

५ मार्च १९६०

प्रिय बी.सी. सेक्रेटरी,

१. ता. १ मार्चच्या बी.सी व प्रमुख ट्रेड युनियन पुढारी यांच्या संयुक्त संमेलन सत्रात मुंबईच्या जिंजिनियरिंग धंद्यातील आपल्या युनियनच्या कामाच्या संघटनेसाठी कांही निर्णय घेतले. त्या निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी म्हणून आमच्या (GEEU) युनियनची घटना बदलणे, चांगली कार्यक्षम करणे जि. गोष्टीने सुसं करावयाची आहे. त्या कामासाठी एक कमिटीही नेमली आहे.

कार्यक्षमता जोडणे आहे

आपण मला या कमिटीवर घेण्याची खास शिफारस केल्याबद्दल मी आपला व बी.सी.चा अत्यंत आभारी आहे. पण मला स्वतःला बी.सी ने घेतलेल्या या निर्णयाचे अकलन होत नाही. तेव्हा ती अंमलात आणण्याची जबाबदारी मलाच पार पाडण्याचे सांगणे म्हणजे अत्यंत कठिण काम आहे. तेव्हा त्या जबाबदारीतून मुक्त करावे अशी खास विनंती आहे. व माझ्या जागी दुस-या कुणालाही घेऊन आवश्यक वाटल्यास, आपल्या कामाला सुरवात करणे.

२. तसेच कॉ. मोकाशी - यांच्या बद्दलही कांही खुलासा करून टाकणे आवश्यक आहे.

कॉ. मोकाशी आमच्या युनियनमध्ये (GEEU मध्ये) कायम फुलटायमर म्हणून कधीच घेतले नव्हते. कॉम्पटनच्या अशा विशिष्ट परिस्थितीत त्यांना आमच्याकडे पाठविले होते. त्या काळात त्यांचा वेळ युनियनने दिला. त्यांचा उपयोग कॉम्पटनच्या संघटनेसाठी कांहीच झाला नाही. ग्रेडच्या प्रश्नावर कॉ. गडक यानांच पुण्याहून यावे लागायचे आणि शेवटी त्यांनीच ते काम यशस्वीपणे पार पाडले आहे.

याच काळात कमानो युनियनचे जनरल सेक्रेटरी म्हणून निवडले. पण त्या युनियनचे काम गेल्या चार महिन्यांच्या काळात जवळ जवळ स्थगितच करून ठेवले आहे, व त्यामुळे कॉप्रेस युनियन तेथे अनविण्याचे प्रयत्न घुसून झाले आहेत. कमानो काम पहातांना शेजारच्या मुकंद चे काम पहाण्याचेही त्यांना सांगितले होते. पण तेथे तर नामात्र लक्ष दिले नाही या सर्वाची ^{कारणा} त्यांनाच विचारावीत.

माझ्यामते त्यांना हे काम झोपत नाही. विशेषतः अशा कारखान्याच्या कामाची जबाबदारी त्यांच्यावर लादणे म्हणजे त्यांच्यावर व कामगारांवर अन्याय करणे आहे. त्या दृष्टीनेही त्यांना काम देताना विचार करावा.

शिवाय माझ्याबरोबर सहकार्याने काम करण्याचीही त्यांची मानसिक घडणूक नाही. माझ्यावर सुरवातीपासूनच विश्वास नव्हता, हे त्यांनी जाहीरपणे सांगून टाकलेच आहे. शिवाय स्वतः बद्दलच्या कांही अफाट कल्पना असल्यामुळे माझ्याकडे त्यांनी Apprenticeship करावयाची नाही असेही कांहीतरी त्यांच्याडोक्यांत आणून ते त्यांनी बोलून दाखविले आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत त्यांना दोन शब्द सांगणे कठिणच. त्यांतून बी.सी.चे सभासद असल्यामुळे बदनामी कारक व गैरसमज पसरवि

होऊन येवू शकत नाहीत मेटल टॉक्स कं., खीरा स्टील, नेशनल रेडिओ इंजी.,
(२०००) (४००) (४५०)
मुहंदास आर्यन अित्यादी अनेक कारखाने या प्रकारात मोडतात. त्यांच्यावर विशेष
(१६००)
जेर देऊन त्यांना युनियनमध्ये आणण्याचे काम करावयाचे आहे.

४. जे कारखाने अ. हिंद सायकल (१५००), गॅस कंपनी (१०००), ज्यंत मेटल (२०००)
अि. असे जे आपल्याजवळील पूर्वीचे कारखाने जे आज दुसरीकडे गेलेले दिसतात, पण
ज्यामध्ये आपले अनेक कामगार कार्यरत आहेत, त्यांना पुन्हा युनियनमध्ये कसे
आणण्याचे हा प्रश्न तातडीने विचारांत घ्यावयाचा आहे.
५. तसेच जे कारखाने अ. प्रिमियर ऑटो., ज्यांच्यामध्ये आपले कार्यरत आहेत स्वतःच्या
म्हणजे अेच, अेम, अेस, किंवा आय, अेम, टी, यु, सी. च्या युनियनला कंटाळलेले
आहेत किंवा नविन कारखाने जिथे कार्यरत आहेत पण युनियन व नाही त्यांना कसे
व कोणते मार्गदर्शन करावयाचे हा प्रश्न सोडवायचा आहे.

हे सारे प्रश्न सोडविण्यासाठी नीट संघटना अुभारा, चांगली पार्टी - कमिटी करा
तिच्यामध्ये कामाची वांटणी करा. त्यांच्यामध्ये विभागीय काग्रेड्स वांटून द्या. त्यांचे
कडून कोणत्या कारखान्यांत काय काम होऊ शकते त्याचा रिपोर्ट घेऊन काम ठरवा. आणि
हे काम करण्यासाठी मध्यवर्ती मंडळ जहर तर आणि शक्य असेल तर आपलीसे ही घ्या व
ठीकाणाहून कामे करा. हे कारखाने घेतल्यावर युनियनची घटना कुठे आड येते ते पहा व
मग योग्य तो बदल कारखाने बसल्यास ते समजण्याजोगे आहे.

आज यापैकी कुठल्याही कामाला हात धालत नाहीं जिंजानिअरिंग अितर प्रमुख
काग्रेडसना या दृष्टीने कोही कार्यही देत नाही. त्याची मुळी चर्चा सुद्धा नाही फक्त
जी.अी.जी.यू. ची घटना बदलायला मात्र सर्व सरसावत आहेत त्याचा परिणाम अेकच
होतील की, आज त्या युनियनमध्ये जे सेक्रेटरीज व फुलटाअिमर्न आहेत त्यांचेही सहकार्य
या विभागकार्याच्या नावाखाली आम्हांला मिळणे कठीण होतील व वर नमुद केलेली कांही
कामे आपसोमध्ये वांटून घेऊन जी कामे करतो ती विस्कळीत होतील आणि कारखाने कार्यरत
करण्याचे व सभासद (पार्टी व क्यु युनियन) मोहीम आंखण्याचे आमचे प्रयत्न आगे पडतील,
आतापर्यंतच्या इवेसच्या अुठेखांत कुली व भांडूप हे दोन विभाग सारखे चमकलेले आहेत,
आज या विभागांत का. मोकाशी व भागवत काम करीत आहेत. का. मोकाशीच्या कामा
बद्दल सोबतच्या नोटमध्ये संक्षिप्त निवेदन केले आहे तेव्हा त्याबाबतींत जास्त लिहीणे नको
भागवत यांचे काम भांडूपच्या तीन कारखान्यांत अस्ते व ते अिकडे मुंबजीतही ते कोही कारखाने
बघतात. युनियनच्या घटनेच्या दुस्स्ती अभावी त्यांच्या कामांमध्ये किंसा काम वांटण्याच्या
दृष्टीने त्यांनी काय काय केले आणि त्यांत काय काय अडवणी आल्या हे समजत नाहीं.

का. खोपकर हे मुहंदासच्या मुठे ठाणा कल्याणपर्यंत पहातातच. तिकडे जिंजानिअरि
असून तरी विशेष अशी आपली युनियन नाही, आल्यास वा असल्यास या युनियनच्या घटने
प्रश्न कुठे येतो ; त्या विभागांत ये आपली युनियन चालवू शकतात, व जी मध्यवर्ती कमिटी

घटना बदलण्याचा बी.सी. ज्या सूचना बाबत माझा स्पष्ट अभिप्राय -
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घटनेत बदल करून विभाग कमिट्यांचे कार्य चालविण्याची योजना घुस्वातीला तरी मुळीच योग्य होणार नाही. आज जे कारखाने आहेत ते पाहण्याचे काम सेक्रेटरीमध्ये वाटून दिलेले असते. जास्त काम जसजसे येते तसतसे आवश्यक वाटल्यास फुलटाअिमर्स वाढवून त्यांच्यामध्ये वांटण्यांत येते. ते कसे कोणी व कुठे करावयाचे हे त्या सेक्रेटरीज व फुलटाअिमर्समध्ये ठरते.

वास्तविक या युनियनमध्ये आज जितके कारखाने आहेत ते वरील पध्दतीनेच वाढता वाढता त्या संख्येपर्यंत पोहोचले आहेत आणि त्यानुसार सेक्रेटरीज व फुलटाअिमर्स वाढले आहेत. घटनेमध्ये दुरुस्ती करण्याची अकून आवश्यकता निर्माण झाली नाही.

या युनियन प्रमाणेच अंजि, मजदूर सभा जे दुप्पटीने तरी मोठे आहे आणि भौगोलिक व्यापही आपल्या अंजिचे आहे त्यांचीही पध्दत हिच आहे.

कामगाराना लांबून आफ्तीस्वर यावे लागते, व हा त्यासाठी जवळपास आफ्तीसे उघडावी ही एक कल्पना याच्या मुळाशी आहे. पण प्रत्यक्षात तसे हेत नाही. जेव्हा फुलटाअिमर्सची सभा असते तेव्हा ती कारखान्याच्या जवळपास होते व जनरल सभा जेव्हा असते तेव्हा ती गेटवरच होते. कांहीं खास कामे असली, रिपोर्ट करावयाचे असले म्हणजे सेक्रेटरी वा फुलटाअिमर्स गेटवर जातात व कामगाराना भेटण्यांत येते.

आतां राहिली स्वतंत्रपणे काम करण्याचा प्रश्न व काम वाढविण्याचा प्रश्न. प्रश्न पहिल्या प्रथम आज आपल्या समोर कामे कोणती आहेत ती पाहू या.

१. आज युनियनमध्येच जे कारखाने आहेत त्यांचेच काम नीटपणे चालविण्याचा प्रश्न प्रथम घेतला पाहिजे. आज असलेले सेक्रेटरीज व फुलटाअिमर्स यांच्यामध्ये त्या कामाचा नीटपणे कार्यक्रम दिला पाहिजे. पार्टीकार्य, ट्रेड युनियन कार्य व अग्न्यास वर्ग हे आपल्या धोरणावर कुकुम चालविणे आवश्यक आहे. नवीन कार्यकर्ते तयार करणे हे त्यातलेच काम आहे.
२. कांहीं कारखाने युनियनमध्ये असून आहेत की जेथे पुरेसे लक्ष द्यायला वेळ मिळत नसल्यामुळे सुप्त आहेत. व सभासद मोहीम होत नाही. १२५०० कामगारांपैकी ४४०० ५५०० सभासदच असणे, हे त्याचेच प्रतीक आहे. फक्त जेव्हा डिसपुट असतो, तेव्हाच ते जिवंत असतात व त्यावेळी जी मोहीम होऊन तेव्हाच, वास्तविक अंजिनियमिंगचा जाणता कामगार म्हणून अनेक कामे तेथे करावयाची आहेत.
३. कांहीं कारखाने जे पूर्वी युनियन मध्ये होते व ज्यांच्यासाठी लढे दिले व ज्यांना कांहीं स्वलतीही दिल्या पण दडपशाहीमुळे आज आपल्या

-या घोषटी (शुदा. व्हासुचर प्रकरण) पार्टी संघटनेच्या कुठल्याही पातळीपर्यंत
 पाचविकां येतात. त्यामुळे त्यांनी लहानशा काळांत आमच्यां आघाडीला
 damage करून देण्यांत श्रेय मिळविले, अवेढेंच । हे सर्व लिहितांना अत्यंत
 खेद होत आहे, पण नव्या दमाचा माणूस म्हणून आपण आम्हाला
 दिला, त्याचा अल्पकाळांत आलेला हा अनुभव कुदसैकस कुदबोफक होऊनिल,
 म्हणून लिहिलें ।

मुंबजी :

आमला
 मिहल ५५३

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बनेल तिन्व्या मदतीने तेथील कार्य चालू शकते.

सारांश अर्जा, ज्या युनियनमध्ये व विशेषतः आमच्या युनियनमध्ये कोणते काम लावडतोल करावयास पाहिजे, ते कसे वाढेल तसेच अंतर युनियनच्या काँग्रेसना (प्रमुख) कोणते काम द्यायचे त्या कामामध्ये सुसुत्रीपणा कसा आणवयाचा जराही विचार न करता 'केवळ घटना बदला' हा निर्णय संपूर्ण ठाप सायडेड आणि असमर्थनीय आहे, अनाकर्णीय आहे, आणि संबंध बी.सी. याला केवळाने मंजूरी देते याचेही मूळ अकलत नाही, तेव्हा त्याच्या कृपा केल्या विचार केल्या पहावा केवळीच विनंती.

मुंबली

-५-मे-१९६०-४६६०

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आपला

दि २७ मार्च १९६०

श्रीरम काका
८१. श्री. जी. देशपांडे
उद्दिष्ट. क्र. ४
जि. उ. आ. नं. २५११६०

रामदास
कौ. एम. ए. गुंगे यांचा
अ. नं.

(१) गेल्या प्राबलिक निवडणुकीचे वेळीं प्रसिद्धी-
च्या वतीने जे उमेदवार उभे करूयांत आले
त्यांत सुरक्षित उमेदवारांनी संख्या जर्मन-जर्मन
नवतंत्र सुद्धे तरी चालेल त्यामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील
सुरक्षित वर्ग प्रसिद्धीचे संशयाच्या दृष्टीने घटान
आहे. या परिस्थितीच्या बाबती कौंग्रेस पक्षा घेऊन
अभूत त्यांना कौंग्रेसचे मोठ्या प्रमाणांत आकर्षण
करून घेतो आहे.

(२) आतां याच परिस्थितीच्या बाबती घेऊन
श्री. यशवंतराव चव्हाणांनी गेल्या निवडणुकीत
सुरक्षित मतदारांच्या बाबींचा विचारविचार केला
ही झाले ही वस्तुस्थिती आहे.

(३) महाराष्ट्राच्या राजकारणांत प्रभाव वाढव्या-
साठी दोलही आता-घांत कौंग्रेस प्रकृत करणाऱ्या
अथवा सुद्धे आहे. हीच परिस्थिती श्री. ए. व.
म. कि. व. , श्री. एम. वी. यांनी जाणून कौंग्रेसीत
वर्तली घांत जि. तून सुद्धे पक्षांत आणले
उमेदवार निवडले.

(४) लक्षां गेल्या कौंग्रेसी दिवसांत सुद्धे-

कौंग्रेसीत (विधान परिषद) वरती कौंग्रेसी
लोकांची नियुक्ती होणार असल्याचे जाणवते.
या निवडणुकीचे वेळीं आपला पक्षीस आपण
ला प्रसिद्धीचा बाबविषयांत असा विचार
र आहे. त्यामुळे वरिल सर्व परिस्थिती
या विचार करून कौंग्रेसीत जाही माझी
निवड कराले अशी आज्ञा आहे.
मुळावे, ना. २५११६०

श्रीरम काका



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Dalvi Building,
Parel, Bombay 12.

Date 13/2/1960

Dear Com. Dange,

Possy as you must be with the HTUC General Council and the Parliament, I feel reluctant to remind you of the promise to write an introduction to my book. However everything else is printed and the book needs only your introduction to be put on market.

I have tried in my book to acquaint the reader with the Marxist mode of thinking by tracing the history of the world and society in miniature, and summing up the philosophy at the end. I do not know how far this maiden venture has been successful.

Apart from some commendation, I had hoped that your introduction will include some observations on the Marxist approach, say its application to history of India & Maharashtra, a its contrast with known ideologies in Indian cultural tradition, or some such aspect. However if time does not permit it, a matter-of-fact



COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Dalvi Building,
Parel, Bombay 12.

Date _____ 195

Short introduction would suffice, as we have
announced publication this month.

I am preparing for the synopsis of a
book on ~~Indian~~ political economy. It will recapitulate
a detailed study of Indian capitalist development
and recent relevant statistics for illustrations etc.
I hope to do it in six months.

I am also toying with the idea of a study
of development of the Maharashtra nationality.
That will take much more study and time, and
I am looking for some competent assistants.

As for party affairs, engineering remains
where it was, and textile is moving very slowly.

In both spheres, the General Council meeting
followed by the AITUC conference make some
delay inevitable and such slips as I have in
mind to overcome resistance can be taken only
in the first week of March.

By the way, in docks (Bechler's union) we have
made some headway which is not bad and the



thing is at a stage where some competent person must guide and check our cadres, as I see a danger of our comrades overestimating themselves and precipitating something which may shatter the small strength which we have accumulated, and allow the Union leadership to swash the danger to it.

As regards Samiti, I wonder if we cannot help PBT's exit. As it is the present paralysis and stife in the Samiti is helping Chauhan as nothing else could. ~~The~~ The Assembly meet for bifurcation discussion is announced on March 2 and it is time to make a bid for action on that day, if we really mean it. The Samiti meeting to protest against Belgian firing was a demoralising affair. The PBT kept out of it and issued a separate statement! Dandavati & co. object to appearing on the same platform as the

Here when we meet,

Yours sincerely

M. S. A. Rajin

SAD

AITUC GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
(Delhi, February 13-15, '60)

STRIKE

DIARY

1959

On JANUARY 6, all the 1300 workers of AID Ltd., Shyama-nagar, W.Bengal, struck work as a protest against the management recruiting policy. The management, later on, declared a lock-out on January 19, which was lifted only in March, thus causing a total time loss of 80,600 mandays.

241 workers in Woodbriar Estates Ltd., Devarshola (Madras State) went on strike from January 12 to 22, demanding reinstatement of two workers victimised by the management.

On January 15, 1800 workers of Simon Carves Ltd., P.O. Durgapur Steel Project, Burdwan, struck work demanding increase in wages. The strike was called off on January 31, pending adjudication. The strike caused a total time loss of 27,000 mandays.

Following a strike by 47 workers in the Nundydroog Mine (Kolar Goldfields), Mysore from January 16, demanding lay-off compensation, the management declared a lock-out from January 19, affecting 4,349 workers. The lock-out was lifted on January 27 as a result of mutual discussions. The dispute caused a time loss of approximately 30,000 mandays.

On January 22, more than 8,000 employees in 21 different hospitals in W.Bengal observed a 6-hour token strike to press for their demands of increased wages, revision of pay scales, etc. During the month, 600 workers of R.G.Kar Medical College and Hospital were also on strike.

More than 1000 workers of Dalmia Cement Factory, Dalmiapuram (Madras State) struck work from January 23. The strike was called off on January 31, on the advice of the Madras Labour Minister. The workers had demanded bonus and increase in wages. 10,280 mandays were lost due to the strike.

44,200 mandays were lost in the strike of 3,400 workers engaged in the Ganga Bridge Project, Hathidih, Patna, which began on January 31. The workers were demanding alternate work for surplus workers after the completion of the project.

On FEBRUARY 2, 1,180 workers of Raza Sugar Co., Ltd., Rampur and 1,082 workers of Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., Rampur, struck work, demanding among others, the withdrawal of the cut in holidays which the INTUC union had agreed to by a backdoor agreement with the employers. On February 4, the managements declared lock-out. The lock-out was lifted on February 26, but the strike continued till March. The time loss is estimated at 35,712 and 37,492 mandays respectively.

Nearly 4,500 tannery workers in Ranipet (Madras State) went on strike on February 8, in sympathy with the Union President who was convicted.

On February 27, sections of Government employees of Andhra Pradesh observed "Quit Work Day", as a protest against the Pay Committee's Report. The token strike which was called by the unions of the employees on the same day was called off following last-minute negotiations but some sections of the employees who did not receive information of the calling off in time observed the "Quit Work Day".

On MARCH 2, more than 1300 class III and class IV employees working in the Madhya Pradesh Government Secretariat refused to take their pay for the month of February as a protest against the indifference of the Government to their demands, which included grant of interim relief and appointment of a Pay Commission.

The Post and Telegraph employees all over India observed "Pay Strike" on March 2, by refusing to accept their pay, protesting against the failure of the Government to award a second instalment of interim relief, early publication of Pay Commission's Report and withdrawal of Rules 4(a) and (b) of Service Conduct Rules.

On March 4, over 8,000 workers in 14 beedi manufacturing establishments in North Arcot Dt., Madras State struck work demanding increased wages. The strike continued for three days when it was called off on intervention of the Government.

Dock workers in Calcutta employed by the Dock Labour Board Stevedors, Shipping Companies and contractors went on a token strike for eight hours on March 5, as a protest against assumption of "special powers" by the Chairman of the Dock Labour Board.

On March 11, motor transport workers of Ajmer District in Rajasthan observed a token strike, as a protest against the ill-treatment and harassment of workers by the police and owners as well as to protest against the delay in granting increased wages, D.A., etc.

1600 workers of Bhagaband Colliery, Kusunda, Dhanbad, struck work on March 16, demanding that assurances should be given against deduction of tubs at the pit top. The strike was called off on March 31, when the dispute was referred to adjudication. The time-loss is estimated at 22,400 mandays.

About 3,000 domestic workers of Delhi observed a token strike on March 19, to press their demand for legislation regarding working hours, minimum wage, etc.

On March 19, more than 600 workers of Braiburu and Bichaikar mines in Barajamda, Bihar, went on strike demanding increase in wages and profit-sharing bonus, reinstatement of victimised workers, etc. The strike was called off on May 24, following a settlement.

On March 19, 472 trained and skilled technicians of Hindustan Steel, Rourkela, went on strike demanding revision of Pay Scales.

On March 20, 1959, over 20,000 employees of 86 municipalities throughout West Bengal observed a one-day strike as a protest against the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Minimum Wage Advisory Committee.

On March 20, nearly 1300 workers of the Andhra Cement Company, Vijayawada, went on strike protesting against retrenchment of 314 workers. The strike was called off on April 16, when the dispute was referred to adjudication.

On March 23, workers of Kirkend Colliery and New Marine Colliery in Dhanbad Dt., Bihar, went on strike protesting against violation of statutory provisions, as well as against victimisation of workers. The strike in New Marine Colliery was called off on May 6. The strike in Kirkend Colliery continued during the months of May and June.

770 workers in Venosta Ltd., Kamarhatty, W.Bengal, struck work from March 26, on the victimisation of two workers. On April 2, the management declared a lockout which continued for about a month. When the lock-out was lifted, the management agreed to make a relief payment of 50% of four weeks' basic wage and D.A.

On March 30, over 1000 workers in Binnys Engineering Works Madras went on strike demanding bonus for 1958. The strike which was called off on April 3 was resumed for one day on April 15 and later on from April 18 onwards.

