



to try for loan, for purchasing AITUC Building.

Those unions which can give loan to AITUC for this purpose should do so. D.O. Letter to be written by Com. SAD to some of the unions in West Bengal and Tamilnad.

#### Foreign Exchange Accounts.

Com. S.A.Dange, M.P., General Secretary gave the background and details of accounts in foreign Bank, its operation and how it was broadly spent.

#### T.U. School.

SAD informed the position about the N.M.Joshi Memorial School and the expected Government grant of Rs. 10,000/- per quarter.

For finalising the syllabus, synopsis and some other work which has already been done in the AITUC office by Com. Pandhe, a sub-committee of following three members was set up:

Com. Indrajit Gupta

" Satish Loomba

This Sub-Committee will work in AITUC office from 26th to 28th September and finish the work.

Com. KTK. Thangamani informed that Third Teachers-Administrators course, where Government Workers' Education Scheme is to be started in Bombay soon. It was decided to find details about this and call for names from the STUC for selecting AITUC nominees.

Com. Daji complained that under the Workers' Education Scheme in M.P., no AITUC nominee has been appointed associated with the Administrative Selection Board. No AITUC nominee is selected by the Board composed of those nominees. Complaint made in the Workers' Education Board by our representative Com. Vittal Chaudhary had no effect. Again issue to be taken up with the Board and the Union Labour Minister.

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will consider the explanation and is hereby authorised to disaffiliate or take disciplinary action against unions who have been found to be defaulting without sufficient reasons and continuously.

18/1/61  
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5. In states where our membership is largest we must demand representation in proportion to verified membership. If no satisfactory reply is received from the state TUC - such cases should be sent to the AITUC centre for taking up with the Union Labour Minister.

reported

6. Proposals of C.L.C. regarding verification of 1959-60 ~~rejected~~ by K.C. Sriwastava were rejected.

AITUC Session.

Talk  
carried

Agreed to hold at Coimbatore from 3rd to 11th January 1961.

The following nomination were approved:-

Monthly reports from STUC.

Monthly reports system to continue. For simplification of the form suggested from Punjab to be considered on receipt of the same.

Those states which have not sent the report should start doing it now.

Com. Satish Loomba, Secretary AITUC to visit AITUC Headquarters once a month, near about 10th of the month, to go through the monthly reports received from the states and take necessary action on the same. It was agreed that exchange of information received through reports from the states to be done from the centre.

Verification of Membership.

Report circulated. Analysis made by K.G. Sriwastava. After discussion it was agreed that:-

1). Com. Parvathi Krishna M.P. Vice-President to visit the Kerala and attend STUC Executive/ TU meeting - if necessary to go to certain centres, discuss and help in the organisational problems.

30/10/59  
Kerala.

2). Unions which have not paid affiliation fee uptodate, will not be allowed to participate in the forthcoming session of AITUC. These unions will remain in arrears continuously, action to be taken to disaffiliate them after show cause notice and warning being issued to them.

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3. Affiliation of the unions to be specially drawn towards the latest amendment to the Indian N. Act XVI of 1926 and reinstate them to keep their records - membership register etc., uptodate.

4. Against those unions which have not produced records and have been defaulters in the verification of membership for the year 1958-59, a show cause notice as to why they should not be disaffiliated from the AITUC Unions be sent. They will be allowed one month's time, and the copy will be submitted to the STUC. The Standing Resolutions Committee

and call  
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106  
Draft Resolution

ON CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES STRIKE

The strike of the Central Government employees in July 1960 was a perfectly justified and legitimate struggle in defence of their demands which Government had failed to satisfy during the last thirteen years, despite the recommendations of two Pay Commissions, peaceful representations and protests and all other channels of agitation, short of a strike.

During the thirteen years of independence, though the national economy has developed to a higher level and the ~~ix~~ incomes and wealth of the rich and the upper classes have grown to unheard of heights, the wages and salaries of the lower grades of services did not go beyond the levels of 1947.

Every time that prices rose to unbearable levels, the Government employees had to agitate for dearness allowance, as it was never linked on a sliding scale to cost of living and even today continues to be a fixed figure. All the three increases given so far had been obtained, only after a severe rise in price and fall in real wages and the value of their salaries ~~and~~ over a number of years and only after the employees had decided to go on strike after failure of negotiations.

The vital recommendations of the First Pay Commission, in the matter of D.A., grades and wages, after being first accepted by Government had later on been set aside. The Second Pay Commission appointed after a series of partial struggles by sections of the employees and a notice of strike in August 1957 had failed to satisfy the major demands and on some points had done positive harm to the employees, though it had granted two increases of Rs.5, one in 1957 and one in 1959. While those recommendations which benefitted the employees to some extent in the matter of grades, ~~increased~~ ~~existing~~ permanency, etc. remained unfulfilled for months, those that imposed larger workloads and disabilities were promptly put into effect.

The discontent was bound to rise with such a state of affairs and such attitude on the part of the Government. When negotiations failed to move the Government, who, at first, refused to negotiate at all, the employees decided to strike on 12th July 1960.

The organisations of the Government employees had shown great patience in negotiations and had shown reasonableness in their demands, and had tried their best to avoid the last drastic action of strike as far as possible. But the adamant attitude of Government had made the strike inevitable on 11th July.

The refusal of the Prime Minister in his letter dated ~~21st~~ June 10, to meet the representatives of the Government employees showed the attitude of the Government, though later on this was changed to some extent when the Labour Minister and others met them to discuss the question. But the negotiations at first brought forth no offers and no change on the part of the Government in the crucial matter of dearness allowance or cash benefits in wages and left the employees at the mercy of the rising prices, which Government could neither control nor allow the employees to neutralise by a reasonable sliding scale of D.A.

After the breakdown of talks of July 2, the employees had no other alternative but to prepare vigorously for the strike of July 12.

The Government of India prepared to launch a reign of terror against the employees, who were only fighting for their legitimate economic demands. A Presidential ordinance banned the strike as illegal, provided drastic punishment for the employees, if they went on strike, ranging from dismissal to imprisonment and fines. Preparations for blacklegs on a vast scale were made. The ruling Congress Party, several non-official organisations fed with grants from public funds were set in motion to do blacklegging. The INTUC, the trade union wing of the Government and the Congress Party took the lead in strike-breaking and attacking the morale of the workers.

After doing these preparations, talks for negotiations through non-official channels and the mediation of the late Feroze Gandhi were held just two days before the strike date.

These negotiations, however, failed to resolve the main question - that of sliding scale of D.A. on such a level of points of rise in prices, as would make it certain that the employees will really get protection and not be cheated by manipulations in any quarter. The inability of Mr. Feroze Gandhi to give any guarantees on behalf of Government in this respect ruled out any possibility of compromise at the last minute and strike call had to be adhered to. Even if one had a desire to find more accommodation in the talks through the mediaries on 10th July, there was hardly any time for it or for any fruitful manoeuvres in the conditions obtaining. The battle had become unavoidable.

The strike of 12th July was an unprecedented event in the history of our working class movement. There had been strikes of different sectors of Government services from time to time such as in railways, post and telegraph, defence, etc. But a common strike call of all services at the same time had never taken place.

Moreover, the call had been given by the united Joint Council of Action, a body composed of the representatives of all the organisations of Government employees. This united front of all organisations in the trade union field was itself a great factor of hope and strength.

As against this, the offensive of the Government too was highly organised, utilising as it did not only the law and police forces of the whole State machine but also moral-political forces of the Congress and its subsidiary organisations. Over and above this, Prime Minister Nehru hurled the most astounding accusations against the strike by calling it a "civil rebellion". With that accusation, the Government hurled its forces against the two and a half million workers, as in a war.

Yet it is a great achievement for the Government employees that the big centres of employment and the hub of economic political life of the country like Calcutta and Bombay had a more or less complete strike, with other centres following with lesser success. The services of the P&T were in the forefront of the shut-down, followed by the Civil Aviation, Defence Federation and the smaller services of Accounts, Income-Tax, Customs and so on. The railways closed in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with workshop closures in other places.

Police terror on unprecedented scale was let loose. 17,000 people were arrested of whom 12,000 were employees and the rest sympathising helpers, pickets and demonstrators from among the people and other trade unionists.

Civil liberties were suspended, meetings and assembly of people banned. Workers' houses were broken into and hundreds were given the alternative at pistol point to march either to work or to the prison. It is to the glory of those who preferred prison to breaking the strike.

Under such conditions, the fact that our five lakhs of workers responded to the call is no mean achievement. Despite the fact that it was not so complete and so wide and deep as was expected, it was a great action in face of the terror that was launched, the forces of blacklegging that were organised with the whole backing of the State and the absence of the leadership that took place by the arrests on the very eve of the strike.

The opponents of the working class call this great action a complete failure, while some trade unions would call it a great success in the context of the conditions facing the workers. Without going into a debate over it, one cannot but say with truth and emphasis, that the employees fought a great and heroic battle against heavy odds, that those who descended into the field were no mean in numbers or lacking in determination and courage. The strike of 12th July changed the face of ~~these~~ all the services and the whole TU movement. The workers need not repent their great action. The whole working class and the ruling class too had undergone a great experience. History will alone show the real fruits of it.

The central trade union organisations like the AITUC, IAS and UTUC took the decision to call a general strike on 14th July to support the Government employees. The decision was a correct one. But in the context of these organisations having had no joint working even on this issue, the HMS refusing to have joint meetings with the AITUC, the call for the united general strike throughout the country did not materialise to any great extent, except in West Bengal and partly in Bombay. Some other places like Mangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, etc. had partial actions. A general strike throughout India of all trade unions was too big an undertaking, to materialise with such inadequate unity, preparations and organisation. On the background of a long history of refusal to unite, and of rivalries in every sphere, it was not a surprise, if such a gigantic undertaking on a countrywide scale did not succeed. Only the great sympathy for the Government employees on strike enabled such a call to be given at all. That also had its use.

After 14th July and the call back to work coming from some sections of the services on a local scale, and with no prospect of the strike spreading further, the leaders of the JCA took a decision to call it off unconditionally. The workers resumed work on 18th July.

The Government of India, since then, has followed a policy of victimising the leading trade union workers. Departmental heads have been humiliating, victimising, dismissing those whom they disliked even before the strike. Government spokesmen on one side talk of leniency in their attitude towards the strikers, but in actual practice, what comes out is a determined drive to break the morale of the workers, to break their organisations and to spread a feeling of awe and terror.

The debate in Parliament, the representations of MPs and TU organisations have highlighted the attack of the Government on even innocent employees and the vagaries of official behaviour. The trade union organisations must and will move to do all they can for the defence of the victimised and those who are still under attack.

Though hundreds of cases launched against the employees have been withdrawn in places like Calcutta and Bombay, yet hundreds continue to be pursued in other places, especially where the strike was weak. Even as we are meeting reports of arrests of trade unionists on back-dated charges continue to come in. Those who had to face unprovoked firing, as in Dohad on the Western Railway, are in danger of prosecutions and harassment and require relief and defence.

The AITUC will do all it can to render aid in this matter and calls upon all trade unions to take up the defence of the victimised and those under prosecution as an urgent task.

Following the strike, the Government of India has withdrawn recognition of the trade unions of the Government employees such as the NFPE, the AIRF, the AIDEF, the unions in Audit Office, etc.

The Government also threatens to bring in legislation to ban strikes in essential services and to debar outsiders from their unions.

This retrograde legislation must be opposed tooth and nail, as it will ultimately hit at the whole trade union movement in all spheres, once it is allowed to be imposed on what are called essential services. Our experience of war-time legislation and its aftermath should warn us about it.

The strike of the Central Government employees did the great service of concentrating attention of the whole country on the great scourge of our present-day capitalist economy - namely, the rise in prices, the fall in wages which affects all toiling masses, while the gains of the growing economy are concerned by the private profiteers and their henchmen in the public sector. Angered by this great service rendered by the strike, the Government is now attacking their organisations, their leaders and their rights. It is the duty of all trade unions and of all citizens to stand in defence of these services.

No doubt, the strike quickened the pace of the Government in giving effect to the beneficial part of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, as a result of which gains in the matter of grades, the period of retrospective effect of the wage rates, and such other matters are coming forth. Even the men in the Army who suffered injustice in the matter of D.A. are now going to get a better D.A. than before.

These gains, however, pale in significance, before the huge sacrifices that the employees have to undergo, the thousands who have lost by victimisation and the ~~the~~ attack that is in the offing against the trade unions and their rights.

The Working Committee feels that it was a step forward when all the organisations of the Government employees joined in one united front of the JCA and acted unanimously and unitedly. This unity, however, is likely to suffer a setback after the strike, when the whole movement now rightly sits down to assessing the gains and losses, the mistakes and achievements, not only of individuals and parties but of the

One of the greatest shortcomings was the JCA and the Federations of the Government employees had all along kept the problem to themselves as their own and had not mobilised the public in their favour. The central TU organisations, for their part, had also not shown sufficient awareness to mobilise the general workers and the public behind the employees and made the problem and the action common for all in time and before the strike materialised.

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The AITUC feels that sufficient preparations were not made and the problem was not taken seriously even by its own centre for a long time, as it was not certain that the strike would not after all materialise. There was ground for such a feeling to some extent till 23rd June. But when the JCA met and actually fixed the final date on 12th July and gave notice, the strike preparations should have ~~taken~~ been taken seriously. The AITUC accepts its part of the ~~had~~ blame in not doing all it could and should have done in this matter, though what it did throughout this period was correct and the work done by thousands of its adherents, before, during and after the strike is worthy of the traditions of the AITUC. Hundreds of its workers were arrested, including many of its MPs and MLAs, trade union functionaries and its President. The AITUC unions should review their achievements as well as mistakes, learn the lessons for the future and work for further unity to defend the victimised, to defend those whose bread-earners fell in firing and skirmishes and to defend the coming ~~ix~~ attack on trade union rights of the Government employees' organisations and the Trade Unions in general.

All trade unions of the AITUC must exert more to enroll in greater numbers the vast number of workers still out of its fold, fight for recognition of its unions and strengthen its influence in all strata of the working class. The AITUC while strengthening itself should take steps to bring all the central trade union organisations and those who are independent into one central organisation throughout the country, irrespective of political differences. All-in trade union unity alone can defend the working class and take it forward in fulfilling its tasks towards the country and its own class.

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Building Fund  
Collections.

Rs. 63,736.46

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5.9.60.

POINTS FROM SPEECHES - Discussion on Report

N.SATYANARAYANA REDDY, Andhra: Never even heard of the instructions sent by SAD to participants in the Bombay April 2 meeting.

P&T Federation did not take the Bombay meeting seriously. At Calcutta session, P&T wanted no time-limit on negotiations and if there is to be a strike, it should be in August, when the Parliament is in session.

It is clear that our friends in P&T followed one policy, in Defence another, in Railway a third. Therefore, the circular which was issued should have been sent much earlier and to all our friends throughout India.

The JCA did not correctly pose the issues involved. Till 10th July they were harping on minimum wage and not on D.A. The issue of how Central Govt employees demands were linked to the steep rise in prices was not popularised among the public.

Till 23rd June, nobody was confident that the strike would take place. Till 10th July, and till 1st July, the rank and file was not clear on the decision on strike. The rank and file was not confident that the PSP leaders would be able to guide a strike of this magnitude.

JCA did not issue a single handbill or poster. Their leaders did not tour even the major centres. Many of the unions did not even collect strike funds.

The AITUC treated the issue before the strike in such a manner that it was not even felt necessary to call a Working Committee meeting. In fact, seriousness of the situation demanded a General Council meeting. In the absence of the move from the Centre, the State IUCs also failed to move.

The AITUC subordinated itself to PMS or PSP thinking and that was ultimately followed by everybody in the States.

Except issuing press statements, the AITUC centre has not done anything for the strike. The AITUC failed to mobilise not only public opinion but even the support

of its own membership and following. Therefore, the failure of the call for 14th July General Strike, except in one or two centres.

It is said that one of the AITUC Vice Presidents met the P&T leader on the 12th and advised him to call off the strike. Also that Nambiar used the Railway Board's telephone to contact someone in Andhra in order to call off the strike. These stories are being used against us in the Employees' organisations. All the anger on victimisation is being ranted against us in this manner.

About the mood of the workers, workers generally are not feeling proud of their action. They feel that we attempted in a big way and failed. Victimisation in many places still going on. 24 dismissed in Andhra so far, 93 cases still pending. 200 to 250 under suspension.

A circle secretary of the Union in Andhra Pradesh was dismissed from service for collecting relief fund, only five days back. A mass inquiry was instituted for bringing a notice on 2nd September meeting.

The aftermath of the strike is not that of a heroic action, but at many places they feel that a wrong step was taken and big failure was there and that it would take one or two years to even revive. That may not be the position in Bengal or Bombay but we should not make a generalisation for the whole country only on the basis of experience in Bombay and Calcutta.

Mistrust of PSP leadership is further confirmed after the strike.

The belief that 10% participation in the strike is wrong. It can be about four lakhs or 25%.

Following ~~men~~ loss of recognition, union activity has been virtually declared illegal. It will be very difficult to collect relief fund from P&T for some time.

K.L.NARASIMHAM, Andhra - State FUC reviewed the strike and came to following conclusions:

The proposal of the P&T to postpone the strike to August should have been supported by our comrades in the JCA.

Illusion that the strike would not materialise was widely prevalent. Only on 24th June, we started moving.

Out of 1,65,000 workers on the Southern Railway, only about 25,000 participated.

In all the centres, our comrades were arrested and our prestige has gone up.

K. G. BOSE, W. Bengal - There was a feeling that if Com. Dange was there, he would have definitely withdrawn the strike.

The HMS leadership had drawn the conclusion that unless and until they come in for a joint front and general strike, they cannot maintain their leadership, as against the INTUC and others.

We never thought that a strike decision would be taken in the first meeting. HMS leaders went about saying that strike will never take place.

Even in Bengal, where the strike was nearly 100% success, there was the feeling that the strike would be called off on 11th. And that was one of the basic reasons which hampered the preparations. - Negotiations carried on till last moment.

Sectarian tendency - Central Govt employees' organisations confining to their own sphere. But such sectarian understanding not to bother about the Central Govt employees also existed in the AITUC.

