ کبھی سیدھا راستہ اختیار نہیں کر سکتے۔ مزدوروں کو چاہیئے۔ اگر ان کو اپنا شک دور کرنا ہے۔ تو معزز شہریوں کو بیچ میں ڈال کر یا لیبر منسٹر یا لیبر کمشنر کو بیچ میں ڈال کر ویج بورڈ کی سفارشوں کی صفائی کر لیں۔ اور مینجمنٹ سے اپنی ایک ایک پائی حاصل کر لیں۔

(D) مینجمنٹ یہ بھی منظور کرتی ہے۔ کہ ویج بورڈ کی سفارش کے حساب سے پہلی جنوری ۱۹۶۲ء سے اپنے ہر کاریگر کو دو روپیہ مہینے کے حساب سے آئندہ بڑھوتی دے گی۔

(2) (A) ویج بورڈ نے سفارش کی ہے۔ کہ مہنگائی بھتہ سب سنٹروں میں COST OF LIVING INDEX سے باندھا جائے۔ مینجمنٹ یہ سمجھتی ہے۔ کہ یہ ضروری نہیں ہے۔ کہ مہنگائی COST OF LIVING INDEX کے مطابق لگائی جائے۔ کیونکہ ایسا کرنے سے مزدوروں کو نقصان ہے۔ ویج بورڈ کی منشا کبھی مزدوروں کو نقصان پہنچانے کی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ بلکہ ان کو فائدہ پہنچانے کی ہے۔ مینجمنٹ کو کوئی اعتراض مہنگائی COST OF LIVING INDEX کے ساتھ باندھنے میں نہیں ہے۔ لیکن کیونکہ اس میں مزدوروں کا نقصان ہے۔ اس لئے مینجمنٹ مزدوروں کی بھلائی سوچتے ہوئے یہ چاہتی ہے۔ کہ مہنگائی کو موجودہ سکیم پر قائم رکھا جائے۔ لیکن اگر مزدور ایسا نہیں چاہتے۔ تو مینجمنٹ کو کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے۔

(ط) آپ یہ جانتے ہیں۔ کہ اس ملز میں مہنگائی بھتہ کا ریٹ گھٹتا بڑھتا ہے۔ جس کے مطابق تنخواہ میں بڑھوتی ہونے سے بھتہ میں بھی بڑھوتی ہو جاتی ہے۔ یہ ریٹ بہت فائدہ مند ہے۔ کیونکہ تقریباً ۸۰ فیصدی کاریگر جو ٹھیکہ پر کام کرتے ہیں۔ وہ بہت فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ اور جہاں تک مینجمنٹ کا تعلق ہے۔ اسے زیادہ الفیشنسی ملنے کی وجہ سے زیادہ بیسک تنخواہ کمانے کی منشا سے زیادہ کام نکالنے کا حوصلہ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح سے بیسک تنخواہ کی بڑھوتی کے مطابق انہیں مہنگائی بھتہ بھی زیادہ ملتا ہے۔ اس لئے مینجمنٹ کا خیال ہے۔ کہ اس طریقہ کو نہ بدلا جائے۔ اور موجودہ ریٹ چالو رہنے دیئے جائیں۔ لیکن اگر کسی کو ایسا جان پڑتا ہو۔ کہ موجودہ ریٹ کو چالو رکھنے سے اور بھتہ کو COST OF LIVING INDEX سے باندھنے سے کاریگروں کو نقصان ہوگا۔ تو مینجمنٹ اس نقصان کو پورا کرنے کو تیار ہے۔

(ii) پیراگراف 109 کے مطابق ویج بورڈ نے مہنگائی بھتہ کو بیسک تنخواہ میں ملا دینے کی سفارش اس طرح ہے۔ کہ ۱۹۵۹ء کے پہلے چھ مہینے میں بھتہ کی جو اوسط ہو۔ اس کا 3/4 COST OF LIVING INDEX کے مطابق بیسک میں ملا دیا جائے۔ بورڈ نے آگے یہ سفارش کی ہے۔ کہ باقی پچیس فیصدی مہنگائی بھتہ پہلے کی طرح ہی چالو رہنے دیا جائے۔ اور یہ آئندہ COST OF LIVING INDEX کے مطابق گھٹتا یا بڑھتا رہے گا۔ آگے چل کر یہ بھی سفارش کی ہے۔ کہ آئندہ اور موجودہ ریٹ (لیول) جو بیسک تنخواہ میں ملا دیا جاتا ہے۔ میں جو فرق ہو۔ اسے موجودہ ڈھنگ اور موجودہ ریٹ کے

مطابق ہی پورا کیا جاوے۔ مینجمنٹ کی نظر میں ۱۹۵۹ء کے پہلے چھ ماہ کی اوسط سے جو مطلب ہے۔ اس کا مدعا ایسے مہنگائی بھتہ سے ہے۔ جس کا تعلق COST OF LIVING INDEX سے ہو۔ ہمارے کیس میں کیونکہ بھتہ کا ریٹ بڑھنے گھٹنے والا ہے۔ اس لئے یہ ممکن نہیں۔ کہ ایسی اوسط لگائی جائے۔ کہ ایک یا دوسری طرح کے مزدوروں کو نقصان نہ پہنچے۔ مثال کے طور پر کل ملز کی سٹینڈرڈ ویجز کی اوسط ان چھ ماہ کی 48.29 روپیہ آتا ہے۔ اور بنتہ کھاتہ کا 74.91، سپنگ کا 55.8، سائزنگ کا 53، وائینڈنگ کا 50 اور وارپنگ کا 53 اوسط آتا ہے۔ اب اگر ملز کا اوسط سفارش کے حساب سے 48.29 لیا جائے۔ تو اس کا 3/4 حصہ گویا کہ چھتیس روپیہ ہر کاریگر کا بیسک پر جائے گا۔ COST OF LIVING INDEX کے ساتھ گھٹتا اور بڑھتا رہے گا۔ ایسے کرنے سے بنتہ کھاتہ، سپننگ، سائزنگ، وارپنگ اور وائینڈنگ کے کاریگروں کو بجائے اس مہنگائی کے جو ان کو اب مل رہی ہے۔ اڑتالیس روپیہ ملے گی۔ اور اس طرح وہ نقصان میں رہیں گے۔ اس نقصان کو دیکھتے ہوئے مینجمنٹ نے یہ محسوس کیا۔ کہ اپنا موجودہ سکیل رکھا جائے۔ اور ملز کے اوسط کی بارہ روپیہ COST OF LIVING INDEX کے ساتھ لگاتے ہوئے ہر مہینہ یہ دیکھ لیا جائے۔ کہ مہنگائی بڑھتی ہے۔ یا گھٹتی ہے۔ اور اگر بڑھتی ہوئی نظر آئے۔ تو بڑھوتی کی رقم مینجمنٹ مزدوروں کو الگ سے دیگا۔ اس طرح ویج بورڈ کی سفارش صحیح معنوں میں لاگو کرتے ہوئے بغیر مزدوروں کا نقصان کرتے ہوئے ان کو آئندہ مہنگائی بڑھنے کا پورا فائدہ پہنچ جائے گا۔ اس میں کسی کو کیا اعتراض ہونا چاہئے۔ مینجمنٹ کی سمجھ میں نہیں آتا۔ کہ اس سکیم سے اگر کوئی بہتر سکیم پیش

(B) بقایا رقم جو جنوری۔ فروری۔ مارچ اور اپریل کے مہینوں کے لئے ہے۔ اسے مینجمنٹ دو قسطوں میں اگست کے بعد چکا دے گی۔

(ج) مزدور یونین کے لیڈروں نے مزدوروں کو یہ لہکا دیا ہے۔ کہ ان کو آٹھ روپیہ بیسک میں اور بارہ روپیہ مہنگائی میں گویا کہ کل بیس روپیہ ملنا چاہئے۔ اس بہکاوے سے بڑھ کر کوئی جھوٹ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ بیس روپیہ تو کیا۔ ویج بورڈ نے آٹھ روپیہ سے ایک نیا پیسہ بھی زیادہ دینے کی سفارش نہیں کی ہے۔ اور اگر ہندوستان میں کوئی ملز یا کوئی ذمہ دار آدمی یہ کہہ دے۔ کہ آٹھ روپیہ سے زیادہ سفارش کی گئی ہے۔ تو مینجمنٹ اس آٹھ روپیہ سے اوپر کے ہر ایک نئے پیسے کے عوض میں پانچ روپیہ فی پیسے کے حساب سے اپنے مزدوروں کو دینے کی ذمہ دار ہوگی۔ ہم مزدور یونین کے لیڈروں کو چیلنج کرتے ہیں کہ کسی ویج بورڈ کے ممبر سے یا لیبر منسٹر یا لیبر کمشنر پنجاب یا سنٹرل گورنمنٹ سے یہ چٹھی لے آویں۔ کہ مزدوروں کا حق آٹھ روپیہ سے زیادہ کا بنتا ہے۔ تو مینجمنٹ اور کی شرط کے حساب سے اپنا وعدہ آٹھ روپیہ کے اوپر ہر نئے پیسے کی جگہ پانچ روپیہ فی مزدور دینا منظور کرے گی۔ آخر بھوک ہڑتال یا ہڑتال کرنے کے بعد بھی تو یہی نتیجہ ہوگا۔ تو کیوں یہ لیڈر اپنی سچائی کسی ذمہ دار ممبر یا سرکاری آفیسر سے لکھوا کر ثابت نہیں کرتے۔ آپ لوگوں کو معلوم ہوگا کہ سرکار نے امپلیمنٹیشن کمیٹی IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE مقرر کی ہے۔ جس کا کام مالکوں سے مزدوروں کے حقوق کو پورا کروانا ہے۔ یونین کے لیڈر کیوں نہیں سرکار کو اس معاملہ میں لاکر اور اپنی سچی مانگ

جاتا ہے۔ اسی طرح اگر بیسک تنخواہ ہی رہنے دی جاوے۔ تو جتنے دنوں کا بونس ملتا ہے۔ تو بونس کے دنوں کی تعداد بڑھ جائے گی۔ دونوں حالتوں میں نتیجہ ایک ہی رہے گا۔ یعنی کاریگروں کو جس اوسط سے رقم ملتی ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ ایک ہی رہے گی۔ اس لئے یہ صاف ظاہر ہے۔ کہ بونس پر کوئی اثر نہیں پڑتا۔

GRATUITY کے بارے میں بھی جہاں تک ہمارا تعلق ہے۔ کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ کیونکہ یہاں ہماری ملز میں GRATUITY کی سکیم ہے ہی نہیں۔ اگر کسی وقت اس طرح کی کوئی تجویز بنائی گئی۔ تو اس وقت یہ بھی طے کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ کہ GRATUITY کس طرح طے کی جاوے گی۔

مینجمنٹ

نے ویج بورڈ کی سفارشوں کے بارے میں ہر چیز صاف کر دی ہے۔ اور جو تکلیفیں مہنگائی کے بارے میں سامنے آئی ہیں۔ وہ صاف کر دی ہیں۔ اور مینجمنٹ پھر یہی یقین دلاتا ہے۔ کہ وہ کسی حالت میں بھی مزدوروں کا ایک پیسہ کا بھی نقصان نہیں چاہتا۔ اور اگر مینجمنٹ کی سکیم سے کوئی اچھی سکیم جو مزدوروں کے بھلے کی ہو۔ تو مینجمنٹ اس پر عمل کرنے کو تیار ہے۔ جو اپنے کو مزدوروں کا لیڈر اور خیر خواہ بتاتے ہیں۔ وہ اپنی سکیم لیبر کمشنر کے یا ویج بورڈ کے کسی ممبر کے ذریعہ یا معزز شہریوں کے ذریعہ مینجمنٹ کو دیں۔ اور مینجمنٹ اس پر وچار کر کے لاگو کرنے میں کوئی اعتراض نہیں کرے گا۔ مینجمنٹ کسی حالت میں غلط بیانی کر کے گمراہ کرنے والے لیڈروں کو ماننے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ ان کی کوئی بھی نیک تجویز کو جس میں مینجمنٹ اور مزدوروں کا بھلا ہے۔ مینجمنٹ ماننے کو تیار ہے۔ آخیر

ان لیڈروں کا مطلب مزدور کی بھلائی سے ہے۔ نہ کہ اس سے کہ مینجمنٹ شری ستیش لونبہ یا شری کرم سنگھ یا کوئی اور باہری لیڈر سے ضرور بات کرے؟ ان کی اس ضد کا مطلب صاف اپنی پارٹی کو بڑھانے کا ہے۔ نہ کہ مزدوروں کی بھلائی کا۔

ہم اپنے کاریگروں کو یہ رائے دیتے ہیں۔ کہ وہ ان لوگوں کی اس چال میں آکر کوئی غلط قدم بلا وجہ نہ اٹھادیں۔ ورنہ یہ لیڈر ویسے ہی قائم رہیں گے۔ اور غریب کاریگر گمراہ ہو کر نقصان اٹھائے گا۔ مینجمنٹ اور مزدور کے اتحاد نے ہی اس آپ کی ملز کو "A" کلاس میں لایا ہے۔ اور بلا وجہ کوئی اور قدم اٹھا کر اس عزت کو کھونا عقلمندی نہیں ہوگی امید ہے۔ کہ کاریگر سوچ سمجھ سے کام لیں گے۔

منیجر جگجیت کاٹن ٹیکسٹائیل ملز لمیٹڈ
کپورتھلہ

جگجیت کپڑا ملز کی مینجمنٹ نے ویج بورڈ کی سفارشات کو منظور کر لیا۔ اس کے بارے میں لیڈروں کی پیدا کی ہوئی غلط فہمی کی صفائی!

جگجیت کپڑا ملز مزدور بھائیو اور کپورتھلہ کے معزز شہریو!

کچھ دنوں سے کپڑا ملز مزدور یونین کے رہنماؤں نے سنٹرل ویج بورڈ کی سفارشوں کے بارے میں غلط فہمیاں پیدا کرنے پر کمر باندھ رکھی ہے۔ اور مزدور کا اتحاد ان کو غلط باتیں بتلا کر اور ان کو اونچی امیدیں دلوا کر حاصل کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اس کے بارے میں مینجمنٹ اپنا فرض سمجھتا ہے۔ کہ ان غلط فہمیوں کو صاف کر دے۔ تاکہ مزدور بھائیوں اور معزز شہریوں کو اصلیت کا پتہ چل جائے۔

1 (A) سنٹرل ویج بورڈ نے یہ سفارش کی ہے۔ کہ ہر ایک کاریگر کو پہلی جنوری ۱۹۶۰ء سے ۸ روپیہ ہر ماہ اوسط بڑھوتی دے دی جاوے۔ بورڈ نے یہ سفارش نہیں کی۔ کہ یہ بڑھوتی بیسک میں کی جاوے۔ یا مہنگائی کہنہ میں۔ مینجمنٹ ویج بورڈ کی سفارش کو لاگو کرتا اسی تاریخ سے یعنی پہلی جنوری ۱۹۶۰ء سے ہی منظور کرتی ہے۔ ہر کاریگر کو مئی کی اجرت میں جو ماہ جون میں دی جاتی ہے۔ کے ساتھ آٹھ روپیہ دے دیئے جائیں گے۔

(پنجاب نیشنل پریس جالندھر)

19 MAR 1960

IMMEDIATE

NO.2/28/60-E&I
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

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From

The Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Evaluation & Implementation Division.

To

The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Dated New Delhi, the 18 MAR

Subject:- Edward Mills alleged Victimisation of Workers by management-Threat of Hunger strike by Union President.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 185(1)-R/60 dated the 12th March 1960 on the above subject and to say that while enquiries are being made into your complaints, the proper forum for seeking redress to the Union's grievances is the State Implementation Machinery and you may kindly advise your affiliate to take up the matter with it in the fast instance. Thereafter, if necessary the matter may be brought to the notice of the State Implementation Committee through your representative on that Committee. Before the above avenues of settlement are exhausted, it will not be proper for the President of the Union to resort to hunger strike as such action would in itself be a breach of the provisions of the Code of Discipline. It is therefore hoped that you will advise the Union President to desist from the contemplated hunger strike.

Yours faithfully

for Joint Secretary.

M

In this particular case the approach [illegible] made to the state labour [illegible] labour [illegible] for [illegible] so many months. For certain reasons, the Ministry [illegible] was also [illegible] the labour [illegible] in the country. As [illegible] are not in [illegible] the fact [illegible] we [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2. [illegible]

MO
19/3.

TO

THE HONOURABLE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA,

NEW DELHI.

Respected Sir,

With due respect and humble submission I have the honour to bring into your kind notice the following petiable matter for your sympathetic consideration.

That I am the inhabitant of Gujrat. I came to Orissa for an employment and was employed in the Orissa Textile Mills, at Choudwar, District Cuttack. I worked here as a Four-Looms Weaver for four years with full satisfaction of my authority. In the year 1955 I was dismissed from my service as I wanted to implement the Factories' Act in the Mills and I was not given an opportunity by the management to attend the enquiry. So my case was then referred to Industrial Tribunal under section 33 of the said Act.

Towards the middle of the said year our Central Deputy Labour Minister Sri Abid Alli paid a visit to the Mills and addressed in our Union Meeting, assuring all aggrieved and discharged workmen to wait only for six months as the decision of the Industrial Tribunal had to come within this time. The then Labour Minister of Orissa Sri Sunaram Majhi who accompanied with him also confirmed it in the said meeting. I waited for another six months patiently and consoled my starved wife and four children to pass through the difficulties only for six months as my case was going to be disposed of within the said time.

But sorry to let you know Sir, the said Tribunal did not sit in the said time. In the meantime I was laid to go from door to door with my whole family for begging. But as I know the begging is very bad, I was morally forced to come back from such attempt. So the alternative only came to me for starvation.

Even though five years passed there was no ~~sign~~ hearing of the said Tribunal. Since 1956 I have been also meeting and despatching petitions after petitions to the Ministers, M.L.As, Advisory Board and even Governor of Orissa but sorry to state that these gentlemen did not pay any heed to my requests. Their hearts could not ~~turn after~~ move on seeing my depressed condition. Even they did not honour ~~to~~ their own versions and promises.

During this five years the prices of the market have increased to a great extent and it is very very difficult on the part of a paid workman to face it. But a man with a big family having thrown out from service cannot but goes to the hail. Sir, in the midist of cold I could not provide a piece of cloth to my ailing children and a drop of medicine, too.

This is your administration Sir, where aggrieved become more aggrieved. ~~Xit~~ Will you please give me one answer ? How long a workman like me can wait to receive a decision from an Industrial ~~X~~ Tribunal which does not sit once in five years ? Is it your Ramm Rajya ?

Yes, Sir, I am just a little emosionally proceeding on. So please excuse me. I have no other way out. I have decided, if I am not given justice within one month I shall be compelled to march ~~for~~ to your Parliament where I along with my five dependants would meet out last goal of fasting. ~~X~~ Let world knows, this the life of Indian workers.

Quarter No.34/3,
P.O.Choudwar,
Cuttack, (Orissa).
16/4/66

With greetings,
Your starved citizen,
(Sri Jibanlal Sribastav).
Orissa ~~X~~ Textile Mills,
Labour Colony, T.NO.4929.

by forwarded to :-

Sj. S. A. Dange, M.P. No 4. Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

18 APR 1960

Textile

UNDER CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

माननीय नायदार मुख्यमंत्री साहब,

मुख्य मंत्री, मुंबई राज्य.

टाईल वर्कर्स संघ

हिंगणघाट.

निवेदन : टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स संघ, हिंगणघाट.

विषय : डागामील अबतक बंद पडी है यह यथाशिघ्र चालु हो इसलिये ता.२२ एप्रिल १९६० से डागामील की फाटकपर संघका ओरसे क्रमिक सत्याग्रह जारी करनेकी सूचना.

(१) ता.२७ मार्च १९५९ को डागा मीलमें अचानक आग लगी तबसे यह मील बंद पडा है। इस संबंधमें तार प्रार्थना पत्र, प्रतिनिधी मंडल आदि भेजकर आपसे लगातार अनुरोध किया गया लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला।

(२) फलतः २२ फरवरी १९६० से एस.डी.ओ. (उपविभागाधिकारी) के कचहरी के समक्ष धरनेके स्वरूपमें सत्याग्रह करनेकी सीधी कारवाई इस संघको हाथमें लेनी पड़ी। तबसे आजतक सत्याग्रहीयोंद्वारा सत्याग्रह जारी है जिसमें १५ महिलाएं तथा ७९ पुरुषोंने भाग लिया है। दूसरा कदम उठाने तक या इस बीच मील चालु होनेतक ये सत्याग्रह जारीही रहेगा।

(३) प्रारंभ प्रारंभमें तीन सदा पंधरा दिन, एक सप्ताह ऐसे सत्याग्रही जेलमें रखे गये अब पहले दिन गिरफ्तारी तथा दुसरे दिन उन्हें बरी कर दिया जानेकी नीति शासनने अपना रखी है। लेकिन तबभी मील चालु करनेका स्पष्ट अभिवचन मालिक घोषित नहीं करते दुसरी तरफ आपका शासन भी वैसा स्पष्ट सुझाव नहीं करता साथमें यह की ९५० मजदूर तथा उनके परिवारोंकी अन्न अन्नान दुर्दशा अनिश्चित स्वरूपमें मील बंद होनेके कारण जारीही है।

(४) आपके पहलेभी मंत्री ऐसा कह गये है कि बीमाके कंपनीका विवाद काम चलाऊ तौरपर निपटारेपर निकाल दिया गया है तथा कर्ज दिलवानेके बारेमें भी शासन आवश्यक प्रयत्न करेगा अथवा कुछ हमारे नए ये मंत्री यह भी कहते है की मील चालु करनेकी घोषणा करनी होगी तब मालिकही करेंगे तथा कामकी बढोती न सही लेकिन मॉडेल मील की तरह यहां भी एक प्रयोग किया जायेगा। ऐसे कथनोंसे मजदूरोंके दिलमें निराशा और भय फैलता है। तब मालिकोंको स्वेच्छाचारी बननेका दुसरा अवसर मिलता है। कृपाकर इस सापत्न बर्तावपर आप स्वयं ध्यान दे। आपसे दुरदर्शी जनतायेकके सफल राजकाजमें मजदूरोंके प्राप्त जो वाजिब अवसर तथा न्याय मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता जिससे विषाद मालूम होता है आत्यंतिक दुःख होता है।

(५) २७ मार्च १९५९ पूर्व ये मील चलती थी तब उसे सूरतमें पालियां बढाकर मील चालु करनेका सीधा आग्रह महाराष्ट्र राज्यके आगमनके मंगल निमित्तसे मील चालु करनेका सीधा आग्रह डागा मीलके व्यवस्थापकोंसे करेंगे तो यह प्रश्न सुलझ सकेगा तथा भूकसे तिलबिलाते मजदूरोंको अन्न सत्याग्रहका कदम उठानेकी जरूरत न रहेगी। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप मजदूरोंके लिये ये कोशिश करें।

(६) २१ एप्रिल तक आपकेद्वारा इस संबंधी आश्वासन मांगसे अपेक्षित प्रयास किया जायेगा तथा मजदूरोंके दुर्भाग्यका और महाराष्ट्र राज्यके स्थापनाके मंगल प्रभात को कर दिखानेका जैसा आप संपादित करेंगे ऐसा हम आशा रखते है आपके उत्तरकी प्रतीक्षा हम आतुरतापूर्वक करते है।

(७) इस बीच यदि ऐसा न हो तो ता.२२ एप्रिल के सूर्योदयसे डागामील

April 20, 1960

Dear Swamiji,

Thank you for your letter of April 17th, and am deeply grateful for your personal invitation. I regret however that due to the pressure of work on hand, I am unable to participate in the Rajasthan Conference, much as I would have liked to.