From APRIL 4 to 10, employees of Caltex oil company at Ernakulam (Kerala) went on strike to press their claim for arrears of overtime dues. The strike was called off following a settlement.

969 workers of the Bank of India, Bombay, went on a token strike for 2 hours to press for their outstanding demands. Similar strikes were also resorted to on the same day by the employees of the Bank at its branches in Ahmedabad and Poona.

About 1300 workers in Century Rayon Mills, Shahad (Bombay) went on strike from April 6, demanding reinstatement of 8 workers victimised by the management. The strike was called off on April 16.

2,150 workers in Mahalakshmi Mills, Bhavnagar, went on strike from April 7 to 9, demanding festival pay of Id, to all the workers.

543 workers of Jaifabs Rayon Industries, Bombay, went on strike from April 10, demanding reinstatement of 13 discharged workers. 120 workers were arrested by the police for demonstrating in front of the mill. On April 24, the management declared a lock-out.

On April 18, 160 workers in Vaikundam Rubber Estate, Marthandom (Madras State) went on a one-day strike, protesting against introduction of contract system in field work.

Workers in Asbestos-Cement Co., Kymore, M.P., went on strike from April 18, demanding increase in D.A., etc.

313 workers in Indra Cotton Mills, Chrompet, Madras State went on strike from April 19, protesting against change in working conditions. Subsequently, management declared a lock-out.

1030 workers employed by the Salt Merchants and Dealers' Association, Morwa (Bombay) went on strike from April 20, demanding increase in pay and bonus for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58,

On April 21, about 3,000 workers of Chinese Tanneries, Dhapa and Tangara, Calcutta, struck work over non-implementation of minimum wages. The strike terminated on April 28, through direct negotiations.

650 workers of the National Electrical Industries, Bombay went on strike from April 24, protesting against changes made

by the management in the wage-structure and retrenchment of over 20 workers. The strike was called off on June 10, following mediation by the President of the AITUC, but since the management went back on its assurances, the workers resumed strike from June 20, 1959. On June 26, the management declared a lock-out.

700 employees of Express Newspapers (P) Ltd., Madras, went on strike from April 27, protesting against transfer of printing and publication of the Daily "Andhra Prabha" from Madras to Vijayawada and move to shift machinery. The management declared a lock-out the same day.

On April 30, about 90,000 teachers in W. Bengal went on a one-day token strike, in response to the call by the Education Movement Coordination Committee. The strike was to press the demand for wage increase and improvement in service conditions.

On MAY 2, 800 workers of the New Era Fabrics Private Ltd. Bombay, went on strike demanding reinstatement of two workers who were Works Committee members. The strike prolonged and was on in June and July.

On May 18, 1959, 22,000 workers were locked out in the four textile mills run by the Harveys at Madurai, Tuticorin and Vikramasinghapuram in Madras State, when the workers refused to accept the arbitrarily increased work-loads. The lock-out was lifted on July 21, following a settlement. 7,16,504 mandays were lost in the dispute.

On JUNE 4, nearly 3000 clerks working in the Bombay Municipal Corporation went on strike demanding higher wages, housing facilities, etc. The strike was called off on June 9, following a settlement.

From June 7 to 19, workers of Alsi textile mills, Jodhpur went on strike to press for their outstanding demands.

On June 14, 2500 workers in the Indian Tinplate Company, Jamshedpur, went on a token strike protesting against the management's attitude of not paying any heed to workers' demands.

From June 29 onwards, over a thousand workers of the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, went on strike demanding reinstatement of 249 retrenched workers. The factory was closed by the management, since then.

Employees of the National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., at its offices throughout India went on strike protesting against dismissal of six employees. The strike continued till July 20, when the union and the management agreed to mediation.

On June 26 and 27, the bank employees in Delhi went on a sympathetic token strike for 2 hours on each day. Similar token stoppages were also organised by the bank employees' trade unions in Calcutta and other centres.

On June 25, over a million workers in W. BENGAL observed a GENERAL STRIKE in response to the call given by the Famine Resistance Committee and the Trade Union Action Committee. The general strike was called to protest against the food policy of the Government which landed the people of W. Bengal to near-famine conditions.

PWD Workers in Dehri-on-Scene (Bihar) went on strike from June 29, to press for their outstanding demands relating to service conditions. The strike was called off on July 2, following a settlement.

The strike by 1,009 workers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd., Maini, which started on June 9, 1959 and was followed by a lock-out, was called off on 4th July 1959 following mediation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner. The Lock-out was lifted on the 31st July 1959. The work stoppage caused a total time-loss of 41,522 man-days.

On July 7, 1959 thousands of workers in Delhi joined in a 'Protest March' organised and sponsored by the Delhi Trade Union Action Committee. The Protest March was organised to voice the protest of Delhi working class against the mounting offensive of the employers. The marchers went to the Prime Minister's house and submitted a memorandum to him.

The workers of the New Huntodih Colliery went on a spontaneous strike on July 12 as a mark of protest against the highhandedness and illegal actions of the management.

The workers of the Himachal Pradesh Government Rosin & Turpentine Factory, Nahan, went on a lightning strike on July 14, in protest against the refusal of the administration to concede their demands.

On July 14, workers of East Bastacolla Colliery went on a strike protesting against the highhandedness of the management and its refusal to concede the demands of the workers.

On July 21, more than 80,000 workers in all centres in Andhra Pradesh observed one-day general strike, in "defence of Kerala Government, Democracy and the Constitution of India" in response to a call given by the Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress.

On August 1, operational staff workers in Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai Steel Plants, refused to accept their pay, protesting against the cut in their wages.

On August 1, more than 1,00,000 workers in Kerala participated in a spontaneous strike in protest against the Central intervention in Kerala. All the main industrial centres throughout Kerala were affected by the strike.

650 workers of the National Electrical Industries, Bombay, who had struck work on April 24, 1959 and again on June 20, called off their strike on August 5, following a settlement.

On August 10, about 4,000 workers of Nagarjunsagar Dam proje Vijayapuri, Andhra went on a strike demanding an increase in their wages. The strike ended on September 6, 1959 causing a total time loss of 92,000 man-days.

On August 23, about 9300 workers of Vishnu Cotton Mills and other textile mills of Sholapur went on a strike protesting against the adverse decisions of the Industrial Court regarding their dearness allowance. The strike came to an end on August 28, 1959 resulting in a time-loss of 35,937 man-days.

On August 25, workers of Municipal Committee, Jaipur struck work demanding fixation of wages, supply of uniforms, etc. The strike came to an end on September 12, 1959. The strike accounted for a total time-loss of 25,500 man-days.

The strike in Orient General Industries Ltd., Calcutta, which started in July came to an end on 31st August causing a total time-loss of 1,36,000 man-days.

On SEPTEMBER 3, more than 15,00,000 workers in West Bengal struck work for the day in protest against the rising food prices. All the industrial belts were completely paralysed as a result of the general strike. The call for strike was given by the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee.

More than 700 scavenging workers in Jullundur refused to accept their September pay in protest against the two days cut in their wages for an earlier strike.

On September 8, 1959 about 1,000 Class IV employees of the Lucknow University struck work demanding a rise of Rs.5.00 in their pay. The strike was called off on September 18, following the assurances given by the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

About 28,000 workers of the Indian Iron & Steel Company's Factories at Burnpur and Kulti went on a 24 hour sit-down strike from midnight of September 21, as a protest against the management refusal to accept their demand for three months' wages as profit sharing bonus. Workers of IISCO iron ore mines at Gua and Chiria also joined the strike.

On September 24, about 1,699 workers of Western India Match Co., Thiruvottiyur, Chinglepet, went on strike as a protest against the lay-off of certain workers. The strike came to an end on September 28, following intervention by the Labour Office. The strike resulted in a time loss of 6,796 man-days.

On September 28, transport workers in Patna and Gaya Division of the Bihar Road Transport Corporation went on a strike protesting against victimisation of some of the union activists. The workers also demanded reduction of duty hours and spreadover, payment of night halt allowance, etc.

On OCTOBER 8, Rampur Transport workers observed a pay strike as a protest against the refusal of the management to concede their demands relating to revision of pay scale, reinstatement of victimised workers, 8 hour duty, overtime allowance, etc.

On NOVEMBER 6, workers of Hindusthan Cables Co., Burnpur went on strike demanding bonus, revision/wage structure etc.

On December 10, 1959, employees of Madhya Pradesh Government went on an strike, protesting against the policy of victimisation adopted by the State Government. The strike was declared illegal by the State Government and widespread arrests were made. The strike was called off on December 20, in response to an appeal made by the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh.

On December 14, 1959 over 2,00,000 jute workers observed a token-strike in response to separate calls given by all the four central trade union organisations. The strike was launched in protest against the rejection of demand for interim relief, by the jute millowners.

Over 3,500 workers of the Godrej Company's engineering factories in Bombay went on a token strike on December 17, protesting against the anti-labour policy of the management.

(NOTE: The Strike Diary does not claim to be a complete account of all actions during the year 1959. It would be helpful if additions or corrections are suggested for inclusion in the Diary.)

THE ORGANISATIONAL POSITION AND
WORK OF THE AITUC IN THE VARIOUS
STATES & INDUSTRIES:
FEBRUARY 1960

In the General Council meeting held at Bangalore in January 1959, it was stated that 1958 was an year of rapid advance in terms of increase in membership and in expansion to new areas and new industries. Simultaneously it was pointed out that attack from both the sides, viz., employers and the INTUC, supported by the Government at various levels, are mounting and in facing it, organisation of the trade unions, State Committees and our Centre is to be given special attention. Membership drive, activation of State Committees so as to make it the functioning and guiding centre of the working class movement in the State, collection of Building Fund, training of cadre, planning work by fixing priorities, effective functioning in the tripartite committees, etc., were some of the tasks enjoined.

In the Working Committee meeting held in August 1959, we discussed the organisational position State by State and in relation to some industries and reiterated the tasks mentioned above.

1959 is a period when the rapid advance made during the past year was to be consolidated, steady advance to be made in certain industries and areas and in the face of onslaught, we had to defend our positions. I think we have succeeded partly in our efforts.

We called for organisational reports from the State Committees in July 1959 to prepare an organisational report. None of the State responded. From the press releases on the General Council or Working Committee meetings of the STUCs which we received, we often hear that organisational report was submitted to such meetings or discussed. But may be due to the difficulty of the STUCs to obtain translations of these reports from their local languages, we have never received any copy of organisational reports from the States. So this report is based on the material received in the centre either from the STUC, press or during visits of our office-bearers.

In the beginning of the report for each State, we have given the total number of workers in three sectors of industry, viz., factory workers, miners and plantation workers as per data available for 1957. Our membership during 1957-58 (both claimed and verified) as also of INTUC, HMS and UTUC (wherever they function) along with claims made for 1958-59 are given. This will give us an idea of the campaign for more membership enrolment drive in each State.

The membership claimed for each State covers not only workers employed in factories, mines and plantations but other sectors of employment also. The number of factories and workers employed in them have also increased since 1957 in many States. Nevertheless, these figures give an indication of the immense lag between the total working force

and the organised.....

and the organised strength of the AITUC in that State and/or industry.

In 1957-58, there in all 9,644 registered trade unions. 5,719 unions which submitted returns have a total membership of 29,07,443. If we take it on the basis of average membership of unions submitting returns, the membership of 9,644 unions comes to 32,66,268. This includes workers over and above those covered by the Factories Act, Mines Act and Plantation Labour Act (These three totalled 53,33,339, comprising of 34,79,445 in factories, 6,51,321 in mines and 12,02,273 in plantations.

The claimed membership in 1957-58 of all trade union centres was 33,35,227 in 2,996 unions. There are many trade unions which are not affiliated to any central TU organisation.

The verified membership of these organisations in 1957-58 was as under:

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	No. of Unions	Membership	No. of Unions	Membership
I.N.T.U.C.	1066	13,80,249	698	8,98,527
A.I.T.U.C.	1409	14,00,141	768	5,17,306
H.M.S.	236	3,57,859	145	1,84,084
U.P.U.C.	285	1,96,978	176	80,345

The claimed membership for 1958-59 is as under:

	<u>No. of Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
I.N.P.U.C.	1269	15,03,605
A.I.T.U.C.	1589	10,86,646
H.M.S.	324	4,80,290
U.T.U.C.	285	1,97,587

Thus our claimed membership as percentage of the total labour force employed in factories, mines and plantations in 1957-58 will be 26%. For 1958-59 this figure will be 20%. If we take into account the workers engaged in other than factories, mines and plantations as on 1957 and the increase in all industries around in 1958-59, this percentage will still go down.

During the verification of 1957-58, we lost membership mainly because the office work of our trade union was weak. Neither the STUC nor the Central Office had full and upto date corrected lists of affiliated union what to say of this latest membership. The claims were more or less approximate. Even after due notice, the unions did not take the verification seriously in time and did not prepare for it. In large number of cases, returns were not submitted. In rajasthan, out of 28 unions, 27 were scored out in preliminary scrutiny because registration number of these unions could not be furnished. To bring information upto date, we sent representatives to Kerala and Assam by air. Among the States where we suffered big losses are Kerala and Bombay. Details of reasons for these are given in the enclosed statement.

The stipulated principle, i.e., counting as members only those who paid membership dues during the three months of the last six months period, also acted against us.

In iron and steel industry in Bihar and W.Bengal, verification could not be done properly as workers were afraid of the representatives of employers before whom spot and physical verification was carried out.

It must be stated that some of our unions/very irresponsibly behaved in this verification process and AITUC should take a stern view if such acts are repeated in future.

The Working Committee discussed the results of 1957-58 verification. As the verification for the year 1958-59 began, we say no point in raising further objections to the results for the earlier year and prolonging it in arbitration, etc., though we were not fully satisfied with the replies of the Labour Ministry to our objections. We were also successful in making the Labour Ministry take some steps for giving our unions enough notice and a better procedure of verification. The stipulated principle has also been given up this year.

Though it is a fact that membership enrolment drive and extension of area of our functioning was taken up by certain units only and we have improved in these sectors as will be evident from the detailed reports of the States; in general, this was not taken up very seriously by all our unions. The net result is that though the number our unions has increased, a good number of new affiliations have been secured; our total membership has gone down from about 15 lakhs to 10,86,646. There is a possibility even with the existing number of unions to reach 15 lakhs membership and with new industries and unions even to go beyond this figure. In each State and industry, work should be undertaken immediately for the year 1959-60, if already not done.

Experience during the past years has shown that monthly collection of union subscription involves a lot of physical and office work in keeping proper records, which at the moment is beyond the capacity of our trade unions. Machinery for collection of subscription every month specially in the big unions does not exist. No doubt, we have to train more cadre, expand our base and keep our organisation active but this work can also be achieved if yearly/half yearly/quarterly collection of subscription is resorted to instead of monthly. Though other TU and social and cultural activities, contact can be maintained with the workers and monthly collection of dues is not the only way for the same.

The changes in the procedure of verification has been intimated to all unions through our circular dated November 16, 1959 and it should be possible for us to increase our verified membership this year.

FUNCTIONING AT THE CENTRE

A functioning Centre - with a team of AITUC officials, with headquarters at Delhi and attending to the day-to-day work at the Centre and available for tour whenever the situation demands and an efficient apparatus to deal with the correspondence and inquiries from the trade unions, should be our immediate aim. With the reduced Secretariat meetings and only one resident Secretary, this is not possible.

We have a functioning office dealing with correspondence and the routine work. Our library and research section is weak - one of the reasons being lack of space to arrange the library properly.

Contd.....

More Working Committee meetings for discussion of particular issues well prepared and certain aspects of organisation will improve our functioning. General Council meetings for longer duration and arrangements for some Industrial Committee meetings will help paying due attention to their problems. Certain Commissions can also be appointed by the Working Committee and these can meet a few days before the General Council meeting to discuss and prepare the notes.

Some of the Commissions and Sub-Committees which were appointed in the past years could not function because the members were too much engrossed in the local affairs and could not devote time for attending to the work Commission.

Our comrades at each level have multifarious responsibilities and are overworked. Some more comrades have to get relieved from some of their existing responsibilities to be able to pay attention to the TU responsibilities at Centre and States. Often for important meetings, conferences or for investigation of industrial accidents, we are unable to depute comrades from the Centre.

TRIPARTITE COMMITTEES

Our experience in the past has been that though it would be incorrect to expect that we can win our demands through these committees alone, the importance of our presence and effective participation in the discussion helps in two ways. Often, with added weight we can extract some concessions in these Committees in favour of workers in the course of discussion, if the Government side is with us. Secondly, we are often able to oppose and delay such measures which are anti-working class. The employers unlike earlier years are now more vocal and try for maintaining status quo, oppose or try to delay measures benefitting the workers. They get easy support from some State Governments.

We must train some comrades in this Committee work which require study and devoting some time. New comrades should be brought in to work in this sphere.

"TRADE UNION RECORD"

We have been able to publish the TUR regularly. The decision to increase its sales was not acted upon, except in case of Hyderabad. Efforts to sell it through STUC at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta failed. The agency system is also not working well. In Bangalore where the sale had gone up to 100, it is now down to 20.

The figures of TUR being sent to affiliated unions in each State are based on those who paid affiliation fee at the time of the Ernakulam Session and after. Those unions which are in default of affiliation fees have been cut out from our mailing list. The list has not been revised every year except adding the names of the union which paid affiliation fee since Ernakulam.

The movement and the prestige of the AITUC demands that we should have a weekly paper and also change its present character of just being a record to one which leads the movement. But this cannot be done unless and until: (1) persons to take responsibility come forward to devote to TU work in the Central Office and in important TU centres, and (2) subscriptions are raised to at least 3,000.

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of
PARLIAMENT AND WORK/T.U. M.P.s.

From the report of the work in Parliament, given in the folder, it will be seen that our MPs have been active in Parliament, raising workers' demands and fighting for their betterment.

The method of their work as far TU is concerned is still individual and is not coordinated at any level. In the tripartite meetings specially, we have been nominating as Adviser, our TU MPs so that they can keep in touch with current TU problems, discussion and decision in these meeting. Also they are invited to Working Committee and General Council meetings as special invitees, for the same purpose.

Our efforts to coordinate work in the Consultative Committee for labour (of Parliament) have not yet succeeded.

Very often we get demands for MPs for various odd jobs from the STUCs and the TUs. Due to the lack of coordination - and to achieve the same is not so easy in the present circumstances - we fail in our attempts.

We could be more effective in TU work in Parliament if there could be coordination in the work of our TU MPs.

T.U.SCHOOL

An important task we undertook in Bangalore was to prepare syllabus and start N.M.Joshi Memorial School. We just failed in this task and have not been able to move an inch forward.

We have applied for a grant from the Government under the Workers Education Scheme. The application is pending.

As far as we have reports, only the General Engineering Employees Union, Bombay, arranged a TU school this year. We helped in the organisation of a School run by a union not affiliated to us in U.P.

This task has to be given priority and taken by the Secretariat more seriously.

I.L.O.

We protested against the selection of workers' nominees from India to the 44th Session of the ILO held in June 1959.

Discrimination against the AITUC still continues in respect of delegation to ILO and its industrial committees.

Except in Building and Construction Committee, when this year again, but with difficulty, our nominee was sent, we are not represented anywhere. We protested in each case.

PASSPORT

In respect of passport also, the policy of discrimination continues. Our delegations for attending the International Miners Conference, Conference on Safety in Mines held in Moscow Conference of Workers in Commerce, Conference of Building and Building Materials TUI, and other conferences as of oil workers public employees, etc., were denied passports.

DISCRIMINATION

In tripartite committees at the Centre, we always protest
whenever we find.....

whenever we find discrimination being meted out to AITUC. We boycotted the Industrial Committee on Building & Construction because the ratio of representation between INTUC and AITUC was 6:1. The Committee did not meet so far.

We walked out from the meeting of the ESI Corporation when our nominee was not taken on the Standing Committee this year also.

We walked out from the National Productivity Council meeting because on the objection raised by TCM, our nominees were not accepted for the productivity teams sent abroad by the NPC.

In States, this discrimination is still widespread and has been dealt with in the reports of States.

Delegates from Soviet Union, representing the Agricultural Workers' Trade Unions, were not given visa by Government to participate in the AIKS Conference held in April/May 1959.

In Textile, Sugar and Cement Wage Boards, none from AITUC was taken. In plantations in the North where we are a force, we are not given seat on the Wage Board for this section. In jute we are a majority.

BUILDING FUND/JAMSHEDPUR FUND

Response to call for collection of Fund is not so encouraging especially from some centres and States.

In Jamshedpur the cases are still going on and are expected to be over in the first stage, next month. In the year 1959, collection of Jamshedpur Fund was very poor.

Re. Building Fund also, in spite of issuing posters, reminders, letters, offer of tour by office-bearers, except from Tamilnad and Kerala, the response cannot be stated to be reassuring. In no State was the collection of the Fund taken in time. But some made up the gap - others could not. Except Gujerat and Punjab, no State availed of the offer of tours by officer-bearers for the campaign - some said positively they don't want.

AFFILIATION FEE AND CERTIFICATES

New affiliation certificates, as was decided at Bangalore, have been issued to unions who have cleared their dues.

During this period, there has been improvement in receipts of affiliation fees in time but still a lot remains to be done in this respect.

State Committee collect and do not remit in time.

ORGANISATION AT S.T.U.C. LEVEL

This has been discussed in detail in respect of each State

Efforts have been made in some States (Punjab, Bihar, Kerala, U.P. & M.P.) to put an office secretary who devotes, if not full, major portion of his time to STUC work. This has in these cases improved contact with the Centre on the one hand and with the unions on the other.

In other respects, this situation remains the same. Orissa, Delhi, M.P., and Bombay are still without a proper functioning office.

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Reports of General Council and Working Committee meetings of STUCs whenever sent are still the copies of press releases and not full reports.

Response to circulars from the Centre calling for reports or information is still poor, e.g., Circulars dated 23.5.59 (reports for Working Committee); 1.6.59 (State legislations on industrial relations); 16.6.59 (Amendment of EPF Act); 13.6.59 (Building Fund), 17.9.59 (local productivity councils), 20.11.59 (on verification), 23.11.59 (Memo on ESI) and 24.12.59 (State E&I Committees).

Some State Committees did not send even objections to the claimed lists of INTUC, HMS and UTUC unions, with the result that this year we have about 2,500 objections against us out of total of 4,000 against the four central TU organisations. Very few cases of violation of Code of Discipline and Code of Conduct are received from our STUCs and unions. On the contrary we are being reported against more by employers as well as by other TU centres.

It is suggested that STUCs should:

(i) Send copies of their reports - organisational and other, if any, to the Centre - preferably in English.

(ii) Copies of all circulars sent to unions should be endorsed to the Centre.

(iii) Copies of all press statements and releases be endorsed to the Centre.

(iv) Circulars from the Centre calling for reports should be responded to; otherwise the Centre cannot send replies to Government on such issues.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

Industrial Federations are usually independent. But some of these Federations have only AITUC affiliated unions and as such can be discussed here.

Indian Mine Workers Federation: There is no organisational report about this Federation. It held its Conference in Sept. 1958.