We had no idea of the organisational position in the railways. As against the background of the P&T which had centralised all-India organisation and functioning, railways had developed on Company basis in the past and zonal basis later. This was the first all-India railway strike and the railway leadership could not give an organisational picture when asked at the JCA.

Added to that was the fact that the workers in railways did not believe their leaders. The uneven development in the railways was a new experience and it was a general cause of the failure.

The entire Central Govt employees look upon the AITUC as the real organisation of the working class. I say this from my experience, connected with even INTUC affiliated unions. But having that role, how far did the AITUC play that role. In 1957, Com. Dange gave us the correct advice. But how far was it the advice given by the AITUC?

Did the AITUC realise that the Central employees movement would be looked upon as a movement to hold the price line? There was no such understanding. No meeting of the AITUC Working Committee was called. Because you did not attach sufficient seriousness, the preparations also suffered. If AITUC were to implement its 14th July decision seriously, the position would have been a little better.

HMS in W. Bengal opposed joint activity. HMS leaders got themselves arrested - election tactics.

Victimisation - where there is a severe attack on employees, frustration is there. If I give the employees a rosy picture of the gains they will get, they will be. Gains are there but at what cost?

The prime responsibility is to get the victimised reinstated. AITUC should play a leading role in launching a countrywide movement in defence of the employees and against victimisation.

MANNA, Delhi - Strike failed in Delhi - prior to strike permanent imposition of Sec.144 - hence propaganda hampered. -

Talks ~~of~~ for settlement till the last minute affected preparations for strike. Impression till 5 P.M. on July 11 that strike will not come off.

No guidance from the AITUC as such. No line given to PTUCs. No unanimity of understanding among AITUC leaders -

Relief work being done in Delhi - AITUC should coordinate activities on relief.

K.T.K.TANGAMANI - State Bank strike showed that PSP will also call strikes. - No strike ballot taken in Southern Railway - either by the Labour Union or DREU. - Unhealthy trends developing in TUs - Mandate had to be given to bring about one-day token strike in Madurai on Wage Board issue - votes and seats and elections - anti-strike sentiments.

P.RAMAMURTI - Did not act on my own - explained the position re. talks with P&T leader on 12th.

RATAN ROY, Bihar - After the strike was withdrawn, there is a general sense of demoralisation - no sense of victory - reason: large-scale suspensions, etc. Out of 17,000 who participated in strike, about 10,000 have been punished in one form or other, stoppage of increment, etc. onwards.

Though there was general public sympathy, Congressmen were to a great extent able to confuse the people, the middle class and peasantry. - Groups of peasants brought before post offices and railway stations and employees intimidated.

Preparations began only after strike notice was served. could not counteract anti-strike propaganda.

PSP discredited - AITUC prestige up. - PSP's abusive propaganda against AITUC - In the background of elections, HMS will try to throw mud on us. - unity will be difficult.

14th July strike only in Patna.

Apart from relief, we should give a mass memorandum signed by a million members of the AITUC to withdraw victimisation measures.

Figures about repression should be added to the Report.

RAJ BAHADUR GOUR - explained that AITUC from the last General Council meeting had stressed on the struggle against Pay Commission Report - Protest Week observed - writings in TUR- interventions made

S.M.BANERJEE - Not correct to say that employees' demands were not known - maximum publicity got by JCA -

At Bombay April 2 meeting P&T delegation was not representative - one reason why we could not get our decision for one day strike passed - P&T did not at first take decision seriously - not popularised in their journals - they took decision at Gauhati to wait for three months -

call for midnight of July 11 wrong - should have been from 12th morning. Other sections of workers looked to train movement and when trains moved, others also went to work.

SM Joshi was for strike in all sincerity - AITUC leaders were told on 10th and 11th that if they wanted strike could be withdrawn - Joshi was prepared for that after Prime Minister promised Feroz Gandhi about formula on DA, etc. We also told that strike will not be more than 30% - AITUC leaders, Ranen Sen, and others said Bengal would not be satisfied unless Rs.10 cash were not forthcoming or at least Rs.5.

Thanks to Assam situation, Bengal was saved of serious repression and on withdrawal of cases.

Joshi said it was a satyagraha. Strike preparation was not there.

We could have weighed between mass victimisation and Rs.5 in cash. There is where our diplomacy failed - we could have thought more objectively.

Mood of workers - they do not accuse AITUC or JCA. They only say that we should have taken a more mature decision. But we have not lost, we have gained. Incorrect to say that there is frustration generally. Even now, AITUC could not thrive. JCA has come to exist and will exist.

Joint rallies held with HMS in Kanpur on Sept 2 - no recriminations -

MLAs should be mobilised for withdrawal of cases in States - done best they could do in Parliament.

SHANTARAM PAI - Strike not a success, only P&T really went on strike - knew that railways will not and cannot participate - collapsed after 1948 - INTUC, HMS organisation in railways nominal except in few centres. Good strike in Mysore workshop.

Not sure till late July about the strike--from the point of view of preparations, the conduct of the strike and the subsequent result, I would definitely say that the strike was not a success.

Role of INTUC should be assessed.

15000 struck in solidarity in S.Kanara - notice under Code of Discipline served - replied strike was called by AITUC - can manage one general strike in the district every year - not more than one.

Decisions about general strike in solidarity - risky to give slogan, all-India, on the basis that wherever it is possible - go on strike - it will help disruption grow -

Not a single union of HMS participated in 14th July strike.

There was tremendous opposition from State Govt employees and other sections of employees to Central Govt employees demands - this aspect should be considered.

S.KRISHNAMURTHY - AITUC should have thrown its cadres - relieving them from other routine work - for propaganda for strike - we were not able to get sympathy of other sections. - AITUC coming to adopt Gandhian methods - RTK's hunger strike - Gopalan's padayatra. - failure of strike due to failure to strengthen AITUC - trade unions should take interest in general local work - panchayats, housing, etc. - AITUC should be popularised.

T.R.GANESAN - Serious failure of SIR Union - only AITUC affiliate - AIR Union leaders left Golden Rock on 12th July morning for Madras - Nambiar flew to Delhi - Raju dissuaded some unions in Madras City from participating in solidarity strike - Madras Harbour Workers did not respond - in city transport and hotel, also.

14th July strike good in Coimbatore - 25,000 struck in Madras but did not make any impact.

Not correct to say that strike is failure - Agrees with SAD's formulation - TNTUC executive also of same view. There should be no double-talking on this issue - one to the employees that strike is success and privately stating that it is a failure.

But AITUC failed to guide movement effectively - from 30th March when instructions were sent for the Bombay meeting till July, there was enough time to organise and move the States. - feeling that there was only a casual interest in the strike - PR told him to go to Trichy on 5th July on some unimportant business - this shows how serious were we about the strike.

E.S.PUNNIA - Strike was completely at the initiative of workers and those persons concerned with movement - neither PTUC nor other unions as such took any initiative - only casual attention - reasons: feeling that strike will not come off, firstly because Govt won't risk a strike; secondly, the strike leaders were such that they will compromise at the last moment. Simultaneously, there was no clear-cut line or directive from AITUC centre.

Merely by passing resolution in General Council, things won't move. Organisational steps should have been taken.

Agreeing that it was unwise to show leadership of movement in the ~~xxx~~ earlier stages, why this line was continued even after the strike decision was taken by JCA?

Not correct to talk in terms of success or failure - gains not negative. But victimisation and loss of recognition constitute big setback. Correct assessment would be that there have been gains but at great cost and it is because AITUC did not throw its entire weight.

MUSTAQUE - Report not frank about weaknesses - AITUC took no interest in Public Sector - SAD's advice of August 19, 1957 not heeded to - Assam P&T strike not reviewed - why no memorandum was sent by AITUC to Pay Commission - What organisational steps taken by AITUC since April 2 - Did SAD warn the AITUC and PTUCs about the strike as he warned the Govt in Parliament

JOGLEKAR - AIRF joined in JCA out of pressure from rank and file - we could not do anything in JCA in shaping its policy - JCA was kept practically inactive. - no preparation was made for strike in railways by AIRF - Strike not led by leadership but spontaneous pressure from the rank and file of workers.

Office-bearers of Central Railway union were prevented from addressing Branch union meetings except with permission of General Secretary of Union.

Strike became inevitable but they wanted only a satyagraha and not a class battle. It was the duty of the AITUC to give the line. We have not done justice. In post mortem we say strike is a success. There is a partial truth in this. - Tremendous disadvantage has also come in its wake - loss of recognition - functioning without recognition possible only with help of AITUC.

HOMI DAJI - Agree with SAD's assessment - no demoralisation in Madhya Pradesh - 25% response is not a success - Longstanding organisational reasons cause of weaknesses shown in this strike - PSP exposed in M.P. - On price rises, big campaign should be organised - morchas to Assembly.

INDRAJIT GUPTA - SAD's analysis on the whole correct but suffers from a little bit of one-sidedness. Perhaps he was not fully informed about victimisation which is the objective reality before the workers.

Organisational methods for work in public sector should be thought afresh.

SANYAL - AITUC affiliate, the CPWB Workers Union did not make adequate preparations for the strike.

Losses over-weigh the few gains. Proposed ban on strike, etc. is dangerous for the whole TU movement.

T.B.VITTAL RAO - First time in 25 years, complete strike in railways in Secunderabad Division. Poor response in other sections of railway. Repression was at its highest. - Cannot make up my mind about the success or otherwise of the ~~ra~~ strike.

During the NFTU Anniversary observance, we must make wide mobilisation in defence of the victimised employees, and against the proposed ban on strikes, etc.

KALLAT KRISHNAN - It is not clear whether the AITUC leadership was really expecting the strike. It was evident that there could be no strike on the Southern Railway. Did our leadership correctly assess about the situation in the railway?

PSP was officially neutral on the strike but in some places, they actively opposed and at some places, came in joint work.

SATISH LOOMBA -, Permanent imposition of Sec.144, heavy repression, betrayal by the PSP union leadership were responsible for failure of strike, in Punjab.

From the point of view of TU tactics, I feel that when the Feroz Gandhi formula came, that should have been made the basis for calling off. It appears that we were afraid of being beaten ~~by~~ in Bombay and Calcutta. It is not on the advance guard but on the rear guard on which we should base our tactics.

BHALCHANDRA TRIVEDE - AITUC should help them in conducting the inquiry into Dohad firing.

K.G.SRIWASTAVA - explained developments and replied to some points of criticism.

G.P.GUPTA - explained attitude of RAI friends

S.S.MIRAJKAR - The suggestion of AITUC for one-day strike could not be carried through because AITUC did not mobilise the support which we could have gathered on that suggestion. It was possible that this suggestion could have been got accepted on 10th or 11th July when an attempt could have been made.

I do not agree with the view that it was a successful strike or that the employees feel that it is a successful strike. They fought heroically despite the ordinance and repression. I do not think the whole thing was inevitable. I think if the AITUC had given such a lead and since SM Joshi was prepared to withdraw if some responsible AITUC leader had supported him, it would have been possible to avoid the strike. This does not mean avoiding the struggle but the loaded pistol could have been held always ~~with~~ so that Govt could have been forced to accept the reasonable demand.

After the strike has come about, there is no use putting forward arguments that there was no circular from AITUC. As trade unionists have we ever heard of action being withheld for lack of a circular? This shows a big organisational failure on the part of the AITUC and we shall have to think about the whole problem.

The strike has ~~not~~ however yielded some good things also. It has opened up a new vista before the AITUC. The impact the AITUC has made on the minds of the employees is a favourable impact. The new situation should be properly utilised.

I certainly agree that we failed in giving a correct lead to the struggle and we have not acted as a leading TU organisation should have acted.

✓ The following is the state-wise break up of the AITVE Building Fund collections ~~at~~ <sup>since</sup> the last General Council Meeting.

West Bengal	Rs. 1,350 + 70 = 1420
Rajasthan.	600
Andhra.	335
M.P.	82
U.P.	50
Tamilnad	20
Maharashtra.	9
Assam	5

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2,451  
70  

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2,521

1400/- for Andhra.

Andhra amount - 15.8.60.

MONTHLY REPORT FROM DATE

West Bengal	NO Report. April	✓
Assam	May, July, August	
Bihar	January, February, March, April	
Orissa	January, February, March, April	
Uttar Pradesh	January, Feb, March, April, May, July	
Tamilnad	January, February, March, May, June,	
Madras		
Andhra	Jan, Feb, March, April, May	
Mysore	July	
Karnatak		
Punjab & Himachal	March, April, May, June, July, August	
Madhy Pradesh	NO Report	
Maharashtra	NO Report	
Mahagujrat	NO Report	None
Kerala	NO Report	
Delhi	NO Report	

✓

Instructions sent through K.G. to our people participating in the Convention of Central Government Employees called at Bombay on April 2, 1960, to consider the question of strike.

+ + +

In this meeting of the Confederation, AIRF, AIDE and others, we should try to work out a united slogan against the Pay Commission.

We should select two-three main demands as the central point for agitation and action. One should be the linking of D.A. to cost of living index; another, endorsement of the Delhi convention on minimum wage, and a third, no compulsion in the matter of Provident Fund contributions (I do not know if this affects all). And then, you may later on add some other demands such as on holidays, etc.

We should try to get a resolution passed calling for a one-day strike in all the branches of employment. If this could be unitedly agreed to, the Government might be put in a mood to change its present stiffness. Time for ballot, etc., should be given and a Committee for Propaganda and Action should be set up in the intervening period which will take positive steps and not try to sidetrack the working out of the slogan.

The P&T should take a leading part in this, as they took at the time of the appointment of the Pay Commission. The coolness with which the P&T are going into the matter and not activating their ranks has surprised many people that those who were so active and vociferous two years ago are now doing nothing. The AIRF, we know, will not go into action on its own. So, it will devolve on the Defence Federation, P&T and other services.

We do not want an indefinite strike on this issue but if a one-day strike of all can take place, it would be one of the biggest things for uniting the working class and bringing about a stronger organisation. It might also make the Government change its line. So all our comrades should act accordingly.

If others are absolutely opposed to any such proposal, we should still press forward our proposal even at the risk of its being rejected. But it should go on record. The main attempt, however, should not be to expose the others but to persuade them to agree to the slogan. If they do not agree, then we might later on criticise them.

S.A.Dange

New Delhi,  
March 30, 1960

T.V. Lyman

1. Indragiri Pagar
2. Sabikha Gumbak
3. A.C. Mandu.

26th } 1961.  
27. }  
28. }

Frank Adams: School  
M.P.

M.P. - M.P. on Board  
no candidate

- 
1. Kamalini Krishnan de Vint Kerala

1. Exp: Indragiri Pagar

2. 1959-60 unpaid  
21 officials  
107 participants in Centre

1 1/2 months notice

1961 - 1962 = 1961 1961

INDUSTRY-WISE POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TUs.

	AI PUC			INTUC			HMS			UTUC			
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	
1 * Textile	81516	88790	176939	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468	
2 Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42817	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	nil	8613	
3 Metal Trades	646	nil	7106	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5495	492	355	1331	
4 Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747	
Transports	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311	
6 Plantations	62616	64816	131644	270082	266016	334585	15321	26178	42448	13056	20484	28563	
7 Mining	31538	48105	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371	
8 Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739	
9 Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275	
0 Sugar	9168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398	
11 Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060	
12 Chemicals	12619	8635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	14428	1044	875	2738	
13 Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	79	143	862	
14 Food & Drink	6558	6987	42580	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2553	685	1477	18689	
15 Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966	
16 Tan, & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126	
17 Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	248	
18 Printing	11714	includes printing			7263	8075	10759	3946	3189	5083	4661	4577	7999
9 Local bodies	23810	18055	36223	10725	6727	15813	11006	1201	4345	458	2142	6377	
0 Glass & Pott.	8851	7670	11017	3469	7438	9547	-	306	1115	1956	34	1986	
1 Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4671	544	730	725	-	-	-	
Salaried emp.	4001	4982	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304	
3 Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1790	
4 Bank	-	-	-	596	726	2207	1555	-	-	-	43	258	
5 Port & Dock	12156	8205	20586	22287	12207	18752	17186	18948	26411	4501	3491	25884	
6 Miscellaneous	53960	30418	59690	5831	13062	26270	6568	8494	20364	5737	3941	11901	
	<u>537567</u>	<u>507654</u>	<u>1080480</u>	<u>909858</u>	<u>1020653</u>	<u>1508</u> <u>1503400</u>	<u>192948</u>	<u>241636</u>	<u>523333</u>	<u>22533</u> <u>82511</u>	<u>90629</u>	<u>211004</u>	

\* 1958-59 figures show finally verified and checked figures including amendments.

INDUSTRY-WISE POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TUs.

	AITUC			INTUC			HMS			UTUC		
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60
† Textile	81516	88790	176939	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468
Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42817	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	nil	8613
Metal Trades	646	nil	7106	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5495	492	355	1331
Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747
Transports	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311
Plantations	62616	64816	131644	270082	266016	334585	15321	26178	42448	13056	20484	28563
Mining	31538	48105	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371
			also quarry									
Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739
Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275
Sugar	9168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398
Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060
Chemicals	12619	8635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	14428	1044	875	2738
Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	79	143	862
Food & Drink	6558	6987	42580	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2553	685	1477	18689
Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966
Wool, & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126
Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	248
Printing	11714		includes printing									
		10194		7263	8375	10759	3946	3189	5083	4661	4577	7999
Local bodies	23810	18055	36223	10725	6720	15813	11066	1203	4345	4581	2142	6377
Glass & Pott.	8851	7670	21017	3469	7438	9547	-	306	1115	1956	34	1986
Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4671	544	730	725	-	-	-
Married emp.	4001	4982	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304
Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1790
Bank	-	-	-	590	726	2207	1555	-	-	-	43	258
Port & Dock	12156	8205	20586	22287	12307	18772	17186	18948	26411	4501	9491	25884
Miscellaneous	53960	36418	59690	5831	13062	26270	6568	8494	20364	5737	3941	11901
	<u>537567</u>	<u>507654</u>	<u>1080480</u>	<u>909858</u>	<u>1020653</u>	<u>1508</u> <u>1503400</u>	<u>192948</u>	<u>241636</u>	<u>523333</u>	<u>82511</u>	<u>90629</u>	<u>211004</u>

\* 1958-59 figures now finally verified and checked figures including amendments.

INDUSTRY-WISE POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TUs.