Com.Dange is attending the conference and I hope, with his presence, the State TUC leadership will be able to make new bold moves to spread the organisation and in ensuring the effective coordination and functioning of our affiliated unions in Rajasthan.

With warm greetings to you, on the success of your great struggle and hoping you are in good health,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com.Kumaranand,
President, Rajasthan STUC,
Textile Labour Union,
BEAWAR, Rajasthan.

. A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,
New Delhi

April 20, 1960

Dear S.M.,

The Bifurcation Bill is over and soon the celebrations also will come to their end. But I am not writing this letter in connection with the problems of the Samiti as such. The immediate problem we have on hand is that of the trade unions.

You must have seen the Report of the Textile Wage Board. The millowners are in no mood to implement that Report. Therefore, the workers will have to take to agitation and action in order to secure cash wage increase and dearness allowance, etc., that is recommended by the Board.

The South Indian employers have already refused to do anything and the tripartite which was called by the Government of Madras failed to reach any favourable conclusions. So, the unions in South India are preparing for action. In West Bengal also, the millowners are following the general line of refusal.

As you see, the excuses differ from place to place. So the INTUC union in Bengal has given call for strike, though there the AITUC unions are quite powerful enough. We agreed to the INTUC giving the call because they stated that since their two representatives functioned on the Board, it would be a good thing for them to give the call and the action would be a united one, as it was in Jute. So there all textile unions, of all shades, will act soon in the month of May and strike may even take place on 9th or so.

But things will not move unless and until Bombay acts and we are the biggest factor in that.

You might be aware that I called most of our leading organisers of textiles from various States for consultation and collected all the reports available on the situation. Certain tentative conclusions were drawn on the matter of demands and proposals made. But these proposals would not carry weight unless the Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union and the Bombay textile centre takes the matter seriously.

I would, therefore, suggest that we should call a small but wide conference of textile representatives to deliberate on the question and propose an all-India united action. The MGKU as an independent union should take the lead. We had already planned such a conference but it should not be held due to various factors, as you know.

I propose that the conference should be called very quickly and without elaborate preparations. It should meet in the month of May, say on 14th and 15th which are Saturday and Sunday.

Preliminary to the conference, the MGKU Secretariat should issue a call for agitation. We have proposed to our unions 6th of May as the day on which they should hold demonstrations for implementation of the Board's recommendations. There should be no objection to the MGKU to adopt that date prior to the Pay Day in May, so that the workers are put in a mood to expect a cash payment, failing which they should take decision for strike to be carried out after Pay Day in June. That is how I have thought about the problem and so our textile workers met and adopted that line.

June would be a good month for all these actions.

I am enclosing for your attention a statement which we have issued. You will particularly pay attention to the demands we have put down for immediate implementation. We have refrained from going into demanding all sorts of amendments to the Board's recommendations because such amendments, though desired by the workers, would complicate the problem of immediate implementation on the question of cash payment of wage increase and D.A. So we dropped out from these demands the question of gratuity, amalgamation of D.A. in wages, and so on.

If we delay too long in taking up this question, then the MGKU will suffer a setback and the workers will feel demoralised.

I think our Secretariat can meet either on 28th or 29th April to have a preliminary discussion on this. No doubt, the celebrations are a primary demand on our attention but consultation with the executive of the MGKU or of the Secretariat, will not sidetrack the celebrations, as all of us would be participating in them.

I hope you will give your immediate attention to the points I have raised.

Yours sincerely,

(S.A.Dange)

Encl:

Shri S.M.Joshi, MLA,
C/o Dr.P.U.Mandlik,
Topiwala Mansion,
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road,
BOMBAY 4

To, 29 APR 1960

Com. Gurucharan Singh

AITUC

NEW DELHI

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நெல்லை, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர்கள் விசேஷமகாநாடு.
(பஞ்சாலைகம்பளபோர்டு தியாகிகளை அனுஷ்டித்து)

தூத்துக்குடியில் டௌன் திரையேட்டரில் 17.4.1960 அகிலஇந்தியதொழிற்சங்க காங்கிரஸ் பொதுகவுன்சிலுடைய தோழர். A. நல்லதிவான் தலைமையில் நடைபெற்றது. அன்றுமாலை விக்கிரமசிங்கபுரம் பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர்சங்க பொதுக்காரியதரிசி E. தாமோதரன் தலைமையில் அண்டு கபரம் அருந்தை ரோடட்டில் ஒரு பொதுக்கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. இரண்டிலும் கீழ்க்கண்ட தீர்மானங்கள் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது.

பஞ்சாலை கம்பளபோர்டு தியாகிகள் பற்றிய தீர்மானம்

1. திருநெல்வேலி. ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளர்களின் இந்த விசேஷமகாநாடு பஞ்சாலை மத்திய கம்பளபோர்டின் தியாகிகளை கவனமாகபரிசீலனைசெய்தது.

2. ஸ்திரமான தொழில்களில் தேசியமயமாக்கப்பட்ட கம்பனிகளை நிர்ணயிக்க 15வது இந்தியதொழிலாளர் மகாநாட்டில் திட்டவரைபடங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தன. அரசாங்கம், தொழிலாளி முதலாளி ஆகியமூன்றாவதும் இந்த கோட்பாடுகளை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ளனர். பஞ்சாலை கம்பளபோர்டு பொறுளாளிக்கு இந்தகோட்பாடுகளை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டபோதிலும் தேசியமயமாக்கப்பட்ட கம்பனிகளை நிர்ணயிக்கும்போது காரியரூபத்தில் இக்கோட்பாடுகளை அனுஸரிக்காதது மிகவும் கண்டிக்கத்தக்கது. நமது பட்டதின் பஞ்சாலைத்தொழிலுக்கு முக்கியமாதத்தையும் சமக்க சக்தியில்லை என்ற காரணம் காட்டியிருப்பதும் ஏற்கத்தக்கதல்ல. கம்பளபோர்டின் இந்த அங்கத்தினர்களின் இந்தகை யபோக்கை I.N.D.U.C, H.M.S. ஆகிய மத்திய தொழிற்சங்கங்கள் தாபனங்களின் தலைவர்களும் அங்கீகரித்திருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது.

3. போர்டு தியாகிகளை தெய்திருக்கும் கம்பனிகள் பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளர்களை கூட அலக்ஷியத்தோடு நடத்துவதோடு, கவர்னமெண்டு விதிகளையும் விகாலங் கடத்தி வருவதும் பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளிகளின் மேல் இம்மகாநாடு வன்மையாக கண்டிக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதுள்ள வேலையற்றோரை மேலும் உயர்த்தி ஜூலை மாதிய கம்பனிகள் பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளர்களை கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்ற மில்முதலாளிகளின் போக்கு கம்பளபோர்டு தியாகிகளின் தாராளமனத்திற்கு விரோதமானதாகும்.

4. எனவே பேரூர் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கு வருந்தரப்பட்டுள்ளபடி பணியாளர்களை வைப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக தொழிலாளர்கள் சார்பாக சங்கங்களை அணுகி தேவையான விதிவிலக்கு பெறுவதற்கு ஏற்றபடி பேரூராட்சி வரைதுவிர வேறு பகுதியில் உள்ள பேரூர் பஞ்சாயத்துகளின் தணிவிபரங்களையும் எல்லா தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் விளக்கி கொள்ளும் பொருட்டு கோரிக்கைகளை பரிந்துரையுடனாக ஒப்புக்கொண்டு அரசுக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துவதற்கு சக்திவிக்க இயக்கத்தை தீக்கிரமாக உருவாக்க மாநிலம் தொழிற்சங்கவாதிகளையும் தொழிலாளர்களையும் M.O.S. களையும் வேண்டுகிறோம்.

(அ) தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள எல்லா பஞ்சாயத்து தனித் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் குறைந்தபட்ச ரூ. 30 அரசு நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்ட தினக்கூலியை 1-1-60 முதல் பெறும் வகையில் அரசாணை வேண்டும்.

ஆசிரியர், செவிலியர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் சம்பளமாகிய 1-1-60 முதல் பெறும் வகையில் அரசாணை வேண்டும்.

(ஆ) விவசாய தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ரூ. 1.50 வீதம் நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டு விகிதத்தை 1-1-60 முதல் அரசாணை வேண்டும்.

(இ) 15 வது திருத்திய தொழிலாளர் கொள்கைப்படி ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டுள்ள கோட்டாவை கொடுக்கிறபடி தகுதியுடைய தொழிலாளர்களை வைப்பதை ஒரே சீராக்கும் பொருட்டு பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு பொதுவிதிகளுக்கு உட்பட்ட தனி விதிகளை உடனடியாக அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

(ஈ) திருத்தப்பட்ட தினக்கூலி சட்டம் நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டு தினக்கூலி நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்பட்டு தொழிலாளர்கள் ஒரு வேலையுடனும் கட்டுப்பாடுடனும் வாழ்கிறார்கள்.

மேற்கண்ட கோரிக்கைகளில் அரசாங்கத்தின் தமிழ்நாடு அரசும் ஒத்துழைப்பு இயக்கத்தை உருவாக்கி போராடினால் மட்டுமே பஞ்சாயத்து தொழிலாளர்கள் சார்பாக தீர்க்கப்படக்கூடிய அறிகுறி தென்படுகிறது.

2. தொழிற்சங்க தலைவர்களுக்கு விடுக்கப்பட்ட வேண்டுகோள்

தமிழ்நாடு பஞ்சாயத்து தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு தனி சட்டப்பாதுகாப்பு சிறியதாக அணிதிரட்டும் பணியில் முன்னாள் மாநில சேவை செய்த தோழர்கள் பாவாதுண்டையும், மீரான் பாதுண், H.B.S. மணி போன்றவர்களும் மற்றும் பலரும் கடந்த 10 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு

மேலாக நிறையில் வாடி வதங்குவது கண்டு வெல்லி ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளர்களின் துன்பம் விசேஷமாகக் வருந்துகிறது.

தேசப்புனர்நிர்மாணமேயிலும் தொழிலாளி வர்க்கத்து செய்ய வேண்டிய சேவையிலும் தங்கள் பணியை திறம்பட ஆற்ற உதவும் முறையில் அவர்களை உடனடியாக விடுதலை செய்யுமாறு இம்மகாநாடு தென்னாப்பிரிக்க அரசாங்கத்தை வற்புறுத்துகிறது.

3) தென்னாப்பிரிக்க சர்க்காரின் நிறவெறிபடுகொலையை கண்டித்து

தென்னாப்பிரிக்க வெள்ளையரின் அட்டூழியங்கள் நிறவெறிகொண்டு சுதேசிமக்களை யாடுபறித்தி கொலைசெய்தலை இம்மகாநாடு வன்மையாகத் தன் கண்டனத்தைப் பிரகடனப்படுத்துகிறது.

நிறவேறுபாட்டுக்கொள்கைகளை எடுத்துக்காட்டி மனித உரிமைக்காக உறுதியுடன் நின்று உயிர்நீத்த தியாகிகளுக்கும் அடக்குமுறைக்கு ஆளாகி அல்லல்களுக்கான பலரையிழக்கணக்கானோருக்கும் வீரர்களுக்கும் இம்மகாநாடு தனது வீரவணக்கத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறது. ஐக்கியநாடுகளுடனாடியாக தென்னாப்பிரிக்க மனித உரிமைகளை அங்கீகரிக்குமாறு தென்னாப்பிரிக்க சர்க்காரை நிர்ப்பந்திக்குமாறு இம்மகாநாடு கோருகிறது.

இந்தியமக்களின் பாராம்பரியத்திற்கேற்ப இந்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த நிறவெறியை எதிர்த்து தன்னெண்ணமான கண்டனத்தை தெரிவித்திருப்பதை இம்மகாநாடு வரவேற்பதுடன் மனித உரிமைகளை மதிக்காது பிரிவினை தீண்டாமையை கடைபிடித்து கொண்டு தென்னாப்பிரிக்க சர்க்காரை காமன்வெல்த்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு கடுவழிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று இந்திய சர்க்காரை இம்மகாநாடு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறது.

தென்னாப்பிரிக்க சர்க்காரின் நிறவெறிபடுகொலையை கண்டித்து உலகத்தொழிற்சங்கங்களும் தங்கள் ஆதரவை செலுத்தும்படி இம்மகாநாடு உலகத்தொழிற்சங்கங்களையும் தொழிலாளர்களையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறது.

(அ) E. தனவாய்

பொதுக்கூட்ட தலைவர்

(கூ) A. நல்லசிவம்

மகாநாட்டு செயலாளர்

May 19, 1960

Dear Com. Chavan,

As you will see from T.U.R. of 20th May, last page, last column the govt. has already moved in the matter of amending Company Law. The bill is before the Joint Select Committee. I am passing on your note to our M.P. on the committee to take up the issues there.

A copy of the bill is enclosed. You can send more suggestions, if any.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary.

Encl:

M. Elias,
MEMBER OF
THE LOK SABHA

249, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta-12.

Dated: May 24, 1960.

Dear Comrade K.G..

Perhaps you know that the Soviet Metal Engineering Union has invited 4 members of our Federation to visit U.S.S.R. as their guest. They have been writing us for the last 3 months to arrange this delegation. We could not send the names because the names were to be selected by Comrade Dange. I had talks with Comrade Dange several times but he was so busy that he could not finalise the names. As regards the names the Soviet Comrades told me again and again to go with this delegation. They also invited Comrade Tahir Hussain in this delegation. A few days ago another invitation has come from Hungary to send two members. In this invitation they specially requested me to join this delegation. But they will not be able to bear the travel expence. They have only mentioned in their letter that if in this summer we go to any European country then we must go to Hungary and from any European Country most probably they will make all necessary arrangements for going to Hungary.

Under this circumstances I had a talk with Comrade Dange at Calcutta. He promised that before he leaves Calcutta he would finalise the names. But at the time of his departure he told Comrade Nihar that only myself and Com.Tahir should go. But Com. K.G. since we are getting 4 tickets why should we not use these, sending 4 comrades, that is why with consultation of some leading comrades including Com.Ranen Sen here I sent a suggestion to him. In that suggestion I proposed that the name of Comrade Robin Mukherjee who is our very important Engineer Leader and everybody wishes him to go. Regarding another name I wrote to Bombay State Federation that they should select one name. If Bombay comrade does not get passport then comrade Ranen Sen can go because he is our veteran Engineering leader. But Com. Ranen Sen says he will not go. So Com. Sen's name does not arise. Uptill now no name has come from Bombay. By this time Com. Robin has submitted his application for passport. But I have just received Com.Dange's ltter(copy attached) which

Continued.....page-2.

M. Elias,
MEMBER OF
THE LOK SABHA

which makes me puzzled. According to comrade Dange's proposal I am writing to you. Final decision depends on you, Please think for Comrade Robin. So many comrades have gone abroad but Comrade Robin being a very very active leading Comrade could not go. When I told Com. Robin for passport application he did not agree. We have almost forced him to apply for passport and being an M.L.A. he has got chance to get passport. So please think seriously on this and give your opinion. If you can give any other proposal please give. If you think that most of the members of the delegation are going from West Bengal in that case I may drop.

If you agree with my proposal then please write to the External Affairs Ministry and Chief Passport Officer for the passport of these comrades.

Please reply as soon as possible. I and Indrajit Gupta have returned from Rourkela yesterday evening. The situation is very good. The meetings were good. I shall give you a detail report later on.

With Greetings,

M. Elias

(M. ELIAS).

Comrade K.G. Srivastava,
Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.,
4, Ashok Road,
New Delhi.

May 22, 1960

Dear Com.Daji/Diwakar,

Please let us know immediately how the agreement for wage increase, etc., as per Textile Wage Board's recommendations is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh.

Will you be able to send a representative for a meeting in Delhi on June 2, who is posted with these details?

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

vm

(K.G.Sriwastava)

[illegible]
[illegible]

May 22, 1960

Dear Com.Satish Loomba,

Prem Sagar had talks with Bharat Ram and local talks are still going on. B.D.Joshi will be back tonight. I have sent letter to Bombay to let us know definitely about piece-rated workers vis-a-vis increase of eight rupees, as to how it is being implemented.

Don't you think it would be advisable for us in this region to have a small meeting of representatives of textile unions in Punjab, Delhi and West U.P. before we sign the agreement. I will try to see if someone with experience of M.P. is also present. Can this be done on 2nd June. Please confirm telegraphically and in case you agree, inform all others in Punjab.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)

P.S. I will be out to Bombay from 27th May to 1st June for Joint Council of Action meeting.

May 22, 1960.

Dear Chitnis,

I have seen the Bombay agreement in INDIAN WORKER.

I want to know about the piece-rated workers. Are they being paid Rs.8 as a separate item or the piece-rates are being revised?

Negotiations in this region have begun. But this is proving an obstacle. Employers want to revise piece-rates.

Let me know the position in Bombay by return post

I am likely to come to Bombay for the meeting of the Joint Council of Action on 29th and 30th inst. Please book me a return ticket for Delhi by DeLuxe ACC III class - failing which sleeping berth in the same train - on Wednesday, June 1.

There was a suggestion to shift the venue of the meeting to Delhi. Though we have not heard about it finally, I am booking myself in advance. It will be good if you ring up AIRF office and get confirmation or otherwise if the venue of the meeting has been shifted or not. Anybody in the office will tell you that. But you need not wait for long for this confirmation or otherwise. In that case you book the seat. If Tai is there, inform her.

Thanks for the trouble.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Srivastava)

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May 24, 1960

General Secretary,
Lal Bawta Hatmag Kamgar Union,
505, Sakhar Peth,
Sholapur (Maharashtra).

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for the invitation for the twentyfirst annual general meeting of your union to be held on May 26 this year.

The All India Trade Union Congress sends its greetings to the conference and wishes all success in the forthcoming struggles of the handloom workers for better living and working conditions.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary.