It is active as far as Tribunal and Government tripartite committees are concerned. The position of our organisation in the industry has been dealt with in the industrial report.

The General Secretary went to Assam.

The President toured most of the coal mines in connection with the Gorakhpur Labour Inquiry. He also visited mines in M.P.

We have no report of its executive or general council meetings. Its office is also always on the move. No copies of circulars issued to the unions has ever been received in AITUC office.

Road Transport Workers' Federation: Com. Satish Chatterjee who was looking after this Federation from the AITUC office was on leave in China for some months.

It held an extended working committee meeting in Simla in June 1959.

As it was functioning from Delhi itself, we were getting reports and copies of circulars, etc.

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Com. Satish Chatterjee has, on election as Secretary of the TUI Transport, gone to Czechoslovakia.

In his absence nobody looks to its work.

An important Federation - should be looked after regularly.

Federation of Metal & Eng. Workers: This Federation was formed in July 1959. This is also stated to be functioning from Delhi.

After observing 'Demands Day', nothing has been heard from this Federation.

The Executive Committee is now meeting this month.

The General Secretary went to Bombay for the State Engineering Workers Conference, and to Prague to attend the Metal & Eng. TUI's Administrative Committee meeting.

In this growing industry and organisation, a wholetime office secretary is the immediate need of the Federation for regular functioning.

P.T.O.

POSITION IN STATES

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

In 1957, the total number of workers covered by Factories Act and in Mines was 2,42,305 in 5,765 factories. Our membership claimed for the year 1957-58 was 85,028 members in 89 unions and we got verified membership of 36,669 for 39 unions. For the year 1958-59, we claimed a membership of 79,758 in 89 unions. INTUC, the second largest organisation in the State claimed a membership of 52,323 in 67 unions for 1957-58 and membership as verified was only 4,645 in 18 unions. For the year 1958-59, they have claimed 82,400 members in 92 unions. We are the biggest TU organisation in this State.

We have improved in our membership in jute, road transport and building industries; maintained in sugar and coal mines. In Cement and Tobacco, our membership seems to have gone down. In port and dock and textiles, formation of united unions not affiliated to any central TU organisation has brought down our membership.

INTUC has claimed biggest membership in transport (25,768), Textiles (8,736), Building (10,264) and Port and Dock (4,923). HMS has claimed 8,000 in Sugar and 4,150 in cotton textiles.

In the year 1957-58, we lost 40 unions with a membership of 26,008 for not submitting annual returns and 8 unions with a membership of 5,819 for showing incorrect affiliation. This year, the position as regards submission of annual returns has improved to some extent.

The State Committee held its annual conference at Guntur in May 1959. Com.Dange, General Secretary, AITUC, attended it. The State TUC Working Committee met in July and again in November 1959. A meeting of the General Council was held in December. Reports of these meetings come to the Centre very late and that too, in the form of press releases.

The protest strike called on July 21, against the undemocratic action of the Central Government in intervening in Kerala was very successful. Another call for strike against the sharp rise in food prices, on 31st August 1959 did not succeed. The employees of the State Government observed "Quit Work Day" on 27-2-59 as a protest against the report of the Pay Committee.

The whole year has been a period of offensive from the Congress Party and the INTUC in which the former Chief Minister Shri Sanjeeva Reddy and the then Labour Minister (now Chief Minister) Shri Sanjeevaiah were active. In Singareni Collieries and in Sirpur Kaghaznagar, there were violent clashes provoked by the INTUC. In the State-owned Road Transport undertaking at Hyderabad, where an independent trade union is functioning for long, attempts were made by the Congress to set up a rival union.

In the tripartite committees on State level, the AITUC is represented but with much less representation, considering the verified membership of the different TU organisations. No reports of these tripartite meetings, when held, have been received in the Central Office. Similarly, cases of non-implementation of awards, agreements and labour enactments, received in the Central Office were very few.

In Hyderabad, Com.Satyanarayana Reddy enrolled nine subscribers for the TUR early in 1959, after the Bangalore session of the General Council. From no other centre, reports

of any such efforts have been received. 51 copies of TUR are sent to affiliated unions in the State.

Rs.1,154 out of a quota of Rs.21,257 have been received from the State on account of Building Fund.

It will be no exaggeration to state that there is no STUC centre worth the name. It was decided in the last Working Committee (Delhi) meeting that Com.Parvathi Krishnan, Vice-President and Com.Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, will meet the Secretariat of the STUC to discuss about this weakness. Com.Raj Bahadur Gour and Com.Vithal Rao (Treasurer), by virtue of their being members of the Committee, have been attending the STUC Committee meetings. Com.Parvathi Krishnan could not attend the meeting as dates mutually agreed and suitable to both could not be fixed. The General Council of the STUC is said to have discussed the toning up of the organisation. But the Centre is unaware of the steps taken in this direction.

With the offensive of the INTUC on, vast field of unorganised sections of labour still available, the membership drive of unions not taking strides, the State Committee has important and urgent work to attend, if it has to maintain its lead over INTUC in verified membership.

Other issues before the STUC relate to unions of agricultural workers and rise in food prices in a 'surplus' State.

2. ASSAM

According to figures available for 1957, Assam State had 1,050 factories employing 72,415 workers. 5,29,528 workers are engaged in plantations and 4,721 in mines. Thus total labour force in the State aggregates 6,06,664.

We claimed in the year 1957-58, a membership of 22,439 (in 10 unions) and the verified membership in 9 unions was 8,400. We have claimed 11,859 members for 1958-59 in 13 unions.

INTUC is the largest force in the State, with a verified membership of 2,17,246 (in 24 unions) in 1957-58 and has claimed for 1958-59, 2,42,617 in 18 unions, HMS obtained nil verified membership and UTUC has claimed 6 unions with 1,105 members. INTUC's biggest membership is in plantations (2,10,358) and transport (28,839). HMS has for 1958-59 claimed a membership of 6,854 in plantations.

The State TUC held its conference in March 1959 at Dibrugarh. The STUC General Council met on September 11-13. Reports of these meetings in the form of press releases have been received. The Central Office has not received the report made by the General Secretary to the STUC's General Council.

The State Committee decided to have one union of plantation workers on State-basis, and also to observe "Demands Week" from September 26, to raise the powerful voice of the tea plantation workers. It is not known how far we have progressed in tea plantations and if we succeeded in building a unitary organisation for the plantation workers in the State.

We are also unaware of the implementation of the STUC's decision to publish a Bulletin.

In Assam collieries, our union was bigger than the INTUC affiliate. However, the management not only did not recognise our union but bypassed it in negotiations and agreements. The State and Central Governments were active on the side of the

management. The area was kept out of the LAT Award on Coal Dispute and separate agreement, very defective, was negotiated with the INTUC union. Our union had to go on strike from January 15, 1960, to assert their right as representative union. The Labour Ministries of the State and the Centre refused to intervene and repression was let loose on the workers.

At the time of the State Conference, meetings of Working Youth and Working Women were also organised by the STUC. No report on this is however available to us.

The State TUC also decided to take certain steps to reorganise its central office. How far these decisions have been implemented is not known.

Nine copies of TUR are sent to affiliates in Assam.

A sum of Rs.80 out of the quota of Rs.5,610 has been received from the State towards Building Fund.

We have our nominees in the State level tripartite committees and reports of meetings have been received.

Special attention should be given to the plantations and transport industries.

The Centre should take up the work in plantations directly under it with coordination of the STUC.

3. B I H A R

In Bihar State, according to 1957 figures, the total number of daily employment in 4,511 factories was to the tune of 1,80,260 workers. 2,40,863 workers were engaged in mines and 1,083 in plantations - 4,22,206 in all.

We claimed the organised strength of 82,915 members in 52 unions (including mines) in 1957-58 and the verified figure was 10,914 in 34 unions. Seven unions with a membership of 23,566 did not show records, while 9 unions with a membership of 8,895 did not submit returns and therefore excluded from our lists. In 1958-59, we have claimed a membership of 72,390 in 53 unions.

In the State, our membership campaign has been weak in almost all the industries, notably in iron and steel and mines.

We are nowhere in sugar industry in the State, which is second only to U.P. in the whole of India.

INTUC, HMS and UTUC are all active in Bihar. The verified claims for 1957-58 were: INTUC - 94,479 (50 unions); HMS - 11,828 (nine unions) and UTUC - 16,248 (40 unions).

In 1958-59, the INTUC has claimed a membership of 1,37,693 in 83 unions. Their membership is bigger in mining (66,012); iron and steel (28,768), metal (12,748) and sugar (6,779). HMS is strong in sugar with a membership of 6,797 and has claimed a membership of 28,154 in mines. UTUC has claimed a number of small unions, the largest among them being in Murulidih mines (9,056), Motipur sugar factory (1,022) and Patna Corporation (2,553).

During the year, there was a strike by 3,400 workers engaged on the Ganga Bridge Project, on January 31, against retrenchment.

could not prove affiliation with AITUC. In 1958-59, the membership claimed is 94,969 in 109 unions and in Gujerat separately, a membership of 12,764 in 44 unions. Our Bombay textile union having merged in the new Independent union, we lost its membership of 65,000. It is now reported that the registration of our affiliate has also been cancelled as no returns were sent.

INTUC claimed in 1957-58 the affiliation of 241 unions (membership 3,37,161) and got a verified claim 208 unions with membership of 2,23,706. In 1958-59, they have claimed 252 unions with 3,52,609 members.

INTUC strongholds are in textiles (2,32,982), transport (53,232), engineering (8,005) and Chemical (8,229).

HMS claimed in 1957-58 63 unions having 1,35,368 members and got verified membership for 53 unions with 79,701 members. In 1958-59, they have claimed 1,67,323 members. Their strongholds are in Railways (62,000), engineering (16,636), port and dock (21,047), textiles (silk - 14,338); (cotton - 14,924).

Our membership has gone down particularly in silk and woollen textiles, cement and engineering to some extent, sugar, ship-building and ship repairs and printing presses. We have maintained in Petroleum, chemicals. Membership campaign generally is weak.

In Bombay City, a long-drawn struggle was the strike in the National Electrical Industries from April 24 to June 10 and again from June 20 to 26 and then followed by lock-out. The strike was called off on August 5. The issue involved was the change in the wage structure and retrenchment of 20 workers.

The conference of the STUC was due to be held in 1959 but is now expected to be convened in February, 1960.

There is every month a letter or two from the General Secretary of the STUC to the Centre Office but no reports of any General Council or Working Committee meetings have been received by us. Therefore we are not aware at all as to what decisions were taken and whether these were implemented or not.

66 copies of TUR are sent to affiliated unions in Bombay.

Rs. 13,948,75 have been collected as Building Fund, out of a quota of Rs.65,534.

It seems the STUC is not functioning at all. It has no control over the TU movement even in Bombay City, what to say of the State as a whole.

The General Secretary of the AITUC, Com. Dange has been paying some attention to this STUC lately and to Engineering and Textile industries in particular. But basically the situation remains the same. The AITUC has suffered a setback in the city in some sectors, while in one or two, it has held its own or advanced slightly. The organisational problems of this biggest centre of trade unionism in India, as far as the AITUC is concerned, are grave and for the present at least, defy any solution. The State TU Conference is due to meet this month (February).

5. D E L H I

Delhi State had 834 factories and 57,737 workers in 1957.

Our Membership claimed in 1957-58 was 41,292 in 17 unions and the verified figure was 14,238 in 13 unions. Two unions

with a membership of 16,973 did not show records. In 1958-59 we claimed a membership of 37,904 in 28 unions. We are the biggest TU force in this City.

INTUC, the second largest, submitted a list of 35 unions with a membership of 10,263 and got verified figure of 7,901 in 20 unions. In 1958-59, they claimed a membership of 14,644 in 32 unions. Their major claims are in textiles (4,932), salaried employees (2,898), printing (1,342), metal trades (1,187), and transport (1,028).

HMS claimed a membership of 10,263 in 6 unions but the verified figure was only 850 members in one union. HMS claim for 1958-59 was 46,439 members of which 43,296 is the claim for their union in Northern Railway alone.

The UTUC with 5 unions claimed a membership of 4429 and got 2,041 verified. UTUC has a good union in the printing industry.

In Delhi City, our membership has gone down in municipal and local bodies and building industry. We have had the affiliation of the petroleum union. Textiles have more or less maintained the position. There is yet vast scope in engineering and building industries, to being in the unorganised into the movement. Certain other unions which are under our influence but not yet formally affiliated should also be drawn into the organisation.

On June 7, 1959, thousands of workers went in procession to the Prime Minister's House under the auspices of the Delhi TU action committee to voice their protest against the mounting offensive of the employers.

The struggle of the Ajudhia Mill workers, which has been reported full in the "Trade Union Record" was a remarkable struggle in Delhi.

The INTUC during this period has made special efforts to disrupt our unions and set up rival TUs. They were helped by the central labour relations machinery and this helped them to increase the number of their affiliates. HMS has not grown but with the formal affiliation of the Northern Railway Union, has swelled its membership. The situation demands constant vigilance and hard work not only in the existing unions by increasing our membership but also entering into new fields.

It is to the credit of the STUC to have been able to collect a sum of Rs.3,000 (the call was for 5,000) for publishing Hindi-Urdu TU weeklies. Hindi weekly, Mazdoor Janta is being published for the last six months.

The State Committee has representation in tripartite committees. Attempt is always made by the administration to put INTUC, and at some places HMS, representatives also in these committees, though in some, according to their verified membership, they should have no place.

The Secretariat of the AITUC met comrades of Delhi State Committee and discussed in detail the tasks as well as organisation. No report of its implementation or otherwise has been received. The STUC centre as such does not exist, though on City basis, as and when required, coordination on a particular issue is obtained. There is no one comrade whose main responsibility is STUC centre.

16 copies of TUR are sent to affiliated unions in Delhi.

Rs.918 were collected for Building Fund, out of the quota of Rs.10,320.

6. K A R N A T A K

Karnatak (Mysore) had a total labour force of 2,91,093 in the year 1957 - 1,12,618 in 1,278 factories; 52,048 in mines and 1,26,427 in tea, coffee and rubber plantations.

We claimed a membership of 47,926 in 36 unions in 1957-58 and the verified figure was 21,092 in 23 unions. In the year 1958-59, we claimed a membership of 35,883 in 39 unions.

There is a general tendency in the State of membership going down in all industries, except in Kolar Gold Fields. More attention has to be paid to membership drive. The gap between unorganised labour and our membership is too wide in all sectors.

INTUC claimed a membership in 1957-58 of 22,251 in 23 unions and its verified membership was 12,651 in 16 unions. In 1958-59, they have claimed 30 unions with a membership of 22,622. Their largest membership is in textiles (9,353), mining (4,024) and sugar (4,254).

HMS has claimed in 1958-9 a membership of 11,905 out of which engineering accounts for 4,495; cotton textiles 1,220; sugar 1,369 and tobacco (1,800). UTUC does not exist.

The engineering unions in Bangalore, viz., in Hindustan Aircrafts, Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics and Indian Telephone Industries, have united unions not affiliated to any central TU organisation. INTUC has recently set up rival unions in Machine Tools and Aircraft factory.

There has been some improvement in our activities among plantation workers in the State.

Early in 1959, about 100 copies of TUR were sold in Bangalore every fortnight. However, in recent months, this has come down to 20. 33 copies are sent to affiliated unions in the State.

A sum of Rs.3,687 was collected for Building Fund, out of the quota of Rs.11,681.50.

Com.Raj Bahadur Gour and Com.Parvathi Krishnan visited the State and attended the STUC Executive Committee meetings. Decisions taken to reorganise the STUC have not been implemented. There is neither any STUC office nor a person whose main responsibility is STUC work.

South Kanara region which used to be very prompt in reports, correspondence, etc., earlier, has not been so this year.

No report about State-level tripartite meetings has been received nor are we aware of the representation our STUC has on these bodies.

The Executive Committee which met on November 1, decided to reorganise the STUC collect Building Fund, have a strike on December 4 against rise in food prices and agitate for a uniform legislation for the whole State as against the diverse legislations prevailing in different parts of the State as vestiges of the period before States reorganisation.

State.

The AITUC has got influence over the workers and this fact was shown during this period time and again and lately in the general strike on August 1, 1959, against the Central intervention in dissolving the legislature and dismissing the Ministry. The STUC has allocated one person as office secretary of the STUC and since then there is slight improvement in office contact between the STUC centre and the AITUC. But for lack of a team of comrades to look after the STUC work, this gap between not only the organised and unorganised but also between the loosely organised and those who could prove their claims in verification, cannot be filled in. The positive side of the picture is the existence of District TU councils everywhere.

Steps should be taken wherever possible to merge smaller unions and may be, on district or taluq basis, have a bigger union in the same industry.

The STUC has submitted a memorandum to the Government regarding implementation of the labour policy which the Communist Ministry was following since 1957; demanding setting up of tripartite Plantation Board to discuss bonus, for the defence of agricultural workers who were being attacked for political reasons, for maintaining cooperatives of toddy tappers and reopening of Sitaram Mills. On the last two issues, a deputation of Com. Chadayammuri, Secretary of the STUC and Com. T.C.N. Menon, M.P., met Union Ministers at Delhi in December 1959.

In tripartite bodies, INTUC is given equal seats with the AITUC though its verified and claimed membership is only 20% and 11% respectively of ours. We do not get reports of the tripartite meetings.

It is to the credit of the unions in the State that busy as they were in the fresh elections, they collected a sum of Rs. 7,030.50 for Building Fund against the quota of Rs. 58,172.

113 copies of TUR are being sent to affiliates in the State

8. MAHAGUJRAT

The Mahagujerat STUC came into existence in a conference held at Surendranagar on March 7-8, 1959.

As yet, we do not have separate figures about the labour force in Gujerat. These figures are included in Bombay State. In 1958-59, we claimed separately for Gujerat, a membership of 12,764 in 44 unions.

Our unions are in textiles (cotton and woollen), transport mines, cement, oil mills, building, and municipalities - specially in the area of Saurashtra.

The INTUC and HMS have claimed a membership of 463,101 in 137 unions and 10,582 in 10 unions respectively in this part of Bombay State for 1958-59.

Ahmedabad is our weakest base and INTUC's strongest.

The STUC since formation is functioning and keeping constant touch with the Centre.

Com. Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC, attended the STUC Working Committee meeting and also toured centres in connection with the Building Fund campaign. He was to visit

the State again for the Working Committee of the STUC, which had to be postponed due to floods in Surat.

The STUC endorses to the Central Office copies of all circulars it issues to the unions in Gujarati language.

A sum of Rs.1,563.75 was collected towards Building Fund out of the quota of Rs.4,000 for the State.

35 copies of TUR are sent to affiliated unions in the State

9. MADHYA PRADESH

In 1957, there were in all 2,30,722 workers in Madhya Pradesh, comprising of 1,54,738 in 1743 factories and 75,989 in mines.

We had claimed a membership of 25,216 in 30 unions in 1957-58 and got a verified figure of 4,534 in 10 unions. Our fiasco was due to 15 unions with a membership of 18,294 not having submitted annual returns. In 1958-59, we claimed a membership of 20,183 in 45 unions. The union of textile workers in Indore in which our comrades are working along with HMS and others, is an independent union, not affiliated to any central TU organisation.

INTUC claimed a membership of 59,826 in 51 unions and their verified figure was 34,423 in 23 unions. They also lost a membership of 27,505 in 23 unions for not submitting annual returns. In 1958-59, they have claimed a membership of 65,343 in 35 unions. Their largest unions are in textiles (33,380), mines (17,550) and cement (3,791).

HMS claimed a membership of 6,194 including 3,121 in cotton textiles, 1,700 in iron and steel and 1,377 in coal mines.

UTUC has no union in this State.

The Working Committee of the STUC, to our knowledge, met twice in the year - once in July and again in August 1959. In accordance with the decision of the Working Committee, Com.K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary, AITUC attended the August meeting.

During this year, in this State, there has been two State-wide movements - one against the M.P.Industrial Relations Bill, in September 1959, and the other, the strike of State Government employees from December 10 to 20, 1959. In Rajnandgaon, as a result of closure of textile mill and for revising rates of beedi workers and iron ore miners there was a good agitation. As a result of agitation, workers in iron ore mines have got partial victory in wage increase.

Workers of Bhilai also started pay strike in protest against the cut in wages in October and were supported by employees of Hindustan Steel Ltd., at Rourkela and Durgapur.

Besides manganese mines and coal mines nearabout Nagpur, we have spread in coal mines in Vindhya Pradesh Area and iron ore mines in the State.

Coms. Vithal Rao M.P., Treasurer, and Raj Bahadur Gour, M.P., Secretary, AITUC, visited the State and toured mines area.

A review and closer coordination of our work in mines area of this State is overdue.

While we have entered into new regions during this period and there the membership is an asset, in tobacco and engineering industries our membership has gone up, in sugar and transport, we have just maintained, in textiles and in general, there is enough scope to intensify membership drive.

In the Working Committee meeting held in August 1959 a plan of reorganisation of STUC centre was chalked out. Com. Diwakar, who had returned from the WFTU was entrusted with work at STUC centre along with the present team. Functioning of State Federations has also to be revitalised.

Comrades from the Centre had offered to tour M.P. for Building Fund drive. The STUC informed us that it is not necessary. Rs.554 has been collected from this State on account of Building Fund out of a quota of Rs.6304.

6 copies of TUR are sent to affiliated unions.

In fact, contact with the STUC has been further reduced since August meeting of the STUC.

10. O R R I S S A

Orissa State had 343 factories employing 24,730 workers in 1957 and 50,491 work in mines.

Our membership in the State in 1957-58 was 27,489 in 19 unions and the verified figure stood at 6,696 in 11 unions. Claim for 1958-59 is 11,470 in 14 unions. Both in textiles and mines other than coal, our figures are low this year.

INTUC claimed 16,006 members in 13 unions and its verified membership is 10,692 in 10 unions. In 1958-59 it has claimed 13 unions with 19,096 members, out of which 17,872 are from mines.

HMS claimed 10 unions with 6,406 workers and in verification, the figure increased to 9,749 in 8 unions. In 1958-59, the HMS claim is 13,389, with 1700 in iron and steel, 3,414 in coal mines, 2100 in cement and 4,600 in paper.

UTUC does not exist.

We are represented on tripartite committees in the State and we get reports of such meetings from the STUC sometimes.

In the past, efforts were made to reorganise our work in mines but not with much success.

This State Committee is very weak and in reports, has always been foremost to be paid special attention. Last Working Committee meeting of AITUC decided that Com.K.G.Sriwastava should visit the State, after iron and steel and mines trade meetings. Both these decisions could not be carried out.

Except for a meeting in February, this year there is no other report of activity from the STUC.

In Barbil area, due to retrenchment of over 5,000 miners, there was a big agitation.

With Rourkela steel plant and the mines area around it, this State is becoming a big centre of industry and working class and hence deserves special attention.

11. P U N J A B

Punjab, a State of small-scale industries, nonetheless had 99,147 workers in 2,307 factories besides 1,565 workers in limestone and slate mines and 6,766 in tea plantations. The total comes to 1,07,478 in 1957.