	AITUC			INTUC			HMS			UTUC		
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60
1 Textile	81516	88790	176939	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468
2 Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42817	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	nil	8613
3 Metal Trades	646	nil	7106	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5495	492	355	1331
Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747
Transports	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311
6 Plantations	62616	64816	131644	270082	266016	334585	15321	26178	42448	13056	20484	28563
7 Mining	31538	48105	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371
			also quarry									
8 Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739
9 Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275
Sugar	9168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398
1 Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060
2 Chemicals	12619	8635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	11428	1044	875	2738
3 Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	70	143	862
4 Food & Drink	6558	6987	42580	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2582	685	1477	18689
5 Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966
6 Tan, & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126
7 Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	248
Printing	11714		includes printing									
		10194		7262	8075	10759	3946	3189	5083	4661	4577	7999
Local bodies	23810	18055	36223	10725	6720	15813	11066	1203	4345	4581	2142	6377
Glass & Pott.	8851	7670	21017	3469	7438	9547	-	306	1115	1956	34	1986
Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4671	544	730	725	-	-	-
Salaried emp.	4001	4982	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304
Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1790
Bank	-	-	-	596	720	2207	1555	-	-	-	45	258
Port & Dock	12156	8205	20586	22287	12307	18772	17186	18948	26411	4501	9491	25884
Miscellaneous	53960	36418	59690	5831	13062	26270	6568	8494	20364	5737	3941	11901
	<u>537567</u>	<u>507654</u>	<u>1080480</u>	<u>909858</u>	<u>1020653</u>	<u>1508</u> <u>1503400</u>	<u>192948</u>	<u>241636</u>	<u>523333</u>	<u>28532</u> <u>82511</u>	<u>90629</u>	<u>211004</u>

\* 1958-59 figures now finally verified and checked figures including amendments.

INDUSTRY-WISE POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TUs.

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	AITUC			INTUC			HMS			UTUC		
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60
1 Textile	81516	88790	176939	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468
2 Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42817	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	nil	8613
3 Metal Trades	646	nil	7106	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5495	492	355	1331
Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747
Transports	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311
6 Plantations	62616	64816	131644	270082	266016	334585	15321	26178	42418	13056	20484	28563
7 Mining	31538	48105	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371
			also quarry									
8 Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739
9 Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275
10 Sugar	9168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398
11 Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060
12 Chemicals	12619	8635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	14428	1044	875	2738
13 Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	79	143	862
14 Food & Drink	6558	6987	42580	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2563	685	1477	18689
15 Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966
16 Tan, & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126
17 Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	248
18 Printing	11714		includes printing									
		10194		7263	8075	10759	3946	3189	5083	4661	4577	7900
19 Local bodies	23810	18055	36223	10725	6720	15813	11066	1203	4345	4581	2142	6377
20 Glass & Pott.	8851	7670	21017	3469	7438	9547	-	306	1115	1956	34	1986
Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4671	544	730	725	-	-	-
2 Salaried emp.	4001	4982	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304
3 Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1790
4 Bank	-	-	-	596	726	2207	1555	-	-	-	43	258
5 Port & Dock	12156	8205	20586	22287	12307	18772	17186	18948	26411	4501	9491	25884
6 Miscellaneous	53960	36418	59690	5831	13062	26270	6568	8494	20364	5737	3941	11901
	<u>537567</u>	<u>507654</u>	<u>1080480</u>	<u>909858</u>	<u>1020653</u>	<u>1503400</u>	<u>192948</u>	<u>241636</u>	<u>523333</u>	<u>82511</u>	<u>90629</u>	<u>211004</u>

\* 1958-59 figures now finally verified and checked figures including amendments.

INDUSTRY-WISE POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TUCs.

	AITUC			INTUC			HRS			UTUC		
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60
1 Textile	81516	88790	176939	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468
2 Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42317	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	nil	8613
3 Metal Trades	646	nil	7106	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5485	492	355	1331
Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747
Transports	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311
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7 Mining	31538	48105	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371
			also quarry									
8 Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739
9 Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275
10 Sugar	9168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398
11 Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060
12 Chemicals	12619	8635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	14428	1044	875	2738
13 Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	79	143	862
14 Food & Drink	6558	6987	42580	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2583	685	1477	16689
15 Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966
16 Tan. & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126
17 Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	248
18 Printing	11714		includes printing									
		10194		7263	8075	10759	3946	3189	5083	4661	4577	7999
19 Local bodies	23810	18055	36223	10725	6720	15813	11066	1202	4345	4581	2142	6377
20 Glass & Pot.	8851	7670	21017	3469	7438	9547	-	306	1115	1956	34	1986
Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4671	544	730	725	-	-	-
22 Salaried emp.	4001	4982	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304
23 Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1790
24 Bank	-	-	-	596	726	2207	1555	-	-	-	43	258
25 Port & Dock	12156	8205	20586	22287	12307	18772	17186	16948	26411	4501	9491	25884
26 Miscellaneous	53960	36418	59690	5831	13062	26270	6568	8494	20364	5737	3941	11901
	<u>537567</u>	<u>507654</u>	<u>1080480</u>	<u>909858</u>	<u>1020653</u>	<u>1508</u> <u>1503400</u>	<u>192948</u>	<u>241636</u>	<u>523333</u>	<u>28533</u> <u>82511</u>	<u>90629</u>	<u>211004</u>

\* 1958-59 figures how finally verified and checked figures including amendments.

INDUSTRY-WISE POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TUCs.

	AIFUC			INFUC			HPS			PTUC		
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60
1 Textile	81516	88790	176939	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468
2 Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42817	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	nil	8613
3 Metal Trades	646	nil	7100	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5485	492	355	1331
Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747
Transports	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311
6 Plantations	62616	64816	131644	270082	266016	334585	15321	26178	42448	13056	20484	28563
7 Mining	31538	48105	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371
			also quarry									
8 Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739
9 Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275
10 Sugar	9168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398
11 Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060
12 Chemicals	12619	8635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	14428	1044	875	2738
13 Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	79	143	862
14 Food & Drink	6558	6987	42580	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2687	685	1477	18689
15 Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966
16 Tan. & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126
17 Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	248
18 Printing	11714	includes printing										
		10194		7263	8075	10759	3946	3189	5033	4661	4577	7999
19 Local bodies	23810	18055	36223	10725	6720	15813	11066	1203	4345	4581	2142	6377
20 Glass & Pottery	8951	7670	21017	3167	7438	9547	-	308	1111	1956	31	1900
21 Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4672	544	730	725	-	-	-
22 Salaried emp.	4001	4982	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304
23 Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1790
24 Bank	-	-	-	596	726	2207	1555	-	-	-	43	258
25 Port & Dock	12156	8205	20586	22287	12307	18772	17186	18948	26411	4501	9491	25884
26 Miscellaneous	53960	36118	59890	5831	13062	26270	6560	6494	20364	8727	3941	11901
	537567	507654	1080480	909858	1020653	1503400	192948	241636	523333	82511	90629	211004

\* 1958-59 figures now finally verified and checked figures including amendments.

INDUSTRY - JOB POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TUB.

	ITUC			ITUC			ITUC			ITUC		
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60
1 Textile	81516	88790	176959	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468
2 Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42817	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	nil	8613
3 Metal Trades	646	nil	7106	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5405	492	355	1331
Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747
Transports	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311
6 Plantations	62616	64816	131644	270082	266016	334585	15321	26178	42448	13056	20484	28563
7 Mining	31538	48105	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371
			also quarry									
8 Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739
9 Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275
10 Sugar	9168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398
11 Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060
12 Chemicals	12619	3635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	14428	1044	875	2738
13 Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	79	143	862
14 Food & Drink	6558	6907	42580	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2883	685	1477	18689
15 Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966
16 Tan. & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126
17 Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	268
18 Printing	11714		includes printing									
		10194		7263	1075	10557	3946	3189	5083	4661	4577	7999
19 Local trades	23210	18057	36233	10725	6720	15813	11066	1203	4345	4581	2142	6377
20 Glass & Pottery	8351	7670	21017	3469	7438	9547	-	306	1113	1956	34	1986
21 Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4671	544	730	725	-	-	-
22 Salaried emp.	4001	4962	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304
23 Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1790
24 Bank	-	-	-	596	726	2207	1555	-	-	-	43	258
25 Post & Tele.	12156	8205	20586	22287	12307	18772	17186	18948	26411	4501	9491	25884
26 Miscellaneous	53960	36418	59690	5831	13062	26270	6568	8494	20364	5737	3941	11901
	<u>537567</u>	<u>507654</u>	<u>1080480</u>	<u>909858</u>	<u>1020653</u>	<u>1503400</u>	<u>192948</u>	<u>241636</u>	<u>523333</u>	<u>22511</u>	<u>90629</u>	<u>211004</u>

\* 1958-59 figures now finally verified and checked figures including amendments.

INDUSTRY WISE POSITIONS OF RESPECTIVE CENTRAL TRADE UNIONS

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	ITUC			IATUC			IBU			OTUC		
	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60	57-58	58-59	59-60
1 Textile	81516	88790	178539	241370	289697	405683	44298	46279	80015	13964	16490	32468
2 Iron & Steel	14237	15243	42817	30960	40247	45722	2940	2668	3800	243	511	8613
3 Metal Trades	646	nil	7104	5047	14784	17679	1911	4779	5485	492	355	1331
Engineering	60303	51698	97257	15477	25134	45515	15279	16733	47285	10575	3072	6747
Transporte	40639	41555	82473	79975	77461	191703	7815	55299	161946	7816	3360	6311
6 Plantations	62616	64816	131644	270082	266016	334585	15321	26178	42448	13056	20484	28563
7 Mining	31538	48109	100821*	80369	101696	127621	20251	21077	49662	602	10987	27371
			also quarry									
Quarrying	-	-	-	4807	2027	6363	-	1545	1500	-	234	739
Agriculture	54	87	19344	1283	4287	10570	-	-	-	1112	344	1275
Sugar	5168	12214	21472	41683	50939	63999	13180	18586	32827	5315	5847	9398
Cement	4926	5684	8935	11839	12342	18580	1946	30	494	-	2781	4060
Chemicals	12619	8635	27889	14025	16094	22685	8867	5390	14428	1044	875	2738
Buildings etc	18835	18722	41228	5991	1515	12036	1980	1249	3371	79	143	862
Food & Drink	6558	6987	12380	2153	6965	28896	572	1416	2583	685	1477	18689
Tobacco	32418	30120	63223	3228	3253	15654	582	638	5539	640	146	966
Tan, & Leather	9210	9247	11462	5403	6515	10278	-	761	2663	296	-	126
Paper	923	-	17354*	3870	7521	8321	4911	409	422	333	246	248
Printing	11714		includes printing									
		10194		7263	8075	10759	3946	3189	5083	4661	4577	7799
Local bodies	47430	18355	26423	10725	8720	15813	11066	1203	4345	4581	2142	6377
Glass & Pottery	8851	7670	21017	3469	7438	9547	-	305	1115	1956	34	1936
Petroleum	5095	5429	6688	2970	3613	4671	544	730	725	-	-	-
Skilled emp.	4001	4982	18391	24885	36599	42275	2038	3071	8212	2094	2130	4304
Personal serv.	11513	13203	25341	2937	3432	7196	1328	1644	2472	451	678	1700
Bank	-	-	-	526	726	2207	2555	-	-	-	43	258
Port & Dock	12158	3233	43388	22287	12307	18772	17186	18948	26411	4501	9491	25884
Miscellaneous	53960	36418	59690	5831	13062	26270	6568	8494	20364	5737	3941	11901
	<u>537567</u>	<u>507654</u>	<u>1080480</u>	<u>909858</u>	<u>1020653</u>	<u>1503400</u>	<u>192948</u>	<u>241636</u>	<u>523333</u>	<u>28564</u>	<u>90629</u>	<u>211064</u>
										28511		

\* 1958-59 figures how finally verified and checked figures including amendments.



1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>8 Mysore</u>					
1957-58	36/47,926	23/25,092			
1958-59	39/35,883	22/23,505	8/2583	2/216	-
1959-60	49/43,284				1/250
	84/48,326				3/1400
<u>9 Orissa</u>					
1957-58	18/27,489	11/6,696			
1958-59	14/11,470	11/4,595	-	2/585	1/5689
1959-60	15/11,991				-
<u>10 Punjab</u>					
1957-58	61/43,232	39/17,585			
1958-59	65/47,801	44/18,114	8/1760	3/1467	3/450
1959-60	82/30,579				3/610
					-
					2/373
<u>11 Rajasthan</u>					
1957-58	1/1,800	1/4,739			
1958-59	35/12,120	19/8,094	-	1/400	2/335
1959-60	60/15,218				3/810
					-
					10/2520
<u>12 Uttar Pradesh</u>					
1957-58	66/29,827	17/5,074			
1958-59	78/20,971	44/10,716	9/2048	17/5028	-
1959-60	102/26,337				5/586
					-
					3/457
<u>13 West Bengal</u>					
1957-58	240/2,42,346	182/1,58,863			
1958-59	216/2,38,756	155/1,45,002	6/4228	29/19559	1/316
1959-60	308/2,52,048				17/4642
					-
					5/682
<u>14 Delhi</u>					
1957-58	17/41,292	13/14,238			
1958-59	25/37,282	25/26,208	-	-	-
1959-60	32/45,260				-

1	2	3	4	5	6			
15 <u>Gujarat</u>								
1959-60	49/13,284							
16 <u>Manipur</u>								
1957-58	1/65							
1958-59	1/65	1/77						
1959-60	3/1,671							
17 <u>Himachal Pradesh</u>								
1958-59	5/864	4/173	1/327					
1959-60	7/1,459							
1957-58	1407/14,00,141	768/5,17,306	254/1,21,944	61/1,72,723	145/74,696	9/6,203	117/49,998	
1958-59	1453/10,43,926	813/5,06,304	190/73,613	158/96,940	22/27,327	87/28,903	7/3,822	147/48,259
1959-60	1636/10,80,480							

Note: Compared to 1957-58, in 1958-59 the AITUC has lost membership heavily in Kerala (36,000); West Bengal (13,000) and two to three thousand in Lorhay, Madras and Mysore. In crease in membership has been made in Andhra (12,000), Rajasthan (6,000), Uttar Pradesh (5,000) and small gains in Assam and M.P.

Industry-wise, AITUC lost membership in Engineering (8,700), Chemicals (3,000), Tobacco (2,300), Local bodies (5,800), Port and Dock (4,000) and Miscellaneous (17,000) with small decreases in Building, Paper and Printing. In Textiles (7,000), Mining (17,000) Sugar (3,000), Iron & Steel (1,000), Plantations (2,000) and in Cement, Food & Drinks, Petroleum, salaried employees and Personal services, we have made limited increases.

Out of 1,453 unions claimed with a membership of 10,43,926, the verified figures are 813 unions with 5,06,304 membership. Total number of scored out unions for various reasons (see chart) was 640 having a membership of 296,952. Thus only 813 unions were in AITUC's credit which had membership of 7,47,300, which on verification came to 5,06,304. The difference between claim and verified in these 813 unions is 2,40,996.

In the case of AITUC claims, sharp difference between claimed and verified figures has been noted in the case of Kerala (1,80,000), West Bengal (90,000), Bombay (50,000), Bihar (43,000), Madras (50,000), Punjab (29,000). The difference is less than 10,000 in case of Rajasthan, Orissa and Assam. Nominal differences ignored.

Claims for 1959-60: AITUC - 1636/10,80,480; INTUC - 1246/15,03,400; HMS - 325/ 5,23,333; UTUC - 310/2,11,004

STATEMENT OF VERIFIED MEMBERSHIP OF CENTRAL T.U. ORGANISATIONS

State	No. of unions & Membership CLAIMED	No. of unions & Membership Verified	Returns not submitted	Did not show Records	Not Regis- tered	Registra- tion cancelled	Defunct	Incorrect affi- liation
<b>1. Andhra Pradesh</b>								
	AITUC 89/85,028	39/36,669	40/26,008	-	1/396	-	1/175	8/5,819
	INTUC 67/52,323	18/4,645	39/20,700	3/2,672	-	-	3/20,576	4/1,622
	HMS 11/12,147	8/2,724	3/9,488	-	-	-	-	-
	UTUC No claim							
<b>2. Assam</b>								
	AITUC 10/22,439	9/8,400	-	-	-	1/1,024	-	-
	INTUC 29/2,49,087	24/2,17,246	2/25,718	-	-	3/5,651	-	-
	HMS No claim							
	UTUC 6/1,105	3/653	-	-	-	-	1/175	2/277
<b>3. Bihar</b>								
	AITUC 52/82,915	34/10,914	9/8,895	7/23,566	-	-	1/3137	1/242
	INTUC 77/1,23,883	50/94,479	19/16,980	6/7,299	-	-	3/57	1/354
	HMS 14/58,398	9/11,828	2/1,269	3/44,513	-	-	-	-
	UTUC 60/36,706	40/16,248	5/2,818	6/10,034	-	2/586	3/209	4/839
<b>4. Bombay</b>								
	AITUC 132/2,62,187	63/52,161	1/520	4/81,869	6/5,097	35/30,391	3/990	19/9,978
	INTUC 241/3,37,161	208/2,23,706	5/40,876	2/237	6/2,509	23/7,957	1/86	-
	HMS 63/1,35,308	53/79,701	2/1,299	-	1/793	4/1,850	1/5,600	2/570
	UTUC 3/7,207	1/6,102	1/450	-	1/757	-	-	-
<b>5. Kerala</b>								
	AITUC 486/2,32,690	200/76,453	103/36,515	43/32,833	6/2,756	51/16,271	-	70/24,450
	INTUC 36/27,687	21/12,726	1/500	8/7,581	4/1,119	1/142	-	1/158
	HMS 2/4,480	1/421	-	1/4,000	-	-	-	-
	UTUC 50/28,961	30/6,180	4/4,065	14/17,357	-	-	-	2/3,487
<b>6. Madhya Pradesh</b>								
	AITUC 30/25,216	10/4,534	15/18,294	-	3/810	-	-	1/98
	INTUC 51/59,826	23/34,423	23/27,505	-	3/676	1/20	-	1/1,318
	HMS 3/3,849	3/3,489	-	-	-	-	-	-
	UTUC 4/442	3/373						