30 MAY 1960

प्रेषक :-

राम चन्द्र बोस,
प्रधान मंत्री,
टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन,
३२, लाटूश रोड, लखनऊ ।

प्रेषित :- श्रीमान फ़ैक्टरी मैनेजर,
जनरल फ़ाइबर डीलरर्स लिमिटेड, लेसीज श्री विक्रम कॉटन मिल, लखनऊ
बाल बटोरा रोड, लखनऊ ।

विषय :- सूती मिल उद्योग वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशें लागू न करने के विरोध में दिनांक २७ जून, १९६० को एक दिन की प्रतीक हड़ताल ।

प्रिय महोदय,

१ - टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन, लखनऊ की ओर से दिनांक १६-५-६० को एक स्मृति पत्र आप की सेवा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, बड़े अफ़सोस और आश्चर्य की बात है कि प्रबन्धकों ने अभी तक उपरोक्त स्मृति पत्र का कोई उत्तर तक यूनियन को नहीं भेजा है ।

२ - उपरोक्त स्मृति पत्र में अनुरोध किया गया था कि सूती मिल उद्योग वेतन मंडल की उन सम्मत सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करने की दिशा में फ़ौरन क़दम उठाए जाएं, परन्तु प्रबन्धकों की ओर से अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है

३ - इस परिस्थिति में यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी समिति की बैठक दिनांक २३-५-६० को यूनियन कार्यालय में हुई, जिसमें निश्चय किया गया कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्रबन्धकों को पुनः लिखा जाए तथा यूनियन द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों को फिर से दोहराया जाए । उसके अतिरिक्त यह भी निश्चय किया गया कि यदि दिनांक २६-६-६ तक प्रबन्धक यूनियन द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों को स्वीकार न करें तो २७-६-६० को एक दिन की प्रतीक आम हड़ताल का संगठन किया जाए । कार्यकारिणी समिति द्वारा स्वीकृति मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :-

(अ) कारख़ाने के सभी मज़दूरों के वेतन को १९५३ के स्तर पर लागू करके पांच रुपए मासिक की बढ़ोती लागू कर दी जाए तथा १ जनवरी ६० से जब तक का बढ़ाया ३० जून १९६० तक बना कर दिया जाए ।

(ब) कारख़ाने में ६) मासिक की औसत बढ़ोती का बंटवारा करने के लिए जल्द से जल्द यूनियन तथा प्रबन्धकों की एक संयुक्त समिति का गठन किया जाए तथा उसके निश्चय के अनुसार ही उस बढ़ोती को लागू किया जाए ।

(स) कारख़ाने में मंहगाई भत्ता रुपये सवा के स्तर के सूचक अंक के अनुसार लागू किया जाए तथा उसके लिए कानपुर के सूचक अंक को आधार माना जाए ।

(द) १९५९ वर्ष के पहले ६ महीनों का औसत मंहगाई भत्ता (सूचक अंक के

अनुसार) निकाला जाए तथा उसका तीन चौथाई भाग बुनियादी वेतन में शामिल किया जाए।

४ - यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी समिति के निश्चयों तथा स्वीकृत मांगों को दिनांक २७-५-६० की यूनियन की साधारण सभा में पेश किया गया। यूनियन की उपरोक्त साधारण सभा ने एक मत से कार्यकारिणी समिति के निश्चयों व स्वीकृत मांगों का स्वागत किया।

५ - यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी समिति तथा साधारण सभा ने एक विशेष परिस्थिति से मजबूर होकर उपरोक्त निर्णय किया है, यूनियन अपनी ओर से हड़ताल करने व बेरोजगार रोकने के लिए उत्सुक नहीं। परन्तु प्रबन्धकों ने वेतन मंडल की सर्व-सम्मत सिफारिशों को लागू न करके तथा इस दिशा में अत्यन्त निराशा जनक तथा गैर जिम्मेदार रवैया दिखाकर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी है जिसमें यूनियन को उपरोक्त निर्णय लेना पड़ा है। यूनियन आशा करती है कि प्रबन्धकों की अभी भी इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करके यूनियन द्वारा स्वीकृत मांगों को मंजूर करेंगे और तुरन्त लागू करेंगे जिससे मजदूरों को हड़ताल न करना पड़े।

६ - यदि प्रबन्धक २६-६-६० ई०अ० तक उपरोक्त मांगों को मंजूर करके लागू नहीं करते तो यूनियन दिनांक २७-६-६० को एक दिन की प्रतीक हड़ताल का संगठन करने के लिए बाध्य हो जाएगी। बाद अपने इस पत्र को हड़ताल नोटिस समझें।

भवदीय

दिनांक :- २७/५/६०

राम चन्द्र बोस
(राम चन्द्र बोस)
मंत्री,

प्रतिलिपि प्रेषित :-

१ - माननीय श्रम मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, लखनऊ।
२ - माननीय श्रम मंत्री भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली।
३ - सचिव श्रम (ब) विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, लखनऊ।
४ - श्रमायुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, कानपुर।
५ - सहायक श्रमायुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ए० पी० सेन रोड, लखनऊ लखनऊ
६ - प्रधान मंत्री, अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस, ४ अशोक रोड नई दिल्ली।
७ - प्रादेशिक संराधन अधिकारी, लखनऊ रीजन, ए० पी० सेन रोड, लखनऊ।
८ - प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस ग्वाल टोली, कानपुर।

अध्यक्ष. सर्व. जोशी
मन्त्री
टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन
१२, गौतमबुद्ध मार्ग, (लाटूश रोड)

June 1, 1960

The General Secretary,
Cotton Textile Workers' Federation,
249, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.12.

Dear Comrade,

The All-India Trade Union Congress sends warm greetings and congratulations to the West Bengal Cotton Textile workers for their magnificient token strike on May 30.

The West Bengal Cotton Textile workers have demonstrated through this strike their firm determination to get the recommendations of the Wage Board implemented. They have also given a fitting reply to the wavering attitude of the West Bengal Labour Ministry in this regard.

The exclusive position which the West Bengal mill-owners claim is utterly untenable and in fact the Wage Board has made its unanimous recommendations taking all these aspects into consideration. It is therefore, only just and proper that its recommendations are implemented without any delay, as has been done elsewhere.

We are sure that the united action of the West Bengal Cotton Textile workers will be successful in achieving their demands.

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava),
SECRETARY.

UNDER CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.

टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स संघ, इचलकरंजी

प्रति

श्री. कलेक्टर साहेब,

वर्धा

विषय :- डागा मील चालू न होनेकी समस्या ।

निवेदन :- ता. २२-२-६० से युनियनके कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा सत्याग्रह किया जानेका इत्तला देने बाबत ।

(१) टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स संघ यह सुती मीलोंके कामगारोंका एक बहोत पुराना रजिष्टर संगठन है ।

(२) यहां दो सुती मिलें है । जिनमेंसे डागा मील ता. २८-३-५६ से आगजनीके कारण बंदकी बंद पडी है । १० साहका अर्सा बीत चुका है । कोई १५०० हजार मजूर बेकार है । यह कहना अर्थ नहि की वे परिवार-सहित भुखमरीके भी शिकार होते रहे गये है ।

(३) अनेक प्रार्थनाएं, अनुनय तथा गिडगिडाहट जो सरकारें सुन सकती है, वे युनियनने केंद्रीय शासन, राज्य सरकार, मालिक, सरकारी अफसर सभीकी बारबार करके देखा पर कोई हलचल न निकला । मील बंदकी है ।

(४) १० महिनों बादही मालिकोंका मुंह बोला जाना है कि आगजनीसे हुई हानीकी पुर्ती बीमावाले नहि करते ।

(५) राष्ट्रके कर्णधार पं. नेहरूजी ता. १८-४-५९ को वर्धा आये थे । २३ मील पैदल चलकर युनियनके स्त्री पुरुष कामगारोंने वर्धा पहुंचकर एक प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत कर सविनय मांग की थी कि आप स्वयं इस मामलेमें हस्त-क्षेप करें और बेकारीके संकटको दुर करें । उसके बाद और पश्चात बंबई राज्यके मंत्री, श्रम मंत्री, उद्योग मंत्री, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री और बाकी कुछ अन्य मंत्रीयोंकोभी लगातार बारबार केंद्रीत करने परभी शासन मालिकोंसे या बीमा वालोंसे समस्याको नहि सुलझा रहा है ।

(६) मजूरकी महंगाई, रोजी मजदुरी ढूंढनेपरभी न मिलनेकी कठिनाइयोंकी ध्यानमें ले यहां कोई मजदूरीका काम चालूकी अपील तकको बिलकुल मुल्य नहि दिया गया ।

(७) उपरोक्त पंक्तीयोंमें अंकित जानकारी करने से स्पष्ट है कि १० महिनोंकी शांतिपूर्ण प्रार्थनाओंके बावजुद हमारी बेकारी की संकट न माना गया । भुखमरीकी कोई दाद न ली गई ।

(८) हमारी विनम्र राय स्पष्ट शब्दोंमें ऐसी प्रगट की जाती है कि शासन मालिकोंपर अपना कोई अस्तित्वका प्रभाव नहि डालना चाहता और न मजदूरोंके प्रती मुलतया के नाते हमदर्दीका भावना चाहता है ।

(क्या पिछे भी)

(९) अगर यह तर्क सही न रहता तो मालिक तथा शासन ऐसे गुत्थीको सुलझानेमें अवश्यही प्रयत्नशील रहते तथा थोड़ेसे संकटके लिये या [illegible] लिये। जिस भांती आगजनीके या बाढ़ पीड़ितोंकी सुध ली जाती है उस भांती १० माहसे बेकार मजदूरोंकी भी कानूनकी रूसे बेकार मना तो उनके कम प्रश्न दिया जाता। पुनः तत्परतासे मीलें चालू करनेके प्रयत्नभी जारी रहते।

(१०) लेकिन खेद और दुखकी बात है कि ऐसे गंभीर समस्याको मानो भूलही देनेका परिचय दिया जा रहा है।

(११) ऐसी दशामें प्रश्न उठता है कि बाकीर बेकार मजदूर अपने बेकारी को दूर करनेके लिये शांतिपूर्ण और कौनसा कदम उठावें जब ही प्रार्थनाएं सुनीही नहि जाती।

(१२) ये तो प्रगट सत्य है कि थोड़ेसे मंत्रीकी सराय के कारण समूचा मीलही बंद रखना जरूरी नहि। हम फिर दोहराते है कि शांत स्थिति व्यापक घोषित करें और अपनी पूर्ण नियंत्रणमें काम चलाने तौरपर पुनः लगावें तो हमारे ऐसे मीलके कामगार बंद दिनोंके मीताही ऐसे मन्दि मीलको चला दिखानेकी जोखीम उठानेको तयार है। दूसरे ये भी स्पष्ट है कि बीमा [illegible] सेटल करनाभी कौन बड़ी गुत्थी है जिसे ध्यान देकरभी शासन यथाशिघ्र सुलझा नहि सकता?

(१३) सारी परिस्थितीको अनिश्चित स्वरूपमें अनि[illegible] तक सडते रखनेकी शक्ती मजदूरोंमें अब शेषही नहि रही परिणामतः ये निश्चय किया गया है कि ता. २२-२-६० से यहांके सर्व श्रेष्ठ अधिकारी पी. एस. डी. पी. सावंतकी कचहरीपर धरना देनेके स्वरूपमें सत्याग्रह संचालित किया जावे। [illegible] दुनिया की सुरक्षमें ये प्रार्थना पत्र प्रस्तुत कर रहे है।

(१४) आशा है ऐसमें अल्पवादी या किसी प्रकारकी [illegible] मनोवृत्तीकी शंका आपभी न करेंगे।

सिंगणापूर
दिनांक - ९-२-६०

[illegible]
सेक्रेटरी

प्रतिलिपी

श्री. कॉ. डांगे
अध्यक्ष संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र समिती
आणि पार्लमेंट मेंबर
मुंबई

June 3, 1960

Secretary,
Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union,
Jamshedpur.

Dear Comrade,

We had the news about grant of bail to Coms.Kedar, Amjad and others by the Patna High Court but you have not informed us so far if these comrades were actually released on bail or if there is any further complications in this regard. We are anxiously awaiting the news.

2. A suggestion has been made by our Rourkela comrades that the TRADE UNION RECORD should publish a special issue on 'Iron & Steel' and they have undertaken to sell 500 copies. If other steel centres also undertake to sell an equal number of copies in each centre and furnish the special articles, etc., for publication, we feel the special issue could be brought out. It could be a good mobilising factor in carrying forward the slogans adopted at our Asansolm meeting and in bringing the steel workers together on a common platform of demand for wage board, etc. We would like to have your opinion on this proposal, at an early date.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary

Office of the General Secretary-Mill Mazdoor Sangh Red Flag
Regd.No.171 Mamalpara Rajnandgaon.

To

Subject:- Labour Problems in Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd; Rajnandgaon.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the employees of Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Ltd; Rajnandgaon who are members of this Union, I beg to submit the following urgent and pressing grievances of the workers for immediate redress :-

1. That the Mills remained closed from 5th September;59 to 4th May;1960 i.e. eight months because neither the workers nor the Government agreed to the unjust demand of the management for reduction of wage and for retrenchment.

2. That during the closure the management entered into an illegal and unjust agreement with Messrs Sabirali and Bajirao Bhuneshwar for increase of work-load, guarantee of production, retrenchment and reduction of wage. This agreement was opposed by workers and the Registrar very rightly refused to register the agreement.

3. That the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills ltd; Rajnandgaon were served with a notice by the Cnertal Government to the effect that if the Mills were not opened, the Govt. will take it over. The Mills went upto Supreme Court against the said order. But the Supreme Court directed the Mills to reopen the Mills or to hand it over to Government.

4. That in compliance with the orders of the Supreme Court the Mill management, having no other alternative and because of legal pressure reopened the Mills partially from the 4th May;60 . The conduct of the mill management from the 4th May;60 uptodate clearly shows that the Mills have been nominally opened to save it from its being taken over by Government.

5. That since the time, the Mills Day-shift reopened on

on 4th May and the Night shift reopened on 21st May, the Management has been imposing the terms and conditions of the agreement referred to para '2' above which is an illegal and unregistered and therefore ineffective agreement. The workers are being coerced to accept impossible increased in work-load, and those workers who fail to achieve the impracticable targets of production are being penalised.

6. That changes are being made in Industrial matters without following the legal procedure and the illegal changes are being enforced.

7. That workers on permanent and semi-permanent tickets numbering more than five hundred have been kept out of work. Names of some of these are included in the notices issued by the Mills calling upon them to resume work. They go to Mills every day and are detained at the gate. They are not allowed to enter the Mills. Their attendance is not recorded and they are not therefore given lay-off . This action of the Mills is most illegal, unjust and arbitrary. We presume, the muster is therefore not correctly maintained and it is the duty of the Asstt. Labout Commissioner and the Factory Inspector to see whether the Mills are committing illegality or not.

8. That the matter was brought to the notice of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner but surprisingly enough, he said that those workers who have not been given employment were not required by the Mills and they should voluntarily retire and apply for Gratuity. The conduct of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner has shocked us. In plain words he has given his consent by his conduct to the Mills policy of retrenchment, when the Govt. policy opposing retrenchment was made public by the Honourable Minister for labour Madhya Pradesh.

9. That the Mills are keeping out permanent workers, but are employing junior, temporary workers belonging to Gorakhpur UP. who were imported by the management to crush the local workers by ~~xxxxx~~ gondaism and vidlance. Even now fresh workers of Gorakhpur ~~xxx~~ UP. are being recruited by the Mill management.

It is a matter of sorrow and ~~xi~~ disappointment that inspite of our report the Asstt. Labour Commissioner does not tell us anything with regard to our complaint.

10. That the Mills have still not reopened the following departments:-

a- Waste plant

b-Reeling

c-Yarn Bundling and Baling.

d-Net plant

e-Net mending and dressing

f- Net bleaching, folding and stamping.

11. That the following departments are working only nominally.

a-Dyeing

b-Bleaching

c.Folding.

12. That the Mills have no legal right to disallow entry into the Mills of workers on the muster of the mills. If the management wishes not to employ particular workers for any reasons, the Mills should act in accordance with law by giving 'Lay-off ' to such workers and recording the facts of 'Lay-off ' in their muster. The Mills are comitting breach of 'Standing orders '.

13. That if the mills desire to retrench workers, the Mills should follow the procedure laid down in law. If the Mills wishes to discharge, or dismiss workers, they should follow the procedure laid down in law. Thus the only legal means available to the management to keep workers out of the mills are :-

a- Lay off.

b. Retrenchment.

c. Discharge and dismissal in accordance with law.

Without following the above procedure the workers are being kept out, God alone knows under what laws and Rules, let the Asstt. Labour Commissioner tell us under what Rules he is permitting the mill management in keeping out workmen ?

We fail to understand why the Asstt. Labour Commissioner does not enforce the existing laws and the Standing orders.

14. That we have in the past made verbal and written representation to all authorities; but the grievances have remained unredressed without reasonable and satisfactory reply.

15. It is welknown that all the workers of the Mills were starved during the eight months closure. Even now more than five hundred workers are being starved. The peaceful behaviour of the workers inspite of such prolonged starvation and provocation has been examplary. But there is a limit to sufferings. Sufferings may bring desperation and desperation may result in anything improper and serious.

16. That we have full hopes that the Govt. of M.P. Ministry of labour which stoutly opposed reduction of wage and retrenchment of workers and work-load will intervane immediately to stop illegalities by mills and to prohibiting the mills from enforcing retrenchment by back door methods. If the Govt is satisfied on proper enquiry about the truth of our complaint the Govt. should take over the Mills forthwith, because the Mills have not been reopened on the conditions existing prior to the closure on the 5th September; 1959.

17. That the union has been doing his utmost to keep the workers under proper control and to keep them peaceful. The Union has extended full cooperation to the Mill management and to the Govt. But it seems our reasonableness, our patience is being misunderstood by the management and Asstt. Labour Commissioner as weakness of workers due to starvation and as willing to surrender their rights.

I wish to make it clear to the management that inspite of starvation the workers will not surrender their rights. We hope with full hopes and faith that the Labour Ministry and the Govt. officers will give us quick and prompt justice.

Thanking you in ~~antiipption.~~ anticipation

Yours faithfully,

(Madan Tiwari)
Gen Secy. Mill Mazdoor Sangh Red Flag.

Rajnandgaon.
Dt/- 2nd June 1960

Copy to for favour of information and immediate intervention. Shri T.B. Vittal Rao M.P.
4 Ashoke Road
New Delhi

Gen. Secy.

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COPY

THE GENERAL FIBRE DEALERS LTD.
(Lessees of Shri Vikram Cotton Mills)

Regd. Office
India Exchange
Calcutta 1.

Talkatora Road.

Ref.No.L-2/3010/60

Lucknow June 3, 1960.

Regd. A.D.

Mr. R.C. Bose,
General Secretary,
The Textile Workers Union,
32, Latouche Road,
LUCKNOW.

Dear Sir,

Reg: Implementation of recommendations of the Cotton Textile Wage Board.

We are in receipt of your strike notice dated the 27th May '60 on the above subject.

The matter is still under consideration of the State Government and we understand that the U.P. Government is considering to hold a tripartite conference by the middle of this month to consider this question and any step can be taken only after this has been done. Under such circumstances it is premature to serve any notice on the above account, and you will be ill-advised to resort to any strike and if you do so, you will do so at your own risk and responsibility.

Yours faithfully,
For THE GENERAL FIBRE DEALERS LTD.

Sd. Illegible

Factory Manager.

Top Priority
URGENT

Mill Kamdar Union.
Panvadi - Vadva.
Bhavnagar
Dt. 6 6/60.

To,

Com. Rajbahadur Gaud
& Com. K. G. Srivastava
AITUC — New Delhi.

Comrades,

It seems that certain anti-working class features of Textile Wage Board report have been overlooked even by us. To draw your pointed attention to that, I am writing this letter.

Merger of 75% D.A. with basic pay adversely effects the piecerateers. e.g. a piece rater in weaving dept (such as a weaver) gets a almost 75 Rs. as D.A. per month — the net sum which has no relation with his pay. Even if he may weave 10 yds per month, he would lose a single pie from his that [illegible] 75 [illegible] D.A. But if 3/4th of T[illegible]

sum is added to his pay which is a piece rate, then only 19 Rs. will remain protected net sum and the rest i.e. almost 56 Rs will be related to the production So to-day he gets 50 Rs. pay + 75 Rs. D.A. but fluctuations in production do not mean much loss, whereas after this merger of 75 Rs. D.A. (i.e. 3/4 of it) would ultimately adversely affect the total emolument when production falls:

[illegible] does not always fall due to workers fault. Bad machinery, improper humidity, inferior quality of raw cotton, bad sizing, faulty drawing etc can & do ~~hard~~ harm weavers wage. Similar is the case with the piece rate workers of winding & pump deptt etc etc.

And when reduction in production takes place that way, there is no protection available to piecerates in the entire wage scheme as such. What is the remedy? What do we suggest? Nothing!!!

About 6 Rs. & 8 Rs we do say that piecerates be given those runs separately but about this D.A. mergers we have not said anything.

Also about the committee for rationalisation in the coming 5 years what do we say? Do we not oppose the proposal?

And what about "rationalisation without retrenchment"? Can it ever be? Lpi at the same as TTK's "rationalisation + [illegible]"

There is one more point also which remains to be clarified. The scheme of Industrial Disputes Act is such that if we want to raise a dispute about wage structure and if we want to make it an "industrial" dispute then we have to terminate by two months

prior notice the existing wage structure. If we do not do that ~~it remains~~ no industrial dispute would exist & then strike on the basis of that demand would be "illegal"

Formerly it was so that only majority union can terminate [illegible] But now by recent Supreme

(5)

Porbander, it is decided that even "minority" Union can as well terminate an award. Then why not direct all our Unions to serve termination notices to their employers?

xx xx xx

How about 14th June strike? Do we further lengthen & make it a longer strike or only one days' token strike? or each centre according to its convenience?

Pl. do send us your guidance on all these issues

Yours

June 7, 1960

Com.Maqbul Ahmed Khan,
General Secretary,
Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha,
12/1, Gwaltolli, Kanpur.

Dear Comrade,

Your letter No. S.M.S/114/60 of 4.6.60 addressed to
C
Comrade S.A.Dange. I am to inform you that Comrade Dange has gone abroad and is not likely to return before the third week of this month.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava),
SECRETARY.

1960

Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha,
KANPUR

सूती मिल मजदूर सभा, कानपुर

१२।१८ ग्वालटोली, कानपुर

श्री एस० एन डांगे,
प्रधान मंत्री,
ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०,
४ अशोक ~~रोड~~ रोड,
दिल्ली,

पत्र सं० ६-M-S-/114/60

महोदय,

सूती मिल मजदूर सभा ने सभी टेक्सटाइल मिलों को २७ जून सन् ६० को एक दिन की स्ट्राइक की नोटिस दे दी है। मिल मालिकान कानपुर मे वेज बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट लागू करने को तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं। इसके बारे मे आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इस स्ट्राइक मे अपना पूरा सहयोग देंगे।

१२ जून सन् ६० को कानपुर मे इस सिलसिले मे एक कान्फरेन्स करने का भी आयोजन किया है। आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इस कान्फरेन्स में भाग लेने का कष्ट करेंगे।

दिनांक ४-६-६०

भवदीय
मकबूल अहमद खां
प्रधान मंत्री

Say Shri Dange has for abroad.
7/6

JUN 1960

Copy for information

MILL KAMDAR UNION,
Panvadi - Vadva,
BHAVNAGAR.
Dt. 7-6-1960.

To,

Manager,
The Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., Bhavnagar.

And

Manager,
The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co.Ltd.,
Bhavnagar.