We claimed a membership of 48,233 in 61 unions and our verified figure is 17,585 in 39 unions. In 1958-59, a membership of 47,801 in 65 unions has been claimed.

INTUC claimed a membership of 27,239 in 74 unions and got it verified for 16,653 in 49 unions. In 1958-59, the INTUC claim is 30,893 in 94 unions. They claim as their stronghold in textiles (6,118), Transport (3,259), building (7,885) and paper (2,283).

HMS and UTUC are almost non-existent in Punjab.

In this State, our membership in textiles, engineering, and motor transport has gone up, while in sugar and building industries, it has gone down. In plantations, we are ^{almost} nowhere.

This is one State with a proper STUC and a functioning one. The Working Committee and General Council meet very often. However, as the reports except press releases, are in Urdu, we are not in a position to summarise the same here. There is a team for STUC work and recently it has been further strengthened to cope up with the large number of small unions and their day-to-day tasks. The unions being small and the local leadership not yet fully trained in the complicated legal and TU machinery of day-to-day functioning, they have to rely on the State Committee more than what ordinarily should be.

The State Conference was held in December 1959. Com.Parvathi Krishnan, Vice President and Com.K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary, AITUC, participated in it.

The State TUC also held for the first time a State-level conference of metal and engineering workers. Com.Mohd.Elias attended it on behalf of the AITUC.

All-India Woollen Textile Workers Conference was held in January 1960 at Dhariwal. Coms. S.S.Yusuf, Vice President, Raj Bahadur Gour, Satish Loomba and K.G.Sriwastava, Secretaries participated in it.

The State Committee runs a TU journal in Urdu.

It has representation in tripartite conferences but discrimination is shown in the sense that though this Committee has larger membership, the INTUC is given larger representation.

On 30th and 31st August 1959, protest days were observed against the discriminatory policy of the Punjab Government.

20th December was observed as protest day against the anti-labour policy of Punjab Government and against rise in food prices.

Retrenchment of 5,000 workers of Bhakra-Nangal is a big issue in the State along with the fragmentation of units engaged in production of woollen textiles, to save excise duty and deprive workers of benefits under labour laws.

For Building Fund drive, Com.S.S.Yusuf, Vice President, AITUC, under took a tour important centres. He also attended the State Motor Transport Conference.

The State has collected a sum of Rs.1,748/- towards Building Fund, out of their quota of Rs.16,058.

26 copies of TUR are sent to affiliates in the State.

12. R A J A S T H A N

Rajasthan is an industrially backward State with only 49,199 workers in 545 factories and 20,464 workers in mines and quarries.

We claimed a membership of 13,613 workers in 18 unions and the verified figure was only 1,739 of one union in Beawar.

The rest of the unions were scored out as none could supply us their registration number. In 1958-59, a membership of 12,120 workers in 35 unions has been claimed.

INTUC claimed 12,150 workers in 24 unions and got verified claim of 4,384 in 13 unions. In 1958-59, they have claimed 17,473 membership in 42 unions, the larger membership being in textiles (3,670), mining and quarrying (2,801), cement (2,010), local bodies (1,495), agriculture (1,150) and chemical (1,208).

Our membership has gone up in road transport and building industries. It has gone down in textiles, may be due to closures and lockout, in engineering, mines and quarries.

In Beawar, the closure of Edward and Krishna Mills and similar trouble in Pali resulting in 13 days' strike, kept the TU leaders engaged.

Recently, the nationalisation of certain routes of road transport has created the problem of employees at present engaged in the undertaking.

The STUC centre was reorganised in a meeting of activists held on May 24 and 25 at Beawar. Com.Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC, attended this meeting. He also toured certain important TU centres. But things did not improve.

Another STUC working Committee meeting was held at Jaipur on October 25 and 26, 1959. In accordance with the decision of the last Working Committee meeting, Com.Satish Loomba, Secretary, AITUC, attended it. Thorough discussion on the organisation took place and certain decisions taken. It was decided to take out a Hindi Bulletin 'Sramik Sandesh' and also to form a State Federation of Miners and Quarry Workers Unions.

Still there is no STUC centre.

No amount has been collected in the State towards Building Fund. The quota is Rs.3,403.

14 copies of TUR are being sent to affiliated unions in the State.

13. U T T A R P R A D E S H

Out of a total labour force of 2,86,711 in this State in 1957, the big chunk of 2,32,987 are workers in 1977 factories and 3,596 plantation workers.

A membership of 29,827 with 66 unions was claimed in 1957-58 and the verified figure came to 5,074 in 17 unions. 39 unions (14,475) did not submit annual returns; 3 unions (4,198) could not prove affiliation. In 1958-59, the claimed membership is 20,971 in 78 unions. Textile union in Kanpur being a united union, is not affiliated to any central TU

organisation.

INTUC claimed a membership of 60,456 in 161 unions and their verified claim was 40,800 workers in 99 unions. 13,959 members were lost for failure to submit annual returns by unions and 2,553 in 6 unions lost on account of failure to show records. In 1958-59, it has claimed a membership of 76,642 in 196 unions. It has claimed strong position in sugar (33,138), salaried employees and professional workers (8,405), textiles (7,300), engineering (4,790), Building (4,403), printing (3,321).

HMS had claimed 20,946 members in 36 unions and its verified claim for 1957-58 was 5,072 in 17 unions. In 1958-59, it has claimed a membership of 25,540, comprising of cotton textiles (4,100), jute (2,000), iron and steel (1,894), engineering (1,363), railways (1,852), roadways (1,800), sugar (7,044), chemicals (1,706).

UTUC had also claimed 6,359 members in 18 unions, though the verified figure is only 1,847 in 3 unions. It has claimed in 1958-59, a membership of 12,553 in 29 unions, sugar being the largest with 8,342 members in 14 unions, and local bodies with 1,071 members in 3 unions.

While our membership in sugar, building and engineering, chemicals and printing, has gone up, maintaining status quo in tobacco and plantation industries, it has gone down in textiles, glass, printing and leather industries. The organisation of handloom weavers - 'Bunkar' - has totally collapsed. Out of 6,195 workers in leather, we have a membership of only 981. In sugar, another important industry, the opportunities and possibilities are immense though during the four month season, we are not able to move as fast as situation demands due to lack of resources and organisation. In sugar, out of 55,557 workers, we have a membership of 4,660 only.

In early this year (1959), there was stir for the demand of increase in wages in sugar industry and a struggle in Rampur sugar factory. The grant of an interim rise in pay granted by the Sugar Wage Board was a success. In textiles, the process of rationalisation is going on in Kanpur. In Swadeshi mills, Allahabad, there was a strike from June 9 to July 4, 1959.

A conference of workers engaged in hydro-electric projects in the State was called in Meerut last year and a State Federation was formed.

In the five important towns of the State, viz., Kanpur, Allahabad, Benaras, Agra and Lucknow - called 'KABAL' towns, our position is not satisfactory. In Banaras, it is reported that TUs are functioning but they have no link with the Centre, no TUR copy is purchased, no affiliation fee paid. In Allahabad in none of the important industries we have affiliates. In Kanpur, the textile union remains independent; and we are weak in leather, chemicals and engineering. In Lucknow, we have no affiliated union. Agra's leather industry is not organised. This weakness was manifest most in the call for the State-wide strike, given by us in support of the peasants' struggle, which did not materialise.

We are 'registered federation' in the State, according to the rules framed by the State Government. INTUC and its Sugar Federation are also registered. HMS is not. However, INTUC and HMS get representation in tripartite committees. Recently, in some of the newly-formed committees, our STUC has also been given representation. In other Committees, the same situation persists.

The State Committee office has been reorganised and as far as office work is concerned, functioning well. We receive copies of all circulars sent to the unions as well as replies to our letters. Our link with the unions in this State is very weak.

The Working Committee of the STUC met in May 1959 and then again Com.S.A.Dange, General Secretary, AITUC, met TU functionaries in a meeting in Lucknow on December 4-5, and discussed priorities of work and organisation. On December 16-18, comrades working in sugar industry met at Mansoorpur. Com.Dange and Com.K.G.Sriwastava from the centre attended.

The State is quite a big one and therefore it has been decided to set up a regional office for the Western Part in Meerut. This office has started functioning.

Conference of the STUC is overdue.

A sum of Rs.176.25 has been received from the State on account of Building Fund out of a quota of Rs.7,457.

24 copies of TUR are sent to affiliates in the State.

14. TAMILNAD

Tamilnad (Madras State) in 1957, had 3,24,617 workers in 4,956 factories; 11,902 in mines and 1,49,376 in plantations - thus totalling 4,85,895.

In 1957-58, we claimed a membership of 2,47,733 in 169 unions and our verified figures are 98,888 in 129 unions. We lost 11,459 members for not submitting returns and registration being cancelled. In 1958-59 we claimed 1,45,005 members in 206 unions.

INTUC claimed 72,346 members in 53 unions and in verification, the figure came down to 50,784 in 44 unions. In 1958-59, it has claimed a membership of 74,862 in 59 unions. Its largest unions are in plantations (35,802), textiles (25,381), transport (5,781) and cement (3,480).

HMS had claimed 27,240 members in 17 unions and in verification, the figure went up to 29,729 in 14 unions. This year it has claimed 32,518 members out of which claim in cotton textiles is 25,892, engineering 1,555 and port and dock 2,000.

UTUC had claimed 24,127 in 41 unions in 1957-58 but in verification the figure came down to 1,918 in one union. Incorrect affiliation, non-submission of returns resulted in loss of 20,166 members. In 1958-59, it has claimed 13,673 members in 33 unions, including mines (4,213), transport (1,217), local bodies (1,174) personal services (2,107).

We are strong in textiles in Coimbatore & Madurai but weak in Madras City. Our membership in building, chemicals, sugar, electrical engineering and mines other than coal has gone up. In handloom, transport tobacco, petroleum and plantations, it has gone down.

In textiles, leather, mines and plantations, there is still scope for progress. With the formation of a State-wide union in plantations, it is hoped the situation may improve. The only railway union affiliated to AITUC is in this State - the S.R.Labour Union.

In the State, the struggle of 22,000 Harvey Mill Workers at Madurai, Tuticorin and Vikramasingapuram, against rationalisation; of textile workers in Coimbatore for the reopening of Kaleeswarar Mills and of the Indian Express workers are worth mentioning in this year.

The STUC has a centre and a small team also for STUC work. Contact with the Centre is regular though we cannot be benefitted fully because of the reports being in Tamil. The TU paper in Tamil is also being published. We have to rely on the press releases.

The STUC conference was held in February 1959. Com. Mirajkar, our President, attended it.

A General Council meeting of the STUC held on 25th July 1959 was addressed by Com. S. Dange, General Secretary.

A Conference of the District Mill Workers Union was held at Tirupur.

In between Working Committee meetings have also been held.

The State TUC and unions in Pamilnad did commendable work in organising relief in connection with the struggle in Coimbatore, Madurai, Tuticorin and Vikrasingapuram.

This State has upto this time collected the largest amount for Building Fund, viz., Rs. 18,641.37nP, out of its quota of Rs. 61,933. The unions in Coimbatore district have been in the forefront of the collections along with the Dockers in Madras. Comrades in this State have assured us that they will complete the target of Rs. 25,000 in the not so distant future.

The unions in this State also pay affiliation fees in larger numbers.

96 copies of TUR are sent to affiliated unions.

15. WEST BENGAL

This highly-industrialised State in 1957 had 3,432 factories with 6,88,092 workers besides 1,14,069 workers engaged in mines and 2,02,446 in plantations, i.e., 10,04,607 in all.

Our claim in 1957-58 was to the extent of 2,42,346 in 240 unions and when verified was reduced to 1,58,683 in 182 unions. In 1958-59, we have claimed a membership of 2,38,956 in 216 unions.

INTUC claimed support of 3,0,553 in 167 unions in 1957-58 and the verified figure was 1,57,125 in 102 unions. In 1958-59, it has claimed 2,79,377 workers in 169 unions - transport alone claiming 67,774; plantations 34,503; textiles 42,460; iron and steel 14,289; local bodies 21,970; salaried employees 18,721; port and dock 17,964 and engineering 11,677.

HMS claimed 65,726 members in 49 unions and got in verification 39,035 workers in 19 unions. In 1958-59, it has claimed 80,338 workers - 16,198 in engineering, 22,600 in plantations, 6,636 in jute and 18,000 in coal mines.

UTUC claimed 87,015 members in 97 unions and got 47,298 in 80 unions. In 1958-59 it has claimed 98,102 members in 114 unions, with 30,615 in textiles, 20,129 in plantations, 3,342 in cement, 4,921 in printing and 14,975 in port and dock.

Our membership in this State among jute, water transport, road transport and building workers has gone down. It has gone up in engineering, plantations, chemicals and leather. In cotton and woollen textiles and mining, membership has been maintained. Though our influence is wide, organisation is lacking. Despite the one day strike in jute industry which was

united and complete, organisational gain is little. We have some very fine unions in engineering, still the unorganised belt is quite big.

There was a State-wide general strike in protest against rise in food prices on June 26 and September 3, 1959. The unions also participated in the movements in this connection.

Another notable and memorable strike was the one-day protest strike by two lakh jute workers demanding increase in wages, on December 14. The call for the strike was given by all the unions affiliated to INTUC, HMS and UTUC along with AITUC. Special efforts should be made to consolidate the gains of this united strike, in gaining new bases and increased membership in this industry.

on
20,000 municipal workers went on strike/March 20, 1959 against non-implementation of the recommendation of the Minimum Wages Advisory Committee.

90,000 teachers of W.Bengal went on strike on April 30, for wage increase.

In M.M.C., Calcutta, there was a strike against retrenchment which began on June 29 and lasted for months.

Doors and Terai plantation workers got a wage increase of Annas two per day, by a settlement, following a strike notice served by unions affiliated to all Central TU Organisations.

An attempt was made by the State Government to enact a bill banning strike in hospitals. This was against the decision of the 16th Indian Labour Conference and it was withdrawn.

The new Bill introduced in the State Assembly to curb the right of taking out processions has been described as a Black Bill and is being opposed by the working class vigorously, as it is intended for restricting all democratic movements generally and TU movement in particular.

The STUC has opposed extension of the ESI scheme to new areas in 24 Parganas unless the demand for its improvement is fulfilled. The STUC has also submitted a memorandum to Dr. Mudaliar, the one-man commission to review the working of the ESIC.

An All-India Conference of Engineering Workers was held in Calcutta in July and a National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers was formed.

Workers employed in Burnpur and in nearby mines went on a one-day strike for grant of 65 days' bonus. The strike was called and led by INTUC. Our union in Burnpur and in mines did not support the strike call, as it was reported to be only a stunt to recover the lost influence of the INTUC.

The STUC actively participated in the flood relief work.

In this state, we are represented in all tripartite committees but still INTUC is given more seats, though their verified membership is less than ours. Reports of some of the Committee meetings are received by us.

Agreement regarding payment of bonus to tea plantation workers was arrived at this year for the years 1957 and 1958.

The STUC conference was held in August 1957.

The STUC Working Committee was convened on February 23 and 24 and again on 24th September and 6th October. The General Council met on 14-15th March. We received resolutions passed at the General Council meeting. No report of General Secretary presented to any of the meetings has been received and the usual press release is received.

The STUC centre is active as far as coordinating movements in Calcutta is concerned. It has not yet been able to build up a team of comrades who take the STUC work as their primary work, and pay due ^{attention} towards the organisational work in the State as a whole.

A sum of Rs.1,797 only has been collected from this State towards Building Fund out of a quota of Rs.60,586.

79 copies of TUR are sent to affiliated unions. Efforts to push the sale of TUR through the STUC did not bear fruit.

16. HIMACHAL PRADESH

There are 1,175 factory workers in 4 factories, 129 miners and 133 plantation workers - in all 1,437 according to 1957 figure.

This unit of ours is functioning under Punjab STUC. It has got a good TU in road transport and FWD.

INTUC has claimed a membership of 861 in 8 unions in 1958-59 - plantations 207; building 226 and printing 254. HMS and UTUC do not exist.

Our membership claimed in 1958-59 is 864 in 5 unions.

Com.Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC, toured this area twice during the year.

17. ANDAMAN-NICOBAR

This territory had in 1957, seven factories employing 2,808 workers.

No central TU organisation has claimed any membership from this region and nothing is known about the condition of the workers.

18. JAMMU & KASHMIR

We have no trade union affiliated to us.

INTUC claimed one union with 1,040 members but the claim was not substantiated.

19. TRIPURA

Tripura had 60 factories with 1,933 workers and 8,153 plantation workers - 10,086 workers in all.

We have no union in this region.

INTUC claimed 3 unions in 1957-58, with a membership of 6,097 and got a verified claim for 2 unions with 5,952 members. In 1958-59, they have claimed 2 unions with 6,107 members.

20. MANIPUR

We claimed one union with 65 members, although in verification this was not taken into account, as the union was not registered.

Since then the situation has improved in the State and we have three unions. We have claimed a membership of 1,315 in 2 unions in 1958-59.

Other central TU organisations do not exist in this territory though there are one or two unions under the influence of Lohia Socialists - yet independent of any central TU organisation.

Recently the local trade unions have decided to form a Manipur TU Congress which will have affiliation from six unions.

P. T. O.

POSITION IN SOME INDUSTRIES

We had decided in the last General Council meeting held at Bangalore in January 1959 to give attention to certain industrywise federations.

IRON & STEEL

The most important news this year in the private sector of iron and steel industry was the completion of the expansion programme of TISCO and the new wage agreement in this installation. Following the strike of May 12, 1958 and subsequent agitation, the Company and the INTUC negotiated a new wage-agreement, effective from March 1959. Though the increases are not satisfactory when seen in the light of doubling of production, they represent an advance on the old position.

In Kulti, almost all the workers rendered surplus due to closure of furnaces were absorbed in Burnpur and in the undertakings of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

Sir Biren Mukerjee in his annual meeting gave a suggestion that industrial relations in this industry, both in private and public sectors, be managed by the Union Government. INTUC has supported it.

The strike cases in Jamshedpur are still going on. The hearing of witnesses is over. Our efforts to get the discharged workers of May strike back in the job have not succeeded.

This has been an year of depression in the organisational work in both these centres.

The three steel works in Public Sector have in the course of the year gone into production. While at Rourkela and Durgapur, arrangements are being made to keep the revised schedule for completion and full functioning, Bhilai is thinking in terms of expansion programme for doubling production.

Workers employed by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., in the three State Sector plants conducted an agitation in the month of August 1959 and subsequently when construction allowance was withdrawn.

Construction workers in the Plants were worried over the working conditions as well as the prospect of impending retrenchment and unemployment.

In the iron ore mines of the Bhilai Steel Project, run by contractors, there was an agitation and representation regarding scales of pay, which partly succeeded.

Some attention was paid to the organisation in these regions and survey has been made. One of our organisers has gone round these areas and his report has been received. Main difficulty is about cadre situation, specially in Bhilai and Rourkela.

A meeting of comrades working in iron & steel industry should be held to work out the detailed slogans in each centre.

ENGINEERING

Conferences of engineering workers on State-level were held in Punjab and W.Bengal, in preparation for the National Conference. The National Conference was held in Calcutta from July 10 to 12, 1959 and the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers was formed. Com. Jean Marillier, Secretary, Metal and Engineering TUI, participated.

After that there was a Bombay State Conference of Engineering Workers on August 20 and a State Federation was formed.

Among the more important struggles during 1959 were the strike of workers in National Electrical Industries, Bombay - a prolonged one from April 24 to June 10 and again from June 20 to June 26, then lock-out and final withdrawal of strike on August 5; the struggle against retrenchment and lock-out in the Machinery Manufacturers' Corporation, Calcutta, from June 29 onwards and the token strike by Godrej factory workers on December 17 against the disruptive policies of the management.

In Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, though programme of increase in production has been undertaken, the relations between the management and the workers have worsened. The union is not being recognised, victimisation is on, rival union has been set up and acceptance of demands of workers regarding wages, etc., is being delayed. The programme of labour participation in management has, it seems, been given up. New curbs on TU activities and use of goondaism by the authorities seem to be the order of the day now.

The demand for Wage Board which emerged from the national conference has been rejected by the Union Labour Ministry.

In the organised section of the engineering industry, the level of minimum wages is very low and need upward revision. Also D.A. should be linked to the cost of living index and present D.A. merged with pay.

The same demand cannot be insisted upon in the case of small-scale sector of this industry. A committee of comrades from certain States such as Punjab, U.P., Delhi, should be formed to go through the position of the industry and chalk out slogans for the movement, which may help betterment of the living and working conditions of the workers and, at the same time, help the industry to grow and maintain.

RAILWAYS

In the Bangalore session of the General Council, it was decided that we should strengthen AIRF and unity in Southern Railway should be achieved.

Efforts to unite Southern Railway affiliated to AIRF and our affiliate S.R. Labour Union, did not succeed nor are any efforts at the moment underway for the same.

In between, once an effort was made to coordinate the work in Railways and evolve new organisational methods suiting the present situation.

We have no reports as to how far the new method has been implemented and whether it succeeded or not.

Due to the methods adopted by the AIRF leadership to victimise our active TU workers in the Northern Railway, there was, in certain sections, opposition to the main line of strengthening the AIRF and its unions. Comrades from this region were called at a meeting and they were convinced of the correctness of our policy.

In Central Railway, Com. Joglekar, a member of the Working Committee toured a number of Centres.

In South-Eastern and North-Eastern sections, there is some coordination.

The AIRF leadership monopolised by the PSP continues to behave in a manner seeking to oust us from whatever position we have got and victimise our functioning in the unions. Some of the zonal unions have been affiliated to HMS this year, without reference to the rank and file workers.

The report of the Central Pay Commission has affected railway workers adversely in a particular manner, over and above the average Central Government employee, in that the free railway travel passes have been

reduced considerably. There is widespread dissatisfaction.

Attempts are being made to form a joint committee of AIRF, AIDF, NFPTE and unions affiliated to the Confederation of Central Government Employees, to move jointly for suitable modification of the Pay Commission report and lead this movement.

SUGAR

We had thought of giving Sugar the first priority in U.P., and second in Bihar. Such is its importance.

In fact, in U.P., already efforts were under way to pay attention towards this sector, as a result of our earlier discussions. Except touring certain regions and becoming active in the United Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation, nothing could be done in the season ending March 1959. A strike in Rampur sugar Mills (Feb.2 to March 8) and the hunger strike by the General Secretary, UCMMF (Shri G.D.Bajpai) against a new agreement at unit level between the INTUC union and the management took lot of our time and energy.

On December 4-5, in the meeting of UPTUC comrades, work in this region was again emphasised. Another meeting of comrades working in sugar industry in West U.P. was held at Mansourpur from December 16 to 18, attended by the General Secretary, AITUC, when details of work and tactics were worked out. Work has already begun with a regional office in Meerut.

A delegation of the AITUC led by Com.K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary, appeared before the Sugar Wage Board and gave evidence on September 16-17, 1959.

Slogans demanding early publication of Sugar Wage Board report, or alternately grant of another instalment of interim relief, the acceptance of demands regarding bonus and retention wage raised last year, and opposition to the increase in workload and the practice of giving work to contractors, were agreed. It was decided to collect figures as to how many workers have been benefitted by the interim relief granted in February 1959 by the Wage Board.