State	No. of unions and Membership CLAIMED	No. of unions & Membership VERIFIED	Returns not submitted	Did not show Records	Not Regis- tered	Registration Cance- lled	Defunct	Incorrect affilia- tion
<u>7. Madras</u>								
AITUC	169/2,47,733	127/98,888	9/5,495	-	6/1,475	15/5,964	-	7/2,022
INTUC	53/72,346	44/54,784	2/9,762	-	1/121	3/378	-	9/1,204
HMS	17/27,40	14/29,729	1/200	1/85	-	1/254	-	-
UTUC	41/24,121	11/1,918	1/3,875	-	3/1,238	8/6,500	-	18/8,553
<u>8. Mysore</u>								
AITUC	36/47,526	23/25,092	11/4,896	-	1/800	1/800	-	-
INTUC	23/22,251	16/12,651	9/7,144	1/1695	-	2/490	-	-
HMS	13/9,462	5/692	6/6,770	-	-	2/1,605	-	-
UTUC	no claim							
<u>9. Orissa</u>								
AITUC	19/27,489	11/6,696	2/175	1/15,628	3/1,700	2/750	-	-
INTUC	13/16,006	10/10,692	3/2,851	-	-	-	-	-
HMS	10/6,406	8/9,749	2/2,306	-	-	-	-	-
UTUC	no claim							
<u>10. Punjab</u>								
AITUC	61/48,233	39/17,585	12/3,928	-	2/225	2/270	3/1,811	3/850
INTUC	74/27,230	49/16,653	16/4,104	2/616	2/230	4/2,056	1/320	-
HMS	4/53	2/135		-	-	2/3	-	-
UTUC	no claim							
<u>11. Rajasthan</u>								
AITUC	1/4,800	1/1,739	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTUC	24/12,150	13/4,384	11/5,076	-	-	-	-	-
HMS	8/2,811	5/669	3/870	-	-	-	-	-
UTUC	1/400	-	-	-	1/400	-	-	-
<u>12. Uttar Pradesh</u>								
AITUC	66/25,807	17/5,074	39/14,475	3/354	1/210	2/270	1/90	3/4,198
INTUC	161/60,456	99/40,800	48/13,959	6/2,553	1/173	3/221	1/35	2/305
HMS	36/20,946	17/5,072	15/923	3/1,872	-	1/1,800	-	-
UTUC	18/6,539	3/1,847	14/4,155	-	-	1/591	-	-

242316  
158863  
83,483

301558  
157125  
144428  
page three

State	No. of unions & Membership CLAIMED	No. of unions & Membership VERIFIED	Returns not submitted	Did not show records	Not registered	Registration cancelled	Defunct	Incorrect affiliation
<b>13. West Bengal</b>								
✓ AITUC	240/2,42,346	182/1,58,863	13/3,748	1/1500	4/879	35/18,846	-	5/2,341
INTUC	167/3,01,553	102/1,57,125	10/11,364	14/27,489	1/900	31/31,174	-	8/20,106
HMS	49/55,726	19/39,035	12/6,206	4/2100	-	9/6,498	-	5/2989
UTUC	97/87,015	80/43,298	8/1,673	3/10,343	2/236	2/2,335	2/2,082	-
<b>14. Delhi</b>								
✓ AITUC	17/41,272	13/14,238	-	2/16,973	-	1/120	-	-
INTUC	35/10,263	20/7,901	-	2/744	-	11/3495	-	2/244
HMS	6/10,115	1/850	-	2/7,900	-	2/1,575	-	1/40
UTUC	5/4,429	5/2,041	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>15. Manipur</b>								
AITUC	1/05	-	-	-	1/65	-	-	-
INTUC	no claim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HMS	no claim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTUC	no claim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Re. Jammu & Kashmir. BJTUC has claimed 1 union claiming 1,040 and granted 0, the union having not submitted returns.  
In Tripura, INTUC has claimed 3 unions/6,097 - verified figure 2/5952

**GRAND TOTALS**

AITUC	1409/1,00,141	768/5,17,306	254/1,21,944	61/1,72,723	31/11,413	145/74,696	9/6,203	117/49,998 - 21 repetitions
INTUC	1066/13,80,249	698/8,98,527	191/1,87,969	44/50,885	18/5,728	83/51,600	7/21,074	22/25,311 - 3 "
HMS	275/3,57,859	145/1,84,084	46/37,441	14/60,875	1/793	21/13,932	1/5600	8/3,599
UTUC	285/1,96,978	176/80,345	33/13,436	23/37,734	7/2533	13/10,012	6/2466	27/13,225



Compared to previous year, the AITUC has lost membership heavily in Kerala (36,000), W.Bengal (13,000) and two to three thousand in Bombay, Madras and Mysore.

Increase in membership has been made in ANDHRA (12,000), BIHAR (10,000), DELHI (12,000), RAJASTHAN (6000), UTTAR PRADESH (5000) and small gains in Assam, M.P. and Punjab.

INDUSTRY-WISE, AITUC lost membership in Engineering (8700), Chemicals (3000), Tobacco (2300), Local Bodies (5,800), Port & Dock (4000) and Miscellaneous (17,000) with small decreases in Building, Paper, Printing.

In Textiles (7000), Mining (17000), Sugar (3000), iron and steel (1000), transport (1000), plantations (2000) and in cement, food and drinks, petroleum, salaried employees and personal services, we have made limited increases.

Out of 1453 unions claimed with a membership of 10,43,926, the verified figure is only of 813 unions with 5,06,304 membership.

The biggest losses due to non-submission of returns have been in KERALA (110 out of 190 which failed to submit returns).

Registration was found cancelled in the case of 25 unions in Kerala, 15 in Madras and 17 in W.Bengal.

70 unions in Kerala (claiming membership of 52551), 29 in W.Bengal, 17 in U.P., 11 in Bombay, among others, failed to produce records. Besides a total of 158 unions (mem.96940) in this category, 22 other unions could not produce complete records.

81 unions in Kerala (m.34,601) disclaimed affiliation with AITUC out of 147 such unions (m.48,259) all over India. Other defaulters in this connection and 12 unions in Bombay, 22 in Madras, 10 in Rajasthan, etc.

+ + +

INTUC made substantial gains in Andhra (14000), Bihar (17000), Bombay (20000), U.P.(21000), W.Bengal (22000) and M.P. (10000), besides smaller increases in other States except in Assam and Madras where there has been a slight fall of 2000 in each.

The gains made by HMS are notably in W.Bengal (14000) and Delhi (33000). The Delhi membership is of the N.Rly.Union which had over 40,000 members. They have also increased membership in U.P.(5000), Bombay (3800), Assam (2201) and very slightly in Kerala, Punjab and Rajasthan. They lost by 2300 in Bihar, 3200 in Madras, 4700 in Orissa and also in M.P. and Mysore.

The UTUC registered gains by 7000 in W.Bengal, 2800 in Kerala, 2000 in Bombay, 4700 in U.P., 1000 in Delhi and in Madras and Rajasthan very slightly.

They lost 8000 in Bihar and less than 1000 in Assam and M.P.

+ + +

In the case of AITUC claims, sharp difference between claimed and verified figures has been noted in the case of -

Kerala -	1,80,000	approx.
W.Bengal	90,000	
Bombay	50,000	
Bihar	43,000	
Madras	50,000	
Punjab	29,000	

The difference is less than 10,000 in the case of Rajasthan, Orissa, Assam.

640

It is seen that out of 1453 unions claimed by AITUC, ~~833~~ 640 unions were not included in the verification because of non-submission of returns, records, etc. The break-up of such unions is:

Return not submitted	- 190	- m.	73,613
Not Registered	15		6,088
Registration Cancelled	37		28,903
Not Functioning	7		3,822
Records Not Produced	158		96,940
Complete Records Not Produced:	22		27,327
Affiliation disclaimed:	147		48,259
Total	<u>626</u>		<u>284,952</u>
Reptn. etc.	14		11,674
Total scored out	640		296,952

Thus only 813 unions with a claimed membership of 7,47,300 were actually verified and we obtained 5,06,304.

The difference between claim and verified in these 813 unions is 2,40,996.

STATEWISE

	A.I.T.U.C.		I.N.T.U.C.		H.M.S.		U.T.U.C.	
	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>
Uttara Pradesh	36669	48312	4645	18644	2724	2868	...	...
Bihar	8400	9857	217246	215079	...	2261	653	248
Madhya Pradesh	10914	20358	94479	115908	11828	9591	16248	8425
Rajasthan	52161	49481	223706	243791	79701	83556	6102	8236
Uttar Pradesh	76453	40190	12726	15155	421	815	6180	8956
West Bengal	4534	5103	34423	44788	3489	3372	373	-
Andhra Pradesh	98888	96489	54784	52711	29729	26543	1918	1953
Kerala	25092	23505	12651	14057	692	119	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	6696	4595	10692	15464	9749	5131	...	...
Rajasthan	17585	18114	16653	15371	135	421	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	1739	8094	4384	9076	669	740	...	337
West Bengal	5074	10746	40800	51347	5072	1019	1347	6592
Uttar Pradesh	158863	145002	157125	179459	39035	53865	43298	51971
Uttar Pradesh	14238	26208	7901	1232	850	41143	2021	3159

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP

	1957-58	1958-59
A.I.T.U.C.	5,37,567	5,06,304
I.N.T.U.C.	<del>8,98,527</del> 9,09,858	10,18,445
H.M.S.	1,92,948	2,40,622
U.T.U.C.	82,511	89,877

## INDUSTRY-WISE

	A.I.T.U.C.		I.N.T.U.C.		H.M.S.		U.T.U.C.	
	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>	<u>57-58</u>	<u>58-59</u>
Textile	81,516	88790	241,370	289697	44,298	46279	13964	16490
Iron & Steel	14,237	15243	30,960	40247	2,940	2668	243	nil
Metal Trades	646	-	5,047	14784	1,911	4779	492	355
Engineering	60,303	51698	15,477	25134	15,279	16733	10575	3072
Transport	40,639	41555	79,975	77461	7,815	55299	7816	3360
Plantations	62,616	64816	270,082	266016	15,321	26178	13,056	20484
Mining	31,538	48105	80,369	101696	20,251	21077	602	10987
Carrying		-	4,807	2027		1545		234
Agriculture	± 54	87	1,283	4287		<del>1814</del>	1112	344
Sugar	9,168	12214	41,683	50939	13,180	18586	5315	5847
cement	4,926	<del>5684</del>	11,839	12342	1,946	30	-	2781
Chemicals	12,619	8635	14,025	16094	8,867	5390	1044	875
Building	18,835	18722	5991	1515	1,980	1249	79	143
Food & Drink	6,558	6987	2,153	6965	572	1416	685	1477
Tobacco	32,418	30120	3,228	3253	582	638	640	146
Wool & Leather	9,210	9247	5,403	6515	-	761	296	-
Paper	923	-	3,370	7521	4,311	409	333	245
Printing	11,714	10194	7,263	8075	3,946	3189	4661	4577
Local bodies	23,810	18055	10,725	6720	11,066	1203	4581	2142
Glass & Pottery	8,851	7670	3,469	7438	-	306	1956	34
Petroleum	5,095	5429	2,970	3613	544	730	-	-
Unskilled Emp.	4,001	4982	24,885	36599	2,038	3071	2094	2130
Professional Services	11,513	13203	2,937	3432	1,328	1644	451	678
Bank Emp.	-	-	596	726	1,555	<del>1034</del>	"	43
Port & Dock	12,156	8205	22,287	12307	17,186	18948	4501	9491
Miscellaneous	53,960	36418	5,831	13062	6,568	8494	5737	3941

PUNJAB: STUC claimed 62 unions with membership of approx. 10,000  
our claim: 87 unions with membership of 36,579  
Note: 20 unions which were in our 1958-59 list were  
added in this year's claim.

UTTAR PRADESH:

STUC claimed 28 unions with a membership of approx. 37,000  
Our claim: 102 unions with the membership of 28,099.

ANDHRA:

STUC claimed 70 unions with membership of approx. 70,000  
Our claim: 92 unions with membership of 70,900

WEST BENGAL:

STUC claimed 263 unions with membership of approx. 2,10,000  
Our claim: 308 unions with membership 2,10,048

MADHYA PRADESH:

STUC ~~did not~~ sent only a partial list of unions  
claiming 18 unions 1,137  
Our claim based on 58-59 list and partial list  
of STUC, came to 28,943 unions

BIHAR:

State STUC claimed 84 unions with membership of 4,120  
Our claim is the same.

Note: The present claim was partially modified  
in Bihar by the STUC General Secretary and further  
supplemented by STUC through a list sent later.

GUJARAT:

The STUC did not send any list except a small list  
for SURAT city and some individual unions also sent  
their membership figures directly to AITUC. On the basis  
of 58-59 list and the informations available, we have  
now claimed 13 unions with membership of 28,699

RAJASTHAN:

Punjab STUC claimed only two unions with membership  
of about 400. Our claim on the basis of information  
available at the AITUC office is now 7 unions with  
membership of 1,459

ORISSA:

No. list received from STUC. Present claim based on our  
58-59 list and informations available in the office. Now  
our claim is 18 unions and membership of 11,891

SIKIM:

STUC claimed 31 unions with membership of 61,281 and later  
on made a slight amendment.

Our claim based on 58-59 list and STUC list is now  
55 unions with a membership of 69,600

KARNATAK:

STUC claimed 274 unions with membership of about 2,10,000  
verified/our claim based on 58-59 list and STUC list came to  
349 unions with membership of 2,10,434.

ASSAM:

STUC claimed 15 unions with approx. membership of 10,000  
Our claim based on STUC list and informations available

RAJASTHAN:

STUC claimed 53 unions with membership of 13,461  
Our claim based on informations available  
and the STUC listis: 60 unions with membership 15,218

DELHI:

STATE TUC claim: 32 unions with membership of 45,260  
Same claimed by us.

MANIPUR: No information received. Our claim based on old list is  
3 unions - membership 1,677

MADRAS:

STUC claimed 200 unions with approx membership of ~~13,09,934~~ 1,35,000  
We found out one repetition and thus claim cut down to  
199 and later on we found adding mistake in STUC list and  
the final figure came ; 198 unions with membership 1,34,934.

GUJARAT:

STUC claimed 21 unions in one list and about 9 ~~ix~~ unions  
through supplemented informations claiming total 30 unions  
with membership of about 12,000.

Our claim based on that list and other informations is  
49 unions with membership 13,284

N.C. file

Resolutions to be drafted:

- 1) On Revision of Cost of Living Index and norms of Nutritional Standards - Akroyd formula
- 2) On 15th Anniversary of the WFTU
- 3) On 40th Anniversary of the AITUC

Working Committee decisions to be published:

1. Date of 26th Session - Delegations - affiliation fees, etc.
  2. Rs.5 to be sent by every union for Assam relief
- and ??

## Condolence Resolutions

### ON COMRADE HARRY POLLITT

The Working Committee of the AITUC mourns the death of Comrade Harry Pollitt, veteran Communist and working class leader of Great Britain. He was one of the most militant figures of the international proletarian movement and a staunch champion of the cause of the Indian people's struggle for national independence and democracy. The AITUC pays homage to his memory and extends its heartfelt sympathies to the Communist Party of Great Britain and the members of Comrade Pollitt's bereaved family.

### ON PRESIDENT WILHELM PIECK

The Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its deep sorrow at the passing away of Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic and one of the veterans of the revolutionary working class movement of Germany. He was in the front ranks of the heroic fighters against Hitler fascism and, later, one of the founders and architects of the new workers' and peasants' republic set up in East Germany. The AITUC conveys its deepest sympathies on the loss of Wilhelm Pieck to the Government and people of the German Democratic Republic.

### ON SHRI FERAZ GANDHI

The Working Committee of the AITUC is deeply grieved over the premature death of Shri Feroze Gandhi, a progressive nationalist, who had played a prominent part in our public and parliamentary life. His exposures of the intrigues of High Finance against public interest, as in the case of Mundhras and Talco, played a great role in exposing the wrong way in which our economic growth was being used by the big monopolists. The Committee sends its condolences to Mrs Gandhi and other members of his family.

### ON COMRADE SISIR ROY

The Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its sorrow at the passing away of Comrade Sisir Roy, General Secretary of the UTUC. Comrade Roy was a trade unionist of long standing and was in the AITUC prior to the formation of the UTUC. He was in bad health for several years which kept him out of active work. The AITUC sends its sincere condolences to the UTUC and to Comrade Roy's bereaved family.

## Resolutions

### ON DRAUGHT IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND MYSORE STATE

The Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its horror at the serious draught that has overtaken 15 out of 20 districts in Andhra Pradesh and nine out of 19 districts in Mysore State.

Famine already prevails in these areas. Crops have dried up and new sowing has not taken place due to failure of rains. Cattle are dying for lack of fodder. Even drinking water is not available. Large number of agricultural labourers are migrating.

The Working Committee calls upon the Government to rush food to the areas and open cheap grain depots and free grain centres. Famine works should immediately be undertaken. Loans should be granted liberally. Fodder must be sent to the drought-stricken areas.

The Working Committee calls upon the trade unions specially of the States concerned, to do everything to help our toiling brothers of these areas.

### ON RELIEF FOR FLOOD-AFFECTED PEOPLE

The Working Committee of the AITUC notes with grave concern that lakhs of people in Orissa, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Bihar, have suffered heavily as a result of devastating floods in these States. Nearly 200 lives have been lost and property, including houses, standing crops and cattle, destroyed.

In spite of such heavy damage, the Government has failed to take adequate steps to give relief to the people. In Orissa, the Government did not even requisition the help of army personnel to meet the emergency situation. Even in Punjab, where the assistance of the army was requisitioned, the Government is taking a complacent attitude and is showing callousness towards the sufferings of the people.

Such floods have become a perennial problem in several States in our country. The responsibility for this rests with the Union and State Governments, who have failed to take effective measures to control

the floods in spite of much advertised flood-control schemes of the various Governments.

The AITUC calls upon the Union and State Governments to give adequate relief to the people of flood-stricken areas and to take proper long-term preventive measures to check such floods in future. The Working Committee of the AITUC calls upon all trade unions to do their utmost to send relief to the flood-stricken areas.

#### ON WAGE BOARDS FOR PLANTATIONS

The Working Committee of the AITUC urges upon the Government of India to constitute without further delay, the Wage Boards for the plantation industry. The workers in this industry are amongst the lowest paid in the country, while the profits are phenomenal.