Sir,

WHEREAS

1) Textile Wage Board Recommendation to give 6 Rs. per head per month minimum-need-base-wage-increase to the workers working in "B" category mills such as yours, has not been implemented by your mills as yet

AND WHEREAS

2) The letter addressed to both the mills, by us, (i.e. The New Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd., and to the Mahalaxmi Mills Ltd., jointly) was already sent to the President Saurashtra Millowners' Association by the New Jehangir Vakil Mills (as intimated to us by the said mills by their letter No.768/60 Dt. 30-4-60)

AND WHEREAS

3) President, Saurashtra Millowners' Association has not cared to attend or reply to that letter,

AND WHEREAS

4) Both of you (i.e. New Jehangir Vakil Mills and Mahalaxmi Mills) have also by their replies to us not agreed to pay the said wage increase

AND WHEREAS

5) The decision of All India Trade Union Congress (A.I.T.U.C) to which we are affiliated, to observe 14th

protest strike against non-implementation of Textile Wage Board's wage increase recommendations is a widely known decision and both of you have not made any attempts to show the willingness to implement the same unconditionally,

AND WHEREAS

6) More than ~~xxxxxx~~ 3 months have lapsed since the G. O. I. accepted the said recommendation of TWB,

AND WHEREAS

7) G.O.I. or Government of Gujarat has not as yet declared textile industry to be "public utility service" as yet.

AND WHEREAS

8) This demand of wage increase is supported by the Govt. and wage board's unanimous acceptance wherein employers representative also has consented to it, so it does not relate to "any of the matters covered by any settlement or award" in force at present,

WE THEREFORE

serve you with this notice of strike which will take place on 14th June 1960, unless,

(i) the mills propose to negotiate the matter with us on an equal basis to any other union;

(ii) the mills agree to give Rs. 6/- per head per month minimum need base wage increase unconditionally, and as a "separate net money increment" to piece raters;

(iii) The mills show willingness to concede the demands relating to TWB report attached herewith.

So please do take notice that unless these conditions are fulfilled and expressly stated in writing by you the workers of your mills will observe strike on 14th June 1980.

Subodh Mehta

SUBODH MEHTA
General Secretary,
Mill Kamdar Union, Bhavnagar.

Copy to:-

All concerned.

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June 9, 1960

Com.Subodh Mehta,
Mill Kamdar Union,
Panvadi Vadva,
Bhavnagar, Gujerat.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter of 6th June.

2. All the issues raised in your letter were discussed at the Lonavala meeting and then in the textile conference held in Bombay. It was unfortunate that no representatives from Gujerat or your union attended these meetings.

3. Wherever and whenever we have given call for raising wages either by merger of D.A. (full or part) or otherwise, it means loss to workers when either their leave/absence is treated as without pay or the production falls for any reason, in the case of piece-rated workers. This is inevitable. The demand for merger of D.A. in basic wages is not responsible for it. It has been raised not only in textiles but in all industries irrespective of time or piece rated wage structure.

The issue that when production falls as a result of management's mistakes or better to say, not due to the fault of the worker, the worker should not loose, is to be taken and fought for separately. Wherever there is a fall back wage for piece-rated workers such as in defence factories, the merger of D.A. has given them benefit and increased their fall back wages, when there is no work for piece-rated workers. On all-India level, even in textiles, it is not a major issue. Where there are old machines, this would crop up every now and then. We must raise it and have agreement with the local management.

We can suggest that in the case of piece-rated workers, if the production falls not due to the fault of workers, their fall back wage should be protected. L* This will be a gain to the workers.

AITUC and all others have accepted rationalisation in the 15th Indian Labour Conference. The same conditions have been repeated in the Textile Wage Board report. We have suggested a regional committee to discuss it, in the Lonavala meeting. Please refer to our circular (press release) on this subject, news in TUR and New Age.

Our line of action has been to get positive gains of the Wage Board report. We have achieved this in some centres. Where we could not, one day token strike has been and is being resorted to. You must be seeing the news in our papers. Where no strike has taken place, on 14th June, one-day token strike is to be

L* Suitably when production goes down

resorted to, if preparations have been made.

At some centres, negotiations are taking place.

Where negotiations have failed or no negotiation has started even after one-day token strike, they can think of general strike.

I have not been able to follow your hypothetical references to the minority unions terminating awards and agreements and raising industrial disputes re. wage structure. Neither will it be possible for us to go on discussing case law in letters.

What is the situation in your centre? We had no reports.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

प्रेषक :-

बार सी बोस, मंत्री
टेक्सटाईल वरकर्स यूनियन,
२२, लाटूश रोड, लखनऊ ।

प्रेषित :-

श्रीमान फैक्टरी मैनेजर,
दी बनारस फ़ायबर डीलर्स, लिमिटेड,
लाल पत्थरा रोड, लखनऊ ।

विषय :- सूती वस्त्र उद्योग वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करना ।

महोदय,

यूनियन द्वारा भेजे गए दिनांक २७-५-६० पत्र का उत्तर आपके पत्र संख्या एल-२१३०१०१६० दिनांक ३-६-६० तथा ८-६-६० को प्राप्त हुआ । उपरोक्त पत्र द्वारा आपने यूनियन को सलाह दी है कि यूनियन २७-६-६० को प्रस्तावित हड़ताल का संगठन न करे क्योंकि वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू किए जाने के विषय में राज्य सरकार त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन करने जा रही है ।

इस विषय में निवेदन करना है कि वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का दिनांक २-३-६० का प्रस्ताव दिनांक ३-३-६० के सरकारी गज़ट में प्रकाशित हो गया था उस दिन से आज तक नियोक्ताओं द्वारा उपरोक्त सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करने की दिशा में कोई क़दम नहीं उठाया गया । इस विषय में यूनियन द्वारा भेजे गए पत्रों का उत्तर भी देना उचित नहीं समझा गया ।

वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशें सर्व सम्मत हैं तथा वेतन मंडल में मिल मालिक प्रतिनिधियों की पूर्ण सहमति से निर्णय लिया गया है । बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, मध्यभारत तथा राजस्थान के मिल मालिकों ने उपरोक्त सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करने की घोषणा कर दी है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि यदि सिफ़ारिशों का अर्थ समझने में कोई मतभेद हो तो सरकार उस मतभेद को सुलझाने में सहायता दे सकती है । अर्थ समझने में सहायता देने की बात में यह बात निहित है कि मिल मालिक सिफ़ारिशों को स्वीकार करके लागू करने की घोषणा करें । परन्तु आपने अभी तक ऐसी कोई घोषणा नहीं की है ।

नियोक्ताओं के उपर्युक्त व्यवहार से ही मजबूरन यूनियन ने मजबूर होकर

प्रतीक हड़ताल करने का फ़ैसला किया है।

यूनियन ने हर प्रकार का प्रयास किया कि हड़ताल की नौबत न आए परन्तु नियोक्ता का व्यवहार अत्यन्त खेद जनक रहा है।

यूनियन अब भी हड़ताल का निश्चय वापस लेने को तैयार है यदि नियोक्ता [illegible] द्वारा घोषणा कर दी जाए कि वे वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू किया जाएगा तथा उनको लागू करने के लिए नियोक्ता तथा यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों की संयुक्त समिति बनाने का कदम उठाएँ।

यदि नियोक्ता ने उपरोक्त कदम न उठाए तो यूनियन २७-६-६० के प्रतीक हड़ताल के निश्चय पर कड़ा पूर्वक कायम रहेगी तथा उसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी नियोक्ता के असुचित व्यवहार पर होगी।

दिनांक १४/५/६०

भवदीय

राम चन्द्र बोस

(राम चन्द्र बोस)

मंत्री

नेशनल [illegible] यूनियन

६२, गौतमबुद्ध मार्ग, (लाटूश रोड)

लखनऊ

18 JUN 1960

~~पत्र सं० 1/3/16~~

Dr. Yusuf Saheb,
KANPUR.
12/6 Gwaltali

पत्र सं० 1.S.M.S./135/60

श्री मान् क० जी० श्रीवास्तव साहब,
ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० आफिस
४ अशोक रोड,
दिल्ली,

महोदय,

आप को मालूम है कि कानपुर में २७ जून सन् ६० को एक दिन की आम हड़ताल होने जा रही है। उसके पूर्व २६ जून सन् ६० को मजदूरों की एक बहुत बड़ी रैली होना निश्चित हुई है। सभी लोगों की ख्वाहिश है कि श्री डांगे जी इस अवसर पर पधारें। आप उनसे प्रोग्राम तय करके मुझे लिखने का कष्ट करें।

दिनांक १५-६-६०

भवदीय

मकबूल अहमद खाँ
प्रधान मंत्री

It is not yet certain when Comr. Dange will be returning from abroad. Hence on his return, it will be better to write to him.

18/6.

Gen.Office 4367
Phone: Mgr's Office 2037 Res 2038 Grams: TEXMILL
Directors 2037 Res.5355

gel

THE GENERAL FIBRE DEALERS LTD.

Lessees of Shri Vikram Cottone Mills,

Regd. Office
India Exchange,
Calcutta 1.

Talkatora Road.

Lucknow.June 18.1960.

Ref. No. L-2/33316/60

The Secretary,
The Textile Workers' Union,
32, Gautam Budh Marg,
LUCKNOW.

Dear Sir,

Re: Implementation of Textile Wage Boards' Recommendations.

We are in receipt of your letter dated 14.6.'60 and note what you write therein.

In para 1 of your letter under reference you acknowledge receipt of our letter dated 3.6.'60 in reply to your letters on the subject, but in Para 2 of your letter you make an allegation that your letters have not been replied to. We don't know as to how these contradictory statements have been made therein.

It appears from your letter that the implementation of the Recommendations of the Wage Board has been made mandatory. We do not agree with this interpretation of the Resolution of the Central Government. The Resolution of the Government isnot a mandate for the Textile Mills. However, as already informed to you, the State Government has convened a tripartite conference at Naini Tal on 3rd July'60 to consider the question pending which we shall advice you not to take any such step which may be likely to disturb the industrial peace.

Yours faithfully
For THE GENERAL FIBRE DEALERS LTD.

Sd/ P. D. Tekriwal
(FACTORY MANAGER)

June 20, 1960

Dear Comrade,

We were informed earlier regarding your decision to go on one day token strike on 14th instant. We shall be glad if you can send us us a detailed report about the strike at an early date.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary.

General Secretary,
Jagatit Kapra Mills Mazdoor Union,
Railway Road,
Phagwara,
Punjab.

June 20, 1960

Dear Banerjee,

Your statement today in Times of India re. Textile Wage Board is horrible. If you do not want strike in Kanpur, it is your affair. Why drag in all-India affairs and production, in the textiles suffering, etc.

The statement had damaging effect in Delhi which is going on strike on 27th June. Well, as it is Delhi is firm on strike on 27th June, unless by that time employers agree to the implementation of Wage Board recommendations.

In future, if you have to issue any statements in regard to textiles, please confine yourself to Kanpur as local comrades and you want. It is such a complicated affair in various centres of India that a generalisation without proper study in detail is most unhelpful.

It is quite another thing if you feel that since Mr.Nanda's assurance to you, there should be no strike in any of the textile centres. In that case, we can agree to disagree.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com.S.M.Banerjee, M.P.,
15/268 Civil Lines,
KANPUR

June 20, 1960

General Secretary,
Lord Krishna Textile Mill Workers Union,
C/o Communist Party Office,
Railway Road,
Saharanpur.

Dear Comrade,

We were informed earlier regarding your decision to go on one day token strike on ~~2x~~ 14th instant. We shall be glad if you send us a detailed report about the strike at an early date.

Please also send us the date of registration of your union as it is required for making our records up to date.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary.

June 22, 1960

General Secretary,
Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha,
Kanpur.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter of June 14.

Comrade Dange is now in Bombay and as per his present programme, it would not be possible for him to accept your kind invitation to address the rally in Kanpur on 26th inst.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary

விருதுநகர் டெக்ஸ்டைல் மில்,
நேஷனல் லேபர் யூனியன்,
ரிஜிஸ்டர் நிர். 2441.
(A.I.T.U.C. யுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டது)
விருதுநகர்.

961

From

The Secretary,
V.T. Mill National Labour Union,
24, Gandhi puram Street,
VIRUDHUNAGAR.

To

1. The Manager,
Virudhunagar Textile Mills Ltd,
VIRUDHUNAGAR.

2. The Managing Authorised Agent,
Thiyagaraja Chetty & Sons 'P' Ltd,
MATHURAI.

Ref: Recommendation of the Central Wage Board - Implimentation of - Our Strike Notice dated 10-6-60.

Sub: Objection for your letter dated 16-6-60 - Requested the implimendation of wages according to Central w age Board recommendations.

Sir,

We give the following objections to your letter dated 16 - 6 - 60. "Apart from the defects in your strike Notice, we may inform you that the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Indu stry are not applicable to powerloom factories like ours. If in spite of this, you should resort to strike, you will be doing so at your risk."

The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry are common to all the Mills in India. In it 1. Composite Mills 2. Only Spinning Mills 3. Only weaving Mills are applicable and eligible to get the wages according to the Central wage Board for the Textile Mills throughout India.

We have to inform you that you are fully responsible for the Non-implimentation of the Central Wage Board recommendations. Due to raising the profits in our mills year by year, it will be easy to implimenting the Wage Board recommendations. We will consider, our Mill is the only one, which receive more profits by using the low strength of workers.

Therefore, the only way to withdr w our strike Notice, is the implimenting the Wage Board recommendations in our Mill.

We give the following particulars of Net profits from 1956 to 1959 (as per the company's Balance Sheets) for your reference and considerations.

Year		Net profits.
1956	-----	Rs. 2,15,081 - 00.
1957	-----	Rs. 3,12,949 - 00.
1958	-----	Rs. 4,27,200 - 00.
1959	-----	Rs. 5,18,706 - 00.

Yours faithfully,
R. கோபாலநாயகம்.
Secretary,
V.T.M.N.L.U.

Virudhunagar,
23 - 6 - 60.

P.T.O.

प्रेषक

आर० सी० बोस,
मंत्री, टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन,
३२ लाटूश रोड, लखनऊ ।

(261)

सेवा में,

श्री के० पी० श्रीवास्तव,
संराधन अधिकारी,
लखनऊ ।

महोदय,

दिनांक २५-६-६० को आपने मुझे बुला कर श्रम आयुक्त का जो संदेश दिया और श्री एस० एस० मुस्तफा तथा मक़बूल अहमद खाँ की अपील की अपने बाद के मुताबिक़ मैंने आज प्रातः काल कार्यकारिणी के सामने पेश कर दिया । कार्यकारिणी का प्रस्ताव पारित होने के पश्चात क़रीब १२ बजे श्री हरीश तिवारी ने टेलीफ़ोन द्वारा, उसकी सूचना आपको दे दी थी ।

अपरान्ह साढ़े तीन बजे मिल गेट पर मज़दूरों की आम सभा हुई और कार्यकारिणी का प्रस्ताव पर सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृत हुआ । आम सभा ख़त्म होने के बाद श्री हरीश तिवारी ने यह सूचना भी आपको दे दी है । कार्यकारिणी द्वारा पारित और आम सभा में सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव की नक़ल साथ में आप की सेवा में भेज रहा हूँ ।

टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन सदैव सामूहिक वार्ता द्वारा विवाद का निपटारा करने का प्रयास करती है और हड़ताल का प्रयोग अन्तिम हथियार के ही रूप में करती है। हम आशा करते हैं कि नैनीताल सम्मेलन ६ रुपये वेतन वृद्धि और जनवरी से बढ़ायी की अदायगी की तिथियाँ निश्चित कर देगी और मंहगाई भत्ते का मामला तय करने के लिए उपयुक्त समिति भी बना देगी और मालिकों की तरफ़ से उठाये गये इस अनावश्यक विवाद का संतोषजनक निपटारा कर देगी । हम अपना कार्य क्रम नैनीताल सम्मेलन के नतीजों पर विचार करके ही करेंगे ।

इस अवसर पर मैं आप का ध्यान जनरल फ़ाइबर डीलर्स के प्रबन्धकों के रवैये की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ । सहायक श्रम - आयुक्त द्वारा बुलाई गई बैठकों में उनका कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं आया और समझौता वार्ता प्रयास विफल हुई ।

श्री माल पानी ने एक दिन मुझे अपने कार्यालय में आमन्त्रित करके मेरा अपमान किया । उसकी सूचना लेबर इन्सपेक्टर साहिब को है । यूनियन के इस बात का डर है कि हड़ताल स्थगित करने के निश्चय के बाद सक्रिय कार्यकर्ताओं को परेशान किया जायेगा। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो स्थिति ख़राब होने की आशंका है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप

हस्ताक्षर करके उस ख़तरे को दूर करेंगे ।

दिनांक २२/६/६०

आप का

आर सी. बोस

(आर० सी० बोस)

मन्त्री

टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन

३२, गौतमबुद्ध मार्ग, (कैसर रोड)

लखनऊ

Ack receipt & say that we hope you would continue keeping us informed

30/1

प्रेषक :-

राम चन्द्र बोस,
मंत्री, टेक्सटाइल वरकर्स यूनियन,
३२ लाटूश रोड, लखनऊ ।

प्रेषित :-

श्रीमान फ़ैक्टरी मैनेजर,
जनरल फ़ाइबर डीलर्स लिमिटेड,
(लेबीज़ की बिक्रम काटन मिल्स)
लाल कटौरा रोड, लखनऊ ।

विषय :- सूती वस्त्र उद्योग वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू न करने के विरोध में २७ जून सन् ६० की प्रतीक हड़ताल ।

महोदय,

यूनियन के पत्र दिनांक १४-६-६० का उत्तर आपके पत्र संख्या एल-२१३२१६।६० दिनांक १८-६-६० द्वारा हमको २१-६-६० को प्राप्त हुआ । आपके पत्र में उठाए गए प्रश्नों के विषय में निम्न निवेदन करना है :-

१ - आपके पत्र में आपत्ति उठाई गई है कि चूंकि आपने यूनियन के पत्र दिनांक २७-५-६० का उत्तर अपने पत्र दिनांक ३-६-६० द्वारा दे दिया था और उसकी प्राप्ति यूनियन भी स्वीकार करती है इस लिए यूनियन का यह अभियोग कि यूनियन के पत्रों का उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता आधार हीन है । इस विषय में आपकी जानकारी के लिए यह स्पष्ट करना आवश्यक है कि वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू कराने के लिए पहला पत्र यूनियन द्वारा दिनांक १३-५-६० को प्रेषित किया गया था और उस पत्र का उत्तर आज तक यूनियन को नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है । उक्त पत्र में यूनियन ने अनुरोध किया था कि नियोजक अपने कारख़ाने में वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करें और इस विषय में यूनियन पूरा सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है । पत्र में सिफ़ारिशों के विषय में ठोस सुझाव दिए गए थे । परन्तु उस पत्र और सुझावों पर नियोजकों ने मौन धारण करके यह परिचय दिया कि नियोजक वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों पर कोई विचार करने को तैयार नहीं है ।

अतः यूनियन का अभियोग आधार हीन नहीं है , ठोस तथ्यों पर आधारित है तथा यूनियन यह सोचने पर मजबूर है कि नियोजक साधारण पत्रों का उत्तर देना आवश्यक नहीं समझते, वे केवल हड़ताल नोटिस का ही उत्तर देते हैं । यह निष्कर्ष अत्यन्त खेद पूर्ण है परन्तु सत्य पर आधारित है । आशा है आप भविष्य में

अपने रवैये में परिवर्तन करके इस निष्कर्ष को बदलवाने की कृपा करेंगे।

२ - आपने अपने पत्र में लिखा है कि आपकी समझ से वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू किया जाना अनिवार्य नहीं बनाया गया है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रस्ताव मूर्ती मिलों पर आदेश की हैसियत नहीं रखता। आपका यह कथन आश्चर्यजनक तथा वास्तविकता से परे है। वेतन मंडल केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मार्च १९५६ में स्थापित किया था जिसमें मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि श्री अरविन्द एस० मफत लाल तथा श्री भरत राम थे। वेतन मंडल की रिपोर्ट आने तथा उसपर केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रस्ताव पास होने में पूरे चार वर्ष लग गए। वेतन मंडल ने पूरे उद्योग में लगे हुए मालिकों तथा कर्मचारियों के संगठनों व सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों की बातों व स्मृति पत्रों पर पूर्ण विचार करके अपनी सिफ़ारिशें सरकार के सामने पेश कीं, सभी सिफ़ारिशें सर्व सम्मति से निश्चित की गईं, किसी सिफ़ारिश पर भी मिल मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों का कोई विरोध नहीं हुआ। तद् उपरान्त केन्द्रीय सरकारने प्रस्ताव पास करके मालिकों कर्मचारियों तथा राज्य सरकारों को सिफ़ारिशें लागू करने को कहा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार का उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव आदेश हो या न हो, सिफ़ारिशें लागू करना आपकी समझ से अनिवार्य हो या न हो परन्तु साधारण नैतिकता तथा आचार संहिता का तक़ाज़ा है कि जिन सिफ़ारिशों को सर्व सम्मति से माना गया है तथा मिल-मालिकों के प्रतिनिधियों ने वेतन मंडल में जिनपर कोई आपत्ति नहीं उठाई है उनको लागू करने में कोई टाल मटोल न की जाए और पूरी ईमानदारी से उनको लागू कर दिया जाए। परन्तु हमें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि साधारण नैतिकता तथा आचार संहिता का पूर्ण अभाव हो गया है। इसी लिए कर्मचारियों को समझौता होकर संघर्ष का रास्ता अख़्तियार करना पड़ा है।

३ - आपने सलाह दी है कि नैनीताल में होने वाले त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन से पहले प्रतीक हड़ताल न की जाए परन्तु अपने किसी भी पत्र में आपने वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। यूनियन के सभी पत्रों के जवाब में आप सिफ़ारिशों के बारे में कुछ न कहें और अब त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन की आड़ में आर्थिक शान्ति बनाए रखने का उपदेश दें, यह बात अत्यन्त अनुचित है। यदि आपको आर्थिक शान्ति बनाए रखने की चिन्ता है तो वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करने की घोषणा कर दीजिए परन्तु आपने अभी तक ऐसी घोषणा करने से इन्कार किया है और हर प्रकार की दलीलें पेश करके मामले को टालने का प्रयत्न किया है।

४ - आप का रवैया मामले को सुलझाने में सहायक नहीं रहा है तथा आप भी सिफ़ारिशें लागू किए जाने पर आप मौन धारण किए हुए हैं अतः यूनियन २७ जून ५० को प्रतीक हड़ताल करने के अपने निश्चय पर क़ायम है। हम एक बार फिर यह पूर्वक यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हड़ताल की स्थिति नियोजकों के रवैये के कारण पैदा हुई है और उसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी नियोजकों के कन्धों पर है।

आशा है आप अब भी सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करने की घोषणा करके हड़ताल की नौबत नहीं आने देंगे।

धन्यवाद,

आप का

राम चन्द्र बोस

(राम चन्द्र बोस)

मंत्री,

दिनांक :- २३/५/५०

लैक्टाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन
३९, गौतमबुद्ध मार्ग, (जाटूस रोड)
लखनऊ

No.261/D/60

Dear Com.N.K.Krishnan,

I have replied your wire saying that you can reach Lonavala on 13th night. But I do not know if there is a train from Madras reaching Lonavala that time. If not, you can reach on 13th morning and have rest there. You can leave for Bombay on 15th evening and take the plane from Bombay to Madras which leaves at 7.30 A.M. and reaches Madras at 11 A.M., so that you can be in time for your tripartite meeting.