Efforts are to be made to call an all-India conference of sugar workers, under the auspices of the United Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation.

A few new unions of sugar workers have been affiliated from U.P.

In Bihar, the situation remains as it was, i.e., no work in this industry. With the Jamshedpur case still going on, the comrades there could neither think of nor pay any attention towards this industry.

PLANTATIONS

In plantations, out of a total number of 12,02,273 workers, our membership as verified as on 31.3.58 was 62,616. INTUC had 2,70,082 and HMS 15,321. The break-up of the figures State-wise is given below:

State	Total No. of workers	A.I.T.U.C.		I.N.T.U.C.		H.M.S.	
		57-58	58-59	57-58	58-59	57-58	58-59
		Veri- fied	claim- ed	Veri- fied	claim- ed	Veri- fied	claim- ed
Assam	529,528	5,109	7,496	214,361	210,353	nil	6,854
W.Bengal	202,446	32,059	40,388	17,057	34,503	14,900	22,600
Madras	159,376	15,467	16,800	26,287	41,922	nil	nil
Kerala	174,741	6,926	32,799	5,936	28,642	421	448
U.P.	3,596	nil	1,040	nil	nil	nil	nil
Punjab	6,766	nil	250	114*	207*	nil	nil
Karnatak	125,332	3,055	8,428	825	1,361	nil	nil
Tripura	8,153	nil	nil	5,502	5,657	nil	nil

*In Himachal Pradesh

The gap is obvious.

In Assam, a State-wise union was to be reorganised. No progress is known.

In W.Bengal, the improvement is obvious though it leaves still a lot to be done. The united strike last year has helped the growth of unions. Now Com. Monoranjan Roy is giving his whole time to this front.

In Tamilnad, the formation of a State-wide union, removing the earlier deadlock, is likely to improve our position.

There is no report from Kerala. In Karnatak region, there is a slight improvement, especially in Coorg. Agreement on bonus for Assam and W.Bengal plantations is a welcome settlement. Though this could not be achieved in the plantations Industrial Committee and employers preferred to sign a separate agreement with the INTUC union, the settlement is in the interest of workers.

Setting up of a Wage Board for Plantation Industry has been decided. It is one Board with two sections, one for North and another for South. In South section, the Government has accepted to take one representative of the AITUC. We are still trying for representation on the Northern Section.

The formation of the all-India Federation of Plantation Workers is immediately on the agenda in this industry. The struggle for a minimum wage in accordance with the norms of the 15th Indian Labour Conference and D.A. linked with cost of living index, TU rights and better housing, is to be continued vigorously along with the effort to increase membership and capture new fields.

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WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS - A Committee to coordinate the activities of unions in woollen textiles has been formed with Com. Shantilal Vasa (Jamnagar) as convener, in a conference of unions in the industry held at Dhariwal (Punjab) in January 1960. Unions represented were from Punjab, W.Bengal, U.P. and Gujerat. Slogans raised were: wage board, wage increase of 25% and D.A. to be linked with consumer price index; retention allowance for seasonal workers; minimum bonus; prevention of fragmentation of units; protection of women workers, etc.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES - Comrades in the municipal union in Udaipur had taken initiative to hold an all-India conference of municipal workers but the proposal did not materialise.

reduced considerably. There is widespread dissatisfaction.

Attempts are being made to form a joint committee of AIRF, AIDF, NFPTE and unions affiliated to the Confederation of Central Government Employees, to move jointly for suitable modification of the Pay Commission report and lead this movement.

SUGAR

We had thought of giving Sugar the first priority in U.P., and second in Bihar. Such is its importance.

In fact, in U.P., already efforts were under way to pay attention towards this sector, as a result of our earlier discussions. Except touring certain regions and becoming active in the United Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation, nothing could be done in the season ending March 1959. A strike in Rampur sugar Mills (Feb. 2 to March 8) and the hunger strike by the General Secretary, UCMMF (Shri G.D. Bajpai) against a new agreement at unit level between the INTUC union and the management took lot of our time and energy.

On December 4-5, in the meeting of UPTUC comrades, work in this region was again emphasised. Another meeting of comrades working in sugar industry in West U.P. was held at Mansoorpur from December 16 to 18, attended by the General Secretary, AITUC, when details of work and tactics were worked out. Work has already begun with a regional office in Meerut.

A delegation of the AITUC led by Com.K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary, appeared before the Sugar Wage Board and gave evidence on September 16-17, 1959.

Slogans demanding early publication of Sugar Wage Board report, or alternately grant of another instalment of interim relief, the acceptance of demands regarding bonus and retention wage raised last year, and opposition to the increase in workload and the practice of giving work to contractors, were agreed. It was decided to collect figures as to how many workers have been benefitted by the interim relief granted in February 1959 by the Wage Board.

Efforts are to be made to call an all-India conference of sugar workers, under the auspices of the United Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation.

A few new unions of sugar workers have been affiliated from U.P.

In Bihar, the situation remains as it was, i.e., no work in this industry. With the Jamshedpur case still going on, the comrades there could neither think of nor pay any attention towards this industry.

PLANTATIONS

In plantations, out of a total number of 12,02,273 workers, our membership as verified as on 31.3.58 was 62,616. INTUC had 2,70,082 and HMS 15,321. The break-up of the figures State-wise is given below:

State	Total No. of workers	A.I.T.U.C.		I.N.T.U.C.		H.M.S.	
		Veri- fied	claim- ed	Veri- fied	claim- ed	Veri- fied	claim- ed
Assam	529,528	5,109	7,496	214,361	210,353	nil	6,854
W.Bengal	202,446	32,059	40,388	17,057	34,503	14,900	22,600
Madras	159,376	15,467	16,800	26,287	41,922	nil	nil
Kerala	174,741	6,926	32,799	5,936	28,642	421	448
U.P.	3,596	nil	1,040	nil	nil	nil	nil
Punjab	6,766	nil	250	114*	207*	nil	nil
Karnatak	125,332	3,055	8,428	825	1,361	nil	nil
Tripura	8,153	nil	nil	5,502	5,657	nil	nil

*In Himachal Pradesh

The gap is obvious.

In Assam, a State-wise union was to be reorganised. No progress is known.

In W.Bengal, the improvement is obvious though it leaves still a lot to be done. The united strike last year has helped the growth of unions. Now Com.Monoranjan Roy is giving his whole time to this front.

In Tamilnad, the formation of a State-wide union, removing the earlier deadlock, is likely to improve our position.

There is no report from Kerala. In Karnatak region, there is a slight improvement, especially in Coorg. Agreement on bonus for Assam and W.Bengal plantations is a welcome settlement. Though this could not be achieved in the plantations Industrial Committee and employers preferred to sign a separate agreement with the INTUC union, the settlement is in the interest of workers.

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A NOTE ON DECISIONS OF THE 18th SESSION
OF THE STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The following, in brief, are the decisions of the 18th Session of the Standing Labour Committee. A detailed report on the meeting will be published in the Trade Union Record dated January 20, 1960.

1. It was declared by the Union Labour Minister that the legislation for motor transport workers, on the basis of the Expert Committee's recommendations, will be introduced in the Budget Session of Parliament.

2. (a) It was decided that the unanimous recommendations of the Wage Boards should be implemented by all parties concerned. In case employers do not implement them, Government will have to enforce it by law. Decisions could not be taken in cases where recommendations of the Board are not unanimous. It will be discussed later on.

(b) The INTUC expressed itself against modification of Wage Boards' recommendations, by the Government in any manner. The AITUC held the view that normally modifications should not be done but in cases where they adversely affect the workers, necessary modifications in favour of the workers may be done. In no case should modification be done in favour of employers. No decision was taken on this point.

(c) The reports of the Textile Wage Board and the Cement Wage Board have been submitted to the Government and it was demanded that the reports should be published immediately. It was officially stated that Government will try to do so as early as possible. Mr. Shantilal Shah, Bombay Labour Minister, said that certain recommendations of the Textile Wage Board are allegedly beyond its terms of reference and that on some questions referred to it, Board has not expressed its view. The Union Labour Minister said he would look into this matter.

3. On the questions of amendment to Sec.24(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, revival of the LAT, and amendment of the Code of Discipline (to add provision for 7 days' notice for strike or lockout), it was decided to maintain status quo as there could not be agreement on the proposals.

The INTUC and certain State Ministers opposed the revival of the LAT. The AITUC, HMS, UTUC, certain State Ministers, employers and the Union Labour Minister himself were for revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

4. Preliminary discussion took place on labour policy under the Third Five Year Plan, with special reference to policy regarding wages, bonus and rationalisation. The discussion is to continue on February 12 and 13. The TU organisations have to submit their viewpoints in writing by the end of this month.

5. On the question of raising the rate of P.F. contribution from 6-1/4% to 8-1/3%, a Technical Committee will be appointed which will go into the capacity of various industries to bear the enhanced contribution. The Committee will have a technical assessor from the workers' side also. It will study industry by industry and Government will take decision as soon as report in respect of a particular industry is received from the Committee, and not wait for the final comprehensive report. Some of the employers raised the point that if P.F. rate was to be increased, the provision for payment of gratuity should go.

6. Two officers are to be appointed to investigate into the allegations of non-implementation of the Coal Award and legislations concerning the coalminers, as well as the increasing instances of goondaism and gangsterism in the coal belt. The officials will complete their work within a period of three months.

Points relating to abolition of contract system in collieries were raised but no decision was taken, pending the report of the Committee appointed earlier to make investigations.

7. The letters from the AITUC regarding recognition of unions will be gone through by Mr.Mehta, Jt. Secretary, Labour Ministry, as speedily as possible.

8. A discussion took place on the statement made by the AITUC at the meeting and it was affirmed that decisions of the 15th Indian Labour Conference and other tripartite bodies are morally binding. The AITUC was asked to substantiate the charges levelled against the Central and State Governments and employers, in respect of violation of tripartite decisions. The IMS representative supported the points made in the AITUC statement.

*

Dr.Ranen Sen, M.L.A., Vice President, and Com.K.G. Sriwastava, Secretary, represented the AITUC at the 18th Session of the Standing Labour Committee.

Draft Proposals on Labour
Policies & Programmes - Third
Five Year Plan

PART I - DRAFT PROPOSALS

(Summary)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - GENERAL

"A cautious approach in placing sole reliance on collective bargaining processes for settlement of industrial disputes has . . . to be followed. The present policy which allows adequate scope for the parties to come together at their own initiative for settlement of their differences and only in the event of breakdown of such joint efforts, empowers the State to maintain industrial peace through compulsory adjudication therefore needs to be continued during the Third Five Year Plan."

TRADE UNIONISM AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

"The Second Five Year Plan recommended that suitable statutory provision for recognition of unions should be included in our industrial relations code. . . . The consensus of opinion in the 16th session of the Indian Labour Conference was that the time was not opportune to introduce an element of compulsion in this respect. . . . With this end in view, the Conference approved certain criteria for voluntary recognition of unions by employers (embodied in Code of Discipline). The impact of the Code is already discernible and though it is too early to evaluate its full results, the measure of success achieved so far inspires confidence in its efficacy. As these arrangements have been evolved as a result of agreement between the parties and are not in the nature of an imposed solution, it is desirable to give them a fair trial in the Third Five Year Plan."

REDUCTION OF OUTSIDERS IN THE EXECUTIVES OF TRADE UNIONS

"The consensus of opinion in the Conference (16th ILC) was that though there is a need for taking all possible measures to reduce the dependence of TUs on outside leadership, this should not be achieved by imposing any legal obligations on trade unions. . . . In order, however, to encourage the rank and file to handle their affairs themselves, measures suggested by the conference include: (a) expansion of educational activity for the benefit of workers. . . . and (b) re-examination of the existing legal provisions on the subject of victimization. These suggestions require to be implemented in the Third Five Year Plan."

IMPROVEMENT OF FINANCES OF TRADE UNIONS

Necessary provisions will be made in the Trade Unions Act for a minimum membership of four annas and strict enforcement of rules for payment of arrears, as recommended by the 16th ILC.

INTER-UNION RIVALRY

"The task ahead will include utmost efforts on our part in securing faithful observance of the Inter-Union Code of Conduct and sizeable expansion of workers' education programmes.

SHOULD ADJUDICATION BE SUSPENDED?

"In the circumstances, it would be advisable that the existing arrangements should be allowed to continue to operate in the Third Five Year Plan.

ROLE OF WORKS COMMITTEES

The Tripartite Committee on Works Committees which met recently has demarcated the functions of the Works Committees vis-a-vis those of trade unions and it is hoped that such demarcation will make for a healthy growth of unions and the Works Committees as well.

DELAYS INVOLVED IN ADJUDICATION PROCESSES

A number of steps have recently been taken to eliminate these delays as far as possible. Rules framed under the Industrial Disputes Act have been suitably amended by which the interval between the filing of statement and the submission of rejoinders by the opposite parties has been reduced to two weeks, and it has been laid down that the date for the first hearing by a labour court or tribunal shall be within six weeks of the date of reference for adjudication and that hearing shall thereafter be continued from day-to-day and that adjournments shall not be granted for more than a week at a time and not more than thrice in all. Amendment of Section 29 of the I.D. Act with a view to securing speedy and effective implementation of awards by providing penalties for a continuing offence has also been taken up.

Employers and workers' central organisations have been persuaded to screen cases before their affiliates file appeals in higher courts. "Effective solution of this problem lies in the hands of employers and workers themselves" and if the Code of Discipline is faithfully observed, the existing cause for complaint would be removed.

DELAYS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTATION OF AWARDS, ETC.

The Second Plan had suggested that the penalties for non-implementation should be made deterrent and that while the responsibility for implementation should be mainly of the employer, an appropriate tribunal should be constituted for enforcing compliance. Apart from constitution of such courts, in pursuance of a recent tripartite recommendation, Implementation and Evaluation Committees have already been set up at the Centre and in almost all the States. "These arrangements have already started yielding results..."

ADOPTION OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

As per a tripartite recommendation, model grievance procedure has been drawn up for guidance of all industrial undertakings. Steps have been taken by employers to set up a grievance machinery as recommended, wherever it does not exist.

LABOUR MANAGEMENT PARTICIPATION

It is proposed to assess the results of the experiment in a Seminar and to settle the further steps that are needed to popularise the idea in the Third Five Year Plan.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

It is essential that the programme of workers' education should be considerably intensified in the Third Five Year Plan.

EQUALITY OF TREATMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UNDERTAKINGS

Steps will be taken in order to achieve the objective of State acting as a model employer in its relation with its employees.

SPECIAL STUDIES ON INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS WITH GOOD AS WELL AS BAD RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS - THEIR PUBLICITY

The continuance of these studies, as recommended in the Second Plan, is important in the context of our concerted programme of Labour Education in the Third Five Year Plan.

RATIONALISATION

"The existing policies envisaging proper balance between the need for maintaining employment at existing level on the one hand and securing higher productivity on the other, without in any way jeopardizing the interests of the working class, will, therefore, have to be continued in the Third Five Year Plan.

WAGES

Steps have been taken to implement the recommendations in the First Five Year Plan. Emphasis has been laid on mutual agreements between the parties in the settlement of disputes. Considerable work by way of evolving general principles for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities has also been done by different agencies. Standardization of wage structure has been secured in almost all major industries and minimum wages prescribed in many employments. Fairly satisfactory principles have also been evolved for the determination of bonus which is now regarded as an integral part of the pay-packet of workers. In certain cases, wage boards have also been requested to examine the existing practice and lay down principles for the determination of bonus to be paid to workers. An appreciable upward revision of wage-structure has also been achieved in mining, plantation industry, etc., either through adjudication or as a result of mutual agreements between the parties. Wage structure in some other industries has also been subjected to considerable analysis, particularly banking and services sector. The system of payment by results, as recommended in the Plan, has also come to be introduced over a fairly wide range of economic activity. A wage census on national basis has also been conducted.

In the context of what has been stated above, it has now to be examined what further changes, if any, are required in the Third Five Year Plan. The facts do not appear to be materially different from those which had to be reckoned with when the First and Second Plans were drawn up. There is a need for securing higher real earnings for workers not only with a view to neutralising the increase in the cost of living but also to enable them to share fully the fruits of economic development. The goal of establishing a socialist pattern of society will also lose significance if it fails to guarantee rising standards of living to workers consequent on higher productivity. At the same time, there is no denying the fact that the working class has to bear its part of the sacrifice needed for rapid economic development. The circumstances, therefore, demand a cautious approach in the sense that in selected industries or areas where wage levels are comparatively low, steps may have to be taken to raise wages but any increase in wages for the industrial sector as a whole will have to await surpluses in the industry which will guarantee a higher rate of development.

In making wage adjustments, preference should continue to be shown to voluntary agreements between the parties, failing which wage boards and adjudication machinery will have to be pressed in action. . . The extent to which labour policy succeeds in solving wage problem will also depend upon our ability to hold the price level within reasonable limits during the 3rd Plan.

It is at times even asserted that the integrated wage policy would be that which is linked with the level of national income rather than on the working of industry as a whole or its individual units. Those who express this view would like to see raising of workers' wages in proportion with the rise in national income during the period of each Plan. Whatever be the merits. . . it can be given some practical shape only on the basis of complete regimentation of economy envisaging control on profits, prices, cost of raw materials and so on. . . . A rigid wage structure is also likely to stand very much in the way of evolving an effective export policy which would be necessary during the Third Plan period.

. . . It is for State Governments

It is for State Governments to take adequate steps with a view to ensuring that during the Third Plan period, the benefits of the Minimum Wage legislation are effectively made available to all agricultural workers. Added steps will have to be thought of in creating more employment opportunities for such workers, and to settle them on land.

SOCIAL SECURITY

A review of the tentative proposals with regard to future development of the ESI Scheme in addition to the spillover from the Second Plan shows that the ESI Corporation would be in a position to undertake the following activities in the Third Plan: (i) in-patient treatment for families of insured workers - 24 lakhs; (ii) extension of the scheme to insured persons and their families in centres with coverable population ranging between 500 to 1,500 - 2 lakhs; (iii) coverage of 6 lakh insured workers and their families on account of additional employment which is likely to be generated in the organized sector in the Third Plan and (iv) construction of hospitals and dispensaries and administrative offices of the Corporation.

INTEGRATED SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

A unified social security scheme as suggested by the Study Group on Social Security has considerable advantages from all angles. It requires to be implemented during the Third Plan subject to whatever modifications are suggested by the employers and workers organisations.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

In view of the failure of voluntary arrangements, an opinion has been expressed that suitable legislation may be enacted to compel employers to take to housing programme for their workers on an appreciable scale. The subject was considered at the last Housing Ministers' conference and the Indian Labour Conference and it was agreed that the proposals should be seriously considered in case employers continue to show inadequate response even after liberalisation of terms of financial assistance made available under the scheme. Employers, however, continue to hold that provision of housing for their workers is not their responsibility. This view has been endorsed by the Supreme Court as well in one of its recent judgements. It would, therefore, appear that a major part of the responsibility in regard to housing will have to be taken up by Government - Central and State and local bodies.

Apart from legislative measures, it was considered necessary that separate funds may be provided for acquisition and development of land to be made available to various constructing agencies on no-profit no-loss basis. Although a beginning has been made in this field in the current Plan, a comprehensive scheme of this nature is called for in the 3rd Plan.

It is necessary that long-term detailed planning should be done and evolve Master Plans for those industrial areas where the problem is particularly acute. Such an approach is also essential in case we have to avoid non-fulfilment of the targets on the one hand and non-utilisation of housing facilities which are provided under the scheme on the other. The latter element is not without substance, because of actual instances where workers on account of some reason or the other have not been coming forward to occupy the houses constructed for them.

WORKING CONDITIONS

With rapid industrialisation, the hazards are likely to go on increasing. Intensive study of the safety problem in different industries is, therefore, called for. This programme can form part of the Central Labour Institute.

. . . As regards

As regards enactment of suitable legislation for regulating working conditions in construction, transport and shops and commercial establishments, it appears that in the latter case most of the State Governments have already taken action by enacting suitable legislation. It is hoped, however, that other proposals which are in an advanced stage of consideration will be finalised before the beginning of the Third Plan.

During Third Plan, emphasis needs to be given not only on establishment of more welfare centres but also for improving the standard of services provided.

PRODUCTIVITY

The National Productivity Council has already started implementing its eight point programme for launching a productivity drive in the country. Guiding principles for launching an efficiency drive are also being formulated by a tripartite study group to serve as a basis for the productivity drive at the plant level. Obviously, these efforts will have to be considerably intensified in the Third Plan.

TRAINING

It is proposed that the physical target for craftsmen training programme for the Third Plan should be fixed at one lakh additional seats above the level likely to be reached by the end of the current Plan. In case this target is implemented, it will be possible to meet the requirements of at least 3,90,000 craftsmen against an estimated demand for 12 to 14 lakh craftsmen for the Third Plan.

There is an urgent need to assess the existing facilities for training with a view to taking measures to bring about uniformity in the various training programmes.

The apprenticeship training programme which forms part of the training schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Labour and Employment has not been able to make much headway during the current Plan mainly because of lack of cooperation from industry. In order to make speedy progress in future, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has already prepared draft legislation for introducing compulsory apprenticeship training in industry. It would be desirable to push through this legislation in order that the scheme be implemented right from the beginning of the Third Plan.

Draft Proposals on
Labour Policy and Programmes
- Third Five Year Plan

PART II - PROGRAMMES

General: The Second Five Year Plan provides an overall outlay of Rs.26 crores - Rs.14 crores at the Centre and Rs.12 crores in the Plans of States for development programmes under 'Labour & Labour Welfare'. Major schemes included in the Central and State Labour Plans are the two centrally sponsored schemes for the training of craftsmen and extension of Man-power and Employment Service Programme. These schemes alone account for three-fourth of the total outlay earmarked for this sector. As regards Employees' State Insurance Scheme, major portion of the funds is provided by the Corporation while State Governments have been meeting their liability arising from their share of the cost of medical care of insured persons and their families by providing necessary funds in the State Plans. Other schemes included in the Central Plan are: (a) establishment of Central Labour Institute, (b) scheme of Workers' Education; and (c) a number of research projects for conducting investigations on various aspects of labour. In the State Plans, emphasis has been laid on establishment of labour welfare centres and strengthening of industrial relations machinery to ensure effective enforcement of various labour laws.

The salient features of the programmes suggested for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan are: considerable extension of craftsmen training facilities in order to ensure adequate supply of skilled man-power for the development of industries, extension of man-power and employment service scheme, sizeable expansion of programme of workers' education, extension of benefits of ESI scheme to the entire factory labour including their families and a few research projects in addition to completion of a number of schemes undertaken during the current Plan. The progress made so far in implementing different Second Plan programme and tentative proposals for the Third Five Year Plan are discussed below:-

2. Craftsmen Training Scheme: The current Plan provides Rs.18.14 crores for this scheme. The scheme aims at increasing the training facilities to the extent of 28,900 additional seats during the Plan period. This target has subsequently been revised to 30,000 additional seats. The progress made so far indicates that about 26,318 seats have already been sanctioned, the remaining seats are likely to be provided during the rest of the Plan period. The tentative requirements for craftsmen have been estimated at about 12 to 14 lakhs for the Third Five Year Plan against 6.35 lakhs estimated for the current Plan. A number of employing Ministries such as Defence, Railways and Iron & Steel have their own arrangements for training of such personnel. In the private sector also especially in medium and small-scale industries, fair proportion of craftsmen will continue to be trained according to traditional practices. In the circumstances, the programme drawn up by the Ministry of Labour & Employment envisages provision of one lakh additional seats. The financial implications of the scheme are being worked out. A scheme of training of rural artisans has also been accepted in principle although the decision regarding linking of this scheme with craftsmen training programme of the D.G.R.E., or its independent implementation has not yet been taken.