The Working Committee notes that the planters have consistently been interested in delaying the constitution of the Wage Boards. At the same time, some Governments, such as in Madras, have been making attempts to induce the trade unions in their States to come to some bipartite settlements and opt out of the Board.

The Working Committee calls on all unions to resist these moves vigorously and campaign unitedly for the constitution of the Wage Boards for plantations without delay.

#### ON TATANAGAR FOUNDRY CLOSURE

This meeting of the Working Committee of the AITUC views with concern the closure of the sleeper foundry of the Tatanagar Foundry Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, which was producing sleepers for the Indian Railways.

The company had already retrenched 800 workers and the closure of the department has resulted in retrenchment of another 650 workers.

It is very intriguing to note that the ground on which the company has effected the closure, viz., the uneconomic working of the department, is a matter referred by Bihar Government to a Court of Inquiry constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Working Committee is of the opinion that the action of the company has been unilateral and highly objectionable, specially when the matter of uneconomic working was under an investigation and therefore urges upon the Government of Bihar to take suitable action for the restoration of the workers to their jobs.

#### ON REPRESSION IN COAL INDUSTRY

The Working Committee of the AITUC strongly condemns the increasing attacks on trade union rights and civil liberties in Asansol and Burhar coal belt. The ghastly incidents at the Dabur colliery where several persons died as a result of firing by the management and 12 workers received bullet wounds, once again points out to the serious situation in this belt, created by the gangster methods of the mineowners with the full support of the local police.

The AITUC wants to point out that in this year, hundreds of workers have been victimised and trade union workers and activists have been attacked and beaten, hunger-strikers arrested in Burhar and numerous false police cases have been instituted against the workers in this belt. The private 'militias' of colliery owners, together with CRO (Gorakhpuri) men of contractors, are terrorising in order to smash the growing trade union consciousness among coalminers.

The AITUC deeply regrets that in spite of various representations and memoranda from the AITUC, the Labour Minister took no steps to halt this offensive of the mine owners, as repeatedly seen in Belbaid, East Nimcha and Sri Amritnagar Selected, Burhar and Rungta collieries. The gross discrimination against the AITUC affiliated unions in matters of referring cases to adjudication, the utter inefficiency of the RLC (C), Dhanbad and Conciliation Officers in Asansol-Baniganj area, who are subservient to mine owners, presence of CRO camps and slow and tardy implementation of awards and Mines Rules, contract system and violation of safety laws, have created an explosive situation in this area.

The AITUC requests the Government to send cases of all victimised workers to adjudication, abolish the CRO camps and overhaul the industrial relations machinery in the colliery areas.

## ON ASSAM

The Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its profound grief at the holocaust that raged in Assam recently.

Apart from the most brutal and inhuman character of these riots, they led to mounting tension in West Bengal. Chauvinistic elements sought to rouse passions against non-Bengalees; communal reactionaries sought to work up communal passions.

Had it not been for the sustained and determined efforts of the democratic forces, particularly of the organised working class, the situation would have deteriorated and taken a grave turn.

These riots in Assam have posed before the country, not only the question of the rights of minorities, but above all, the issue of the grave danger that faces the unity of the working class and the masses of the working people today. What has suffered most are the trade union and democratic movements.

The exploiting classes often give a distorted turn to the just aspirations of the people in respect of their language, raise chauvinistic slogans, work up passions of people speaking one language against people speaking another language and even organise riots.

Government by its failure to satisfy the just linguistic aspirations of the people causes frustration among the people and creates fertile ground for these forces to operate upon.

The Working class cannot allow itself and the common people to come under the sway of these forces, for, thereby class unity against exploiters instead of being strengthened, actually gets disrupted. Assam stands as the classic example of these machinations of these disruptive forces.

The Working Committee of the AITUC calls upon the working class in general and the trade unions in particular to carry on a sustained and determined battle against these disruptive forces and forge democratic unity as the surest guarantee against linguistic and communal riots and for creation of an atmosphere of peace and security for the minorities.

The Working Committee is firmly convinced that in order to fight these disruptive forces, it is absolutely essential to recognise

the rights of the majority in regard to their language, while simultaneously guaranteeing to the minorities, their rights in regard to their language as well as equal opportunities and no discrimination in the economic, political and administrative spheres.

The Working Committee calls upon the trade unions and workers of Assam to immediately address themselves to the task of mobilising the people for rehabilitating the thousands of people who have been uprooted from their homes.

The Working Committee calls upon trade unions throughout the country to render their utmost aid to the trade unions of Assam in the difficult tasks that face them.

#### ON MASS DISMISSALS IN BENGAL ENAMEL WORKS

The Working Committee of the AITUC strongly protests against the dismissal of 1,300 workers out of a total of 1,500 employed at the Bengal Enamel Works, Palta, W.Bengal. These workers were forced by the reactionary and adamant attitude of the management to resort to a strike last February. The strike continued for about six months, despite all attempts to suppress it with the help of the police, by arresting more than 1200 workers, imposing Sec.144 in that area and by the management's goondas. Eventually, on the intervention of the Chief Minister, Dr.B.C.Roy and the Home Minister, the strike was called off on the understanding that all workers would be allowed to resume work except 103 whom the management wanted to keep suspended, pending investigation of charges against them, although no specific charge-sheets had been drawn up. But, once the strike was withdrawn, the Company went back on the agreement and has refused to re-employ about 1,300 workers.

The AITUC protests against this shameless attack upon the rights and livelihood of the Bengal Enamel workers who fought so heroically and unitedly for six months. The AITUC demands that the W.Bengal Government should take immediate action to compel the management to reinstate all the workers.

ON DISARMAMENT

The Working Committee of the AITUC wholeheartedly supports the Appeal of the World Peace Council for an All-Nation Disarmament Conference.

The AITUC declares that complete and general disarmament under effective international control is indispensable to guarantee peaceful coexistence in the world and to save mankind from the horrors of nuclear war. Disarmament has always constituted a pillar of India's peace policy and serves the political and economic interests of our country.

The Working Committee greets the latest initiative of Mr. Khrushchev in deciding to lead in person, the Soviet delegation to the forthcoming General Assembly of the UNO. This bold step has, at one stroke, brought within the grasp of reality the concept of an All-Nation Summit Conference on Disarmament. The hesitation of the western imperialists to send their Heads of Governments to confer with Mr. Khrushchev at the UNO must be overcome by the pressure of world public opinion. They must be compelled to resume, this time at the highest level, the talks which they sabotaged at Geneva last June, on various disarmament plans, including the historic Soviet 4-Year Plan for complete disarmament.

The AITUC holds that the Afro-Asian nations have a vital role to play in the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly in swinging the balance against the enemies of peace and in favour of a genuine agreement on general disarmament. The AITUC welcomes Pandit Nehru's decision to participate in the Disarmament discussions at the UNO, along with Presidents Soekarno, Nasser and Tito.

The AITUC calls upon the workers to hold meetings and demonstrations on a wide scale supporting the conclusion by the UN General Assembly of an all-nation agreement on complete disarmament.

ON CONGO' STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The Working Committee of the AITUC views with grave concern, the continuing conspiracies by the NATO imperialists and their agents to divide and dismember the Congo and thus to re-establish their domination on a country which had just succeeded in winning its national independence.

Direct Belgian armed aggression has now been replaced by pro-imperialist action under cover of the UN flag. The bolstering up of reactionary pro-Western puppets like Tshombe and Kasabuvu to defy and challenge the republican government of Lumumba shows the extent to which desperate imperialists will go to violate the independence and sovereignty of the former colonial countries. The whole future of Africa is being decided today in the Congo.

The Working Committee of the AITUC fully supports the resolution of the Afro-Asian group in the UNO demanding immediate and total withdrawal of Belgian troops from all parts of the Congo, including the Katanga and Kasai provinces. The AITUC notes with satisfaction the determined support extended to the independence and sovereignty of the Congo by the recent Leopoldville Conference of independent African States. This unity of the resurgent African peoples is the guarantee of imperialism's defeat.

The AITUC hopes that cooperation between the lawful Government of the Republic of Congo, headed by Patrice Lumumba and the UNO will develop in a normal and healthy manner in future. The AITUC pledges the solidarity of the Indian working class with the Government and the people of the Congo Republic in their heroic struggle to defend their independence and national integrity and go forward to a new life.

#### ON CUBA

The Working Committee of the AITUC greets the Government and the people of the Cuban Republic for their heroic struggle to consolidate and develop their national sovereignty and independence in the face of powerful US imperialist pressure.

The bold action of the Government of tiny Cuba in answering US threats of economic and political aggression by taking over the sugar plantations and oil refineries of the giant American monopolies, has thrilled the freedom-loving peoples of the world and shown how imperialism can be fought.

The AITUC strongly protests against the repeated attempts of ~~US imperialism~~ US imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs

of Cuba and other Latin American countries. Arrogant claims, based on the out-dated Monroe Doctrine, to keep the whole American continent within the US "sphere of influence" are today being successfully challenged by the people of Cuba. The recent US attempt to use its instrument - the Organisation of American States - against Cuba has proved a dismal failure. Desperate American imperialists are calling for open armed intervention in Cuba.

The AITUC calls upon the workers of India to raise their voice in solidarity with the Government and people of Cuba and in support of the steps taken by them to strengthen and safeguard their national independence and national economy. The danger of US armed intervention in Cuba must be foiled by the mobilisation of world public opinion against it.

## ON BOYCOTT OF TRIPARTITE

(Resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the  
AITUC on Sept. 13, 1960)

Suggestions have been made by some trade union leaders that all the central trade union organisations should boycott the tripartite conferences in view of the fact that these conferences do not benefit the workers and particularly because the Government refuses to abide by such tripartite conventions, as are of benefit to the workers. This was amply shown by the Government refusal to accept the tripartite convention on minimum wage before the Pay Commission.

It is no doubt true that the Government of India has repudiated the tripartite convention on minimum wage so far as its own employees are concerned and it is also true that the Government and the employers tend to emphasise only such parts of the conventions as bind down the workers to certain obligations while the Government and employers repudiate such obligations as bind them and as are in favour of the workers.

At the same time, it would not be correct to ignore the fact that the workers have reaped some advantages from the tripartite and its various industrial committees in the matter of wage boards, national agreements in industries and so on.

The Government have, however, singularly failed to apply the conventions and labour laws in the fields where it is itself an employer, as was evidenced recently in the matter of the Pay Commission and the negotiations with the Central Government employees and the passing of the ordinance, the suppression of the strike and victimisation.

These actions of the Government would justify a boycott of the Tripartite.

But, it appears that the Government of India, which had at first refused to put the question of industrial relations in the Public Sector on the agenda has revised its earlier decision and has restored the item for discussion, in the 18th Indian Labour Conference.

The Working Committee, therefore, feels that while it would have been perfectly justifiable to boycott this tripartite conference earlier, it now directs its representatives to attend the conference. If, however, during the proceedings, the reference to the subject of the Government employees is debarred, the AITUC representatives should take suitable steps including a walk out of the conference, to secure the consideration of the subject.

The AITUC Secretariat is authorised to take whatever steps necessary to carry out the above policy or modify it in the light of circumstances and further developments.

## ON CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES' STRIKE OF JULY 1960

(Resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the AITUC which met at Delhi, on September 13, 1960)

The strike of the Central Government employees in July 1960 was a perfectly justified and legitimate struggle in defence of their demands which Government had failed to satisfy during the last thirteen years, despite the recommendations of two Pay Commissions, peaceful representations and protests and all other channels of agitation, short of a strike.

During the thirteen years of independence, though the national economy has developed to a higher level and the incomes and wealth of the rich and the upper classes have grown to unheard of heights, the wages and salaries of the lower grades of services did not go beyond the levels of 1947.

Every time that prices rose to unbearable levels, the Government employees had to agitate for dearness allowance, as it was never linked on a sliding scale to cost of living and even today continues to be a fixed figure. All the three increases given so far had been obtained, only after a severe rise in price and fall in real wages and the value of their salaries over a number of years and only after the employees had decided to go on strike after failure of negotiations.

The vital recommendations of the First Pay Commission, in the matter of D.A., grades and wages, after being first accepted by Government had later on been set aside. The Second Pay Commission appointed after a series of partial struggles by sections of the employees and a notice of strike in August 1957 had failed to satisfy the major demands and on some points had done positive harm to the employees, though it had granted two increases of Rs.5, one in 1957 and one in 1959. While those recommendations which benefitted the employees to some extent in the matter of grades, permanency, etc., remained unfulfilled for months, those that imposed larger work loads and disabilities were promptly put into effect.

The discontent was bound to rise with such a state of affairs and such attitude on the part of the Government. When negotiations failed to move the Government, who, at first, refused to negotiate at all, the employees decided to strike on 12th July 1960.

The organisations of the Government employees had shown great patience in negotiations and had shown reasonableness in their demands, and had tried their best to avoid the last drastic action of strike as far as possible. But the adamant attitude of Government had made the strike inevitable on 11th July.

The refusal of the Prime Minister in his letter dated June 10, to meet the representatives of the Government employees showed the attitude of the Government, though later on this was changed to some extent when the Labour Minister and others met them to discuss the question. But the negotiations at first brought forth no offers and no change on the part of the Government in the crucial matter of dearness allowance or cash benefits in wages and left the employees at the mercy of the rising prices, which Government could neither control nor allow the employees to neutralise by a reasonable sliding scale of D.A.

After the breakdown of talks of July 2, the employees had no other alternative but to prepare vigorously for the strike of July 12.

The Government of India prepared to launch a reign of terror against the employees, who were only fighting for their legitimate economic demands. A Presidential ordinance banned the strike as illegal, provided drastic punishment for the employees, if they went on strike, ranging from dismissal to imprisonment and fines. Preparations for blacklegs on a vast scale

were made. The ruling Congress Party, several non-official organisations fed with grants from public funds were set in motion to do blacklegging. The INTUC, the trade union wing of the Government and the Congress Party took the lead in strike-breaking and attacking the morale of the workers.

After doing these preparations, talks for negotiations through non-official channels and the mediation of the late Feroze Gandhi were held just two days before the strike date.

These negotiations, however, failed to resolve the main question - that of sliding scale of D.A. on such a level of points of rise in prices, as would make it certain that the employees will really get protection and not be cheated by manipulations in any quarter. The inability of Mr. Feroze Gandhi to give any guarantees on behalf of Government in this respect ruled out any possibility of compromise at the last minute and strike call had to be adhered to. Even if one had a desire to find more accommodation in the talks through the mediaries on 10th July, there was hardly any time for it or for any fruitful manoeuvres in the conditions obtaining. The battle had become unavoidable.

The strike of 12th July was an unprecedented event in the history of our working class movement. There had been strikes of different sectors of Government services from time to time such as in railways, post and telegraph, defence, etc. But a common strike of all services at the same time had never taken place.

Moreover, the call had been given by the united Joint Council of Action, a body composed of the representatives of all the organisations of Government employees. This united front of all organisations in the trade union field was itself a great factor of hope and strength.

As against this, the offensive of the Government too was highly organised, utilising as it did not only the law and police forces of the whole State machine but also moral-political forces of the Congress and its subsidiary organisations. Over and above this, Prime Minister Nehru hurled the most astounding accusations against the strike by calling it a "civil rebellion". With that accusation, the Government hurled its forces against the two and a half million workers, as in a war.

Yet, it is a great achievement for the Government employees that the big centres of employment and the hub of economic political life of the country like Calcutta and Bombay had a more or less complete strike, with other centres following with lesser success. The services of the P&T were in the forefront of the shut-down, followed by the Civil Aviation, Defence Federation and the smaller services of Accounts, Income-Tax, Customs and so on. The railways closed in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with workshop closures in other places.

Police terror on unprecedented scale was let loose. 17,000 people were arrested of whom 12,000 were employees and the rest sympathising helpers, pickets and demonstrators from among the people and other trade unionists.

Civil liberties were suspended, meetings and assembly of people banned. Workers' houses were broken into and hundreds were given the alternative at pistol point to march either to work or to the prison. It is to the glory of those who preferred prison to breaking the strike.

Under such conditions, the fact that our five lakhs of workers responded to the call is no mean achievement. Despite the fact that it was not so complete and so wide and deep as was expected, it was a great action in face of the terror that was launched, the forces of blacklegging that were organised with the whole backing of the State and the absence of the leadership that took place by the arrests on the very eve of the strike.

The opponents of the working class call this great action a complete failure, while some trade unions would call it a great success in the context of the conditions facing the workers. Without going into a debate over it, one cannot but say with truth and emphasis, that the employees fought a great and heroic battle against heavy odds, that those who descended into the field were no mean in numbers or lacking in determination and courage. The strike of 12th July changed the face of all the services and the whole TU movement. The workers need not repent their great action. The whole working class had undergone a great experience and the ruling class too had learnt a lesson. History will alone show the real fruits of it.

The central trade union organisations like the AITUC, HMS and UTUC took the decision to call a general strike on 14th July to support the Government employees. The decision was a correct one. But in the context of these organisations having had no joint working even on this issue, the HMS refusing to have joint meetings with the AITUC, the call for the united general strike throughout the country did not materialise to any great extent, except in West Bengal and partly in Bombay. Some other places like Mangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, etc. had partial actions. A general strike throughout India of all trade unions was too big an undertaking to materialise with such inadequate unity, preparations and organisation. On the background of a long history of refusal to unite, and of rivalries in every sphere, it was not a surprise, if such a gigantic undertaking on a countrywide scale did not succeed. Only the great sympathy for the Government employees on strike enabled such a call to be given at all. That also had its use.

After 14th July and the call back to work coming from some sections of the services on a local scale, and with no prospect of the strike spreading further, the leaders of the JCA took a decision to call it off unconditionally. The workers resumed work on 18th July.

The Government of India, since then, has followed a policy of victimising the leading trade union workers. Departmental heads have been humiliating, victimising, dismissing those whom they disliked even before the strike. Government spokesmen on one side talk of leniency in their attitude towards the strikers, but in actual practice, what comes out is a determined drive to break the morale of the workers, to break their organisations and to spread a feeling of awe and terror.

The debate in Parliament, the representations of MS and TU organisations have highlighted the attack of the Government on even innocent employees and the vagaries of official behaviour. The trade union organisations must and will move to do all they can for the defence of the victimised and those who are still under attack.