You will be in your meeting place by about 12.00 as you will take at least an hour from the airport to the Secretariat.

We will book your air seat from Bombay on our account. So please confirm.

If your tripartite were to be postponed to 16th, then you need not have to hurry back by air. But that does not matter. You should come for the meeting.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

([illegible])

प्रेषक :-

राम चन्द्र सिंह,
प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दुस्तान मजदूर यूनियन,
३२, लाटूश रोड, लखनऊ ।

प्रेषित :-

(१) माननीय श्रम मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, लखनऊ ।
(२) श्री श्रम आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, कानपुर ।
(३) श्री प्रादेशिक संराधन अधिकारी, लखनऊ ।
(४) श्री फैक्टरी मैनेजर, जनरल फायबर डीलर्स, लिमिटेड, लाजपतराय रोड लखनऊ
(५) श्री सहायक श्रम आयुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, लखनऊ

प्रिय महोदय,

१ - भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय वस्त्र उद्योग वेतन मंडल की सब सम्मत सिफारिशों को मान लिया है और मालिकों, कर्मचारियों और राज्य सरकारों से उन्हें जल्दी लागू करने को कहा है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिनांक ३ मार्च, १९६० के असाधारण गजट में सरकारी प्रस्ताव तथा वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों को प्रकाशित कर दिया है ।

२ - वेतन वृद्धि की दृष्टि से वस्त्र उद्योग को दो भागों में बांटा गया है। पहली श्रेणी में बड़ी मिलें रक्खी गई हैं । हमारे नगर का कारखाना जो जनरल फायबर डीलर्स लिमिटेड (लीज़ मिल्स काटन मिल, लखनऊ) के प्रबन्ध में है दूसरी श्रेणी में आता है ।

३ - वेतन मंडल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार दूसरी श्रेणी की मिलों के मजदूरों की १ जनवरी १९६० से औसतन ६) और १ जनवरी, १९६२ से २) रुपया प्रति मास की वृद्धि दी जायेगी ।

४ - १ १ जनवरी, १९६० से होने वाली बढ़ोतरी मूल वेतन में की जाएगी उसके साथ यह शर्त होगी कि दूसरी श्रेणी की मिलों में कम से कम वेतन पाने वाले सब० सब० मजदूरों की कम से कम ५) मासिक की वृद्धि अवश्य दी जाएगी । १ जनवरी ६२, २) की वृद्धि सभी मजदूरों पर एक सी लागू होगी ।

५ - वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार मजदूरों को मँहगाई भत्ता शहर में रहन-सहन की चीजों के मूल्य के सूचक अंक को ध्यान में रखकर ही निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए, लखनऊ के कारखाने में मजदूरों को मँहगाई भत्ता मँहगाई सूचक अंक के अनुसार नहीं दिया जाता परन्तु एक निश्चित दर से दिया जाता है ।

६ - वेतन मंडल की यह भी सिफारिश है कि मँहगाई सूचक अंक के अनुसार १९५९ वर्ष के पहले ६ महीनों के मँहगाई भत्ते की जो औसत बैठती है उसका सीमा बाँधाई भाग मूल वेतन में मिला दिया जाए तथा बाकी २५ प्रतिशत भाग मँहगाई

भत्ते के रूप में दिया जाए ।

७ - टेक्सटाइल वरकर्स यूनियन ने वेतन मंडल की उपरोक्त सिफ़ारिशों पर विचार करके उनका स्वागत किया तथा एक प्रस्ताव पास कर करके मांग की कि उपरोक्त सिफ़ारिशों को तुरन्त लागू किया जाए ।

८ - यूनियन को इस बात पर बड़ा खेद है कि कारख़ाने के प्रबन्धकों ने वेतन मंडल नियुक्त होने के समय से इस समय तक अनेक बार श्रमिकों के वेतन में कटौती करके रेट गिराए हैं तथा आज भी श्रमिकों को विभिन्न प्रकार से दबाव देकर नई नौकरी के फ़ार्म भरवाने को मजबूर कर रहे हैं । इस प्रकार वह वेतन मंडल की सिफ़ारिशों को लागू करने से बचना चाहते हैं ।

९ - ऐसी परिस्थिति में यूनियन मिल के प्रबन्धकों तथा प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों से अनुरोध करती है कि वेतन मंडल की सर्व सम्मत सिफ़ारिशों को तुरन्त लागू करने के लिए क़दम उठाए जाएं, विशेष कर नीचे लिखे क़दम उठाए जाना चाहिए :-

(अ) कारख़ाने के सभी मज़दूरों के वेतन को १९५३ के स्तर पर लागू करके ५) मासिक की बढ़ौती लागू कर दी जाए तथा १ जनवरी ६० से अब तक का बकाया जल्द से जल्द अदा किया जाए ।

(ब) कारख़ाने में ६) मासिक की औसत बकाये बढ़ौती का बंटवारा करने के लिए जल्द से जल्द यूनियन तथा प्रबन्धकों की एक संयुक्त समिति का गठन किया जाए तथा उसके निश्चय के अनुसार ही इस बढ़ौती को लागू किया जाए ।

(स) कारख़ाने में मंहगाई भत्ता रहन सहन के स्तर के सूचक अंक के अनुसार लागू किया जाए तथा इसके लिए कानपुर के सूचक अंक को आधार माना जाए ।

(द) १९५९ वर्ष पहले ६ महीनों का औसत मंहगाई भत्ता (सूचक अंक के अनुसार) निकाला जाए तथा उसका ¾ तीन चौथाई बुनियादी वेतन में शामिल किया जाए ।

१० - यूनियन उपरोक्त सिफ़ारिशों को लागू कराने के सिलसिले में प्रबन्धकों के पूर्ण सहयोग देने को तैयार है तथा इस ओर क़दम उठाने के लिए संयुक्त समिति में काम करने को प्रस्तुत है । यूनियन इस ओर देर और टाल मटोल की नीति पर अपना खेद प्रकट करती है । आशा है इस स्मृति पत्र पर उचित ध्यान किया जाएगा तथा प्रबन्धक व सम्बन्धित अधिकारी यूनियन के सुझाव पर शीघ्र उचित क़दम उठाएंगे ।

भवदीय
राम चन्द्र बोस

(राम चन्द्र बोस) मंत्री,
टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन
३२, गौतमबुद्ध मार्ग, (काकोरी रोड)
लखनऊ

प्रतिलिपि प्रेषित :-

१ - श्री श्रम मंत्री, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
२ - श्री श्रम मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार लखनऊ ।
३ - श्री श्रम सचिव (अ) विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार लखनऊ ।
४ - श्री प्रधान मंत्री, अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस नई दिल्ली,

D E M A N D S

(1) To pay 6 Rs. per head per month wage increase to every worker, retrospectively from 1st January 1960, earliest without delay.

(2) This 6 Rs. wage-increase should be paid as a separate net sum to every piece-rated worker and should not be included as a rate of wage.

(3) The sum that be added to the basic pay by way of 75% of D.A. (averaging first six months of January 1959) should also be treated as protected sum which should not vary with efficiency or production.

(4) No rationalization to be undertaken as a condition to the wage increase.

(5) No scheme be undertaken unless Mill Kamdar Union agrees to it.

Subodh Mehta
Gen-Sect.
Mill Kamdar Union
Ishwarnagar

On non-implementation of Textile Wage Board's Award

The Working Committee of the WBSTUC congratulates the Cotton Textile Workers of West Bengal for successful observance of the one-day token strike on May 30th on the demand of immediate implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. The Working Committee hopes that the unity forged in course of this strike will befurther strengthened.

The Working Committee strongly condemns the adamant attitude of Millowners who continue to refuse to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board. The Working Committee is of opinion that lack of seriousness on the part of the Govt. to enforce the wage Board recommendations has further encouraged the employers to refuse implementation.

The Working Committee hopes that the Govt. will realise the serious implications of such continued refusal on the part of the employers to implement wage Board recommendations - particularly of such recommendations which are unanimous.

The Working Committee demands of the Government to take such steps as are necessary for immediate implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. This is a matter of serious concern for the entire trade union movement as it involves a vital aspect of the Government's Labour and Wage Policy.

The Working Committee assures the Textile workers that if they are compelled to resort to continue strike action to secure full implementation of the recommendations, the entire organized working class will rally behind them in active support and solidarity.

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EFFORTS TO SETTLE DISPUTE IN WEST BENGAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY REVIVED --

45 THOUSAND STRIKE AGAINST NON-IMPLEMENTATION OF WAGE BOARD AWARD

CALCUTTA, MAY 31: Efforts are being made to settle the dispute between the workers and the employers in West Bengal over the implementation of the Textile Wage Board Award, it is learnt.

These efforts have been revived following the successful one-day general strike on Monday, in which over 45 thousand textile workers of twenty six cotton mills in six districts took part.

This is the first time that the strike which had been called by the AITUC and the INTUC Unions, had the support of all the central trade union organisations. Though not covered by the award, majority of the four thousand power loom workers also went on strike in sympathy with other workers.

The strike which was peaceful and passed off without any incident, affected an average daily production of over eight lakh yards of cloth in ten thousand looms.

The millowners, who had so far been adament in their refusal to implement the Textile Wage Board award, are stated to be reconsidering their stand following the strike. The Bengal Millowners' Association is meeting on Tuesday to discuss the situation. Representatives of the Association are also stated to be seeking an interview with the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister on their return from Darjeeling to discuss the question of implementation of the Wage Board Award.

--(IPA)--

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BIHAR UNIVERSITIES BILL --

DEPUTATION TO MEET PRIME MINISTER

PATNA, MAY 31: Educationists and college teachers here have launched a campaign against the Bihar Universities' Bill which, according to the critics seeks to restrict the autonomy of the Universities.

Meatings of teachers have been held in all important centres of the State to protest against the Government's move.

A resolution urging the Government to postpone the consideration of the Bill at least for a period of six months and to circulate it for eliciting public opinion was passed at a public meeting held here on Friday.

A Citizens' Committee consisting of leading advocates, college teachers, Doctors and Legislators, has been constituted in the State Capital to lead the campaign against the Bill.

A delegation of the Patna University teachers has left for New Delhi to meet the Prime Minister, the Chairman of the University Grant Commission and other leaders and place before them their objections to the Bill.

Meanwhile the joint select committee of the State Legislature to which the Bill was referred is reported to have submitted its report without recommending any major change in the Bill. Opposition members of the Select Committee belonging to P.S.P. and the Communist Party, in their note of dissent, are understood to have held that the Bill, if accepted, would reduce the universities to the position of Government departments. --(IPA)--

ACQUISITION OR REQUISITION OF TEXTILE MILLS BY THE STATE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE VIZ. TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT AND TO HELP NATIONAL PRODUCTION.

Recently several textile mills have stopped working due to the winding up of the Joint Stock Companies who owned those mills. In Bombay, three big mills have been the victim of "winding up" in last 2 years, namely, Sakseria Cotton Mills Ltd., Dhanraj Mills Ltd. and Shri Madhav Mills Ltd. These mills have come to this impasse not because of the general crisis in textile industry but because of the mismanagement by the directors and managing agents.

Due to the closure of the mills thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment and the much needed production of cloth has been hampered. It is therefore imperative that a way should be found out to run these mills to relieve unemployment and to help the national production of cloth.

INADEQUACY OF THE PROVISIONS OF LAW UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Under the Companies' Act, a Company is wound up either by the Court, or voluntarily or subject to the supervision of the Court. For our purposes it will be better to restrict to the provision concerning winding up of a Company by the Court because mostly the problem arises in that way. Usually a petition for winding up is presented by a creditor to the Court on the ground that the Company is unable to pay its debts and that it is just and equitable that the Company should be wound. On acceptance of the petition a winding up order is made and then the affairs of the Company are conducted by the Official Liquidator under the supervision of the Court for the beneficial winding up of the Company.

WHETHER A MILL CAN BE RUN BY THE LIQUIDATOR DURING THE WINDING UP PROCEEDINGS?

Normally it is not the function of the Official Liquidator. He can of course do anything for the beneficial winding up of the Company in the interest of Creditors and Contributories, and in furtherance of that interest he may either run the mill himself, through his agent or lease it out to some third party. There are however many difficulties in the way of the official liquidator and the court in running the mills. In most of the cases before a situation arises for winding up of the Company, the entire mills including, land, machinery, building, stock in trade etc. are mortgaged with the result that mortgagees who are secured erditors can get the mills sold outside the liquidation proceedings. These secured creditors do not consent to the mills being run if they so desire. Sometimes they oppose on the ground of depreciation of their security and at other times on the ground that the sale of mills would fetch them a better price. At times they just take an obstructive attitude to see that the mills are not run. There are more than one motives behind their refusal to give consent to the running of the mills. Then the unsecured creditors except the workers, as also the Contributories also at times oppose the mills being run on the ground that the sale would fetch a better price etc. Thus one has to be at the mercy of the capitalists who are not interested either in relieving unemployment or to step up production but in securing their private profits.

SALE OF THE MILLS BY THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR

The Official Liquidator can certainly sell the mills but there also there are many difficulties. It is well known fact that the land prices in cities like Bombay have gone very high and if the land belonging to the mills is sold separately

it fetches a very good amount. Similarly if the machinery is scrapped and sold in parts say loom by loom it fetches more price. Therefore the secured creditors, the contributories and other unsecured credtors except the workers whose sole motive is to make profits, want the mills to be sold in parts that is land, machinery, etc. all separately. Now this means unemployment of labour, and the stoppage of valuable production. The Company judge, however has to act in the interest of the creditors and the contributories and therefore he has to adopt the course by which a maximum price is realised by the sale i.e. by selling the mills in parts. This procedure though disastrous is the only legal procedure under the Company law. Of course under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 the Textile Commissioner has powers to prohibit the sale of of a running textile mills in parts and the Textile Commissioner in Bombay has exercised his powers but legal opinion is divided as to the competency of the Textile Commissioner to pass such an order during the course of the winding up of the Company. But assuming that the Textile Commissioner has such power, all it means is that mills can not be sold in parts. But then no body comes forward to pruchase the mills as a unit, not because it has no price but because of the clique of capitalists who want to challenge the Government attitude. Recently the Saksaria Mills was put up for sale by public auction but there were no bidders. It may be mentioned here that just a few weeks before the said auction, private parties had offered to run the mills on leave and licence on payment of license charges amounting to Rs.1,50,000/- per month exclusive of depreciation charges. This therefore clearly shows that the mills cannot be successfully sold as a unit by the Official Liquidator.

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WHAT THEN IS THE SOLUTION?

In my opinion only solution in such cases is to bring about some legislation authorising the State Government or the Central Government to acquire or requisition the mills for a public purpose.

Under item 42 in list III concurrent list of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the Parliament and the legislature of any State have been empowered to make laws with regard to Acquisition and requisitioning of property.

Under Article 31(2) of the Constitution it is provided that "no property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of law which provides for compensation for the property so acquired or requisioned and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on which and the manner in which the compensation is to be determined and given, and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by that law is not adequate".

Under clause (3) of Article 31 it is provided that no such law as is referred in clause (2) made by the legislature of a State shall have effect unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President has received his assent.

Thus the Union Government or the State Government can acquire or requisition a mill provided:-

(a) Parliament or the State Legislature enacts a law for acquisition and requisition of a mill or industry;

(b) the acquisition and/or requisition is for a public purpose;

(c) the law provides for compensation for the mills so acquired or requisitioned, by either fixing the amount of compensation or specifying the principles on which and the manner in which the compensation is to be determined and given;

(d) the law, if made by State Legislature is made by the legislature of a State it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent.

In my opinion the State Legislature can enact such law on the lines similar to the Bombay Land requisition Act of 1948. Industries which are considered important can be brought under the said law. Certain conditions can be provided for including expediency for acquisition or requisition of mills and industries for the public purpose of relieving unemployment and stopping up national production. Government's decision as to acquisition or requisition be made on its subjective satisfaction. A committee, officer or a tribunal may be provided for determining compensation on certain principles. It may also be specified that mills etc. may be requisitioned not withstanding the fact that the Company has gone in liquidation and the mills had vested in the official liquidator etc.

It is better if parliament comes out with a central legislation, so that each state legislature is not required to pass such a law. Moreover parliament can enact provision overriding the provisions contained in Indian Companies Act and in other laws such as Industries (Development & Regulation) Act of 1951. Here it may be mentioned that Section 20 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act of 1951 prohibits the taking over of management of industries covered by that Act, by the State Governments. In my opinion acquisition or requisition would not mean taking over of the management and therefore state legislature would be competent to make such a law but to be on safe side it is better if Parliament comes out with such a legislation. The parliament can empower the Union Government and State Governments under certain conditions including expediency to acquire or requisition the mills. Once the principle is accepted, the details can be worked out.

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I may also mention here that under article 31 A (1) (b) the State Government or the Union Government can take over the management of a mill or industry for a limited period either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property. It is possible to contend that the State Government can take the management of a mill while it is in liquidation under a law, but that is doubtful in view of the provisions of the Companies Act. There also parliament will have to enact a law, overriding the provisions of the Companies Act.

In conclusion therefore I would suggest that parliament should enact a law for the acquisition and/or requisition of mills and industries for the public purposes of relieving unemployment and helping the national production.

Sd/- K.K. Singhvi,
Advocate,
Supreme Court of India.

12-3-1960.

PRESS HANDOUT

1. Non-implementation of awards and agreements by employers is increasingly becoming a feature of industrial relations in India, thereby precipitating a major crisis in production. The latest example of this is the violation by the Bengal Mill Owners' Association (along with textile employers in some other States such as Madras and U.P.) of the unanimous recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile industry. As a result, over 45,000 workers employed in the cotton textile mills of West Bengal have been left with no alternative but to resort to a State-wide general strike on May 30, as a token of their protest.

2. It was unanimously agreed at the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference (1957) that the most suitable wage-fixation machinery for major industries was that of tripartite Wage Boards. As a matter of fact, even before the Indian Labour Conference, a Central Wage Board for the cotton textile industry had already been set-up on 30.3.57 - the first of its kind. Obviously, therefore, the outcome of this Board's deliberations has been keenly awaited by all those concerned with labour relations, because upon the fate of those deliberations would depend not only the wage-policy of the country's oldest national industry, employing the largest number of workers, but also of all major industries falling within the scope of Wage Boards.

   The issue at stake assumes added significance in view of the fact that the Textile Wage Board's recommendations have appeared on the eve of the formulation of the nation's Labour Policy under the Third Five-Year Plan.

3. The unanimous recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry were published in February, 1960, over the signatures of all its members. These recommendations, in so far as they relate to the West Bengal Mills envisage immediate implementation of the following steps :-
   * A flat-rate, average increment in basic wages of Rs.8/- p.m. (minimum Rs.7/-), with retrospective effect from January 1, 1960;
   * Revision of Dearness Allowance so as to provide adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living;
   * Linking of D.A. with the cost of living index on a sliding-scale;
   * Merging of 75% of the D.A. with basic wages.

4. Do the above recommendations meet the demands put forward before the Wage Board on behalf of the various Trade Unions ? Do they satisfy the actual requirements of the workers in today's conditions ? They do not. Nevertheless, the recommendations, if implemented, would certainly constitute a gain for the workers and a definite advance over their existing conditions. This would be clear from the following :-
   * The "need-based" minimum wage, as per the agreed formula of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference, worked out (in May 1958) to approximately Rs.158/- p.m. for non-vegetarian diet and Rs.137/- for vegetarian diet. Compared with this, the relief recommended by the Wage Board is meagre indeed.
   * The existing minimum basic wage for the cotton textile industry in West Bengal is Rs.28.17 p.m. only. The D.A., as determined by an Omnibus Tribunal in 1958, is Rs.32.50 p.m. (flat rate), representing a neutralisation of 69% at a cost of living index of 365 points. Subsequently, the cost of living has gone up by at least 30 points, for which the workers have received no compensation.
   * West Bengal's textile workers have been receiving the lowest D.A. of any State in India. Their total emoluments (basic wages & D.A are so low that the State Labour Minister recently pointed out that the textile worker in West Bengal got half the wages of his counterpart in Bombay.

   Thus the Wage Board's recommendations, while falling far short of the workers' needs, do represent a partial and long-overdue gain for them.

   Even this limited gain is now sought to be converted into a de

letter by the employers' refusal to implement the recommendations in this State.

5. The Bengal Millowners' Association has so far consistently declined to accept the unanimous recommendations of the Board, as being binding on them. They have publicly sought to prejudice the Board's findings by pleading various so-called "extenuating" circumstances which they had already raised before the Board itself and which have, therefore, seen fully considered by the Board when arriving at its recommendations. The Millowners' Association has even gone to the extent of non-participation in the joint conference called by the State Labour Minister last March to discuss the question of implementation.