3. Man-power and Employment Service Scheme: The current Plan provides Rs.1.10 crores for this scheme. The programmes included are: extension of coverage of employment service, collection of employment market information, employment

counselling and occupational research and analysis. The progress of these schemes indicates that 145 additional employment exchanges will be opened by the end of the Plan. Employment market studies are also progressing according to the phased programme. Similar is the case with other schemes. The proposals for the Third Five Year Plan envisage further extension of these activities, for instance, provision of exchanges on the basis of one exchange in each district and also making a beginning in rural areas, coverage of entire private sector as far as employment market studies are concerned, strengthening of employment counselling etc. The total outlay, as estimated for these schemes, is Rs.1.88 crores.

4. Employees' State Insurance Scheme: The Employees' State Insurance Corporation, being an autonomous body, has its own funds and as such no provision has to be made in the Plan for implementing its proposals. The State Governments' share on the basis of 4th of the expenditure on medical care of insured workers and their families will, however, have to be provided in the State Plans; the current Plan aimed at extending the coverage of the schemes to about 2 million factory workers as well as their families. The progress of the scheme indicates that it has been extended so far to about 14.5 lakh factory workers. In view of the decision regarding inclusion of families of insured workers having been taken only recently, large spill-over has to be carried over to the Third Five Year Plan. The proposals for the Third Five Year Plan, therefore, aim at complete coverage of factory workers and their families which could not be covered during the current Plan as well as those who will be added to the working force in this sector during the Third Plan period. The emphasis has been laid not only on complete coverage of the factory workers and their families but also provision of better benefits especially in-patient treatment to families of insured workers. The total amount needed for this programme which has to be included in the State Plans has been estimated at Rs.4.45 crores.

5. Workers' Education Scheme: The Second Five Year Plan provides Rs.48 lakhs for implementing this scheme. The scheme, as originally drawn up, was intended to benefit about 3 to 4 lakh workers during the Plan period. In view of the time taken in training Teacher-Administrators and Worker-Teachers, it is hoped that by the end of the current Plan not more than 1.5 to 2 lakhs workers would have received the benefits of this scheme. In view of the importance of this programme, it is proposed to give it a high priority in the Third Five Year Plan. The proposals of the Central Board for Workers' Education, therefore, envisage considerable extension of such activities establishment of 30 full-fledged workers' education centres of which 14 will be residential and about 720 primary centres at the unit level. The number of ordinary workers who would have the benefit of the scheme will not be less than 4.2 lakhs. The overall expenditure has been estimated at Rs.2.0 crores.

6. Establishment of Central Labour Institute and Three Regional Institutes: The Second Five Year Plan provides Rs.71.75 lakhs for implementation of this scheme. The Central Labour Institute together with three regional institutes which form part of the scheme, is specialized training and conducting research on various aspects of labour. The buildings for the Central Labour Institute and three Regional Institutes are likely to be completed by the end of the current Plan. The proposals for the Third Five Year Plan, therefore, include completing the balance of the building programme, if any, the purchase of necessary equipment, re-

recruitment of staff and starting research investigations particularly on the subjects of productivity and safety in industries. It is proposed to make an overall provision of Rs.1 crore for this scheme in the Third Five Year Plan.

7. Barrier Survey Scheme: The current Plan provides Rs.5.07 lakhs for conducting a survey for determining the nature and extent of barriers between adjacent mines and on the basis of data collected, prepare plans in order to avoid accidents which have frequently occurred in the past due to inadequate barriers in mining areas. It has not been possible to make any progress in respect of this scheme due to non-availability of technical personnel required for this purpose. These difficulties are now being overcome but the entire contingent technical staff is likely to be in position only by the end of the current Plan. The scheme, will, therefore, be mainly implemented in the Third Five Year Plan. The expenditure for this scheme has been estimated at Rs.10.35 lakhs.

8. Survey of Labour Conditions: The current Plan provides Rs.5.0 lakhs for conducting a survey of labour conditions in important industries. The scheme is already in progress on a pilot basis, the number of industries likely to be covered during the current Plan being 15. In the Third Five Year Plan, the coverage of this scheme is intended to be considerably extended. The results thrown up by these surveys will prove to be of considerable assistance in formulating labour policies in future as well as in judging the extent to which labour has actually been benefited during the period of two Plans. The expenditure for this scheme has been estimated at Rs.10.0 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan.

9. Family Living Surveys and Further Operational Research and Studies: The current Plan provides Rs.2.8 lakhs for conducting family living surveys in different industrial centres. These surveys aim at providing the necessary information from time to time for compilation and revision of cost of living index numbers. The scheme will be continued in the Third Five Year Plan in order to cover the remaining industrial centres as well as for compilation of reports on the basis of data collected and tabulated in the current Plan. The expenditure for this scheme has been estimated at Rs.17.0 lakhs.

10. Survey of Conditions and Levels of Living of Agricultural Labourers and Compilation of Wage Indices for such Workers: The current Plan provides Rs.7.13 lakhs for conducting the Second All-India Agricultural Labour Inquiry. The scheme has been making fairly good progress and it is hoped that the final report will be ready by the end of the Plan. The importance of taking ameliorative measures with a view to raising the standard of living of such workers has been repeatedly emphasised in the Plans. The main objective of this inquiry has been to collect data on a continuing basis in order to judge the extent to which various development programmes and changes in the agrarian economy are benefiting this class of workers which forms the largest single element of our labour force and take remedial action in the light of data collected. It is, therefore, proposed to conduct a Third All-India Agricultural Labour Inquiry during the next Plan. The expenditure for this scheme has been estimated at Rs.21.0 lakhs.

11. Strengthening of Industrial Relations Machinery and Training of its Staff: These schemes aim at strengthening of industrial relations machinery and training of staff in the light of changing requirements. The emphasis in the Third Five Year Plan would be on increasing training facilities in

order to make governmental machinery more effective than before. The expenditure for this scheme has been estimated at Rs.11.0 lakhs.

12. Welfare Facilities for Coal Mine Workers: The scheme includes establishment of a centre for training and rehabilitation of disabled workers, establishment of an artificial limb Centre and training of welfare personnel. In the current Plan, it is only the training programme which has been taken up; the remaining two aspects constitute proposals for implementation in the Third Five Year Plan. As the funds for this scheme are to be provided by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation out of the cess levied under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Act, no provision requires to be made in the Third Plan. The tentative estimates for this scheme are being worked out and the programme will be implemented in case it is approved by the Fund's Advisory Board.

13. Evaluation Studies: The scheme aims at strengthening of the Implementation and Evaluation Machinery at the central level with a view to conducting studies concerning non-implementation of awards, agreements, labour laws and various codes agreed to by the employers and workers' organisations. The expenditure on this scheme has been estimated at Rs.7.0 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan.

14. Development Programmes in State Plans: The development programmes for inclusion in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Labour & Employment has been outlined in the preceding paragraphs. The State Governments' will no doubt make necessary provision in their Plans for meeting their share of expenditure in respect of centrally sponsored schemes i.e., Craftsmen Training, Man-power and Employment Service and Employees' State Insurance. The State Governments' representatives would perhaps like to indicate additional programmes under 'Labour & Labour Welfare' which they intend to include in the States' Third Five Year Plans.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Kerala State Council

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Trivandrum,
15--2--'60.

Sri A.K. Gopalan, M.P., went on a four-day tour of Central Travancore area where a reign of terror has been established by the rowdies organised by the Congress, the police conniving. Sri Gopalan visited many terror-stricken villages like Vemmony, Mannar, Thottapuzhasseri, Thiruvalla and Kayamkulam in Alleppey district. In Kottayam district he visited on February 12 affected areas in Changanasseri, Kanjirapally, Vaikom and Kottayam Taluks. He also visited Kottathala and West kallada in Quilon district.

After an on-the-spot study of the grave situation prevailing in Central Travancore Sri Gopalan met H.E. the Governor of Kerala on 14th February and submitted a first-hand report on the situation in his memorandum.

Sri Gopalan represented to the Governor that in Central Travancore since the polling on Feb. 1st five political murders have taken place. Rowdies organised by the Congress brutally killed people who without submitting to the pressure of Congressmen had exercised their franchise according to their own free will. Taking revenge upon the people who voted for the Communist Party the goondas are committing apart from murder other atrocities like rape, arson, house-breaking, demolishing houses, indiscriminate beating up of Harijans, social boycott and refusing water to those harijans who voted against the Congress. Unable to stand up to the terror, many poor people have left their houses in Niranam-Vemmony area seeking asylum in safer places away from the reach of the rowdies.

Sri Gopalan had received nearly hundred petitions from aggrieved persons on murder of their relatives, police repression in the lock-ups and goonda raids, arson, loot, and plunder of their homes and properties. In some places, landowners have evicted tenants from their homesteads for voting for the party which the landowners do not like.

In many places the people did not dare to petition to the local police about all these atrocities because of their fear of vindictive reprisals and false cases from the police and Congress goondas. Sri Gopalan had forwarded to the Governor all the petitions he had received.

His Excellency has promised Sri Gopalan to enquire into these complaints immediately and take necessary actions against those who are creating terror and lawlessness in Central Travancore.

The text of Sri Gopalan's memorandum is appended.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
KERALA STATE COUNCIL
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE GOVERNOR
SHRI RAMAKRISHNA RAO BY K. GOPALAN, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
AFTER HIS FOUR DAYS TOUR IN TRAVANCORE AREA

The elections in Kerala are over; the Congress-PSR-League alliance has been returned in a majority in the legislature. We Communists have said that the elections were not fair, that all sorts of pressure had been brought on the voters, that they had been intimidated and terrorised, that in certain areas the whole election was just a farce. Despite all that, we have said we will respect the will of the people that we will behave as a responsible opposition. We have said this because we think there are burning issues before the State and our people which need the urgent attention of the Government that is to be formed here. This is far more important today than anything else. But the parties that have won the election seem to be thinking otherwise.

Alarming reports were being received from various parts of Central Travancore of organised acts of violence against all those suspected to have voted for the Communist Party. It was to make an on-the-spot enquiry into the situation there that I started on a tour of Central Travancore from Feb. 10.

What I have seen has more than confirmed that the elections were far from being free and fair, that there is a concerted attempt to terrorise supporters of the Communist Party, specially harijans and agricultural workers. What is worse, the police who are required to give protection to those who are thus attacked not only refuse to do this duty, they are themselves acting, in many cases, as the handmaid of the vested interests who would like to terrorise the harijans and agricultural workers into submission.

It is terror that stalks the land in certain areas of Central Travancore. I would not have believed this had I not seen with my own eyes what I did in the course of a few hours.

I started from Alleppey and right in the town, in the Kottamkulangara Ward, I began my tour with seeing a hut burnt down. An old woman, grief written all over her face, narrated the story of vadalism.

She was living in the thatched hut with her two daughters and a son studying in the local School. About half past two in the night of polling day (Feb. 1), she woke up to see the hut she was sleeping in on fire. Her children took her out and they saw whole hut burning till nothing was left but charred logs.

Earlier in the day there was a quarrel in the polling booth and Congress goondas had threatened to set fire to a hut nearby. They had perhaps made a mistake, it was the old woman's hut that became the target of arson.

From Alleppey Town to Punnappa in the Karthikappalli Constituency to see the same scene again.

The house that had been burnt here was of Thareparambu French, an accused in the Punnappa case who had been sentenced to death by the Special

Court. The High Court had reduced it to a life term and he had been released during the term of the PSP Ministry. All the years he was in jail, his wife ~~and~~ had sweated and slaved to live. She had saved and borrowed to set up a thatched hut in which she could lay down and die in her old age.

Most of the people living in the area are supporters of the Congress and they did not like this one family in their midst who refused to see toe their line. And so the house was set on fire.

We could see the mud pot that had broken and the charred remains of the rice that was cooking in the pot.

From Punnappra to Haripad to hear stories which would have been unbelievable if I do not have before me memorandums signed by the harassed victims of Congress Goondas.

Here agricultural worker women going to the market are stopped if they are wearing red blouses and asked to take off their blouses. A fourteen-year old girl was insulted and only the intervention of some kindhearted people saved her from the humiliation of having to take off her blouse.

In many cases this has gone much further. I am quoting an incident as the woman who was the victim narrates it in her petition. Her name is Eonnamma

Chellamma and she writes:
On Feb. 2, 1960, at about 6 in the evening, when I was returning home from the market, I was forcibly taken from the road to a house nearby by.....(she has mentioned the name of the person) and he attempted to dishonour me. When I cried out, he tried to mother me. But some people who heard me came running to the house and the man ran away.
line. And so the house was set on fire.

A complaint was lodged with the Police but nothing has been done. In the same place, in the market in Pallipad, a small shop-keeper

Chellappan is being threatened by the goondas and the police and anybody who goes to the shop is also threatened. Their charge is that too much of politics is being talked in this shop and they don't like it.

The Police refuse to take any action when complaints are lodged. Goondas go about brandishing daggers and even using them at times but the police remain totally unconcerned. In the Karthikapalli market, such a rowdy, accused in a number of cases and registered with the police, is making it difficult for people even to walk on the roads.

Further, I am quoting an incident as the victim narrates it in her petition. Her name is Damodaran Pillai before polling day. Their names are reported to have been mentioned in the First Information Report of the Police itself. But no charge has been framed, no case filed.

In Karuvatta, another rowdy also an accused in a number of cases, has been threatening people with a dagger and also has the fullest freedom to continue to do this.

Complaint was lodged with the Police but nothing has been done.

This inaction of the police by itself would have been enough to create a sense of insecurity among the people. But the police are doing much worse.

On the basis of complaints lodged by Congressmen, policemen frequently visit certain areas on the pretext of searching for people. The police themselves do not know whom they want to arrest but the fact that they are regularly visiting certain places and are on the look-out for some people creates panic in the whole area.

I was given a list of names of people thus taken to police stations, man-handled and then released, including a woman Santhamma. Kuttungal Kochukunhu was taken to the Station on the basis of a complaint from an INTUC worker, Vasudevan Nair from Pathiyarkala, Usman from the Town Hall ward, Mohanan Pillai from Pathiyur and many others were brought to the police station on some such pretext or other.

Congressmen get complaints made to the police, the police arrest the person. Even if the complaints are true, the police are not supposed to beat the people, but they do it and methodically. And the arrested persons are let off only when a Congress leader or worker goes to the station and stands security. That gives a clear picture of the diabolical plan - beat the people and terrorise them and then give them the impression that only Congressmen can save them. The police are resuming old practices which the 28 months of Communist rule had not allowed.

The names of people who have been victims of goonda attacks are clear proof that what is going on is sheer political vendetta. Among those assaulted by goondas in Kayamkulam were Janardhan, polling agent of the Communist Candidate in the Mullasserri Ward, Karunakaran Pillai, polling agent who was dragged out of the Pathiyarkara booth and beaten, and many such election workers of the Communist candidate.

It was in the Market ward in Kayamkulam that I saw the extent of the police goonda terror. It was here that a murder had taken place and I had gone to visit the family of the murdered person.

On counting day, after the announcement of the Communist candidate's victory in the Kayamkulam constituency, a Congress worker who is now under arrest, attacked with a dagger a Communist supporter, Pandisseril Gopalan. When Gopalan's brother Raghavan came and grappled with the assailant he was also stabbed. He died on the spot. Pappu, the man who went to the police station to give information of the murder was beaten by the police. And when the police came on the spot, they beat another brother of Raghavan who was sitting near the dead-body. As I was leaving an elderly woman, Itti, came and told me that the police had beaten her and many others also near the scene of the murder.

The police and goondas were visiting the area frequently and the people who had gathered to tell me the story said they would come back the moment we

left to beat them again, that they were no longer able to live in their own houses because of police and goonda attacks.

In the ~~XXXX~~ Mavelikkara constituency I saw more houses burnt down, more victims of goonda and police attacks.

The day after counting, in Mandalam, in Nurnad - here earlier even the candidates of the Communist Party had been stopped by Congress goondas and the police had not taken any action - there was a quarrel between two persons. One of them, backed by the Mandal Congress Committee President, it is said, filed a complaint with the police on the basis of which the police surrounded the house of a man belonging to the backward Velan Community. Everybody inside the house was beaten by the police. The police this way entered about 50 houses and terrorised the women.

I saw among the victims assault two boys - students of the ~~Padanilam~~ Padanilam High School whose only crime has been that they have been doing "Katha Prasangam". I could see the marks of the police boots on the back of one of the boys and I was told the police kicked them and beat them in front of the father.

In a memorandum given to me, the President of the local Panchayat writes: "The policemen seem to have given a free ~~an~~ hand to the goondas to enter houses and attack their inmates. Attempts have already been made to enter houses tenanted by only women and violate their honour. Congress goondas are active to involve in cases all those who voted for the Communist Party and to beat them up. Police in vans are roaming the bye-lanes at nights and beating whomever they see. Many people have already left their houses because of these police-goonda attacks. A situation has been created in which it is difficult even for a moment to feel any security".

From Kunnamangalam village in Mavelikkara taluk, I heard of the atrocious treatment that was being meted out to agricultural workers who were taken to police lock-ups.

On Feb.3, a gang of two hundred Congress goondas entered this village in the morning, rang the bell in the nearby Catholic Church, collected some more people and armed with lathis and daggers began an attack on the agricultural workers. It looked like a well-planned attack because just at that moment, a police party arrived there accompanied by a Congress leader. The police instead of trying to apprehend the goondas who had surrounded the houses, began arresting the people who were victims of the attack. Nine of them were arrested and also three Congress goondas who were brandishing daggers.

Let these nine persons tell the story themselves as they have written it in a memorandum:

" We were taken to the Mavelikkara police station by about 11 a.m. The next day, Feb.4, the police beat and kicked us. Not a hand was laid on the three Congress goondas who had been arrested with us. The same day all nine of us and the three of them were transferred to the Chengannoor Sub-Jail. Two policemen

(whose names are mentioned in the memorandum) and many others (whose names the victims did not know) began manhandling us. They pulled our hair, kicked us, dragged us. This was done twice. When some of us cried out, the sub-inspector came and threatened, 'I will kill you if you make the slightest noise'.

"We were let out on bail on Feb.10 and during the intervening six days were manhandled regularly twice or thrice daily. And as if the police beating was not enough, they also got the three congress goondas to beat us in their presence. Twice when we were being beaten by the police, the Congress goonda leader was present. It was to satisfy him that the police beat us in his presence.

"While beating us the earlier mentioned two policemen asked us to join the INTUC and do as the Congress goonda leader told us. Otherwise, they threatened, they will break every bone in our body".

I have another memorandum signed by 45 persons from Chunnakkara village, all of them peasants who had participated in the election campaign.

"But from then onwards some of the local gentry and their dependents have made many attempts to attack us.....On Feb.6, late in the evening, thirty of these people attacked Copinathan Pillai who was standing alone in the market. He was beaten and then knifed. His father, Achuthan Pillai, a retired school teacher, who went to his son's help was beaten. Others who reached there were also assaulted.

"The police arrived suddenly on the scene and began using their lathis on the people who were carrying the injured Copinathan Pillai and others who had come on the scene hearing news of the attack....Next day the police came again to prepare the report. None of the local people except workers of the Congress, were allowed to come to the place where they were conducting the enquiry. Those who made the attack and brandished daggers were coming and going freely and the police were preparing their report only in consultation with them. And the police set up their camp in the Congress-PSP-League election office.....

"Two cases have already been charged involving 36 people who were not on the scene when the incident took place. They are all activists of the Kisan Sabha and had worked for the Communist candidates during the election campaign. And Congress leaders are threatening that the rest of the Communist supporters would also be involved in cases. They stand ^{and} shout, right in the presence of policemen, "we will kill all communists, nothing will happen to us". Many of us are hiding from these people, many have left the place, many more are getting ready to leave. The man who is assaulted becomes the accused in the police case, the man who wielded the dagger stands in the presence of policemen and shouts, 'I will kill more people'. There has never been such a breakdown of law and order before. We appeal to you to help create conditions here in which we can live with a sense of security".

T.K.Daniel is a member of the Pandalam Thonnallur Panchayat and he worked for the Communist candidates. That earned for him the wrath of the Congress leaders and what happened on Feb. 3 was the way the Congress leaders decided to teach him a lesson.

While he was standing in front of his house at about 9 p.m. a police party came there and got off the van shouting, "Have you finished teaching communism in Pandalam. We have instructions from the Centre to finish you all. We will smash your lot. We will not allow even a bit of communism to remain here. This is not E.M.S.'s police".

They beat Daniel brutally and left him there. When I met him a week later he was still under treatment and he told me that he had informed the Governor of Kerala, the Collector in Alleppey and the Revenue Divisional Officer in Chengannur about the attack on him but he had not received a line in reply nor had any enquiry been made. He told me that the Panchayat Board had also passed a protest resolution and sent it to the authorities.

Among the other victims of goonda attacks I met in Pandalam was a young harijan boy from an agricultural worker family, who had learnt to draw and write posters, and because he wrote posters for the Communist Party, he was waylaid one night and beaten till he fell unconscious.

I had already had indications in Mavelikara of the attack that had been launched against harijans. It was in the next lap of my tour, when I reached Chengannur and Aranmula that I saw the full extent of this vicious offensive. Congress leaders and the local gentry seem determined to force the harijans into submission, even spilling ~~max~~ blood freely for this and the police are only too happy to be at their beck and call.

Two murders have taken place here recently--one just before polling and the other on polling day--the victims in both cases are harijans and both of them were killed because they were supporters of the Communist Party.

Chathan was a 70-year-old agricultural worker. The day before polling some Congress workers went to him and told him he should not vote for the Communist Party. The old man could not be frightened so easily. His reply was that he had a vote and he would decide to whom he would vote. Next morning he led a batch of ten or eleven agricultural workers to the polling booth and was the first to record his vote. That night as he lay sleeping the Congress goondas stabbed him. Within twentyfour hours he died.

The Indian Constitution has given universal franchise. What a mockery it becomes when a harijan who uses it freely has to pay for it with his life.

The other murder was committed before polling day. The victim, Viripil Kutty, was known to be a Communist supporter and he was being denied work everywhere. He was making a living catching frogs and selling them.

In the night of January 15, he went out as usual to catch frogs. Three Congress goondas - their names have been given to the police - beat him inhumanly. He was in hospital for twelve days and died on the 27th. I met his two children - thirteen-year-old and nine-year-old boys who had lost their mother early in their lives and whose father had now been murdered - two orphans who will have plenty of questions to ask the Congress leaders.