Though hundreds of cases launched against the employees have been withdrawn in places like Calcutta and Bombay, yet hundreds continue to be pursued in other places, especially where the strike was weak. Even as we are meeting, reports of arrests of trade unionists on back-dated charges continue to come in. Those who had to face unprovoked firing, as in Dohad on the Western Railway, are in danger of prosecutions and harassment and require relief and defence.

The AITUC will do all it can to render aid in the matter and calls upon all trade unions to take up the defence of the victimised and those under prosecution as an urgent task.

Following the strike, the Government of India has withdrawn recognition of the trade unions of the Government employees such as the NFPTE, the AIRF, the AIDEF, the unions in Audit Office, etc.

The Government also threatens to bring in legislation to ban strikes in essential services and to debar outsiders from their unions.

. . . This retrograde legislation

This retrograde legislation must be opposed tooth and nail, as it will ultimately hit at the whole trade union movement in all spheres, once it is allowed to be imposed on what are called essential services. Our experience of war-time legislation and its aftermath should warn us about it.

The strike of the Central Government employees did the great service of concentrating attention of the whole country on the great scourge of our present-day capitalist economy - namely, the rise in prices, the fall in wages which affects all toiling masses, while the gains of the growing economy are cornered by the private profiteers and their henchmen in the public sector. Angered by this great service rendered by the strike, Government is now attacking their organisations, their leaders and their rights. It is the duty of all trade unions and of all citizens to stand in defence of these services.

No doubt, the strike quickened the pace of the Government in giving effect to the beneficial part of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, as a result of which gains in the matter of grades, the period of retrospective effect of the wage rates, and such other matters are coming forth. Even the men in the Army who suffered injustice in the matter of D.A. are now going to get a better D.A. than before.

These gains, however, pale in significance, before the huge sacrifices that the employees have to undergo, the thousands who have lost by victimisation and the attack that is in the offing against the trade unions and their rights.

The Working Committee feels that it was a step forward when all the organisations of the Government employees joined in one united front of the JCA and acted unanimously and united. This unity, however, is likely to suffer a setback after the strike, when the whole movement now rightly sits down to assessing the gains and losses, the mistakes and achievements, not only of individuals and parties but of the whole TU movement and all its wings.

Such assessment and criticism must be a step to unite the movement further and not to divide again those who had rightly united.

The AITUC for its part feels that the great action of the General Strike and its gains would have been still better and the losses less, if the whole TU movement, including the central TU organisations and the various Government employees' organisations had united on a common understanding, common slogan of action and common pooling of all their forces in a planned and agreed way, long before the JCA was formed and the decision to strike and its date was taken.

One of the greatest shortcomings was that the JCA and the Federations of the Government employees had all along kept the problem to themselves as their own and had not mobilised the public in their favour. The central TU organisations, for their part, had also not shown sufficient awareness to mobilise the general workers and the public behind the employees and made the problem and the action common for all in time and before the strike materialised.

The AITUC considered the question in its General Council meeting of February 1960 but it could not give any slogan of strike, as it was the question for the independent Government employees' organisations to decide. The AITUC, however, made useful suggestions to its sympathisers in these organisations and in the Convention of April 2, they proposed a one-day strike to begin with. That proposal was, however, not agreed to on the ground that it was too mild an action.

The AITUC feels that sufficient preparations were not made and the problem was not taken seriously even by its own centre for a long time as it was not certain that the strike would not after all, materialise. There was ground for such a feeling to some extent till 23rd June.

. . . . But when the JCA met and actually

But when the JCA met and actually fixed the final date on 12th July and gave notice, the strike preparations should have been taken seriously. The AITUC accepts its part of the blame in not doing all it could and should have done in this matter, though what it did throughout this period was correct and the work done by thousands of its adherents, before, during and after the strike is worthy of the traditions of the AITUC. Hundreds of its workers were arrested, including many of its MPs and MLAs, trade union functionaries and its President. The AITUC unions should review their achievements as well as mistakes, learn the lessons for the future and work for further unity to defend the victimised, to defend those whose bread-earners fell in firing and skirmishes and to defend the coming attack on trade union rights of the Government employees' organisations and the trade unions in general.

All trade unions of the AITUC must exert more to enroll in greater numbers the vast number of workers still out of its fold, fight for recognition of its unions and strengthen its influence in all strata of the working class. The AITUC while strengthening itself should take steps to bring all the central trade union organisations and those who are independent into one central organisation throughout the country, irrespective of political differences. All-in trade union unity alone can defend the working class and take it forward in fulfilling its tasks towards the country and its own class.

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**ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS****4, ASHOK ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.**

August 13, 1960

To  
All Members of the Working Committee  
of the AITUC and Special Invitees

Sub: WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING - DELHI -  
September 11 & 12, 1960

Dear Comrades,

Further to our letter of July 29, 1960, this is to inform you that the Working Committee of the AITUC will meet in New Delhi on Sunday, September 11, 1960 and Monday, September 12, 1960.

The following agenda is being proposed:

- ✓ 1) Confirmation of the Minutes of the last meeting
- ✓ 2) The Central Government Employees' Strike and its aftermath
- ✓ 3) Participation in Tripartite Conferences, Committees, etc.
- ✓ 4) Consideration of application of unions for affiliation.
- ✓ 5) 26th Session of the AITUC
- 5) Any other subject with the permission of the Chair.

Arrangements for boarding and lodging have been made at Maharashtra Bhavan, Paharganj (Opp. Paharganj police station), New Delhi. Members are requested to inform us whether they will stay in Maharashtra Bhavan, the date and time of arrival.

The meeting of the Committee will also be held at Maharashtra Bhavan, Paharganj.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K. G. Sriwastava*(K. G. Sriwastava) 18/8/60  
Secretary

- (7) MFTU C.C. report.
- (8) Labour Policy in India - Five Year Plan.
- (9) Report on Amalgamation Fund, Policy and Verification of membership & Minutes Report for 1960.

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AITUC WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

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A G E N D A

1. Confirmation of the Minutes of the last meeting.
2. Condolence Resolutions
3. Consideration of applications for affiliation.
4. Resolutions - Formation of a Sub-Committee
5. Report of the General Secretary (incl. that of Central Government Employees' Strike).
6. Report on Building Fund, Relief Fund, Verification of Membership, and Monthly Progress Reports from STUCs.
7. Participation in Tripartite Conferences and Committees.
8. Fixing date of 26th Session of AITUC.
9. Labour Policy in Third Five Year Plan.
10. Report on the WFTU General Council Meeting (Peking, June 1960)
11. Any other subject with the permission of the Chair.

Resolutions to be drafted:

- 1) On Revision of Cost of Living Index and norms of Nutritional Standards  
( Akroyd formula )
- 2) On 15th Anniversary of the WFTU
- 3) On 20th Anniversary of the ALIUC

Working Committee decisions to be published:

1. Date of 26th Session - Delegations  
- affiliation fees, etc.
2. Rs. 5 to be sent by every union for Assam relief

and ? ?

# TRADE UNION RECORD

(FORTNIGHTLY)

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

VOL. XVI, NO. 22

SEPTEMBER 20, 1960

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- RLC's Findings Set Aside p. 6
- Trade Union Rights Day p. 4

To defeat Govt. Moves for Banning Strikes and Anti-labour Policies, AITUC Working Committee Calls for

# ALL-IN TRADE UNION UNITY

## RESOLUTION ON CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

The Working Committee of the AITUC which met in Delhi from September 11 to 13, adopted the following resolution:

THE strike of the Central Government employees in July 1960 was a perfectly justified and legitimate struggle in defence of their demands which Government had failed to satisfy during the last thirteen years, despite the recommendations of two Pay Commissions, peaceful representations and protests and all other channels of agitation, short of a strike.

During the thirteen years of independence, though the national economy has developed to a higher level and the incomes and wealth of the rich and the upper classes have grown to unheard of heights, the wages and salaries of the lower grades of services did not go beyond the levels of 1947.

Every time that prices rose to unbearable levels, the Government employees had to agitate for dearness allowance, as it was never linked on a sliding scale to cost of living and even today continues to be a fixed figure. All the three increases given so far had been obtained, only after a severe rise in price and fall in real wages and the value of their salaries over a number of years and only after the employees had decided to go on strike after failure of negotiations.

The vital recommendations of the First Pay Commission, in the matter of D.A., grades and wages, after being first accepted by Government had later on been set aside. The Second Pay Commission appointed after a series of partial struggles by sections of the employees and a notice of strike

the employees to some extent in the matter of grades, permanency, etc., remained unfulfilled for months, those that imposed larger workloads and disabilities were promptly put into effect.

The discontent was bound to rise with such a state of affairs and such attitude on the part of the Government. When negotiations failed to move the Government, who, at first, refused to negotiate at all, the employees decided to strike on 12th July 1960.

The organisations of the Government employees had shown great patience in negotiations and had shown reasonableness in their demands, and had tried their best to avoid the last drastic action of strike as far as possible. But the adamant attitude of Government had made the strike inevitable on 11th July.

The refusal of the Prime Minister in his letter dated June 10, to meet the representatives of the Government employees showed the attitude of the Government, though later on this was changed to some extent when the Labour Minister and others met them to discuss the

question. But the negotiations at first brought forth no offers and no change on the part of the Government in the crucial matter of dearness allowance or cash benefits in wages and left the employees at the mercy of the rising prices, which Government could neither control nor allow the employees to neutralise by a reasonable sliding scale of D.A.

After the breakdown of talks of July 2, the employees had no other alternative but to prepare vigorously for the strike of July 12.

The Government of India prepared to launch a reign of terror against the employees who were only fighting for their legitimate economic demands. A Presidential ordinance banned the strike as illegal, provided drastic punishment for the employees, if they went on strike, ranging from dismissal to imprisonment and fines. Preparations for blacklegs on a vast scale were made. The ruling Congress Party, several non-official organisations for with grants from public funds were set in motion to do blacklegging. The INTUC, the trade union wing of the Government and the Congress Party took the lead in strike-breaking and attacking the morale of the workers.

After doing these preparations, talks for negotiation through non-official channels and the mediation of the late Feroze Gandhi were held just two days before the strike date.

These negotiations, however, failed to resolve the main question—that of sliding scale of D.A. on such a level of price of rise in prices, as would make it certain that the employees will really get protection and not be cheated by manipulations in any quarter. The in-

## 26th SESSION

January 3—11, 1961

The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress decided on September 13, 1960, that the 26th Session of the AITUC will be held at Coimbatore from January 3 to 11, 1961.

The affiliated Unions should note that only those unions shall be allowed to send delegates to the conference which have cleared off their affiliation dues, including dues for the year 1960-61.

The unions which are thus qualified shall be entitled to elect delegates to the conference on the following basis:

One delegate for each union having a membership of 200 or less and one addi-

members.

To ascertain the number of delegates which an affiliated Union is entitled to send to the AITUC, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the Union, as disclosed in the balance sheet of the Union, for the year prior to the Session of the AITUC, duly certified by the auditor.

An affiliated Union shall furnish to the General Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates two weeks before the date fixed for the session.

Delegates to the session of the AITUC shall be elected in a meeting of the Executive Committee or some duly authorised com-

# Resolution on Central Govt. Employees' Strike

(Continued from front page)

and strike call had to be adhered to. Even if one had a desire to find more accommodation in the talks through the mediators on 10th July, there was hardly any time for it or for any fruitful manoeuvres in the conditions obtaining. The battle had become unavoidable.

The strike of 12th July was an unprecedented event in the history of our working class movement. There had been strikes of different sectors of Government services from time to time such as in railways, post and telegraph, defence, etc. But a common strike call of all services at the same time had never taken place.

Moreover, the call had been given by the united Joint Council of Action, a body composed of the representatives of all the organisations of Government employees. This united front of all organisations in the trade union field was itself a great factor of hope and strength.

As against this, the offensive of the Government too was highly organised, utilising as it did, not only the law and police forces of the whole State machine but also moral-political forces of the Congress and its subsidiary organisations. Over and above this, Prime Minister Nehru hurled the most astounding accusations against the strike by calling it a "civil rebellion". With that accusation, the Government hurled its forces against the two and a half million workers, as in a war.

Yet, it is a great achievement for the Government employees that the big centres of employment and the hub of economic political life of the country like Calcutta and Bombay had a more or less complete strike, with other centres following with lesser success. The services of the PWT were in the forefront of the shut-down, followed by the Civil Aviation, Defence Federation and the smaller services of Accounts, Income-Tax, Customs and so on. The railways closed in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with workshop closures in other places.

Police terror on unprecedented scale was let loose. 17,000 people were arrested of whom 12,000 were employees and the rest sympathising helpers, pickets and demonstrators from among the people and other trade unionists.

Civil liberties were suspended, meetings and assembly of people banned. Workers' houses were broken into and hundreds were given the alternative at pistol point to march either to work or to the prison. It is to the glory of those who preferred prison to breaking the strike.

Under such conditions, the fact that over five lakhs of workers responded to the call is no mean achievement. Despite the fact that it was not so complete and so wide and deep as was expected, it was a great action in face of the terror that

was launched, the forces of blacklegging that were organised with the whole backing of the State and the absence of the leadership that took place by the arrests on the very eve of the strike.

The opponents of the working class call this great action a complete failure, while some trade unions would call it a great success in the context of the conditions facing the workers. Without going into a debate over it, one cannot but say with truth and emphasis that the employees fought a great and heroic battle against heavy odds, that those who descended into the field were no mean in numbers or lacking in determination and courage. The strike of 12th July changed the face of all the services and the whole TU movement. The workers need not repent their great action. The whole working class had undergone a great experience and the ruling class too had learnt a lesson. History will alone show the real fruits of it.

The central trade union organisations like the AITUC, HMS and UTUC took the decision to call a general strike on 11th July to support the Government employees. The decision was a correct one. But in the context of these organisations having had no joint working even on this issue, the HMS refusing to have joint meetings with the AITUC, the call for the united general strike throughout the country did not materialise to any great extent, except in West Bengal and partly in Bombay. Some other places like Mangalore, Madras, Coimbatore, etc. had partial actions. A general strike throughout India of all trade unions was too big an undertaking to materialise with such inadequate unity, preparations and organisation. On the background of a long history

of refusal to unite, and of rivalries in every sphere, it was not a surprise, if such a gigantic undertaking on a country-wide scale did not succeed. Only the great sympathy for the Government employees on strike enabled such a call to be given at all. That also had its use.

After 14th July and the call back to work coming from some sections of the services on a local scale and with no prospect of the strike spreading further, the leaders of the JCA took a decision to call it off unconditionally. The workers resumed work on 18th July.

The Government of India, since then, has followed a policy of victimising the leading trade union workers. Departmental heads have been humiliating, victimising, dismissing those whom they disliked even before the strike. Government spokesmen on one side talk of leniency in their attitude towards the strikers, but in actual practice, what comes out is a determined drive to break the morale of the workers, to break their organisations and to spread a feeling of awe and terror.

The debate in Parliament, the representations of MPs and TU organisations have highlighted the attack of the Government on even innocent employees and the vagaries of official behaviour. The trade union organisations must and will move to do all they can for the defence of the victimised and those who are still under attack.

Though hundreds of cases launched against the employees have been withdrawn in places like Calcutta and Bombay, yet hundreds continue to be harassed in other places, especially where the strike was weak. Even as we are meeting, reports of arrests of trade unionists on back-dated charges

continue to come in. Those who had to face unprovoked firing, as in Dohad on the Western Railway, are in danger of prosecutions and harassment and require relief and defence.

The AITUC will do all it can to render aid in this matter and call upon all trade unions to take up the defence of the victimised and those under prosecution as an urgent task.

Following the strike, the Government of India has withdrawn recognition of the trade union of the Government employees such as the NFPTE, the AIRF, the AIDEF, the union in Audit Office, etc.

The Government also threatens to bring in legislation to ban strikes in essential services and to debar outsiders from their unions.

The retrograde legislation must be opposed tooth and nail as it will ultimately hit at the whole trade union movement in all spheres, once it is allowed to be imposed on what are called essential services. Our experience of war-time legislation and its aftermath should warn us about it.

The strike of the Central Government employees did the great service of concentrating attention of the whole country on the great scourge of our present-day capitalist economy—namely, the rise in prices, the fall in wages which affects all working masses, while the gains of the growing economy are garnered by the private profiteers and their henchmen in the public sector. Angered by this great service rendered by the strike, Government is now attacking their organisations, their leaders and their rights. It is the duty of all trade unions and of all citizens to stand in defence of these services.

No doubt, the strike quickly  
(Contd. on page 3)

## Working Committee Resolution

# ON TRIPARTITE CONFERENCES

**S**UGGESTIONS have been made by some trade union leaders that all the central trade union organisations should boycott the tripartite conferences in view of the fact that these conferences do not benefit the workers and particularly because the Government refuses to abide by such tripartite conventions, as are of benefit to the workers. This was amply shown by the Government refusal to accept the tripartite convention on minimum wage before the Pay Commission.

It is no doubt true that the Government of India has repudiated the tripartite convention on minimum wage so far as its own employees are concerned and it is also true that the Government and the employers tend to emphasise only such parts of the conventions as bind down the workers to certain obligations while the Government and employers re-

puciate such obligations as bind them and as are in favour of the workers.

At the same time, it would not be correct to ignore the fact that the workers have reaped some advantages from the tripartite and its various industrial committees in the matter of wage boards, national agreements in industries and so on.

The Government have, however, singularly failed to apply the conventions and labour laws in the fields where it is itself an employer, as was evidenced recently in the matter of the Pay Commission and the negotiations with the Central Government employees and passing of the ordinance, the suppression of the strike and victimisation.

These actions of the Government would justify a boycott of the Tripartite.

But, it appears that the Government of India, when had at

first refused to put the question of industrial relations in the Public Sector on the agenda has revised its earlier decision and has restored the item for discussion, in the 18th Indian Labour Conference.

The Working Committee, therefore, feels that while it would have been perfectly justifiable to boycott this tripartite conference earlier, it now directs its representatives to attend the conference. If, however, during the proceedings, the reference to the subject of the Government employees is debarred, the AITUC representatives should take suitable steps including a walk out of the conference, to secure the consideration of the subject.

The AITUC Secretariat is authorised to take whatever steps necessary to carry out the above policy or modify it in the light of circumstances and further developments.