It is pertinent to recall that the production of the cotton textile industry in West Bengal has risen from 150 million yards of cloth in 1947 to 260 million yards in 1957. Some of the mills are exporting cloth abroad. All of them are reaping the full advantages of West Bengal's humid climate, availability of cheap power, proximity to coal supplies and adequate numbers of cheap and experienced labour.

Further, in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Madhya Pradesh, the mill-owners have come to agreements with the workers' Unions regarding implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations for immediate wage increment. What prevents a similar course being adopted in West Bengal ?

6. Having waited for three months in vain, the textile workers have no alternative but to enforce implementation through their mass action. The State Government has failed them utterly. It has proved incapable of taking the Millowners' Association to task although the latter is openly campaigning against the Wage Board's findings. The Government's ineffectiveness amounts to indirect encouragement of the Millowners' obduracy. Such a grave situation threatens the whole future of labour relations in industry. If even the unanimous report of a Wage Board cannot be implemented, then must we revert to the law of the jungle in settling industrial disputes ?

7. In order to enforce respect for certain minimum moral standards in the field of industrial relations, it has become essential for the cotton textile workers to assert their organised strength through direct action.

Hence, the decision for a one-day protest general strike on May 30, which has been taken after mutual consultations between the Unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. and I.N.T.U.C. in West Bengal. The H.M.S. and U.T.U.C. organisations have also supported the strike call. This demonstration of all-in-unity in a common cause is a welcome and significant development for the Trade Union movement, and recalls the united general strike of 250,000 Jute Workers on December 14, last year. It guarantees the 100% success of the strike and its peaceful and disciplined character.

We trust that this token action will bring the Millowners to their senses and give the Government the necessary confidence to ensure immediate implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations with retrospective effect from 1st.January 1960. Failing this, a much bigger crisis may develop and the workers would not be responsible if circumstances compel them to take more drastic action in future.

Dated 26th May,1960.

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 16th May 1960

S.O. 1240.—Whereas the Central Government has, by its notified order in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 10(16)-Tex(A)/59, dated the 16th May, 1960 issued under section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) authorised Shri M. S. Sadasivan, I.A.S., to take over the management of the whole of the Industrial undertaking called the Mewar Textile Mills Limited, Bhilwara (hereinafter in this notification referred to as the 'industrial undertaking') for the period specified therein:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 18E of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies in the Schedule annexed hereto the exceptions, restrictions and limitations, subject to which the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) shall continue to apply to the industrial undertaking in the same manner as it applied thereto before the issue of the notified order under section 18A.

SCHEDULE

Provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.	*Exceptions, restrictions and limitations, subject to which the provisions mentioned in column (1) shall apply to the undertaking.*
(1)	(2)
Section 293.	This section shall not apply in relation to borrowing of money by the Authorised Controller for the purposes of running the mills.

[No. 10(16)-Tex(A)/59.]

NOTIFIED ORDER

S.O. 1241.—Whereas the Central Government in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. 10(16)-Tex(A)/59, dated the 10th March, 1960 issued directions to the Mewar Textile Mills Limited, Bhilwara (Rajasthan) (hereinafter referred to as the Mills) under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) requiring the mills to re-open within 15 days from the issue of the Order thereof;

2 JUL 1960

तारीख २९-६-६० तमाम कार्यकारणी ने एक राय से यह निर्णय किया कि हमारे हड़ताल के नोटिस के बाद जो कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने बेजबोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर मदाखलत की है और मजदूरों व मालिकों व सरकारी नुमायन्दों के बीच लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब की मौजूदगी में उन्हीं के बंगले पर २२ जून ६० को बातचीत हो चुकी है और बातचीत का सिलसिला जारी है आगे बातचीत से नतीजे निकलना बाकी है इसलिये यूनियन की राय में इस नाजुक हालात और आम माहौल को खुश गवार रखना जरूरी है ताकि बातचीत में किसी किस्म की रुकावट पैदा न हो और मामला पुरअमन तरीके पर सुलझ जावे।

इसलिये यूनियन अपना १ जुलाई १९६० को हड़ताल करने का नोटिस फिलहाल वापस लेती है। लेकिन यूनियन मैनेजमेन्ट को आगाह करना चाहती है कि अगर सिफारिशात पर जल्द अमल नहीं किया गया तो यूनियन आगे इस मसले पर दोबारा गौर करके मुनासिब कदम उठायगी और उसके जो भी नतीजे निकलेंगे उसकी जिम्मेदारी मील मैनेजमेन्ट पर होगी।

Trade Circular No. ~~1/60~~ T/1/60

~~Circular~~ To all
affiliated unions in Textile Industry

ON REPORT OF TEXTILE WAGE BOARD

Dear Comrades,

The Report of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry has been published and also the resolution of the Government of India, accepting the Board's recommendations on March 2, 1960.

The question is: what should the textile workers and their unions do?

Reports are coming to us that millowners in several centres are finding excuses to delay the implementation of those cluses, which are required to be implemented immediately. Some mills are refusing to implement anything. The main attack of the employers is said to be hinging on two points. Those who are already paying sliding scales of dearness allowance in full or in part do not want to move in the matter of wage increase unless workers agree beforehand to rationalisation and a scheme to that effect is worked out.

The other set of millowners, who are not paying D.A. adequately but are required to do so by the Board are refusing to do anything either on the question of D.A. or the wage increase.

In short, there seems to be a general reluctance to give the workers the increases that are due.

We do not intend to give here our analysis and opinions of the Board's report. We will do it later. At present, we want to find out what the unions can do to get the wage increases implemented.

The first is that in every unit, the minimum wage must be raised by Rs.7 in mills of Class I area and by Rs.5 in mills of Class II area.

These increases are unconditional, and have nothing to do with the question of rationalisation, D.A., workloads, etc., which questions come in when the whole wage structure is to be revised in relation to rationalisation, etc. The average wage increase and the minimum are due from 1st January 1960 and must be paid as such.

It is true that the Board says that its recommendations are an integrated whole, which includes rationalisation. But rationalisation to be worked out, according to the 15th Tripartite formula accepted by the Board, is a process that will require time. Do the employers say that the average and minimum wage increases as well as D.A. has to wait till then? That would be an absurd position. The need-based minimum is need-based and not based on rationalisation or anything else and as such must be paid at once. So also the average. Then alone and on that basis, can the later ratios and adjustments of rationalisation be discussed. The minimum and average are not a part of the rationalised wage, which is bound to be a far higher wage than the present one including the Board's new increases.

Moreover, it is not advisable to discuss the rationalised wage and workload before the 75% D.A. is consolidated in the existing wage.

Hence all unions should move the employers to decide those questions first.

1. The minimum of Rs.7 and Rs.5. This is flat for all minimum wages.

2. The average of Rs.8 and Rs.6, which is to be distributed by agreement.

3. Sliding D.A., adequate D.A. and its consolidation (75%) with basic wage.

Where employers refuse on the ground that they want the D.A. question to be taken to the National Tribunal as provided for in clause 5 of the Government resolution, unions should ask them to implement the flat minimum and average wage increases immediately.

Where employers are obstructive, demonstrations, explanatory meetings and other actions according to the position in each area should be undertaken in a peaceful manner. For explanatory campaign, all unions should read the Government resolution and the recommendations carefully.

If the unions do not move, just as the report took two years to come out, it will take an year or two to get implemented even on the smallest point The key point of the employers in this tactic of theirs is to make even the minimum and average wage increase and the D.A. conditional upon rationalisation. By all means, we will discuss rationalisation but we will not wait for the normal wage increase which is overdue. Such should be the approach of the unions.

Send us reports as to what is happening.

Our overall criticism of the Report will be given later on after hearing from the unions.

Yours fraternally,

(S.A.DANGE)
General Secretary

Copy to: Sadu

Representatives of cotton textile workers' unions affiliated to the AITUC met at Lonavala on April 14 and 15 1960 to discuss the report of the Textile Wage Board and its early implementation.

The meeting took note of the fact that it took three years for the Wage Board to submit its report. During this period, several mills closed down and thousands of workers had been rendered unemployed. The tripartite decisions at the 16th Indian Labour Conference held at Nainital in May 1958 helped little to mitigate the hardshi of the workers as a result of closure of mills. Non-implementation of thexx decision to amend the Company Law to enable the Government to take over the mismanaged mills in time before their eventual closure, resulted in undue delay in taking over some of the closed mills. Enquiries are still going on for months together in many cases while in some other cases, even such inquiries have not been ordered.

Rationalisation in this industry has been taking place constantly, with the active help of the State and Central Governments, again in flagrant violation of the tripartite decisions arrived at the 15th Indian Labour Conference. The so-called 'substitute' workers who have been serving the industry for decades are the worst victims of this scheme. Piece-meal measures, increasing the workload through back-door, have been the methods resorted to by the employers in ~~thxix~~ in this connection, instead of "rationalisation without tears" as advertised.

The Wage Board Report accepts that "fortunes were made in the cotton textiles during war and shortly thereafter". During the period of the so-called "crisis", they got concessions from the Government in the matter of taxat and also enormous amounts as loan to finance rationalisati

schemes and for installing automatic looms. During 1959 and 1960, all the accumulated stocks have been sold out and even with the full complement working, there is shortage in the home market and prices are rising as its result. The industry as such had neither on the whole nor in different periods, to bear the losses.

During the last decade, the productivity of the workers has gone up by 35 to 40 per cent. Through strike struggles, jail sentences, lathi-charges and firing, workers succeeded in getting increase in wages to an extent of 7%. In some cases, actual wages have gone down. Refusal to link D.A. to cost of living index at many centres and fully neutralise the rising dearness, has in fact brought the real wages down.

The consumers' lot was worst all the time - paying more, either because of shortage of production or shortage in the market, as a result of increased exports.

It is again during this period that the prices of foodgrains, etc., have soared high and Government has shown its total inability to control them; despite the "record" production of cloth, etc., workers' living conditions have, as its result, gone down.

The Wage Board report accepts the norms laid down by the 15th Indian Labour Conference regarding need-based wages but in fact does not fix the same for this industry. As regards D.A., it does not categorically recommend full neutralisation at all centres and the benefit of merged D.A. is denied in calculating gratuity at the time of retrenchment or retirement. Government resolution regarding deduction of wage increases as a result of agreement during this period is an unnecessary and pro-employer intervention. Introduction of rationalisation, though stated to be within the framework of the 15th Indian Labour Conference decisions, has not only been encouraged but almost made compulsory.

The whole recommendations are stated to be an integrated whole though as we know from our experience, the employers have not taken the decision of 15th and 16th Indian Labour Conferences as an integrated whole and have violated major decisions when responsibility lay on them.

The case of engineering workers in the textile industry has not been properly dealt with by the Textile Wage Board. It should be taken up by the Engineering Wage Board.

Even in this case, though the recommendations of the Board are unanimous and have been accepted by the Government of India also, the employers in the cotton textile industry are in no mood to implement it as far as giving wage rise and linking of D.A. is concerned. False alarm is being raised that the industry will have to pay additional Rs.14 to Rs.16 crores in implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations, while actually, it will not be more than Rs.7 crores at present and about 2 crores in 1962.

The Wage Board has gone into the issue of the capacity of the industry to pay and the representatives of the industry have agreed to this.

There is again no provision in the report that if any party refuses to implement the recommendations, what is to be done. The Government of India refuses to make it statutory. It has, therefore, been left to the textile workers to fight on their own strength and get the unanimous report implemented.

We are prepared to abide by the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Board and demand immediately:

1. A flat increase in the wages of textile workers of Rs.8 (in mills of category I) and Rs.6 (in mills of category II) including piece-rate workers as a separate item. The arrears of Rs.32 in Category I mills and Rs.24 in Category II mills should be paid to the workers along with the wage packet to be paid in the first week of May 1960.

2. D.A. to be linked with the cost of living index and full neutralisation of dearness through National Tribunal referred to in the Government resolution.

3. Tripartite machinery to be set up at national and regional level to give effect to the norms and decisions of the 15th Indian Labour Conference (Delhi) Convention regarding rationalisation.

All central TU organisations to be represented in this machinery. Scheme of rationalisation to be suspended until such committee is appointed and considers it.

4. Para 6 of the Government resolution accepting the recommendation of the Wage Board referring to the increase in wages by agreement since the appointment of the Wage Board to be considered a part of the increase that will take place as a result of the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendation, to be deleted.

5. Effective means, including amendment of Company Law and the Standing Orders to prevent closures and prompt taking over of the closed units by the Government to be taken.

The meeting decided that if the above demands are not conceded by Pay Day in May 1960, the unions will take out demonstrations for the fulfilment of the same on Friday, the 6th May 1960 before the employers or Government offices as feasible.

If the demands still remain unfulfilled by 10th June 1960, the unions in the textile industry will go on one-day token strike on Tuesday, the 14th June 1960, to be followed by continuous general strike, if necessary.

This being the common issue of all textile workers and the issues being of fundamental nature, affecting not only textile workers but the whole trade union movements, unions will try to mobilise workers belonging to all sections and trade unions in the fight for their common demands and build up united front from below and above, wherever feasible.

28 JUN 1960

(261)

FORM E.

FORM OF NOTICE OF STRIKE TO BE GIVEN BY EMPLOYEE(S)

IN A PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE.

(See rule 52).

Name of Union: TIRUCHENGODE MILL WORKERS' UNION.

Names of elected representatives of employees where no trade Union exists:

Address:- SECRETARY, TIRUCHENGODE MILL WORKERS' UNION, TIRUCHENGODE.

Dated this TWENTYFIFTH day of JUNE 1960.

To

THE MANAGER,
PULLICAR MILLS,
TIRUCHENGODE.

(The name of the employer).

Dear Sir/Sirs;

In accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

I/We hereby give you notice that ~~I propose to call a strike~~ we propose to go on strike

on or after 12th JULY 1960

for the reasons explained in the annexure.

Yours faithfully,

For
TIRUCHENGODU MILL WORKERS' UNION,
REGD. NO, 1702,
TIRUCHENGODU. (Salem Dt.)

P. [illegible]
Secretary of the Union,

~~Representatives of the employees elected at the meeting held on~~

ANNEXURE.

The management have failed to implement the recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board in spite of the fact that the recommendations are unanimous and has been accepted by the Government. The Union served a strike notice that the workers will go on strike from 14-6-60. The Commissioner of Labour has taken up the issue for conciliation on 13-6-60, and asked the Unions not to resort to strike. Again the Commissioner of Labour held a conciliation on 23-6-60 at Coimbatore. But the conciliatory talks failed because of the attitude of the Management.

So it is demanded that the recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board should be implemented with effect from 1st January 1960 failing which it has been resolved that the workers and staffs should go on strike until this just and reasonable demand is conceded.

For
TIRUCHENGODU MILL WORKERS' UNION,
REGD. NO. 1702,
TIRUCHENGODU. (Salem Dt.)

P. [illegible]
Secretary.
25.6.60

Copy to —
1. Labour Commissioner — Madras
2. [illegible] — Salem
3. Secretary to Government, Fort St George Madras
Labour
4. Hon'ble Minister for Labour Fort St George Madras
5. Hon'ble Minister for Labour Central Government New Delhi
6. Southern India Mill owners Association Coimbatore
7. Convener Tamil Nadu Textile Staff Co-ordination Committee Madras 12
8. Management Public Mills Ltd Tiruchengodu By R.P.A.D.
9. All India Trade Union Congress New Delhi
10. Tamil Nadu Trade Union Congress Madras 1

85/60

Warning Notice.

To

The Manager,
Shri Bhiwani Cotton Mill Ltd.,
Abohar.

Sir,

Reference our demands notice dated 14/2/60, the duplicate copy of the same demand notice and the copy of the Textile Wages Board's report which began on 1st January, 1960 sending you for the final decision.

If no action or any other decision taken, then the Union compelled to take any step for get their demands.

Therefore, the Union request you to take action within 21 days from the receipt of this letter. If no action taken with the limit of time given above, then the Union compelled to take any step.

Yours faithfully,

Dated 1-5-60.

[signature] 1.5.60
General Secretary,
Cotton Mill Mazdoor Union,
Abohar.

Copy to Labour-inspector, Ferozepore.
Copy to Labour-officer, Ludhiana.
Copy to the Secretary, A.I.T.U.C. No.4 Ashoka Road, New Delhi.
Copy to S.M.Banarjee M.P. 113, North Avenue, New Delhi.
Copy to the Labour-minister, Punjab, Chandigarh.
Copy to Secretary, A.I.T.U., Branch Jullundur.
Copy to Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore.

नोटिस- यूनियन की सालाना आम सभा

कपड़ा मजदूर एकता यूनियन के समस्त प्रतिनिधियों (डेलीगेटों) को सूचित किया जाता है कि विधान की धारा १५ के मातहत यूनियन की सालाना आम सभा, नीचे लिखे स्थान, तारीख और समय पर होनी तय पाई है। इस सभा में यूनियन के वे तमाम डेलीगेट जो कि यूनियन के विधान की धारा १६(१) के मातहत भिन्न २ ब्रांचों से चुने गये हैं, भाग ले सकेंगे। शर्त यह है कि हर भाग लेने वाला डेलीगेट विधान की धारा ३(ख) के मुताबिक पिछले हुई यूनियन साल में (यानी १ अप्रैल १९५९ से लेकर ३१ मार्च १९६० तक) पूरा मेम्बर रहा हो। जिन डेलीगेटों ने यह शर्त पूरी नहीं की होगी, उन्हें उपरोक्त धारा के मातहत न चुनाव में खड़े होने का अधिकार होगा न वोट देने का।

इस सालाना सम्मेलन का एजेंडा इस प्रकार होगा:

(१) यूनियन की पिछले वर्ष की रिपोर्ट और आगे के लिये कार्यक्रम तथा नीति तय करना।
(२) यूनियन का हिसाब किताब।
(३) अगले साल के लिये पदाधिकारियों का चुनाव करना।
(४) यूनियन के विधान में प्रस्तावित संशोधनों पर विचार और उन्हें पास करना (संशोधनों का ब्योरा अलग से भेजा जा रहा है।
(५) सभापति की आज्ञा से दूसरा कोई कार्य।

समस्त डेलीगेट साथियों से प्रार्थना है कि ठीक समय पर पहुंच कर सम्मेलन की कार्यवाही में भाग लें।

सम्मेलन की तिथि इतवार १० अप्रैल १९६० ई.।
समय — प्रातः ९ बजे से तकरीबन ५ बजे तक।
स्थान — कपड़ा मजदूर एकता यूनियन मुख्य कार्यालय - गौशाला गेट - डबल फाटक रोड किशनगंज - दिल्ली।

आपका साथी
बी. डी. जोशी
मुख्य मंत्री
कपड़ा मजदूर एकता यूनियन
दिल्ली

प्रतिलिपि
(१) राजधानी ट्रेड यूनियन
[illegible] राजपुर रोड, दिल्ली
(२) महामंत्री ए. आई. टी. यू. सी
[illegible] दिल्ली
(३) मंत्री दिल्ली प्रान्तीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस।

तारीख २३-३-१९६०

तार

281

नोटिस

प्यारे साथियो!

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की 11 जुलाई से शुरू होने वाली ऐतिहासिक हड़ताल के सिलसिले में हमदर्दी और मदद का प्रोग्राम बनाने के लिये ट्रेड यूनियन नुमाइन्दों की एक मीटिंग रविवार 2 जुलाई सुबह को 10 बजे सिटू की बिल्डिंग पड़ा हिन्दूराव में होगी।

आपसे प्रार्थना है कि मीटिंग में 2/5 नुमाइन्दों को अवश्य भेजें।

मीरमुश्ताक अहमद, ए.पी. आनन्द } हिन्दमजदूरसभा दिल्ली

वी.डी. जोशी, अमीरचंद नन्दा } ए.आई.टी.यू.सी दिल्ली

सुशील भट्टाचार्य, देवानन्द अग्रवाल } यू.टी.यू.सी.

प्रस्ताव

दिनांक २६-६-६० को प्रातःकाल ८ बजे लक्ष्मण गंज में श्री अमर सिंह की अध्यक्षता में सर्वसम्मति से पारित टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी का प्रस्ताव ,६- का प्रस्ताव दिनांक २६-६-६० को सायंकाल साढ़े तीन बजे मिल गेट पर कपड़ा मजदूरों की आम सभा में सर्वसम्मति से स्वीकृत हुआ ।

" टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन की कार्यकारिणी संराधन अधिकारी द्वारा प्राप्त आयुक्त के इस संदेश पर कि कानपुर कपड़ा मजदूरों के भत्तों की दिया गया मुख्य-मंत्री का आश्वासन प्रदेश के समस्त कपड़ा - मजदूरों के लिए है और कानपुर में २६ जून की हड़ताल स्थगित कर दी जाने के पश्चात उनके कपड़ा कारखानों मजदूर भी हड़ताल स्थगित करें और यू० पी० ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री एस० एस० कुतुब तथा सूती मिल मजदूर सभा के प्रधान मंत्री श्री फारूक अलम खाँ की यही इस वाक्य की अपील पर विचार करने के पश्चात निश्चय करती है कि २७ जून की प्रस्तावित हड़ताल को मंगलवार त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन तक स्थगित किया जाय । "

" कार्यकारिणी इस बात पर खेद प्रकट करती है कि त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन में यूनियन को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है और श्रम - आयुक्त से अनुरोध करती है कि सम्मेलन में हमारा भी एक प्रतिनिधि बुलाया जाय ।"

टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स यूनियन (जाजूल रोड)

28/6/60

24 MAY 1960 For Favour of Publication.

The management of the Hissar Textile Mills Ltd., Hissar and the workmen represented by the Hissar Textile Workers Union (AITUC) have entered into an agreement by which they have agreed to implement the recommendation of the Cotton Textile Wage Board. As a result of the workmen will get on the pay day in July arrears of increase in wages at the rate of Rs 8/- per worker per month, and 75% of the D.A. will be merged with the basic wages with effect from 1.2.60.