In Chengannur I met about forty agricultural workers families - all of them had fled their homes in Venmony. And in Aranmula I met another sixty such families. They had left their homes on the eve of polling day - they said they would not have been allowed to vote if they had stayed in their houses and tried to go to the polling booths in the morning.

Since then they have not been able to go back home. From the day the election results were announced, goonda gangs and police patrols have been atrolling their villages. The goondas break open the doors, they throw crackers inside and armed with swords, daggers and lathis they attack the people.

Some of the agricultural workers who tried to go back to their homes had to again flee for their lives and there they were - refugees in Aranmula and Chengannur and other places with a huge question mark against their future. What were they to do? Where were they to go? How were they to live? Many of them told me they were living wherever they could, eating whenever they could get anything.

In Peralasseri, four persons whom the goondas could find had been assaulted, one of them is still unable to get up from his bed. Six houses there had been demolished, a band of fifty to sixty goondas were constantly going about to find new victims to attack. In Cheruvallor in Cherunad Panchayat, two workers were beaten, in many places they had threatened to set fire to houses and kill people. When I went to see one of the harijans who had been beaten and was unable to move from his bed, he showed me a Congress membership receipt which he had been given after the beating and told to keep even if he wanted to draw water from the well in the place.

What has shaken the poor harijans is that the goondas are most often accompanied by police parties. This has made them reach the conclusion that there is no use petitioning the police for protection, the only thing they could do was to keep away from their homes and villages. But for how long?

In another place in Venmony I was told goondas attacked the villages late in the evenings only to molest the agricultural workers women. After one or two days of such attacks, now the workers and their families evacuate to their homes at night and cross over to Mavelikkara taluk for protection at nights.

I went to Pandanad - an area which even police officers have agreed is not safe for Communists and their supporters. I saw a shop burnt down - with broken soda water bottles around and a partially destroyed handcart. The shop had been burnt down because its owner Govinda Pillai had been an agent of the Communist candidate. Just across the road was the united front election office with a poster asking the people to vote for the united front candidate to re-establish democracy and law and order.

A little farther away, I met a woman and her three-year-old daughter who had both been brutally beaten because she and her husband were supporters of the Communist Party.

In Chengannoor town, I met Hamid, a beedi worker, with his hand still in bandage. He had just the previous day been released from hospital. He was working in a shop when a notorious goonda of the place had attacked him with a sword. He warded off the blow and was struck on his hand. His crime; he is a Muslim and still supports the Communist Party. His old mother was in tears when she came to me with Hamid's wife and new-born child.

Everywhere I went I was shown more houses and shops that had been set on fire and destroyed.

From Chengannoor I went to Thruvalla - to meet another murder victim's family. It was in Kaviyur Kottur that 26-year-old Kunhu Kunhu had been murdered in cold blood as he was going to record his vote. At six in the morning, a batch of harijans had started out to the polling booth, among them Kunhu Kunhu, his old parents and wife, and his brother who was the polling agent of the Communist candidate.

Between the Congress election committee office and a tea shop, they were attacked by about 200 people who came out of these two places shouting, we had asked you not to come to the polling booth. Daggers and lathis were freely used and Kunhu Kunhu was killed on the spot, eleven others were seriously injured and were admitted in the hospital later. Free and fair elections indeed which began with such murderous attacks on voters.

A little beyond was the demolished hut of Thevan Daivathan. The hut had been demolished just after counting and announcement of results, but Thevan had not dared to go and see what had happened to all his belongings including some money which he had kept inside the hut. Only when we were there he dared to go and see what had happened - to find that the goondas had taken all the money and paddy. His two sons are still away from home and the father with tears in his eyes told me, if they came anywhere here, they will be killed. In the surrounding areas three

other huts had been similarly demolished.

With the limited time available, this was all I could see of Alleppey District. I had seen only a small part of what was happening and I have written here only of a part of what I have seen. You can then imagine the fury of the battle that is being waged against the harijam agricultural workers in this area.

*The next place I visited was Kallada in Quilon District. Here the suicide of a young boy had been made the pretext for attacks on Communist supporters. I could feel the tension that still exists here - a situation which could explode any moment and lead to a clash. In one house here, I saw only a boy who goes to school, all the rest had left the house. I was told there were more such houses around the place which I could not visit.

From Kallada to Kottarakkara and then to Kottathala where goondas had not been able to make any attacks on supporters of the Communist Party and so the police had come on the scene to do the job for them. In the evening of February 3, a party of policemen had arrived in Kottathala. A Congressman told the police that some workers were in the tea shop. The police entered the shop and asked everybody to come out. As they came out, they had to pass between two rows of policemen who beat them. As they got into the van, policemen inside continued the beating and in the police station there was still more beating. They were then forced to affix their signatures on blank papers and let off the next morning. And as the police took these people, they had indiscriminately beaten people who had come to the shops to buy provisions, etc.

From Quilon to Kottayam District and Neelimangalam where a murder had taken place on the day counting of votes took place. People had been brought in buses and trucks to celebrate the Congress victory and this crowd had attacked an ayurvedic medicine shop. Three people who were in the shop were beaten, the goondas smashed the bottles and jars in the shop. When the shop was being attacked, a Communist worker Damodaran rushed from a neighbouring house towards the shop. Just in front of the shop he was beaten from behind and as he fell, he was hit with stones and killed. I was told that the goondas were so angry with him for being a Communist worker that they went on hitting the body with stones long after he was dead.

Immediately afterwards a rumour was spread that a Congressman had been killed by Communists and the police who came on the scene entered the houses of Communist workers and beat up men and women. A young boy of eight or nine years was shown to me with scars on his face and back, he was a victim of the indiscriminate beating that had taken place.

In Tarulakam, I visited a Communist workers house all members of whose family had been beaten by goondas. They dare not go out of their houses and the goondas are now coming to the house and shouting out threats that they will burn the house and kill everybody. First a member of this family, Narayan, had been beaten. When his brother Raghavan heard the news and went there he was struck with a dagger. After this, the old father used to go to the market for buying provisions. They thought the old man would be spared, but one day he was also beaten.

As we were proceeding to Kaduthuruthi, I met a number of agricultural workers, some of whom had been beaten by goondas. When I asked them why they had not gone to work, they said the local gentry would not give them work and if they went outside to find work, they would have to come back at night and that was the surest way of inviting attacks and being killed. So the only thing for them was to stay at home and starve. A number of women came and said they were not able to stir out of their houses because of the goondas.

At Kaduthiruthy itself, the goondas had removed the staircase of the Party Office, so that today nobody can go to the office which is situated in the first floor of a building. Nearby a couple of shops had been broken open and everything inside looted.

A young girl, secretary of a khadi co-operative society, said the goondas were abusing and threatening her everyday.

Before going to Vaikom to attend a Communist workers' meeting, I visited Ayankudi where organised beating of harijan agricultural workers had taken place. About three hundred people had attacked the harijans who were working on the field. Some of them had escaped jumping into a stream nearby, those who ~~didn't~~ didn't are in no position to move from their beds today.

A memorandum given to me by a harijan student of the Harijan Welfare Industrial Training Centre says that policemen and Congress goondas went to his house and threatened him with dire consequences if he did not begin to work for the Congress. Two of the other students are avoiding going to school to escape this harassment from the goondas.

Innumerable complaints have been lodged with the police but no enquiry into any of them has taken place.

In the morning of the 13th, while I was still in Kottayam I heard that four huts of harijan agricultural workers had been set on fire in Chingavanam in Mattalam Panchayat, a few miles away from Kottayam Town.

I visited the area and saw the remains of the huts. I heard that a few persons, supporters of the Communist Party who had lost their huts had been taken to the Kottayam police station. Later in the evening I was told, just before I left Kottayam, that the arrested six persons had been brutally beaten the whole day in the lock-up to get confessions from them which could be used to implicate the Communist Party in the incident.

During the day I visited Changanasseri, Vazhoor and Kanhirappally and though I could not go to Pudupally, I was told in Kottayam that there was an agricultural worker woman from this area in the hospital seriously injured by beating.

In Changanassery, before polling day, agricultural workers in a number of wards in the municipal area were threatened they would be killed if they voted for the Communist candidate. On the eve of polling, in Ward 11, police beat up a number of Communist workers. And on polling day itself, a number of polling and relieving agents of the Communist Party were beaten and driven away from the booths by the police, after which bogus voting was freely resorted to by the Congress candidate's workers and the polling officers in many places obliged them by refusing to accept Communist challenging of votes.

In the 18th Ward when people came out of the booth after voting they were assaulted. In the 14th ward, in the NSS College booth, Congress workers prevented our workers from entering the booth and got others to record their votes. In Ward 21, about 200 of our voters were not allowed even to come out of their homes. Agricultural workers in Ward 22 were forcibly taken to a local rubber factory and kept locked up. Similar things had happened in a number of other wards like 6, 7, etc.

After conducting "free and fair" elections in this fashion, Congress workers and policemen have begun making further attacks on Communist supporters. In Ward 6, they entered agricultural workers' houses and beat the inmates. The house of a kudikidappukaran had been demolished in Ward 4. A number of houses have been stoned. Agricultural workers who have to pass through Kurisumoodu to go to their houses in Chethipuzha, Kunnanathanam, etc., not allowed to enter Kurisumoodu by the goondas.

In Vazhoor, in booth No. 24, I was told the presiding officer was openly asking voters to affix the seal on the Congress symbol and that, too, his presence, and some voters had themselves protested against it. I could cite innumerable such instances from every place I have visited. But what I have said is enough to give you a picture of the happenings in Central Travancore.

What I have seen so far is enough to cause alarm. Large numbers of harijan agricultural workers are being forced to flee their homes, they are being refused work, their homes are being razed to the ground and they themselves are threatened with physical attacks. It is a situation which cannot last long without getting out of control.

The Congress-PSP-League alliance has been talking of re-establishing democracy and law and order. What I have seen so far is not re-establishment of democracy and law and order but concerted efforts to suppress the supporters of one political party, specially the harijans.

The police who were kept in check during twentyeight months of Communist rule have again begun to beat the ordinary people at the bidding of the vested interests. Legitimate complaints of attacks on people are ignored and no action is taken while any number of cases are being filed against the victims of such attacks because Congressmen give the orders.

This situation has to be ended. The Central Government which is responsible for law and order in the State today, and the Government that is to be formed by the Congress-PSP-League alliance have to make this as a priority task. I hope you will do your best to see that normalcy is restored in these areas and the harijans and poorer sections of the people are allowed to live with a sense of security.

Yours sincerely,

A.K. GOPALAN, M.P.

Trivandrum,
14th Feb. 1960.

MID TERM ELECTIONS

KERALA STATE

FEBRUARY, 1960



RESULTS

A COMPARATIVE STUDY

WITH 1957

STATE LIST

	1957	1960
Total votes	7,514,628	8,032,547
Votes polled	5,837,574	8,100,000
Percentage	66.11	84.75
Communists and Independents	2,377,962	3,548,919
Percentage	40.74	43.81
Congress - P. S. P. - League	3,163,428	1,335,145
Percentage	54.19	53.52
Others	296,187	215,936
Percentage	5.07	2.67

SEATS

	1957	1960
Total 126		
Communists and Independents	65	29
Congress - P. S. P. - League	60	94
Independent	1	3*

*1 independent R. S. P.

*1 Karnatak Unification Samithy.

Issued by:

(The Kerala State Council of the Communist Party of India)

Navayugam Press, Ernakulam

Trivandrur

Quilon

Alleppey

Kottayam

Ernakulam

Trichur

Palghat

Kozhikode

Cannanore

T

NOTES.

1. Though the alliance of Communists and non-party Democrats got only 29 seats, their votes have increased by 11,70,957 compared to the 1957 poll.

2. Though the Congress — P. S. P. — League alliance got 94 seats, they could increase their poll only by 11,71,717 votes when compared to 1957.

3. While the Communist Party with its allies increased its per centage of poll from 40.74 to 43.81, the Congress — P. S. P. — League alliance poll was reduced from 54.19 to 53.52 per cent.

4. There was remarkable increase in the votes polled by Communist Party and its allies in the Muslim majority areas of Kozhikode and Palghat Districts, which comes to about 1½ lakh votes.

5. The percentage of poll of the Communist Party was reduced when compared to 1957 in Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Cannanore Districts while the alliance could poll only less per centage of votes in Trichur, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore Districts.

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Constituency	1957			1960			Communists and Independents				Congress - P. S. P. - League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957		1960		1957		1960		1957		1960	
							votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%
Parassala	57,856	41,193	71.19	64,382	52,368	81.34	5,816	14.11	18,096	34.56	25,080	60.88	15,424	29.45	10,297	25.01	*18,848	35.99
Neyyattinkara	67,163	47,359	70.51	77,162	64,478	83.56	18,812	39.73	30,756	47.69	20,057	42.34	31,707	49.18	8,490	17.93	2,015	3.13
Nemom	54,076	42,090	77.83	61,499	51,785	84.20	15,998	38.00	22,918	44.26	26,092	62.00	28,574	55.18			293	0.56
Vilappil	54,087	38,270	70.75	62,933	53,363	84.79	14,278	37.30	24,732	46.35	18,221	47.63	27,929	52.35	5,771	15.07	702	1.30
Trivandrum I	56,267	37,860	67.28	65,541	52,751	80.49	13,118	35.44	20,385	38.64	21,411	56.56	27,328	51.81	3,031	8.00	5,038	9.55
Trivandrum II	63,650	42,256	66.48	76,034	61,092	81.45	17,082	40.42	25,917	42.14	25,174	59.58	35,175	57.19				
Jllur	56,021	39,861	71.15	65,745	55,712	84.74	16,904	42.43	24,939	44.77	20,627	51.74	30,269	54.33	2,330	5.83	504	0.90
Aryanad	53,951	33,449	61.99	60,575	49,610	81.89	16,728	50.03	22,258	44.86	6,987	20.88	25,351	51.10	9,734	29.09	2,001	4.04
Nedumangad	56,240	34,895	62.04	62,937	53,482	84.98	20,553	58.90	27,797	51.97	11,588	23.20	25,685	48.03	2,754	7.89		
Attingal	61,864	43,398	70.15	68,834	58,368	84.77	24,328	56.05	27,920	47.83	19,070	43.95	28,050	48.06			2,398	4.11
Arkkala Gen.	108,141	145,792	67.40	122,961	201,312	81.40	41,683	28.59	49,862	24.90	20,870	14.42	50,231	25.02	11,888	8.15	475	0.02
Do. Res.							31,454	21.50	50,114	25.02	25,319	17.35	49,989	24.96	14,578	9.99	641	0.02
Total	689,316	546,423	68.80	788,623	754,321	83.4	237,054	43.38	345,694	45.83	240,496	44.01	375,712	49.81	68,873	12.61	32,915	4.36

* Kunhikrishna Nadar (Ind.) won

QUILON DISTRICT

Constituency	1957			1960			Communists and Independents				Congress - P. S. P. - League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%
Eravipuram	55,153	42,855	77.70	63,087	53,974	85.55	19,122	44.62	25,548	47.73	16,229	37.86	23,689	43.89	7,504	17.52	4,737	8.78
Quilon	59,867	46,909	78.34	68,015	57,879	85.10	11,817	25.19	18,791	32.47	20,367	43.43	25,083	45.34	14,725	31.38	14,005	24.20
Trikkadavur Gen.	104,589	165,421	79.08	116,356	207,405	89.13	33,782	20.42	39,719	19.15	32,596	17.29	48,618	23.41	24,556	14.86	17,309	8.35
Do. Res.							28,602	17.29	38,860	18.74	26,193	15.85	46,244	22.29	19,692	11.90	16,655	8.03
Karunagapalli	60,761	50,448	83.03	64,285	58,005	90.23	11,369	22.55	15,737	27.13	26,772	53.06	21,030	36.26	12,307	24.39	*21,238	36.61
Krishnapuram	59,940	46,625	77.78	62,469	55,830	89.37	23,963	51.39	27,583	49.41	21,200	45.46	28,247	50.59	1,462	3.15		
Kunnathur Gen.	108,583	169,729	78.15	117,102	209,591	89.49	41,569	24.49	48,931	23.35	39,931	23.56	51,101	24.38	8,092	4.76	6,938	3.31
Do. Res.							37,321	21.98	49,253	23.49	31,118	18.32	48,805	23.29	11,698	6.89	4,563	2.18
Kottarakkara	57,243	41,706	78.09	69,761	57,523	90.23	23,298	52.12	25,741	44.74	14,307	32.00	27,909	48.51	7,101	15.88	3,879	6.74
Chadayamangalam	53,539	37,263	69.59	59,412	52,107	87.70	19,375	51.99	25,412	48.77	15,806	42.43	25,290	48.53	2,082	5.58	1,405	2.70
Pathanapuram	64,939	50,021	77.02	72,576	66,830	92.08	24,499	48.97	30,601	45.79	24,413	48.79	35,136	52.58	1,109	2.24	1,093	1.63
Punalur	50,757	37,951	74.76	56,840	50,695	89.19	20,455	53.89	26,415	52.11	16,366	43.13	23,042	45.45	1,130	2.98	1,238	2.44
Ranni	59,432	44,030	74.08	66,979	59,339	89.03	20,722	47.07	24,426	41.16	23,308	52.83	34,560	58.24			353	0.60
Pathanamthitta	64,495	50,354	78.07	72,960	65,374	89.60	29,001	57.59	28,194	43.13	21,353	42.41	36,660	56.08			520	0.79
Total	799,298	786,312	77.14	883,842	994,558	88.81	344,895	43.86	425,211	42.80	329,959	41.96	475,414	47.78	111,458	14.18	93,933	9.42

* Baby John, R. S. P. candidate, won.

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Constituency	1957			1960			Communists and Independents				Congress - P. S. P. - League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957		1960		1957		1960		1957		1960	
							votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%	votes	%
Aranmula	56,870	39,802	69.98	61,301	52,194	85.14	18,630	46.80	20,295	38.89	21,172	53.20	31,899	61.11				
Thiruvalla	62,012	45,383	73.18	66,426	56,118	84.5	22,978	50.63	20,026	35.69	22,405	49.37	36,092	64.31				
Kalloopara	53,616	39,211	73.14	55,022	46,285	84.12	10,843	27.63	11,015	30.28	27,330	69.65	32,270	69.72	1068	2.72		
Chengannoor	56,163	37,218	66.26	59,031	51,027	86.44	19,538	52.51	19,063	37.36	17,680	47.49	31,964	62.64				
Alleppey	69,979	49,124	70.19	69,286	63,093	91.06	26,542	54.03	29,650	47.00	22,582	45.97	33,443	53.00				
Kayamkulam	67,357	50,467	74.92	68,787	60,194	87.51	27,067	53.63	30,727	51.05	23,400	46.37	29,467	48.95				
Karthikapalli	64,716	47,804	73.86	67,613	59,262	87.65	20,978	43.88	30,832	52.03	23,407	48.97	28,430	47.97	3419	7.15		
Haripad	58,778	42,245	71.87	61,107	52,469	85.86	20,184	47.78	21,080	40.18	22,061	52.22	31,389	59.82				
Mavelikkara Gen.	113,472	158,686	69.92	119,167	209,214	87.78	39,617	24.96	54,340	25.97	31,676	19.95	50,662	24.22	7968	5.01		
Do. Res.							44,630	28.12	51,012	25.83	27,181	17.11	50,170	23.98	7661	1.89		
Mararikulam	59,161	46,503	78.60	60,652	56,302	92.83	28,153	60.54	31,826	56.53	18,350	39.46	24,476	43.47				
Sherthallai	60,975	48,844	80.10	62,192	58,260	92.72	26,088	53.41	29,883	51.29	22,756	46.59	28,377	48.71				
Aroor	58,413	46,252	79.18	62,721	56,669	90.40	22,296	48.21	27,266	48.12	23,956	51.79	29,403	51.88				
Thakazhi	59,446	43,525	73.21	61,327	54,040	88.28	16,480	37.86	20,961	38.79	21,940	50.40	33,079	61.21	5,105	11.74		
Total	840,988	695,094	72.83	874,632	875,127	88.06	344,024	49.49	404,006	46.17	325,849	46.88	471,121	53.83	25,221	3.63		

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Constituency	1957			1960			Communists and Independents				Congress - P. S. P. - League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 %	1960 %	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 %	1960 %	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 %	1960 %
Changanassery	57,766	42,232	73.10	60,608	54,477	89.88	22,539	22,542	53.36	41.38	19,693	31,935	46.63	58.62				
Vazhoor	53,176	40,124	75.45	53,522	48,070	89.81	20,022	20,504	49.00	42.65	20,102	27,566	50.09	57.35				
Kanhirapally	45,917	29,662	64.59	57,244	49,732	86.88		21,422		43.07	27,789	28,310	93.67	50.93	1873		6.33	
Puthupally	53,814	41,994	78.04	58,526	52,609	89.89	19,000	22,349	45.24	42.48	21,802	30,260	51.92	57.52	1192		2.84	
Kottayam	59,112	45,657	77.24	63,334	57,029	90.05	23,021	27,863	50.42	48.86	20,750	29,020	45.45	50.89	1886		4.13	146 0.25
Ettumanoor	54,014	41,905	77.58	58,767	53,422	90.90	19,930	22,367	47.56	41.87	21,423	30,925	51.12	57.89	552		1.32	130 0.24
Meenachil	49,429	33,588	67.93	53,187	46,389	87.22	13,462	15,644	40.08	33.72	20,126	30,745	59.92	66.28				
Vaikom	63,303	50,983	80.54	68,669	63,345	92.25	25,164	32,707	49.36	51.63	25,818	30,638	50.64	48.37				
Kaduthiruthi	49,763	35,917	72.18	55,313	49,931	90.27	13,552	17,316	37.73	34.68	22,365	32,615	62.27	65.32				
Poonjar	54,494	34,773	63.84	61,451	50,086	81.51	9,045	14,361	26.02	25.68	25,728	35,722	73.98	71.32				
Puliyannoor	49,896	37,576	75.31	55,792	49,284	83.34		14,503		29.43	36,520	34,781	97.19	70.57	1056		2.81	
Deviculam Gen. Res.	141,815	156,785	55.28	186,385	298,915	80.19	33,809	71,936	21.56	24.10	24,123	71,361	15.44	23.81	25,101		15.99	4,198 1.41
							26,576	72,801	16.95	24.36	31,887	75,141	20.33	25.14	15,289		9.74	3,478 1.18
Total	732,499	591,196	67.62	832,798	873,289	85.68	226,120	376,318	38.25	43.09	318,126	489,019	53.81	55.99	46,949		7.94	7,952 0.91