## ON ASSAM

THE Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its profound grief at the holocaust that raged in Assam recently.

Apart from the most brutal and inhuman character of these riots, they led to mounting tension in West Bengal. Chauvinistic elements sought to rouse passions against non-Bengalees; communal reactionaries sought to work up communal passions.

Had it not been for the sustained and determined efforts of the democratic forces, particularly of the organised working class, the situation would have deteriorated and taken a grave turn.

The riots in Assam have posed before the country, not only the question of the rights of minorities, but above all, the issue of the grave danger that faces the unity of the working class and the masses of the working people today. What have suffered most are the trade union and democratic movements.

The exploiting classes often give a distorted turn to the just aspirations of the people in respect of their language, raise chauvinistic slogans, work up passions of people speaking one language against people speaking another language and even organise riots.

Government by its failure to satisfy the just linguistic aspirations of the people causes frustration among the people and creates fertile ground for these forces to operate upon.

The working class cannot allow itself and the common people to come under the sway

of these forces, for, thereby class unity against exploiters instead of being strengthened, actually gets disrupted. Assam stands as the classic example of these machinations of these disruptive forces.

The Working Committee of the AITUC calls upon the working class in general and the trade unions in particular to carry on a sustained and determined battle against these disruptive forces and forge democratic unity as the surest guarantee against linguistic and communal riots and for creation of an atmosphere of peace and security for the minorities.

The Working Committee is

## ON MASS DISMISSALS IN BENGAL ENAMEL WORKS

THE Working Committee of the AITUC strongly protests against the dismissal of 1,300 workers out of a total of 1,500 employed at the Bengal Enamel Works, Palta, W. Bengal. These workers were forced by the reactionary and adamant attitude of the management to resort to a strike last February. The strike continued for about six months, despite all attempts to suppress it with the help of the police, by arresting more than 200 workers, imposing Sec. 144 in that area and by the management's goondas. Eventually, on the intervention of the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy and the Home Minister, the strike was called off on the understanding that all workers

would be allowed to resume work except 103 whom the management wanted to keep suspended, pending investigation of charges against them, although no specific charge sheets had been drawn up. But, once the strike was withdrawn, the Company went back on the agreement and has refused to re-employ about 1,300 workers.

The AITUC protests against this shameless attack upon the rights and livelihood of the Bengal Enamel workers who fought so heroically and unitedly for six months. The AITUC demands that the W. Bengal Government should take immediate action to compel the management to reinstatement all the workers.

firmly convinced that in order to fight these disruptive forces, it is absolutely essential to recognise the rights of the majority in regard to their language, while simultaneously guaranteeing to the minority their rights in regard to their language as well as equal opportunities and no discrimination in the economic, political and administrative spheres.

The Working Committee calls upon the trade unions and workers of Assam to immediately address themselves to the task of mobilising the people for rehabilitating the thousands of people who have been uprooted from their homes.

The Working Committee calls upon trade unions throughout the country to render their utmost aid to the trade unions of Assam in its difficult tasks that face them.

## CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS

### HARRY POLLITT

The Working Committee of the AITUC mourns the death of Comrade Harry Pollitt, veteran Communist and working class leader of Great Britain. He was one of the most militant figures of the International proletarian movement and a staunch champion of the cause of the Indian people's struggle for national independence and democracy. The AITUC pays homage to his memory and extends its heartfelt sympathies to the Communist Party of Great Britain and the members of Comrade Pollitt's bereaved family.

### WILHELM PIECK

The Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its deep sorrow at the passing away of Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic and one of the veterans of the revolutionary working class movement of Germany. He was in the front ranks of the heroic fighters against Hitler fascism and, later, one of the founders and architects of the new workers' and peasants' republic set up in East Germany. The AITUC conveys its deepest sympathies on the loss of Wilhelm Pieck to the Government and people of the German Democratic Republic.

### FEROZE GANDHI

The Working Committee of the AITUC is deeply grieved over the premature death of Shri Feroze Gandhi, a progressive nationalist, who had played a prominent part in our public and parliamentary life. His exposures of the intrigues of High Finance against public interest, as in the case of Muddras and Telen, played a great role in exposing the wrong way in which our economic growth was being used by the big monopolists. The Committee sends its condolences to Mrs. Gandhi and other members of his family.

### SISIR ROY

The Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its sorrow at the passing away of Comrade Sisir Roy, General Secretary of the UTUC. Comrade Roy was a trade unionist of long standing and was in the AITUC prior to the formation of the UTUC. He was in bad health for several years which kept him out of active work. The AITUC sends its sincere condolences to the UTUC and to Comrade Roy's bereaved family.

Hundreds of its workers were arrested, including many of its MPs and MLAs, trade union functionaries and its President. The AITUC unions should review their achievements as well as mistakes, learn the lessons for the future and work for further unity to defend the

(Cont. on page 8)

## On Central Government Employees' Strike

(Contd. from page 7)

ened the pace of the Government in giving effect to the beneficial part of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, as a result of which gains in the matter of grades, the period of retrospective effect of the wage rates, and such other matters are coming forth. Even the men in the Army who suffered injustice in the matter of D.A. are now going to get a better D.A. than before.

These gains, however, pale in significance, before the huge sacrifices that the employees have to undergo, the thousands who have lost by victimisation and the attack that is in the offing against the trade unions and their rights.

The Working Committee feels that it was a step forward when all the organisations of the Government employees joined in one united front of the JCA and acted unanimously and united. This unity, however, is likely to suffer a setback after the strike, when the whole movement now rightly sits down to assessing the gains and losses, the mistakes and achievements, not only of individuals and parties but of the whole TU movement and all its

units.

Such an assessment and criticism must be a step to unite the movement further and not to divide again those who had rightly united.

The AITUC for its part feels that the great action of the General Strike and its gains would have been still better and the losses less, if the whole TU movement, including the central TU organisations and the various Government employees' organisations had united on a common understanding, common slogan of action and common pooling of all their forces in a planned and agreed way, long before the JCA was formed and the decision to strike and its date was taken.

One of the greatest shortcomings was that the JCA and the Federations of the Government employees had all along kept the problem to themselves as their own and had not mobilised the public in their favour. The central TU organisations, for their part, had also not shown sufficient awareness to mobilise the general workers and the public behind the employees and made the problem and the action common for all in time and before the strike materialised.

The AITUC considered the

question in its General Council meeting of February 1960 and it could not give any slogan of strike, as it was the question for the independent Government employees' organisations to decide. The AITUC, however, made useful suggestions to its sympathisers in these organisations and in the Convention of April 2, they proposed a one-day strike to begin with. That proposal was, however, not agreed to on the ground that it was too mild an action.

The AITUC feels that sufficient preparations were not made and the problem was not taken seriously even by its own centre for a long time as it was not certain that the strike would not, after all, materialise. There was ground for such a feeling to some extent till 22nd June. But when the JCA met and actually fixed the date on 12th July and gave notice, the strike preparations should have been taken seriously. The AITUC accepts its part of the blame in not doing all it could and should have done in this matter, though what it did throughout this period was correct and the work done by thousands of its adherents, before, during and after the strike is worthy of the traditions of the AITUC.

## BOMBAY

The need for all-in unity for concerted action to defeat the attacks on TU Rights was stressed by the public meeting held in Bombay on September 2, under the auspices of various trade union organisations. The meeting was called in response to the call made by AITUC, HMS and UTUC, to observe "Trade Union Rights Day" on September 2.

S. A. Dange, M.P., General Secretary, AITUC, speaking on the occasion, said that the TU movement in the country is facing a critical situation. To effectively combat the steps Government is taking for ban on strikes, all trade unions, irrespective of affiliation, should unite and plan for direct action, he said.

Referring to the Government employees' strike, he ridiculed the Government's propaganda that the strike was to overthrow the Government. No Government can be overthrown merely by a general strike.

S. A. Dange said that the Government employees by their strike have written a new page worthy honour, in the annals of the history of our working class movement.

Among others who addressed the meeting were George Fernandez, P. K. Menon, C. J. Saldhana, M. V. More, S. B. Pillai, D. S. Deshpande, S. V. Dalvi and K. M. Menon.

The meeting adopted a resolution strongly disapproving the vindictive attitude of the Accountant-General towards the employees and the policy of mass victimisation.

By another resolution, the meeting expressed its grave concern over the proposed legislation banning strikes in essential services.

## VARANASI

Workers paraded the streets of Varanasi and held a meeting at Town Hall under the Presidentship of P. C. Pathak, Municipal Corporation. The meeting was addressed by R. K. Sharma, V. Singh, S. N. Bagehi, and U. S. Dube, wherein a resolution was passed demanding withdrawal of all measures taken against the strikes during the Central Government employees strike.

## DELHI

A ten-thousand strong meeting of workers was held under the auspices of the Delhi Trade Union Action Committee, composed of unions affiliated to the AITUC, AITBEA, Insurance Employees Association, Newspaper Employees Federation, and Delhi Trade Union Council, to observe the TU Rights Day. Hundreds of textile, leather and furniture workers marched in processions to the meeting from different industrial areas.

The meeting expressed its deep indignation at the vindictive attitude adopted by the Central Government towards its employees and demanded a guarantee of full

# T. U. RIGHTS DAY

TU rights to Government employees.

Indrajit Gupta, M.P., A. C. Nanda, Y. D. Sharma and B. D. Joshi, among others, addressed the meeting.

## AMRITSAR

The Textile Mazdoor Ekta Union observed the TU Rights Day by holding a meeting of

## WFTU'S MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY

On the occasion of the TU RIGHTS DAY, on September 2, the World Federation of Trade Unions sent the following cable to the AITUC, HMS and UTUC:

*"On occasion of Trade Union Rights Day, World Federation of Trade Unions extends full solidarity with all Indian workers of different affiliations in united action for defence of their fundamental rights, particularly the right to strike for all categories of workers.*

*"WFTU demands cancellation of all measures of repression and victimisation against strike participants.*

*"WFTU wishes full success in your united struggle".*

The Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL), in a message to AITUC, HMS and UTUC, on the occasion of TU RIGHTS DAY expressed its deep solidarity with the Indian workers and conveyed its sincerest wishes for success in defence of their rights.

all the workers in which a resolution was passed condemning the policy of the Government and demanding withdrawal of all curbs on the TU movement.

## BULANDSHAHAR

The Panneji Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union, Bulandshahar, held a meeting on September 2 and adopted a resolution demanding restoration of all rights to the Central Government employees.

## ALIGARH

Trade Union Rights Day was observed in Aligarh under the auspices of Allgarh Trade Union Federation. A public meeting was organised in Gandhi Park in which a resolution was passed con-

demning the victimisation of Central Government employees.

## BIRSINGPUR PALI

The local branch of Samyukta Khadi Mazdoor Sangh observed September 2 by holding a public meeting and issuing an appeal to all workers to support the Central Government employees.

## DEHRADUN

A Joint Committee of all the local trade unions was formed under the name "Samyukta Trade Union Adhikar Samiti."

A public meeting was held on the day under the Presidentship of Rishu Lal of Balmik Mazdoor Union which was addressed by S. C. Dutta (AITUC), Amar Nath (UTUC), N. Ghosh, General Secretary of Survey of India Karmachari (Class IV) Union and Birjendra Kumar, Convenor of the Joint Committee.

The meeting passed a resolution demanding withdrawal of all attacks on the T.U. Rights.

## BARODA

Ten unions of Baroda observed T.U. rights day jointly. A meeting was held under the presidentship of Vasant Mehendale which was addressed among others by Bhalchandra Trivedi, Shivaram, Joshi and Jandurang Ingaie. A resolution was passed in the meeting condemning the attack on the Central Government employees by the Government.

## CALCUTTA

Trade Union Rights Day was observed in Calcutta at the call of Trade Union Relations Committee.

The meeting, held under the presidentship of Jatin Mitra, severely criticised the attitude of the Central Government towards the employees' strike. It demanded reinstatement of all employees who were still prevented from joining their duties under various pretexts, restoration of recognition of all unions and associations of the Central Government employees whose recognition had been withdrawn and appointment of a high power commission to enquire into the causes of the recent strike and conduct of the Government of India in relation to the strike and the post-strike period.

P. Ramamurthy M.P. and Ranien Sen, Vice-Presidents of AITUC, Jatin Chakravarty (UTUC), Deven Sen, President, (HMS), Rajani Mukherjee and others addressed the meeting.

## TULSIPUR (U.P.)

S.G.P. Mills Ltd., Bankas Vibhag Karmachari Union, Tulsipur along with some other local unions observed the Day

by holding a public meeting and organising a demonstration in the city.

## BAGDOGRA (W. BENGAL)

Terai Cha Mazdoor Union organised an impressive rally to observe the TU Rights Day. Workers even from distances over 15 miles came to attend the rally inspite of incessant rains for a week. Manoranjan Roy and Biren Bose addressed the gathering which was followed by a demonstration of workers parading through the main streets of the town.

## LUCKNOW

Fifteen Unions belonging to AITUC, UTUC and HMS in Lucknow came together to observe the TU Rights Day. Two processions were organised in the city in which employees in Banks, Insurance Companies and Reserve Bank also participated.

A public meeting, presided over by Harish Tiwari, passed a resolution criticising the Central Government for its steps towards curbing the trade union rights.

K. G. Sriwastava, Secretary AITUC, Dipankar, M.L.A., General Secretary, S.S. Railway Union, Genda Singh, Vice-President, N.S. Railway Mazdoor Union, C. V. Sriwastava and others addressed the meeting.

## BEAWAR

A public meeting under the auspices of Textile Labour Union, Beawar, passed a resolution demanding restoration of recognition of all the unions of the Central Government employees and withdrawal of all the cases pending against the employees.

## LASHKAR

All the AITUC unions jointly observed the day by organising a procession and public meeting which was addressed by Ramchandra Sarawate, M.L.A., H. N. Upadhyaya and Babasinhaji.

## GWALIOR

Textile Workers marched the streets supporting the struggle for preserving the trade union rights. A public meeting was addressed among others by Balakadas and Sarawate, TU Rights day was observed in Rajnandgaon, Harda and Narasinhgad.

## BIJAPUR

The day was observed in Bijapur under the joint auspices of Municipal Kamgar Union, Municipal Employees Union, Beedi Mazdoor Union, Postal Union, Tonga Association and State Bank Employees Association. A big procession went round the city before the meeting.

N. K. Upadhyaya presided over the meeting which was addressed by V. M. Madur of Sholapur.

(Note: Reports received from many other centres could not be published due to lack of space.—Ed.)

# INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON PLANTATIONS

The third meeting of the ninth session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations was held in Delhi on August 3, 1960. The Committee considered the proposal for the amendment of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act and the situation arising from the decision of the employers to wind up the Tea Districts Labour Association and to close down all their recruitment and transit depots.

The AITUC was represented at the meeting by Com. Parvathi Krishnan, M.P., Vice-President.

The Committee came to the following conclusions:

1. Movement of surplus labour from surplus to deficit areas within Assam:

(i) In view of the existence of a sizeable surplus of labour in some tea districts of Assam, no fresh recruitment should, as far as possible be made from outside the State, and active steps should be taken to encourage the movement of labour from surplus areas to deficit areas.

(ii) A special employment exchange for plantation labour should be set up at a suitable place in Assam for the transfer of labour from surplus to deficit areas. A tripartite advisory committee should also be constituted to advise and assist the employment exchange in the discharge of its duties.

(iii) A proper scheme of movement of labour, based on suitable incentives, should be drawn up by the advisory committee in consultation with the concerned interests. If any cash inducements offered were spread over a number of years, there might be less chance of labour abandoning their new places of employment precipitately.

2. Amendment of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act:

(i) The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act should be amended in order to make it obligatory on the part of garden managers to obtain permits from a prescribed authority for recruiting labour from outside Assam. Such permits would ordinarily be issued if the special Employment Exchange is unable to arrange for the supply of labour from within the State within a specified time. The permits would indicate the number of workers to be recruited.

(ii) The Act should also be amended to provide for the imposition of a penal cess in case of illicit recruitment.

(iii) There should be adequate provision for the effective prosecution of persons resorting to illicit recruitment.

3. Discouragement of illicit recruitment.

It was agreed that active steps should be taken to dis-

courage illicit recruitment. The organisation of the Controller of Emigrant Labour should be suitably strengthened, and the Controller of Inspectors should make more frequent inspections with a view to detecting cases of illicit recruitment. In this the Controller should be fully supported by employers' organisations and trade unions.

4. Continuation of arrangements for the repatriation of assisted emigrants.

The employers agreed that in the event of the winding up of the Tea Districts Labour Association, they would make suitable alternative arrangements for the repatriation of emigrant workers:

(i) Emigrant workers returning to the various States would be assembled in batches at a central place in Assam and would be sent with an escort to a convenient central place in each of the main recruiting States. The employers would purchase tickets and make railway reservations and other necessary arrangements.

(ii) The subsistence allowance payable to workers during the journey would be raised from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.50 per day in the case of adults and from Re. 0.75 to Rs. 1.75 in the case of minors.

(iii) A rest room or rooms of adequate size providing sleeping accommodation, water facilities and sanitation would

be maintained at Gauhati, Katihar, Ranchi and Vizianagaram for a period of three years. The room or rooms at each place would be under the charge of a care-taker.

(iv) Notice should be given to emigrant workers who had previously postponed their rights of repatriation that such of them as wish to exercise their rights of repatriation should do so within three years and that repatriation rights would thereafter be extinguished.

5. Review after three years.

It was decided that the whole position should be reviewed after a period of three years. If it was found that local labour was sufficiently mobile, that organised recruitment of emigrant workers from outside Assam had ceased, and that there was no illicit recruitment, Government would consider the question of repealing the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act.

## Amendments To Plantation Labour Act

The Lok Sabha on August 4, adopted the Plantation Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1960, to prevent fragmentation of plantations and to ensure more effective working of the Act.

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, is applicable to gardens admeasuring twentyfive acres or more and whereon thirty or more persons are employed. In order to defeat the legislation, employers began fragmenting their estates, and the trade unions had been demanding suitable amending legislation to prevent the malpractices indulged in by the employers.

As per the amending Bill, the Act will apply to the following plantations: (Amendment of Section 1):

"(a) to any land used or intended to be used for growing tea, coffee, rubber or cinchona which admeasures 10.117 hectares or more and in which thirty or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months;

"(b) to any land used or intended to be used for growing any other plant, which admeasures 10.117 hectares or more and in which thirty or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months, if, after obtaining the approval of the Central Government, the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, so directs.