The Punjab Committee of AITUC has addressed the managements of the remaining mills at Phagwara (A'class) Bhiwani and Abohar (B class) to follow suit and implement the Wage Board decision, immediately. This is also in accordance with the recommendation given by the Federation of Punjab and Dehli Textile Mills to its constitutants at its meeting held in New Delhi on 13.5.60.

The Punjab State Committee has reitrated that in the event of any mills not doing so, it will be forced to advise the workmen to go on a token one day general strike on 14.6.60.

Satish Loomba
(Satish Loomba)
PUNJAB STATE COMMITTEE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Asn has to send copy of agreement.
24/5

For Favour of Publication.

A serious situation has been created in the Railway Bridge Workshop, Jullundur Cantt. by the precipitate action of the administration. The workshop comes within the territorial jurisdiction of the District Board. The Board has levied professional tax on all persons whose place of work is within its jurisdiction. For some time past the workers have been requesting the authorities to exempt them from this tax. But the authorities have not only refused to do so, they have ordered the workers to pay all arrears upto date. These arrears amount at least to Rs 150/- per worker. This has been done in clear violation of an agreement between the authorities and the representatives of Labour that the arrears will be received in easy instalments of Rs 5/- per month, and in fact the payment of arrears had already begun.

This morning over 50 workers have been arrested from the gates of the workshop when they were going for duty. The The authorities have locked-out the workshop. A great sense of harassment and resentment prevails among the workers.

While strongly protesting against this repression, we appeal to the authorities to stop the arrests of workers, to release those arrested and to review the question of recovery of arrears alongwith the representatives of the workers.

Dated 2nd June, 60

(Kartar Singh)
President

(Satish Loomba)
General Secretary

Punjab Committee of AITUC

For Favour of Publication.

Trade Wm Review

U.P.TEXTILE BOSSES ON WAR PATH.

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT ACCEPT CHALLENGE ?

FROM - RAM ASREY.

~~Meerut : Wednesday~~. News ~~received~~ from Lucknow suggests that the negotiations ~~going on~~ between the Government and the U.P.Textile Bosses have failed and the Bosses have refused to agree to the implementation of the "age Board recommendations ~~for increase~~ despite U.P.'s Deputy Labour Minister's offer to the employers that the matter of " rationalisation " shall be taken up immediately after the implementation of wage-increase ~~granted by the Wage Board.~~

The indications of such a "tough" line of the employers were amply available when Sri K.D.Singhania, President of the Merchants' Chamber, U.P. at its 28th Annual meeting last week demanded "postponement of the enforcement of a flat increase in basic wages for two years" and "exemption for U.P.Mills from the obligations of the Delhi Tripartite Convention on Rationalisation." The spokesman of U.P.Textile Mill Industry in a forthright speech on the occasion sought "permission to work the Mills for all seven days in a week and 23½ hour working in three shifts." He also wanted permission for adjusting the present "personal wage" of nearly 13,000 workers against the increase granted by the Wage Board. The new that differentiates Singhania's demand from the ~~all India chorus~~ all India chorus of Textile Employers in opposition to the Wage Board Recommendations is that he wants full "freedom" to extend rationalisation in Kanpur ~~and Modinagar~~ on outmoded machines without any restrictions and does not want to pay a pie more than what is paid to the worker today. Disowning the acceptance and agreement of employers' representatives on the Board, Sri Singhania cites evidence of the Minister for Industry, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri for his anti-worker stand.

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The main argument of the U.P.employers is that the U.P.industry " suffers from special disadvantages and handicaps" and ~~that~~ therefore the wage increase will put unbearable burden on the industry. The additional burden that the U.P.Mills may have to incur as the result of the implementation of the Wage Board Recommendations shall be not more than rupees forty-five lacs. This so-called "burden" has been more than compensated by consistent refusal to pay bonus to Kanpur workers alone which according to even moderate calculations amounted to not less than rupees thirty-four lacs annually. The bonus in Kanpur has not been paid to over 70% workers for the last 6 years.

But this saving is not the end. The employers at Kanpur starting from the year 1948 have succeeded in the last 11 years in enforcing schemes of intensification and increase of workloads covering about 40% of the workers of the textile mills. The socalled schemes of rationalisation of Kanpur millowners are nothing but naked atempts of enhancing the rate of exploitation per worker and ensuring higher rates of profits. A study of employment and production figures of Kanpur along with that of the whole country reveals that whereas in 1957 the index of production stood at 136.2 and that of employment ~~was only~~ at 110.6 on the all India basis taking base year 1949 as 100, at Kanpur the same worked out at 77.44 and 124.51 respectively. The index of productivity per worker worked out at 123.1 on all India basis and that of Kanpur touched the height of 160.00. 60% increase in the productivity since 1947 may be an all India record for Kanpur worker but that does not satisfy the Bosses of Textile Industry. They still desire a pound of flesh and for that they would not listen even to the persuations of a Government that all through has stood by them and has at their behest done everything possible to divide and suppress the textile workers' trade unions. The

~~50-day long historic anti-rationalis...~~

80-day long historic General Strike of Kanpur against imposition of the schemes of psudo-rationalisation is still fresh in the memory of all and the way it was sought to be suppressed by the Government cannot be easily forgotten.)

The stirrings of a new awakening to take up the challenge of the employers are once again visible. Led by Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Kanpur the textile workers have demanded immediate implementation of the Wage Board Recommendations and warned the Government against the uncalled for delay. A round of gate-meetings have been held and resolutions have been adopted demanding early action by the government. (This May Day witnessed a new sentiment ~~in~~ among the workers of Saharanpur who took out a huge procession calling for the Wage Board Report implementations. Naturally textile workers dominated the scene. Even at Modinagar which has been turned into a living hell for the worker ~~in this year 1960~~ the workers have started responding to the voice of the AITUC. In a single day on the last pay-day 250 pamphlets covering Com. Dange's article on the Recommendations were sold.)

The U.P.Textile Bosses left to themselves cannot withstand the unity of the workers now preparing to move into action - the question of all questions is : Shall the U.P.Government give up its discredited policies against the labour ? Shall it take up the challenge of employers minting millions and side the workers ? (May 5)

RAsrey 5/5

Ram Asrey.

General Secretary,

U.P.Trade Union Congress.

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION--

Shri S.C.C. Anthoni Pillai of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Tamilnad State Council and Shri T.R. Ganesan of the Tamilnad Trade Union Congress have issued the following statement announcing the organisation of a strike of the Textile workers throughout Madras State.

" Despite the fact that it was unanimously agreed in the Standing Labour Committee which met in January 1960, that the unanimous recommendations of Wage Boards should be implemented forthwith, with the employers and employees representatives concurring, nevertheless, the working-class notes with deep perturbation the failure of the Textile Millowners to implement the unanimous recommendations made by the Textile Wage Board. The Government of India in its resolution on the Textile Wage Board's report, has called on all employers to implement forthwith the recommendations relating to the increase in basic wages, and in the event of any disputes regarding interpretation of the recommendations on Dearness Allowance it has announced that a National Tribunal would be set up to resolve such disputes. The Union Labour Minister, the Hon'ble Shri G.L.Nanda has stated both in the Lok Sabha and in the recent meeting of the Standing Labour Committee in April that prior to Government's resolution being published, the Government had prolonged discussions with the representatives of the Millowners, and that during these discussions the representatives of the Millowners agreed to implement the increase in basic wages. But at the conference convened by the Madras State Labour Minister, Hon'ble Shri R. Venkataraman on 16th April, 1960, the South Indian Millowners would give no undertaking that they would implement any of the recommendations, let alone the unambiguous one relating to basic wages and indicated perhaps with a view to indulge in procrastination that they would be ready to participate in any tripartite committee that the Government may set up to discuss all issues.

Prior to this conference being held on the 16th of April, the representatives of the Textile Unions in Madras State affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C., the H.M.S., and the A.I.T.U.C., as also Shri Kanniah Naidu met and jointly agreed to adopt the following attitude namely, that labour would be willing to serve on any tripartite committee, provided the employers as an earnest of their willingness to implement the Wage Board's recommendations, agreed to increase the basic wage rates by Rs.8/- from 1-1-1960 as recommended by the Textile Wage Board. Even this very reasonable attitude of the labour did not find favour the employers, and the conference ended in failure.

The Labour Representatives agreed among themselves that it was advisable for consultation among the Central Organisations of Labour to be continued in the matter of getting the Wage Board's recommendations implemented, and resolved to meet again on the 30th April, 1960 to give a fortnight's time for the managements to re-consider their attitude and implement the recommended increase in basic wage rates. On the 30th of April, the representatives of the unions affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C., the H.M.S., the I.N.T.U.C., the Mettur Mill Workers Union, as also Shri Kanniah Naidu of Papanasam Labour Union met. Though all these representatives were generally agreed that continuing consultation among themselves was necessary, and strike action was inevitable, the I.N.T.U.C., was not willing to commit itself as to when such action should be launched. Inasmuch as the I.N.T.U.C., was not willing to commit itself, the other representatives of labour met subsequently and came to the conclusion that in the first instance, a Token Strike of the Textile Workers throughout the State of Madras should be organised on Tuesday, the 24th of May, 1960.

The Unions affiliated to the H.M.S., and the A.I.T.U.C., have agreed to serve notices of strike and participate in the said strike action; as also the Mettur Mill Workers Union and certain other independant unions. The date has been so fixed in the hope that other unions including the I.N.T.U.C., unions will in the meantime, make up their minds to synchronise their action on the same day. An appeal is also being made to all textile workers and to all trade unions irrespective of their affiliation or non-affiliation to other central organisation of labour to serve notice of strike and participate in this action.

The proposed token strike on the 24th of May 1960 is with a view to express labour's collective disapproval of the Millowners failure to implement even the increase in basic wages. Consequently, the action will not take place if the employers agree to implement this recommendation and further agree to discuss the recommendations regarding Dearness Allowance and related issues. However, if despite this token manifestation of labour's disapproval, the employers should continue to be adamant, the textile unions will be compelled to organise, commencing early in June, a continued general strike of the textile workers for the implementation of all the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board."

Madras,
1-5-1960.

T. R. GANESAN
Tamilnad Trade Union Congress.

S.C.C. ANTHONI PILLAI
H.M.S., Tamilnad State Council,

New context and requirements of the problem of taking over and working mills in liquidation.

Nainital Tripartite Labour Conference(15th) took the following decision regarding mills in liquidation.

> "Liquidation proceedings took an unconscionably long time. Where Govt.was convinced on competent advice that a mill, company or unit could not be worked unless ownership was changed, some measures- legal if necessary- might be devised for an early completion of the liquidation proceedings or the sale by transfer or open auction of such property even before liquidation so that new party would restart working of such units. In the interim the Govt. should, as far as possible, work the mill as a measure of unemployment relief with such conditions as xx agreed to between Govt. as an employer and the workers concerned. In such cases, steps should be taken to overcome the difficulties caused by the normal financial procedures of Govt."

It may be said that the Govt.of Bombay has in some measure implemented ~~ve~~ this tripartite decision, save in one of its very important aspects. The decision requires that Govt. should loose no time in taking over a workable unit for working it as unemployment relief measure. Govt. of Bombay has, however, started the process for taking over only after exhausting all possibilities of trying to bring about an understanding between parties concerned, or to bring about sale by transfer or by open auction. This policy entailed great hardships to workers extending over as many as 25 months after closure as in the case of Dhanraj Mills which was recently taken over by the Govt.

Govt. has acquired considerable experience by now in taking over and working mills in liquidation. Upto date Govt. has taken over three mills in liquidation, two of them,namely, Narsingirji of Sholapur and Seksaria of Bombay have been worked for more than a year and with same success. Dhanraj has just been taken over, after a very prolonged struggle for doing so.

The problems which faced Govt. in taking over and working these mills were altogether different from those anticipated when the Nainital Conference discussed this issue. Nainital Conference envisaged only difficulties with regard to getting workers to agree to a scheme and delay caused by normal financial procedure of Govt.

Actually the legal difficulties have been found to be wellnigh insurmountable especially in the context of extremely unhelpful and even obstructionist attitude on the part of creditors and contributories of the mills. The legal deadlock created by interested parties in the case of Seksaria Cotton Mills is now so complete that no

alternative except an ordinance or a legislation, exists for preventing closure of this mills which was worked successfully under Govt. management for past one year and has yielded some profit.

The experience of the past year's shows that the mills in liquidation are not sold (or rather are not purchased) either by transfer or in open auction. It is not necessary to go into the reasons for this, which are not far to seek. In the result the question of keeping possession of such mills, once taken over, and working them as unemployment relief measure has become a long term question and schemes have to be devised to tackle the question on such long term basis. Govt. must take a policy decision without further delay in the light of the experience and sanction taking over and working workable ~~units~~ mills in liquidation on long term basis. Such a decision must also be accompanied by various necessary enabling legislation which is totally absent at present.

Firstly, it will be necessary to extend the authority of the Textile Commissioner even to the mills in liquidation in the matter preventing their being sold piecemeal. This is necessary for removing the threat of piecemeal sale of a mill being demanded by creditors on the ground that this would be in the best interests of liquidation.

Secondly, the efforts made so far have been necessarily on very short term basis, extending at the most to a period of 11 months at a time. Now on the basis of experience of thelast three years if we have to presume that more likely than not Govt. will have to work units in liquidation taken over by Govt. for the whole period of liquidation, then the question as to what happens to the claims of creditors during this period does arise. Any Govt. scheme for working a mill in liquidation in the new context will be required to satisfy at the same time the interests of liquidation along with the interests of employment and national production. It cannot be merely an Unemployment Relief Scheme. It has to be at the same time a scheme for paying off legitimate debts. At the time when Narsinggirji and Seksaria were taken over the general atmosphere in the industry was such that the creditors did not object to Govt. running the mills on nominal rent basis. But in the context of soaring cloth prices it is now demanded in the interest of liquidation that Govt. agree to pay substantial rent or have over all

the profits to the liquidator. Govt. with a view to avoid further delay in taking over Dhanraj was compelled to agree to onerous terms wherein Govt. would bear the losses if any and would hand over all the profit made in working the mills. Govt. has agreed to these terms in the case of Dhanraj only for a period of nine months.

Thirdly, if Govt. is to run a mill for longer duration then it must have the authority to carrying out major repairs or renewal of or additions to plant with a view to make the unit more viable and economic. Most/the units going into liquidation are rendered deficient in some way or rather owing to long neglect on the part of management and naturally need repairs and replenishment. Govt. must therefore possess the right to undertake such expenditure out of amounts set aside as depreciation reserve. As any changes executed with the above objective are bound to appreciate the value of the properties and also improve the annual interest bearing capacity of the properties it must be deemed to be in the best interests in the creditors also.

There need be no hesitation on the part of Govt. to take over long term responsibility of working mills in liquidation, till they find a purchaser or all their debts are paid off and the mills are restored to the ~~original management~~ original management. Experience of Narsinggirji and Seksaria has been quite reassuring.

Economy of our country is developing. We are looking forward to increasing per capita income year by year by good margins and a definite increase in cloth consumption at home. The industry is assured of good future and there is no danger of Govt. having to bear losses. On the contrary Govt. will be setting an example and a corrective to the capitalist owners of this premier industry of the country.

There is no question of encroaching upon private sector involved here. A concern in private sector which goes into liquidation owing to mismanagement, it ceases to earn for itself as well as for its creditors and harsm the interest of thousands of employees and the country. In taking over and working such concerns on long term basis Govt. will not only do its duty by the country and the workers but will also be protecting the ligitimate interest of the creditors secured and unsecured of such concerns. In ordinary liquidation proceedings it rarely happens that the unsecured creditors and especially the employees who are collectively the biggest of the unsecured creditors, get anything at all.

The argument as to why Govt. should help the spendthrift managements and give them a fresh lease of life does not hold water. Here is a question of saving a national asset from rotting and going waste. No mill unless its repairs and renewals are neglected for years together becomes a scrap. While it is true that we must shift to modern and more productive machines our country cannot, at this stage, afford to scrap any of its working or workable assets.

Hence the urgent need and desirability of enacting the necessary legislation suggested in the accompanying note by one of our legal advisers Shri K.K.Singhvi, for empowering the Govt. to take over and run mills in public interest on such terms as may be suggested by a committee appointed by the Govt. for the purpose of preparing a scheme.

Representatives attending the Conference:

i) Com. N.K. Krishnan - Coimbatore.

ii) Com. Asha Ram, & Com. A. Mangela,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekata Union, Delhi.

iii) Com. S.S. Yusuf, & Com. Ravi Sinha,
Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Kanpur.

iv) Com. Hrishi Banerjee, - Calcutta.

v) Com. Hanuman Singh, Ahmedabad.

vi) Com. B.N. Mukherjee, Akola.

vii) ~~Xxxx~~ Sathi Vasantrao Sathe - Nagpur.

viii) Com. S.S. Ratnaparakhi, Amalner.

ix) Sathi Deorao Patil, Chalisgaon.

x) Com. P.S. Tayasheti & Com. S.S. Kunte,
Girani Kamgar Union, Kolhapur.

नकल बोर्ड कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन

तिथि : २५-५-६०

मिल का लेबर आफ़िस रिश्वत खोरी का अड्डा :-

बेकारी से मारे हुए लोगों की जेब पर डाका । साथियो ! नये अधिकारियों ने दिखावे के लि कानून बना दिया है कि मिल में कारीगरों के भाई और लड़के भर्ती किये जाते हैं लेकिन इस कानून की आड़ में ग़रीब बेकार लोगों की जेब साफ़ की जाती है सचाई से अपने भाई और लड़के भर्ती कराने वालों को कोरा जवाब मिलता है और पचास पचास और सौ सौ रूपये और शराब की दावत देकर ऐसे लोग आली बाप और भाई बनाकर भर्ती कर लिए जाते हैं जिन में बहुतों के बाप मिल में तो क्या दुनियां में भी मौजूद नहीं हैं । एक क्लर्क को चार्जशीट देकर इंक्वायरी की जा रही है जिसमें उसपर सबूत आली बाप और भाई बनाकर और रिश्वत लेकर भर्ती कराने का इलज़ाम है । उसकी इंक्वायरी लेबर आफ़िस में हो रही है । पता नहीं यह क्लर्क क़सूर वार है या नहीं मगर तमाम कागज़ात की पड़ताल करने से पता चला है कि लेबर आफ़िस में पूरा गिरोह यह काम कर रहा है और इसमें कुछ लेबर आफ़िस के अधिकारी भी शरीक हैं । यह क्लर्क यूनियन के पास आया तमाम केस की जांच करके हमने सोचा कि कामरेड आसा राम को इस मामले की इंक्वायरी में भेजा जाए और सबके चेहरे बेनक़ाब हो जाएं मगर कम्पनी नहीं चाहती कि मिल में रिश्वत खोरी बन्द हो और असली मुल्ज़िमों का पता लगे इस लिए कामरेड आसा राम को इस क्लर्क की तरफ़ से इंक्वायरी में बैठने की इजाज़त नहीं दी । हमें क्या यकीन है कि यह इस में अफ़सरों का पूरा हाथ नहीं है । मगर दिखावटी इंक्वायरी करके उनको बचा लिया जाएगा और बेचारे एक आध क्लर्क और चपरासी बेगुनाह पिच जाएंगे ।

तारीख़ : २६-५-६०

लेबर आफ़िस रिश्वत का काण्ड- साथियो ! लोग कहते हैं कि दुनियां में सब कुछ मिल जाता है मगर सगा भाई नहीं मिलता । लेकिन लेबर आफ़िस में साहिब के ज़माने में इस बात को ग़लत साबित कर दिया है कि जेब में मुरार जी देसाई यानि दस दस के दस कड़कड़ाते नोट और एक गुलाबी रंग की बोतल हो तो मिल के लेबर आफ़िस की मार्फ़त सगा भाई और बाप और उसके साथ नौकरी भी मिल सकती है । सौदा घाटे का नहीं । कल बोर्ड पर यह कहानी लिखने से बहुत से अफ़सर तिलमिला उठे मगर यह हक़ीक़त है कि यह मिल अभी तक इस गुनाह से पाक थी । अब यह शर्मनाक कार्यवाही भी होने लगी । हम यह कहते हैं कि इतना बड़ा काम एक क्लर्क के हाथ का नहीं जबकि बहुत सख़्त जांच भर्ती के टाईम पर होती है । ज़रूर इसके पीछे गिरोह है जिसमें एक दो लेबर आफ़ीसर भी शामिल हैं इस लिए कम्पनी इमानदारी से इंक्वायरी नहीं होने देना चाहती इस लिए हमारी मांग है कि यूनियन और कम्पनी के नुमाइंदे की एक जांच कमेटी बने जो इस पूरे कांड की इंक्वायरी करे ताकि जो भी क़सूर वार है नंगा हो जाए । अगर कम्पनी हमारी बात को नहीं मानती तो हम समझते हैं कि इंक्वायरी बात को छुपाने के लिए हो रही है और सरी कम्पनी व इमानदारी और इंसाफ़ का प्रोपेगंडा झूठा है ।

-अरो.पर-

नकल बोर्ड कपड़ा मज़दूर एकता यूनियन तारीख़ ६ जुलाई, १९६०

वर्क्स-कमेटी क्या करेगी - साथियो! डी० सी० एम० कम्पनी की बदली हुई पालिसी ने दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल की वर्क्स-कमेटी को नाकारा और अपंग जैसा बना दिया है। लगातार दो वर्ष से वर्क्स-कमेटी के चुने हुए नुमायन्दों ने इस बात की भरसक कोशिश की है कि उन के लिए मज़दूर की सेवा करने या शिकायत दूर करने के वह सब साधन बरक़रार रहने चाहिएं जो यहां आठ वर्ष से चालू थे। बड़े खेद की बात है कि मैनेजमेंट आज बीसवीं सदी के जागृत समय की गति से भी आंखें बन्द किये हुए है और मज़दूरों की शिकायतें हल की जायें इसके भी हक में नहीं। पता चला है कि कल तारीख़ ५-७-६० को वर्क्स-कमेटी की एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी। कलर्क, मिस्त्री और वाच एण्ड वार्ड के तीनों नुमायन्दे तो पहले ही कम्पनी की गोद में जा कर बैठ चुके थे। कल की मीटिंग में तो उन तीनों अवसरवादियों ने जी भर कर मज़दूर हितों के साथ ग़द्दारी और मैनेजमेंट की मज़दूर विरोधी पालिसी की खुले तौर पर सौ फ़ीसदी हिमायत की और बड़ी बेशर्मी के साथ जी हज़ूरी का पार्ट अदा किया। यहां तक कि कम्पनी के नामज़द अफ़सरों को भी बोलने की ज़रूरत नहीं पड़ी। यह तीनों ग़द्दार बाबू चौहल सिंह, मिस्त्री नत्थू सिंह, चपड़ासी हज़ारी लाल सी मज़दूर साथियों से लड़ते रहे। कल की मीटिंग का ऐजंडा सिर्फ यह था कि वर्क्स-कमेटी के क्या क्या काम होने चाहिएं। और नुमायन्दों के क्या क्या हक और अधिकार होंगे। इस का हवाला पाठक महोदय पहले भी अपनी मिल गज़ट में छाप चुके हैं। बाद विवाद (झगड़ा) इस दिशा पर हुआ कि मज़दूर नुमायन्दे कर्मचारियों की शिकायत ले कर खाते के आफ़िसरों या मैनेजमेंट के किसी भी अधिकारी के पास जा सकते हैं। कम्पनी के दस अफ़सरों और तीन ख़रीदे हुए दलालों यानी १३ सदस्यों ने इस को पास नहीं होने दिया बल्कि श्री पाठक जी की नीति के आधार पर यह रखा कि खातों में किसी शिकायत को ले कर वर्क्स-कमेटी का कोई नुमायन्दा नहीं जायेगा। बल्कि मीटिंग में ही बात कर सकता है। कम्पनी के ज़र-ख़रीद और ज़मीर-फ़रोश बाबू बिहारी लाल लेबर आफ़ीसर ने मज़दूरों के ख़िलाफ़ यह ऊपर लिखा प्रस्ताव रख रखा है जिसे ग़द्दार मिस्त्री नत्थू सिंह, चेयरमैन वर्क्स-कमेटी ने पास करार और नाहक तौर पर पास करके मज़दूर हितों को बेच दिया। मिस्त्री, बाबू और चपरासी, कारीगर सबक लें और समझें कि वोट की क्या कीमत होती है। ऐसी हालत में वर्क्स-कमेटी क्या करेगी। यूनियन और मज़दूरों को इस पर गम्भीर विचार करना चाहिए।

मन्त्री,

EMPLOYER'S ATTITUDE TO WAGE-BOARD.