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Constituency	1957			1960			Communists and Independents				Congress - P. S. P. - League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%
Ernakulam	59,620	11,211	71.16	67,569	58,717	86.90	18,172	41.10	25,108	42.76	23,857	53.96	32,001	54.50	2,185	1.94	1,608	2.74
Palluruthi	62,588	45,507	72.71	66,825	60,358	90.32	19,848	43.62	26,304	43.58	25,659	56.38	33,511	55.57			513	0.85
Mattancherry	63,215	35,671	56.43	63,162	51,910	82.19	13,046	36.57	18,111	35.47	22,113	62.00	32,997	63.57	512	1.43	502	0.96
Narakkal	62,204	48,537	76.29	64,448	59,693	92.62	22,321	45.99	28,322	47.45	26,216	54.01	31,212	52.29			159	0.26
Kanayannur	60,001	42,753	71.25	63,417	61,112	89.32	21,292	49.80	31,582	51.68	21,461	50.20	29,101	47.62			429	0.70
Alwaye	62,780	44,849	71.44	72,321	63,351	87.75	21,142	47.14	28,867	45.57	23,707	52.86	34,484	54.43				
Perumbavoor	56,146	43,408	77.31	63,802	57,806	90.60	21,679	49.94	25,918	44.84	21,729	50.06	31,718	54.86			170	0.50
Kothakulagara	55,938	42,015	75.11	65,905	58,668	89.02	15,246	36.29	19,872	33.87	24,133	57.44	38,681	65.93	2,636	6.27	115	0.20
Paravoor	57,641	43,426	75.34	64,465	56,730	88.00	19,997	46.05	26,371	46.49	23,429	53.95	30,359	53.51				
Vadakkekara	54,156	41,229	76.13	60,053	53,321	88.79	23,385	50.72	20,121	48.99	17,844	43.28	27,200	51.01				
Karikode	44,498	27,529	61.87	51,686	44,524	86.14	12,084	43.89	13,621	30.59	15,445	56.11	29,907	67.17			996	2.24
Thodupuzha	50,788	35,081	69.07	55,456	48,322	87.14	11,680	33.29	13,899	28.76	23,401	66.71	34,156	70.68			267	0.56
Ramamangalam	52,798	38,854	73.46	59,623	52,701	88.51	13,588	34.98	19,771	37.52	20,086	51.69	32,186	61.07	5,180	13.33	744	1.41
Muvattupuzha	51,699	33,832	65.44	60,592	54,427	89.00	14,993	44.32	20,907	38.41	18,839	55.68	33,520	61.59				
Total	794,074	566,905	70.39	884,324	781,640	88.38	248,473	43.83	325,074	41.59	307,919	54.32	451,063	57.71	10,513	1.85	5,503	0.70

**KERALA STATE
TRICHUR DISTRICT**

Constituency	1957			1960			Communists and Independents		Congress - P. S. P. - League		Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 %	1960 %
Cranganore	62,228	46,463	74.66	68,059	59,839	87.92	20,385	26,160	26,078	33,679				
Chalakydy-Gen	115,785	103,059	70.41	132,777	232,665	87.61		49,825	82,624	66,618			6,044	3.71
Res							43,454	49,768	30,937	66,454				
Irinjalakuda	62,255	46,298	74.36	65,092	57,777	88.76	24,140	29,069	21,480	28,708			678	1.46
Manalur	60,746	47,191	77.68	62,140	58,264	93.76	23,350	27,677	23,841	30,291			296	0.51
Trichur	61,355	44,576	72.65	67,668	60,091	88.80	23,531	29,814	21,045	30,277				
Ollur	49,525	35,606	71.89	62,867	57,258	91.08	15,915	27,091	19,691	29,950			217	0.36
Kunnamkulam	59,989	42,715	71.20	63,153	56,572	89.58	21,161	26,878	21,554	29,450			244	0.43
Wadakkancherry-Gen	105,477	125,489	59.48	119,593	185,113	77.89		11,841	51,821	40,052			4292	2.31
Res							33,161	44,199	28,895	45,726			11,609	9.25
Nattika	64,123	45,633	71.16	64,887	58,031	89.43	22,039	28,796	23,594	29,235				
Guruvayoor	60,312	37,068	61.46	60,312	52,944	87.78	16,722	25,075	20,346	26,083			1,786	3.37
Total	701,795	634,098	68.69	766,548	878,554	86.22	243,858	409,196	311,909	462,523	18,331	2.89	6,835	0.78

PALGHAT DISTRICT

CONSTITUENCY	1957			1960			Communists & Independents				Congress-P. S P-League				Others			
	Total	Votes		Total	Votes		1957		1960		1957		1960		1957		1960	
	Voters	Polled	%	Voters	Polled	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
Pathodu	62,756	35,174	56.04	62,418	51,503	82.52	14,229	10.45	22,621	43.92	20,945	59.55	26,615	51.68			2,267	4.40
nnani—Gen	125,855	113,717	45.18	113,391	170,911	75.37	18,793	16.52	40,942	23.95	34,477	30.32	43,360	25.36	2,431	2.14		
Do Res.							20,535	18.06	11,316	21.17	37,481	32.96	45,326	26.52				
uzhalmannam	57,598	54,126	59.24	57,850	46,950	81.16	19,437	56.96	28,817	61.38	14,689	43.04	17,785	37.88			348	0.74
lathur	62,412	34,808	55.71	63,459	53,095	83.67	19,203	55.17	31,159	58.67	15,605	44.83	21,936	41.31				
Chittur Gen.	107,174	111,234	51.89	111,082	176,230	77.25	23,995	21.57	48,421	27.47	29,039	26.10	39,625	22.48				
Do Res.							20,480	18.42	48,156	27.33	37,720	33.91	40,028	22.72				
Elapulli	59,232	28,328	47.82	53,351	43,245	81.06	16,768	59.19	24,976	57.75	11,560	40.81	18,269	42.25				
Palghat	59,314	35,179	59.33	64,539	51,334	79.54	14,248	40.50	24,788	48.29	20,931	59.50	26,546	51.71				
Parali	67,553	35,623	52.72	63,956	49,973	78.38	21,627	60.71	33,543	67.12	13,996	39.29	16,430	32.88				
Mannarghat	61,803	30,202	48.87	63,504	41,858	73.77	13,375	44.20	25,060	55.86	15,021	49.63	18,999	42.35	1,866	6.17	799	1.79
Perintalmanna	59,149	30,507	51.50	59,540	45,205	79.93	13,248	43.43	24,866	55.01	17,259	56.57	20,359	44.95				
Ottapalam	58,459	31,405	53.72	54,942	42,921	78.30	16,157	51.45	24,741	57.64	15,248	48.55	18,180	42.36				
Pattambi	59,558	32,722	54.94	58,558	45,634	77.93	17,447	53.32	26,478	58.02	15,275	46.68	19,156	41.98				
Mankada	58,268	27,910	47.89	61,640	44,380	71.99	6,849	24.53	20,037	45.15	20,192	72.34	24,343	54.85	869	3.13		
Total	899,133	580,995	51.31	888,530	866,272	77.55	256,391	44.13	465,921	53.79	319,438	54.99	396,937	45.82	5,116	0.88	3,414	0.39

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

CONSTITUENCY	1957			1960			Communists & Independents				Congress — P. S. P. — League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957		1960		1957		1960		1957		1960	
							Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
Tirur	66,792	37,485	56.12	62,687	45,121	71.98	8,850	23.61	16,603	36.8	28,635	76.39	28,518	63.20				
Tanur	55,077	28,307	51.39	53,657	36,338	67.72			8,445	23.24	28,307	100.00	27,893	76.76				
Kuttippuram	61,374	31,949	52.05	59,757	41,503	69.62	6,030	18.87	12,130	29.95	25,949	81.13	29,073	70.05				
Tirurangady	70,557	42,597	60.35	69,118	52,798	76.39	8,305	19.50	18,049	34.18	34,292	80.50	31,719	63.82				
Malappuram	63,263	34,023	53.78	64,451	43,065	66.82	4,566	13.42	12,118	28.14	29,457	86.58	30,947	71.86				
Manjeri — Gen	119,850	140,705	58.70	130,043	200,443	77.07	15,539	11.94	32,593	16.26	58,118	41.31	69,700	34.77				
— Res.							13,513	9.69	32,122	16.03	53,535	38.05	66,028	32.91				
Kondotty	56,546	34,948	61.80	58,309	45,027	77.22	4,101	11.73	11,860	26.34	30,847	88.27	33,167	73.66				
Kozhikode I	67,348	43,624	64.77	65,349	56,594	86.60	16,079	36.86	24,732	43.70	27,545	63.14	30,638	54.14		1,221 2.16		
Kozhikode II	71,254	40,564	56.92	65,819	54,200	82.35	10,767	26.54	20,613	38.03	29,797	73.46	33,587	61.97				
Chevayur	60,396	44,308	73.32	63,683	57,420	90.17	17,319	39.09	29,063	50.61	26,989	60.91	28,357	49.39				
Kunnamangalam	59,754	35,894	60.07	65,291	57,147	87.53	11,814	32.92	22,608	39.56	22,173	51.73	31,322	70.41	1,902 3.36			
Koduvally	60,675	35,327	58.22	63,643	53,697	84.37			16,214	30.20	35,327	100.00	37,483	69.80				
Balussery	58,725	38,839	66.14	62,495	55,406	88.66	11,514	29.65	22,983	41.49	27,325	70.35	32,423	58.51				
Quilandy	70,435	46,225	65.62	70,751	61,444	88.26	9,935	21.49	21,083	34.31	36,290	78.51	40,361	65.69				
Perembra	71,176	49,051	68.91	73,493	65,744	89.46	17,838	36.37	27,472	41.79	31,213	63.63	38,272	58.21				
Badagara	62,614	43,194	68.98	62,059	55,376	89.23	17,123	39.64	22,824	41.22	26,071	60.36	32,552	58.78				
Nadapuram	63,750	47,336	74.02	68,428	62,739	91.69	18,533	39.15	28,044	44.70	28,803	60.85	34,695	55.30				
Total	11,39,586	774,376	61.49	11,59,033	1,044,062	80.99	191,826	24.78	379,856	36.38	580,648	74.98	662,982	63.50	1,902	0.21	1,221	0.12

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Constituency	1957			1960			Communists and Independents				Congress - P. S. P. - League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%	1957 votes	%	1960 votes	%	1957 votes	%		
Wynad Gen.	118,964	130,589	51.88	153,408	235,001	76.59	14,560	11.17	38,269	16.28	58,285	40.79	79,235	33.72				
Res.							16,648	12.55	40,117	17.07	46,096	35.29	77,380	32.83				
Kuthuparamba	75,077	51,058	68.00	75,584	61,029	80.73	14,858	29.10			36,200	70.90	42,338	69.37		* 18,691 30.63		
Mattanur	70,385	46,092	65.48	71,354	62,153	87.12	23,540	51.07	31,119	50.07	22,552	48.93	31,034	49.93				
Tellicherry	70,552	42,552	60.31	65,546	56,737	86.56	27,318	64.20	28,357	49.80	15,234	35.80	28,380	50.20				
Cannanore I	68,316	43,959	64.43	63,917	57,182	89.46	17,464	39.73	23,859	41.72	26,495	60.27	33,323	58.28				
Cannanore II	65,345	46,479	71.12	64,504	58,815	91.18	21,493	46.25	27,563	46.86	24,986	53.75	31,252	53.14				
Madai	68,433	47,024	68.71	70,154	61,397	87.52	24,390	51.87	30,568	49.79	22,634	48.13	30,829	50.21				
Irakkur	65,150	43,344	66.53	68,284	62,258	91.18	24,518	36.07	31,769	51.03	11,052	25.17	30,433	43.87	2,223	37.04		
Neeleswar Gen.	128,918	147,696	57.29	136,726	237,317	86.79	38,090	25.78	59,230	24.95	20,938	14.17	59,513	25.07				
Res.							44,754	30.30	59,234	24.95	43,914	29.75	59,340	25.03				
Hosdurg	60,348	36,521	60.51	61,891	50,177	81.07	11,209	30.69	22,315	44.47	25,312	69.31	27,862	55.53				
Kasargode	64,647	26,865	41.55	63,210	48,809	77.22	6,479	24.12	13,663	27.99	20,386	75.88	19,399	39.75		15,747 32.26		
Manjeswar	61,804			59,639	41,302	69.25			11,580	28.04						† 29,722 71.96		
Total	917,939	662,179	56.72	954,217	1,032,177	82.95	285,321	43.09	417,643	40.46	369,084	55.74	550,374	53.32	7,774	1.17	64,160	6.22

* Candidate of the Socialist Party of India who had Communist support.

† Includes vote of the Karnataka Samithi Candidate who won.

KERALA STATE

District	1957			1960			Communists and Independents				Congress - P. S. P. - League				Others			
	Total voters	Votes polled	%	Total voters	Votes polled	%	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 %	1960 %	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 %	1960 %	1957 votes	1960 votes	1957 %	1960 %
Trivandrum	689,316	546,423	68.80	788,623	754,321	83.40	237,034	345,694	43.38	45.83	240,496	375,712	14.01	49.81	68,873	32,915	12.61	4.36
Quilon	799,298	786,312	77.14	883,842	994,558	88.81	344,895	425,211	43.86	42.80	329,959	475,414	11.96	47.78	111,458	93,933	11.18	9.42
Alleppey	840,988	695,094	72.83	874,632	875,127	88.06	344,024	404,006	49.49	46.17	325,849	471,121	46.88	53.83	25,221	3,63	3.63	
Kottayam	732,499	591,196	67.62	832,798	873,289	85.68	226,120	376,318	38.25	43.09	318,126	489,019	53.81	55.99	46,949	7,952	7.94	0.91
Ernakulam	794,074	566,905	70.39	884,324	781,640	88.38	248,473	325,074	43.83	41.59	307,919	451,063	54.32	57.71	10,513	5,503	1.85	0.70
Trichur	701,795	634,098	68.69	766,548	878,554	86.22	243,858	409,196	38.46	46.58	371,909	462,523	58.65	52.61	18,331	6,835	2.89	0.78
Palghat	899,133	580,995	51.31	888,530	866,272	77.55	256,391	465,921	44.13	53.79	319,438	396,937	54.99	45.82	5,166	3,414	0.88	0.39
Kozhikode	1,139,586	774,376	61.49	1,159,033	1,044,062	80.99	194,826	379,856	24.78	36.38	580,648	662,982	74.98	63.50	1,902	1,224	0.24	0.12
Cannanore	917,939	662,179	56.72	951,217	1,032,177	82.05	285,321	417,612	43.00	40.16	360,081	550,374	55.74	53.32	7,771	64,160	1.17	6.22
Total	7,514,628	5,837,578	66.11	8,032,547	8,100,000	84.75	2,377,962	3,548,919	40.74	43.81	3,163,428	4,335,145	54.19	53.52	296,187	215,936	5.07	2.67

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Starred Question No. 47 answered in Lok Sabha on the 10th Feby. '60.

Dr. M.T. Joseph, a Teaching Assistant at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, committed suicide in his quarters on 5th January, 1960. The cause of his death was reported to be frustration due to the fact that he was drawing a meagre salary inspite of high qualifications, and that Government was standing in the way of his promotion. An enquiry was therefore ordered into this case and the Enquiry Officer, a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry, submitted a preliminary report on 15th January, 1960, and the detailed final report on 3rd February, 1960. The facts brought out in this report are as follows:-

Dr. Joseph joined the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in December, 1945, as an assistant in the Entomology Division in the grade of Rs. 100-250, later revised by Government to Rs. 80-220 and redesignated as Senior Scientific Assistant. At that time Dr. Joseph was a science graduate, having passed his B.Sc. from Kerala University in the 3rd division. Dr. Joseph's duties consisted of assisting research staff by looking after experimental work. For any higher post at the Institute a Master's degree in Science or Agriculture is necessary and appointment to the gazetted grades of Rs. 275-800 and above are made only by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission.

In 1949 Dr. Joseph was allowed to register with Travancore University for Master's degree. This was a special favour since ordinarily only persons with 1st or 2nd class degrees were allowed this facility. He was awarded the M.Sc. degree in 1954 and in the same year he was given special leave by Government to enable him to avail of an Assistantship of ₹ 1,000 per annum, obtained by him with

his own efforts, in Fordham University in New York for further studies. He was initially given leave on full pay from 16th July, 1954, to 9th October, 1954, and on half pay from 10th October, 1954 to 14th November, 1956 - in all for 28 months. This is the maximum period for which leave can be given with emoluments to any person. As Dr. Joseph could not complete his Ph.D. within this period of 28 months he was thrice given extraordinary leave totalling about 20 months. Thus after 4 years leave Dr. Joseph rejoined duty at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in July, 1958 in the same grade of Rs. 80-220 in which he was employed before going on leave and in which he held a lien. At that time there was no opportunity of appointing him immediately to any higher post. Subsequently, on a post becoming available, Dr. Joseph was promoted as Teaching Assistant in the next higher grade of Rs. 160-330 with effect from 20th February, 1959. Thereafter Dr. Joseph could be appointed to higher posts only on the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. He could not be promoted to a higher post even as a temporary measure because there were Research Assistants senior to him possessing adequate qualifications and excellent record of work and research. Their claims could not be set aside simply for the reason that Dr. Joseph had obtained a foreign degree.

At the time of his promotion to the post of Teaching Assistant Dr. Joseph was getting Rs. 170 in the lower grade and a proposal to give him a higher start of Rs. 200 P.M. in the higher grade could not be accepted as it is not the policy of Government to give a higher initial start in cases in which promotion is in the direct line. Government is examining the question of taking this policy more flexible.

During the 17th months after his return from August, 1958 to December, 1959, Dr. Joseph submitted applications for 16 posts. Four of these applications were for posts at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and these were forwarded immediately to the Union Public Service Commission and Dr. Joseph was invited for interviews for three out of these 4 posts. Out of the remaining 12 applications, 10 were for posts in other organisations under the Government of India and two were for posts outside the Government of India.

As a condition to the grant of leave Dr. Joseph had given a bond to the effect that he would serve the Government of India for a period of at least three years after his return from completion of studies abroad. Government's policy in granting leave for higher studies abroad is governed by considerations of public interest and this leave is normally given only if "the training has a direct bearing on the subjects with which the Government servant is concerned within the sphere of his duties." Moreover, at the time of Dr. Joseph's return to India there appeared to be good prospects of his being selected through the Union Public Service Commission for one of the higher posts at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute itself for which he had applied. In view of this, at the initial stages the Director of the Institute did not forward Dr. Joseph's applications for two posts outside the Institute and explained to Dr. Joseph that there were likely to be opportunities for betterment within the Institute itself. Dr. Joseph appealed to the Director to reconsider this decision. As the Director had in the meanwhile observed Dr. Joseph's unsatisfactory performance in an interview at the Union Public Service Commission, he recommended to Government that Dr. Joseph's application may be forwarded for posts outside the Institute. This matter involved financial considerations

as Government had spent some amount in the form of leave salary for higher studies on Dr. Joseph. The matter had therefore, to be considered by the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture. This took 4 months, ^{an} unnecessarily long time. In the meanwhile, however, Dr. Joseph was allowed to send advance copies of his applications for posts outside the Institute and to appear for interviews when called. The Union Public Service Commission and other Selection Boards considered Dr. Joseph's applications for 12 posts. He was interviewed on 5 occasions but not selected. He was called for interview for the 6th post but did not appear. On the 7th occasion he was selected for being interviewed but the interview had not taken place when he committed suicide. For 5 posts he was not considered good enough for being called for interview. Besides these in one case his application was not forwarded because there was little difference between the post he held and the one he was applying for. One application was returned by the Department concerned as recruitment for that post was being made through the Union Public Service Commission and no direct applications were being entertained. In another case his application was not forwarded as the post was outside the Government of India. It is evident therefore, that though there was wholly unjustifiable delay in deciding the main question this delay did not affect Dr. Joseph's efforts to better his prospects.

Dr. Joseph's application for a post of Assistant Entomologist in the grade of Rs. 250-500 in the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, stands on a different footing, since this was a post in an organisation outside the Government of India. For this reason his application in October, 1958 for appointment to this post as a purely temporary arrangement pending regular recruitment through the Bombay Public Service

Commission was turned down. His later application to the Bombay Public Service Commission could not be sent in time as a decision on the general question of forwarding his applications for posts in organisations outside the Government of India had not been taken. He was therefore asked to give an undertaking that he would refund to Government Rs. 2,565/50, the amount of his half leave salary in case he was selected for this post. In working this out and in sending the undertaking there was further delay. Government is considering strengthening of the administration of the Institute to ensure that such delays do not occur. The Bombay Public Service Commission, however, did not recommend anybody for this post, in the Haffkine Institute and Dr. Joseph, therefore, again submitted an application in December, 1959, to be forwarded to that Institute. There was no final date for receipt of this application ^{/by the Haffkine Institute} but Dr. Joseph had been asked by the authorities of that Institute to let them have his application by 10th of January 1960. Dr. Joseph, however, committed suicide on 5th January, 1960.

Dr. Joseph's case has raised the question of liberalising the rules relating to Study Leave and special leave for study so that ability and training is allowed to find its own proper level without hindrance. This question is being considered ^{/by} Government.

Dr. Joseph's average pay including allowances for six months preceding his death was Rs. 245 P.M. After deductions on account of General Provident Fund, house rent, and Postal Life Insurance etc., he was left with about Rs. 200 P.M. For defraying his passage expenses Dr. Joseph had taken a loan of Rs. 2,000 in 1954 from the Ministry of Education. The loan was repayable in 20 monthly instalments commencing six months

after his return to India or on re-employment, but as a concession the Ministry of Education allowed him to pay Rs. 50 P.M. with a proviso that the instalment would be raised to Rs. 100 with effect from 26th July 1959 or from the date of his promotion, whichever happened to be earlier. This instalment of Rs. 50 was recovered from Dr. Joseph's pay only in February and March 1959, and thereafter he himself deposited Rs. 50 P.M. in April, May and June 1959. From July 1959 onwards he started repaying Rs. 100 P.M. In the meanwhile his application to the Ministry of Education for continuing recovery in instalments of Rs. 50 P.M. instead of Rs. 100 was forwarded for consideration to that Ministry.

Dr. Joseph has left behind him six letters addressed to various persons, including one to me. These are brief letters, each consisting of a sentence or two, but the important thing about these letters is that four of them were written on 29th December, 1959 and two on 2nd January, 1960. At that time Dr. Joseph was on leave, with his family in Bombay. While in Bombay, the authorities of the Haffkine Institute had given him hope of his being appointed in that Institute. This period therefore should not normally have been a period of great mental depression for him. Yet it is evident from his letters that he was contemplating suicide even at that time.

The whole episode is an unfortunate one. Dr. Joseph was more than once rated by the Union Public Service Commission as a man of average abilities. He had obtained his B.Sc. in the 3rd division. He had taken a considerably longer period over his Ph.D. in the U.S.A. than is ordinarily required. His confidential record for the year 1945 to 1954 shows his work to be satisfactory and nothing more. He was interviewed 5 times by the Union Public Service Commission and other

Selection Boards and he was found unsuitable even for Class II posts. He was given all possible facilities, consistent with rules, by Government. For four years Government also retained provision for his employment on return from studies, even though the grade in which this provision was retained was admittedly low in view of the qualification only recently acquired by him. At the first available opportunity he was promoted to the next higher stage. Admittedly there were long delays in his case but as already pointed out these delays did not materially affect Dr. Joseph's efforts to improve his prospects. It seems his inability to succeed in getting a better job in competition against others led to a large measure of frustration, and contributed to his unfortunate decision. However, I extend my sympathies to Mrs. Joseph and the children in their sad bereavement. Government is considering sympathetically the proposal for giving suitable financial aid to Dr. Joseph's family. I am sure the House will welcome that assurance.

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