1. The management of Messrs. Delhi Cloth Mills (Managing Agent - Lala Bharat Ram) have written to the Union that they are averse to discussing the implementation of Wage Board recommendations so long as the employers in Bombay do not make up their mind in the matter.

2. Birla Mills management has agreed to discuss. In the preliminary stages of discussions, they have categorically stated that they are prepared to abide by every single line in the Report if the workmen are prepared to do so.

The Union offered to ~~abide~~ agree to the implementation of the Report on the condition that the management agreed to set up a tripartite machinery to scrutinize and okay any rationalization proposals put forth by the management. In case of disagreement among the members of the body so set up, the matter should be referred to a mutually accepted Mediator or Arbitrator. The management, however, have not agreed to ~~make~~ this proposal. They are prepared to have a joint Committee to serve as a purely advisory body. In the event of the management disagreeing with the advice of the members of the Committee, the management insist, they shall have unfettered discretion to put their rationalisation proposals into effect. If the workers are dissatisfied, they can seek usual remedy under the Industrial Disputes Act. The management further interpret the recommendations of the Board as giving them absolute right to introduce rationalization as a pre-condition to giving the wage increase.

The management further thinks that the question of distributing the average increase among the various categories of workmen is one about which lot of discussion is necessary. They are not readily agreeable to the proposal of the Union to give a flat increase of Rs. 8/- per worker.

Cont'd.....2.

The management further wants the Union ~~should~~ agree to Sunday working (working on all the seven days) in order to enable the ~~management~~ to absorb the workers rendered surplus as a result of rationalisation. The workmen are not prepared to contenance this proposal for the reason, that it would hinder their trade Union activities.

Negotiations are however going on and we would like to have the view of A.I.T.U.C. in this matter.

There are some other complications. How is the proposed wage increase to be adjusted in case of piece-rated workers? Workers favour that Rs. 8/- should be paid to them separately every month and not adjusted in the basic piece-rates, as there is every likelihood of the rates being subjected to surreptitious nibblings with every variation in qualities of cloth woven, in the absence of an affective tripartite machinery to keep a check over fixation of basic piece rates.

Another point is whether the merged portion of D.A. is to be treated as a regular part of basic wages or is it to be shown as a separate and fixed payment in addition to the basic wages? If it is fully merged in basic wages, then in case of lesser number of working days, workers whose wages are fixed for a month of 26 days (as distinct from the actual number of working days in a month) are likely to suffer a much greater reduction in wages than previously. For example a worker at present getting Rs. 39/- a month for 26 days' working (as in Bombay) will get a basic wage of Rs. 36/- (with a reduction of Rs. 3/-) if the actual number of working days in a particular month happens to be ~~xx~~ 24. He will however get full D.A., since D.A. is paid on actual number of days in a month and not on 26 days. Suppose the portion of D.A. to be merged comes to Rs.45/- (as in Delhi) then for a month of 24 working days the reduction will come to Rs. 7/- and not Rs. 3/- as previously.

The case of Delhi Textile workers for D.A. increases is pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi for the last 3 years. The Tribunal now wants the Union to State if they are prepared to accept the Wage Board recommendation beyond which it is not prepared to go. The Tribunal says it would go ahead with adjudication of the demand only if the workers do not accept the wage increase of Rs. 8/- per month recommended by the Wage Board. The employers have stated that they would be prepared to implement the Wage Board in its entirety if the Union commits itself to the acceptance of the Wage Board recommendations. They are urging on the Tribunal not to ~~continue~~ counter-mance the workers' demand for increase in D.A. since the 8 rupees wage increase given by the wage Board is inclusive of D.A. also for all centres other than Madras, Modinagar and certain centres where there is a consolidated wage. We are prepared to consider withdrawing the D.A. case if the employers are prepared to enter into a comprehensive agreement on wage Board recommendations incorporating adequate safeguards against unilateral imposition of workloads. This the employers are not prepared to do. The next hearing is fixed for the 20th inst. + we have to give a definite reply on that date. We would like to have the well-considered advice of the AITUC on this matter too.

The INTUC is taking an equivocal attitude in the matter. It has expressed itself against our proposal to start an agitation.

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Statement issued to the Press by SarvaSri S.C.C.Anthony Pilai, M.P., and P.S.Chinnadorai, M.L.A., on behalf the H.M.S. , N.K. Krishnan and T.R.Ganesan on behalf of A.I.T.U.C, Muthuswamy of ~~Mettur Mill Workers' Union~~ and Doraiswamy ~~of Dravida Panchalai Thozhilalar Sangam.~~ of the independent unions

The Southern India Mill Owners' Association and the Tamilnad Mill Owners' Association jointly set up a Negotiating Committee and invited the textile trade unions in Madras State to send up representatives to meet the said Committee at Coimbatore on 10.6.60. In response to this invitation, and without asking for any prior commitments, the several unions sent delegates to explore the possibility of negotiating an amicable settlement of the mode and manner of implementing the recommendations of the Cotton Textile Wage Board. So that the negotiations may be realistic and fruitful, it was agreed that the workers would be represented by a small number of Union men - two from the AITUC, two from the INTUC, two from HMS, and three others representing unaffiliated unions. Further it was agreed that whatever proposals emanated from either side, would be treated as without prejudice to their respective original attitudes and would not be quoted against each other in any subsequent proceedings in the event of the failure of negotiations.

When the discussions on the 10th and 11th of June did not lead to any agreement the Mill owners stated that they were not empowered by their general bodies to go beyond the proposals made by them. They stated that they would like to report back to the general body the view expressed by labour to get full authorisation to reach a negotiated settlement. To enable them to get such an authorisation they requested that labour postpone the strikes for which notices had been served on the mill owners. Because of their assurances that they were earnest in reaching a negotiated settlement and the hopes held out, the workers' representatives agreed to postpone the strike. When the Commissioner of Labour convened a conference of both parties at Madras on 13.6.60, the Mill owners urged that the proceedings should be postponed as they were making a final effort to reach a settlement with labour, which they hoped to do on the 22nd of June.

However, when the Negotiating Committee of the Mill owners met at Coimbatore the representatives of labour on the 22nd of June and though they discussed for 2 days they firmly indicated that they would not be willing to implement the Wage Board's recommendations as such, and would not advance an iota over the proposals made by them in the earlier discussions on 11.6.60.

Since these current discussions were mutually agreed to be the last and final effort to resolve matters through processes of bi-partite discussions and since these efforts have ended in failure, the representatives of labour representing the HMS and AITUC Unions and independent unions met and resolved to advise the unions

their unions to serve immediately strike notices for a continuous strike of textile workers in Madras State in order to induce the Mill Owners to implement in toto the recommendations of the Central Textile Wage Board.

The representatives of labour were agreed that an appeal be made to the INTUC unions and other unions and their members to join in the proposed collective action of textile labour.

Signed by

S.C.C.Anthony Pillai	H.M.S.
P.S.Chinnadorai	
T.R.Ganesan	A.I.T.U.C.
N.K.Krishnan	
Muthuswami	
Doraiswami	

The following proposals emerged today as a result of discussions today:

Industries have suggested that an agreement should be signed at the level of the Industry and that both the parties agree in toto to the implementation of the decisions of the Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry as accepted by the Government of India. It is also suggested by Industry that details regarding rationalisation may be referred to the Union Minister for Labour and Employment for advice. In case there is a difference of opinion between the management and the workers, his advice will be followed by both the parties.

The Ekta Union is prepared to ratify the acceptance of the Wage Board Report in toto with the proviso that the parts thereof relating to rationalisation will not be operated or put into practice till such time a mutually acceptable settlement is signed.

Managements and Unions both accept the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board in toto. Managements and Unions have discussed the matter of rationalisation at length. There appear to be differences of opinion about the interpretation of the provisions. It is agreed by both the parties that they will further sit together to negotiate on those points and in case of differences still persisting, the matter will be [illegible]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DELHI CLOTH MILLS, SWATANTRA BHARAT MILLS & THE TEXTILE MAZDOOR SANGH AFFILIATED TO THE INTUCE REGARDING R RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY:-

1. With reference to the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry, the Delhi Cloth Mills, Swatantra Bharat Mills, and the Textile Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC) agree to accept the aforesaid Award in toto.

2. Particular reference is being made as follows to some of the important clauses in the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry:

(a) The Wage increase of Rs. 8/- P.M. will be paid to every worker from the 1st of January, 1960. The payment will be made with the next pay-day for each department.

(b) With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Wage Board contained in paras 107 and 109 of the Report, 75% of the average D.A. for six months, i.e., from 1-1-1959 to 30-6-1959, which works out to Rs. 51-23, i.e., Rs. 51 (as rounded) will be merged in the basic wage of every worker and the difference between the D.A. as worked out on the existing basis and the said sum of Rs. 51/- will continue to be paid as the Dearness Allowance.

3. The parties to this Agreement endorse the Board's recommendations contained in paragraphs 100, 101, 102 and 103, and agree to implement them as expeditiously as conditions warrant.

4. In case of any clarification required with regard to the Wage Board Report reference will be made to Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry, for his guidance.

5. The Management and the Union are signing this Agreement with full consciousness of each others responsibilities and will carry out the recommendations in word and spirit.

Sd. BHARAT RAM.
Sd. B.D. PATHAK.
Sd. P.C. SINGAL.

For Delhi Cloth Mills & Swatantra Bharat Mills, Delhi.

Sd. KARAN SINGH, PRESIDENT.
Sd. NANAK CHAND SHARMA, Gen. Sec.
Sd. H.R. MAKHIJA, Gen. Secretary. (INTUC)

For the Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Affiliated to the INTUC.

Delhi: Dated: 20th day of June, 1960.

23 MAY 1960

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AMENDMENT AND CLARIFICATION IN RESPECT OF THE SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT BETWEEN THE MANAGEMENT OF AJUDHIA TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED, DELHI (M/S K.C. THAPAR & BROS P. LIMITED) AND THE TWO UNIONS, NAMED AS: (1) KAPRA MAZDOOR EKTA UNION AND THE (2) TEXTILE MAZDOOR SANGH.

****

An agreement was arrived at between the representatives of both the Unions (Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union and the Textile Mazdoor Sangh) with the management of Ajudhia Textile Mills Limited, on 25th September, 1959 under rule 58(3).

According to the terms of the settlement (clause 2), it was agreed upon that the management would pay 50% of the arrears of the D.A. accrued from the date of the re-opening of the Mills in 1954 upto an inclusive of the 10th June, 1959. According to clause 12 of the Agreement, it was settled that the workmen will be paid this difference in D.A. in four equal instalments.

A representation has been made by both the Unions to the management that the payment may be made in such a fashion that the Mill is divided into four sections and the full payment of D.A. is made to one section instead of 1/4th to every entitled worker of the Mills. This request has been considered by the management and they have agreed to pay the difference of D.A. - according to the agreement - the full difference of D.A. in one instalment to one section of the Mills, at one time. The management has agreed to divide the mills into four groups. Each group will receive full payment of the D.A. difference as per agreement, every month, starting from May, 1960. The payment will be made to the Spinning Section to start with. The amount for payment for this difference of D.A. per instalment every month will be round about Rs. 50,000/-/-.

Cont'd.....2.

According to the disbursement programme arrived at with the management, it is hereby laid down that the next instalment of difference in D.A. will be paid to the ~~[illegible]~~ Weaving Department in June, 1960 and the third instalment in the month of July will be paid to all other remaining departments of the Mills. In the fourth instalment, all those workers who are entitled to this amount and those who have left the Mill's services will be receiving the payment in the month of A-ugust. In case after checking the sheets, it is found that the amount to be paid in that particular month exceeds Rs. 55,000/-/- some reshuffling may be done to see that the total amount for payment does not exceed Rs. 55,000/-/- or so.

*o*o*o*o*

Signatures of the Parties:

Sd/-
1. Shri N.K. Sondhi
Factory Manager,
Ajudhia Textile Mills Ltd.

Sd/-
2. Shri Nanak Chand,
General Secretary,
Textile Mazdoor Sangh.

Sd/-
3. Shri Kali Charan,
Joint Secretary,
Textile Mazdoor Sangh.

Sd/-
4. Shri Banta Singh,
Vice-President,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union.

Sd/-
5. Shri Narain Prasad.
Joint Secretary,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union.

Signed in my presence.

Sd/-
S.P. Joshi
Conciliation Officer, Delhi.
17.5.60. Stamp

EXPRESS 22.5.69 261

RACHHPAL SINGH

HISSAR TEXTILE MILLS WORKERS UNION

NAGORI GATE

HISSAR

INFORM SATISH NOT ENTER AGREEMENT TEXTILE MILLS

UNTIL FURTHER DISCUSSIONS HERE STOP CONTACT

PREMSAGAR PHONE 52003 MIDNIGHT

SRIWASTAVA

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EXPRESS

AITUCONG

MADRAS

WIRE REPORT TEXTILE TOKEN STRIKE

SRIWASTAVA

Minimum Basic Wages & Dearness Allowance in the Cotton Textile Mills for a standard Month of 26 days.

	Basic	Dearness Allowance.	
		Nov. '59	Dec '59.
Bombay	30.00	91.15	90.30
Ahamadabad ...	23.00	94.61	96.53
Solpur	26.00	53.44	50.44
Baroda	26.00	85.15	86.38
Indore	30.00	63.94	63.94
Nagpur	26.00	65.81	66.35
Madras	26.00	63.94	65.44
Kanpur	30.00		59.37
W. Bengal	28.17	32.50	32.50

(Indian Labour Journal - March, 1960.)

express

AITUCONG

BOMBAY

WIRE WHEN PRINTED COPIES TEXTILE REPORT EXPECTED

SRIWASTAVA

Sent on phone
26.3.63

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7.6.60

MILL WORKERS UNION
10/21 RENGA KONAR ROAD
KATTOOR
COIMBATORE

WIRE OUR POSITION REGARDING STRIKE FROM FOURTEENTH JUNE NOTICE GIVEN BY RAMANUJAM STOP CONFLICTING PRESS REPORTS CAUSING CONFUSION

SRIWASTAVA

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[redacted] 6.60

SECRETARY
SHREE SADUL TEXTILES MAZDOOR UNION
SRIGANGANAGAR (Rajasthan)

IF NO AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT PAYMENT OF INCREASED WAGES AND ARREAR PAYMENT THIS MONTH OR NEXT MONTH GIVE STRIKE NOTICE

AITUCONG

TIT دلاں مزدوروں سے سمجھوتہ کے ڈرافٹ میں دو باتیں جو درج ہیں۔

4. "Workmen agree that during the next 5 years they will not claim any increase in wages i.e. basic wages, dearness or any other allowance etc. in any shape or form. It is further agree that no demand for increasing existing leave facilities will be made for the next five years in excess of those existing in Bombay or Ahmedabad.

5. Workmen fully cooperate in the process of rationalisation and modernisation which is going to be a continuous process and immediate steps, in this direction may be taken wherever necessary. They would fully cooperate with the management in raising the productivity of the factory.

They are also prepared to carry out their obligation in the full without any reservations."

EVIDENCE OF THIRTY YEARS BACK

By J.S.

It always gives me great pleasure to meet and talk with the American writer Albert Kahn, a humanist and true friend of the Soviet Union.

This time, when I met him in Moscow before the turn of the year, he surprised me by producing some notes his father had made in the USSR exactly thirty years ago. I fancied I knew quite a lot about my friend, but I had not known that it was his father, Moritz Kahn, who as a partner of the world-famous industrial architect Albert Kahn (an uncle of Albert Kahn, the writer) had been asked by the Soviet Government to help supervise the industrial architectural programme of the First Five-Year Pl... (It is interesting to note that this was one of the biggest contracts signed by the Soviet Government with a foreign firm).

In a minute I was deeply engrossed in the notes of a man who had spent a considerable time here working with Soviet engineers and architects, assisting them in the designing of industrial plants in many parts of the country.

"The visitor immediately notices the dilapidated appearance of the cities, the run-down condition of buildings, the shabby dress of the people, the long queues of waiting purchasers at the few stores remaining open", Moritz Kahn wrote way back in 1930. "But one should not be overly influenced by his first impressions. He should delay his evaluation until he has spent a reasonable time in this reborn country and until he has come in contact with the people...External appearances are of little consequence in determining the status of present-day Russia...

"...What is most noticeable in Russia is the care which the state devotes to the young. The government realizes that the future of Russia lies in the younger generation...The enthusiasm of the youngsters is most profound. They are very serious and sincere in everything they do..."

And summing up his impressions, he wrote:

"No one can deny that the present government is conscientiously working for the welfare of the country...Whether or not we agree with their form of government, and I for one do not, we must not belittle their motives and high ideals...Anyone coming from

...Russia

पैदल आमरण अन्न सत्याग्रह शुरू किया जायेगा ।

वास्ते धार्मिक निवेदन प्रस्तुत । भा.ता. १६-८-६०

रिहर्सल चार

अध्यक्ष,

क्रमांक दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि

१. माननीय श्री. राष्ट्रपति बाबू राजेन्द्रप्रसादजी, नई दिल्ली.

२. " पंत प्रधान पंडित जवाहरलालजी नेहरू, केन्द्रीय सरकार, नई दिल्ली.

३. " " राज्यपाल श्रीप्रकाशजी, मुंबई राज्य, मुंबई.

४. " " मुरारजीभाई देसाई, अर्थ मंत्री, केन्द्रीय सरकार, नई दिल्ली.

५. " " गुलजारीलाल नंदा, ~~उद्योग~~ मंत्री, केन्द्रीय सरकार, नई दिल्ली.

६. " " लाल बहादूर शास्त्री, उद्योग मंत्री, ~~उद्योग~~ केन्द्रीय सरकार, नई दिल्ली.

७. " " यशवंतराव चव्हाण, मजूर मंत्री, मुंबई राज्य, मुंबई.

८. " " वानखेडेजी, उद्योग व विकास मंत्री, मुंबई राज्य, मुंबई.

९. " " राणा साहेब, अध्यक्ष, नागपूर विधान, नागपूर

१०. " " सेवा कमिश्नर साहेब, मुंबई राज्य, मुंबई.

११. " " कलेक्टर साहेब, वर्धा

१२. " " ए.एस.पी. साहेब, वर्धा

१३. " " [illegible] साहेब, [illegible]

" " आंगे, संसद सदस्य, दिल्ली

Copy of letter No. L/c 803, dated the 23rd March, 1960 from the General Manager, Delhi Cloth Mills, to the General Secretary, Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union, Kishan Ganj, Delhi-5.

*o*o*o*o*o*o*

You are aware that as per our past practice in regard to wage matters, we have in general, been guided by the Bombay Mills whose decisions in respect of the implementation of the recommendations of Wage Board are being awaited by us. No useful purpose would, therefore, be served by our entering into any negotiations at this stage though we have received similar requests from other unions as well.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
GENERAL MANAGER.

Copy of letter No. KMU/G-11/26939, dated 25th March, 1960 from the Manager, Swatantra Bharat Mills, to the General Secretary, Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union, Kishan Ganj, Delhi-5.

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Ref: Your letter 803/60/KMEU, dt.9.3.60.

We are in receipt of your letter reference as above in connection with the implementation of the recommendations of Textile Wage Board.

As you are aware, in past we have been taking guidance from Bombay Mills in regard to wage matters, so we are awaiting the decision of Bombay Mills in regard to the implementation of the said recommendations. Therefore, it will not be possible for us to take any action in the matter under reference, for the time being.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
MANAGER.

HRS