"The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall apply also to any land used or intend to be used for growing any plant referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (4), notwithstanding that—

"(a) it admeasures less than 10.117 hectares, or

"(b) the number of persons employed therein is less than thirty;

"Provided that no such decla-

ration shall be made in respect of such land which admeasured less than 10.117 hectares or in which less than thirty persons were employed, immediately before the commencement of this Act."

By amendment of Section 2, it has been provided that definition of "family" when used in relation to a worker means (i) his or her spouse, and (ii) the legitimate and adopted children of the worker dependent upon him or her, who have not completed their eighteenth year; and includes where the worker is a male, his parents dependent upon him.

"Plantation" has been defined as "any plantation to which this Act, whether wholly or in part, applies and includes offices, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and

any other premises used for any purpose connected with such plantation, but does not include any factory or the premises to which the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, apply."

By another amendment, it has been clarified that members of the medical staff (other than medical officers) whose wages are less than Rs. 300 are covered by the Act, while persons who are temporarily employed in any work relating to the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, etc., are not.

The amending Bill also makes provision of medical facilities to families of workers a statutory obligation.

Other amendments include clarification of the expression 'work performed', calculation of average daily wage, grant of leave due to a worker or wages in lieu of such leave in case his services are terminated by the employer, etc.

## Resolution of AITUC Working Committee

### RELIEF FOR FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE

THE Working Committee of the AITUC notes with grave concern that lakhs of people in Orissa, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Bihar, have suffered heavily as a result of devastating floods in these States. Nearly 200 lives have been lost and property, including houses, standing crops and cattle, destroyed.

In spite of such heavy damage, the Government has failed to take adequate steps to give relief to the people. In Orissa, the Government did not even requisition the help of army personnel to meet the emergency situation. Even in Punjab, where the assistance of the army was requisitioned, the Government is taking a complacent attitude and is showing

callousness towards the sufferings of the people.

Such floods have become a perennial problem in several States in our country. The responsibility for this rests with the Union and State Governments, who have failed to take effective measures to control the floods in spite of much advertised flood-control schemes of the various Governments.

The AITUC calls upon the Union and State Governments to give adequate relief to the people of flood-stricken areas and to take proper long-term preventive measures to check such floods in future. The Working Committee of the AITUC calls upon all trade unions to do their utmost to send relief to the flood-stricken areas.

# RLC'S FINDINGS SET ASIDE

## Industrial Tribunal's Decision

Recently the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad has decided an appeal preferred by the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (A-I-TUC) against the findings of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in connection with a strike in East Nimcha Colliery. The Tribunal has set aside the findings of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C).

From the decision of the Tribunal, text reproduced below, it will be seen that the Regional Labour Commissioner has acted throughout the proceedings in an unfair way and his findings were contrary to the principles of justice. It was held by the Tribunal that justice was denied to the workmen.

The contention of the union that the Regional Labour Commissioner did not afford any opportunity to present their side of the case and acted *ex parte*, was upheld.

### DECISION:

"This is an appeal under Section 8(4) of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme, 1948 as amended upto 1958, against the Decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, dated May 13, 1960. The learned Regional Labour Commissioner has found that the strike at East Nimcha colliery on 14th and 15th October, 1959 was an illegal strike under section 23(c) together with section 24 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the purpose of the above bonus scheme.

2. The points which have been canvassed by the appellants for determination in this appeal are, viz. (1) that the learned Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) has not given reasonable notice to the parties nor did he afford opportunity to the parties before hearing as was required under section 8(7) of the aforesaid Bonus Scheme; (2) the matter in issue raised by the aforesaid strike was not identical with that in the Coal Award. As such, section 23(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is not attracted. The strike accordingly under section 24 is not an illegal strike.

3. Regarding the first point urged, the evidence inclines me to accept that there is a good deal of substance in the contention of the appellant union before me. The learned Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) took up the matter on 15.12.59. He informed the parties, a spot enquiry was required to appreciate the case fully and also because the matter involved was important. The learned Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) fixed the date of enquiry on 19th January, 1960 and is said to have issued a notice to the Union and the employer.

The Union did not receive the notice at all. It received a letter from the Regional

Labour Commissioner dated 23rd January, 1960 stating that the union did not turn up though served with a notice. The Organising Secretary of the union on 5.2.60 wrote a letter to the Regional Labour Commissioner that the notice dated 15.1.60 was never received by it.

The Regional Labour Commissioner, however, did not answer the point. He called upon the union to answer the statements which he had recorded during the enquiry but the union protested as it was from persons who were biased. But this was ruled out and the union moved the higher authorities in the matter.

Then the date of hearing of the case was fixed on 18th March, 1960 at the colliery at 10 a.m. It was adjourned to 25.3.60 and it was finally fixed on 13th April, 1960. On that day both sides were there but only one case of East Nimcha colliery was taken up. This case was held out for adjournment. But the Regional Labour Commissioner passed his judgment much to the surprise of the union.

I perused the records and proceedings of this case and I find that there is a good deal of confirmation of the union's version of the matter. So I find that the learned Regional Labour Commissioner (C) violated the requirements of sub-section (7) of section 8 of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme (1948) as amended. So the decision is liable to be vacated on this ground in appeal.

4. Next, I came to the second ground raised. In the decision of the learned Regional Labour Commissioner, I find that the causes of the strike launched on 14.10.59 and 15.10.59 were found to be mainly two, viz., (1) the Manager took disciplinary action against two wagon loaders who have absented from their work for a long period without permission from the management, and (2) their demand for payment of guaranteed minimum wages.

The legal position is perfectly clear. If the strike was undertaken because of the reason mentioned in (1) above, it cannot attract the mischief of section 23(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It must be borne in mind that section 23(b) is not invoked in the present case. So to violate Section 23(c), it must be proved, namely, that the matter involved in the strike was identical with the matter of the Coal Award which is still in operation. The payment of guaranteed wages to piece-rated workers is covered by paragraphs 760 to 766 of the Majumdar Award and para 195 of the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision.

But in this case, I am afraid that the learned Regional Labour Commissioner did not properly appreciate the cause of the strike under this head. The wagon-loaders never contended

that they would get payments of minimum guaranteed wages otherwise than what is allowed under Majumdar Award or by the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision. The facts were entirely different.

Even in the decision of the learned Regional Labour Commissioner, I get that the management stopped work of all the wagon loaders on 8.10.59 without any cause being assigned. The wagon loaders pressed for an assignment of the cause from the management. But this was unheeded. They requested that in the circumstances they should be marked present. That was also not conceded to.

Again on 12.10.59, the management stopped 7 wagon loaders from their duty without assigning any causes. The wagon loaders waited on the manager and other officers just

to know the cause for the stoppage of work but they were not so told. This also happened on the 14th October, 1959 and on the 15th October 1959 when the wagon loaders could not get any work.

It is only on the 15th October that the manager of the colliery agreed to give them work and the charge sheet that was issued on the two workers was withdrawn. Everything was set right and work passed on smoothly from the 16th October 1959 onwards.

Now are these facts the same as the demand for minimum guaranteed wages? But this thing totally escaped the notice of the learned Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad. If he had the spot enquiry in the presence of the union, he could have got at the truth. But for one reason or another that could not be done. Even on the date of hearing, the union could not place its case though it was present.

I cannot but help observing

(Contd. on page 8)

## MOTOR TRANSPORT BILL

### Amendments Suggested

While welcoming the Motor Transport Workers' Bill introduced by the Union Labour Minister in Parliament, for regulating the working conditions of the road transport workers, the Coordinating Committee of the Road Transport Federations has suggested the following amendments:

1. The Bill should be extended to all road transport undertakings which employ upto five workers instead of ten, proposed in the Bill.

2. No exemptions should be given by the State Governments in respect of hours of work, weekly off, application of Payment of Wages Act and overtime.

3. The hill service should be included separately.

4. In providing rest rooms, arrangements should also be made for safety of the cash and other belongings of the road transport workers.

5. As against the proposed 8

hours a day and 48 hours a week for city services, it should be 7 hours a day and 42 hours a week both for city and hill road services.

6. The powers given to the competent authorities for extension of working hours and spreadover should be deleted.

7. Instead of three spells suggested, there can be only two spells in split duties.

8. There should be a rest of 10 hours between one duty and the other duty on the following day and four hours between the two duties on the same day.

9. As against the proposed leave of 1/20 and 1/15 for adolescents, it should be 1/15 and 1/11 and the accumulation should be for 60 and 90 days.

10. The medical standard should be prescribed by the State Government.

The Committee has suggested some more amendments to further improve the Bill.

## BOOKS

**HANDLOOM WEAVING INDUSTRY IN INDIA** (with special reference to Madras State):

Published by the International Labour Office, India Branch, New Delhi, 1960. Price Rs. 1.50, p. 87.

This book published by the International Labour Office, India Branch, makes a review of the position and problems of the handloom industry in our country. One part of the book deals with the industry in the entire country, while another part covers Madras State.

The book gives a brief historical sketch of the recent developments in the industry followed by a review of its problems in the fields of production, marketing, credit, organisation and socio-economic conditions of weavers, and the measures taken in recent years to assist the industry, especially since the inauguration of the Five Year Plans and the setting up of the Cess Fund. The concluding part of the book seeks to make an objective assessment of the progress achieved as a result of these measures.

The book is not based on any independent survey but based on published material on the subject as well as informations furnished by the All-India Handloom Board and the Government of Madras.

## ON DISARMAMENT

THE Working Committee of the AITUC wholeheartedly supports the Appeal of the World Peace Council for an All-Nation Disarmament Conference.

The AITUC declares that complete and general disarmament under effective international control is indispensable to guarantee peaceful coexistence in the world and to save mankind from the horrors of nuclear war. Disarmament has always constituted a pillar of India's peace policy and serve the political and economic interests of our country.

The Working Committee greets the latest initiative of Mr. Khrushchov in deciding to lead in person, the Soviet delegation to the forthcoming General Assembly of the UNO. This bold step has, at one stroke, brought within the grasp of reality the concept of an All-Nation Summit Conference on Disarmament. The hesitation of the Western imperialists to send their Heads of Governments to confer with

Mr. Khrushchov at the UNO must be overcome by the pressure of world public opinion. They must be compelled to resume, this time at the highest level, the talks which they sabotaged at Geneva last June, on various disarmament plans including the historic Soviet 4-Year Plan for complete disarmament.

The AITUC holds that the Afro-Asian nations have a vital role to play in the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly in swinging the balance against the enemies of peace and in favour of a genuine agreement on general disarmament. The AITUC welcomes Pandit Nehru's decision to participate in the Disarmament discussions at the UNO, along with Presidents Soekarno, Nasser and Tito.

The AITUC calls upon the workers to hold meetings and demonstrations on a wide scale supporting the conclusion by the UN General Assembly of an all-nation agreement on complete disarmament.

## On Congo Struggle For Independence

THE Working Committee of the AITUC views with grave concern, the continuing conspiracies by the NATO imperialists and their agents to divide and dismember the Congo and thus to re-establish their domination on a country which had just succeeded in winning its national independence.

Direct Belgian armed aggression has now been replaced by pro-imperialist action under cover of the UN flag. The bolstering up of reactionary pro-Western puppets like Tshombe and Kasabubu to defy and challenge the republican Government of Lumumba shows the extent to which desperate imperialists will go to violate the independence and sovereignty of the former colonial countries. The whole future of Africa is being decided today in the Congo.

The Working Committee of the AITUC fully supports the resolution of the Afro-Asian

group in the UNO demanding immediate and total withdrawal of Belgian troops from all parts of the Congo, including the Katanga and Kasai provinces. The AITUC notes with satisfaction the determined support extended to the independence and sovereignty of the Congo by the recent Leopoldville Conference of independent African States. This unity of the resurgent African peoples is the guarantee of imperialism's defeat.

The AITUC hopes that co-operation between the lawful Government of the Republic of Congo, headed by Patrice Lumumba and the UNO will develop in a normal and healthy manner in future. The AITUC pledges the solidarity of the Indian working class with the Government and the people of the Congo Republic in their heroic struggle to defend their independence and national integrity and go forward to a new life.

## On Solidarity With Cuba

THE Working Committee of the AITUC greets the Government and the people of the Cuban Republic for their heroic struggle to consolidate and develop their national sovereignty and independence in the face of powerful US imperialist pressure.

The bold action of the Government of tiny Cuba in answering US threats of economic and political aggression by taking over the sugar plantations and oil refineries of the giant American monopolies, has thrilled the freedom-loving peoples of the world and shown

how imperialism can be fought.

The AITUC strongly protests against the repeated attempts of US imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of Cuba and other Latin American countries. Arrogant claims, based on the out-dated Monroe Doctrine, to keep the whole American continent within the US "sphere of influence", are today being successfully challenged by the people of Cuba. The recent US attempt to use its instrument—the Organisation of American States—against Cuba has proved a dismal failure. Desperate Ameri-

## On Wage Boards For Plantations

THE Working Committee of the AITUC urges upon the Government of India to constitute without further delay, the Wage Boards for the plantation industry. The workers in this industry are amongst the lowest paid in the country, while the profits are phenomenal.

The Working Committee notes that the planters have consistently been interested in delaying the constitution of the Wage Boards. At the same time, some Governments, such as in Madras, have been making attempts to induce the trade unions in their State to come to some bipartite settlements and opt out of the Board.

The Working Committee calls on all unions to resist these moves vigorously and campaign unitedly for the constitution of the Wage Boards for plantations without delay.

## On Tatanagar Foundry Closure

THIS meeting of the Working Committee of the AITUC views with concern the closure of the sleeper foundry of the Tatanagar Foundry Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, which was producing sleepers for the Indian Railways.

The company had already retrenched 800 workers and the closure of the department has resulted in retrenchment of another 650 workers.

It is very intriguing to note that the ground on which the company has effected the closure, viz., the uneconomic working of the department, is a matter referred by Bihar Government to a Court of Inquiry constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Working Committee is of the opinion that the action of the company has been unilateral and highly objectionable, specially when the matter of uneconomic working was under an investigation and therefore urges upon the Government of Bihar to take suitable action for the restoration of the workers to their jobs.

## On Repression In Coal Industry

THE Working Committee of the AITUC strongly condemns the increasing attacks on trade union rights and civil

liberties in Asansol and Burhar coal belt. The ghastly incidents at the Dabur colliery where several persons died as a result of firing by the management and 12 workers received bullet wounds, once again points out to the serious situation in this belt, created by the gangster methods of the mine-owners with the full support of the local police.

The AITUC calls upon the workers of India to raise their voice in solidarity with the Government and people of Cuba and in support of the steps taken by them to strengthen and safeguard their national independence and national economy. The danger of US armed intervention in Cuba must be foiled by the mobilisation of world public opinion against it.

liberties in Asansol and Burhar coal belt. The ghastly incidents at the Dabur colliery where several persons died as a result of firing by the management and 12 workers received bullet wounds, once again points out to the serious situation in this belt, created by the gangster methods of the mine-owners with the full support of the local police.

The AITUC wants to point out that in this year, hundreds of workers have been victimised and trade union workers and activists have been attacked and beaten, hunger-strikers arrested in Burhar and numerous false police cases have been instituted against the workers in this belt. The private 'militias' of colliery owners, together with CRO (Gorakhpuri) men of contractors, are terrorising in order to smash the growing trade union consciousness among coalminers.

The AITUC deeply regrets that in spite of various representations and memoranda from the AITUC, the Labour Ministry took no steps to halt this offensive of the mine owners, as repeatedly seen in Belbaid, East Nimcha and Sri Amritnagar Selected, Burhar and Rungta collieries. The gross discrimination against the AITUC affiliated unions in matters of referring cases to adjudication, the utter inefficiency of the RLC (C), Dhanbad and Conciliation Officers in Asansol-Raniganj area, who are subservient to mine owners, presence of CRO camps and slow and tardy implementation of awards and Mines Rules contract system and violation of safety laws, have created an explosive situation in this area.

The AITUC requests the Government to send cases of all victimised workers to adjudication, abolish the CRO camps and overhaul the industrial relations machinery in the colliery areas.

## On Drought In States

THE Working Committee of the AITUC expresses its horror at the serious drought that has overtaken 15 out of 20 districts in Andhra Pradesh and nine out of 19 districts in Mysore State.

Famine already prevails in these areas. Crops have dried up and new sowing has not taken place due to failure of rains. Cattle are dying for lack of fodder. Even drinking water is not available. Large number of agricultural labourers are migrating.

The Working Committee calls upon the Government to rush food to the areas and open cheap grain depots and free gruel centres. Famine works should immediately be undertaken. Loans should be granted liberally. Fodder must be sent to the drought-stricken areas.

The Working Committee calls upon the trade unions specially of the States concerned, to do everything to help our toiling brothers of these areas.

**Circular to State TUC's and Unions**

**ORGANISATIONAL TASKS**

The Working Committee of the AITUC which met in Delhi from August 11 to 13, has laid down the following organisational tasks:

1. The resolution adopted by the Working Committee on the Central Government Employees' strike (printed on front page in this issue) should be immediately discussed by the Executives of all affiliated unions and later explained to the general membership. The unions should immediately launch a campaign on the lines suggested in the resolution.

2. In order to prepare for the campaign to defeat

the Government moves to ban strikes in "essential services" and other anti-labour measures, each affiliated union should issue a handbill explaining the Working Committee resolution and the need to act in solidarity in defence of class interests. Copy of the handbill should be sent to the AITUC office.

3. Each State TUC should collect Relief Fund, as per the appeal of the AITUC and part of the amount may be spent locally on legal and relief work in aid of Central Government employees. Quotas of Relief Fund to be sent by STUCs to the AITUC Central Office have been allotted.

4. The campaign for collection of AITUC BUILDING FUND should continue.

5. Each affiliated union should send a minimum sum of Rs. 5 as contribution for relief of riot-affected persons in Assam. The donations to be sent to: Com. Barin Chowdhury, General Secretary, Assam Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Barpathar Mazjidpatty, Tinsukia, Assam, and a report made to the AITUC.

6. Attention of all affiliated unions should be drawn to the recent amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, specifying a minimum member-

ship subscription per month and powers to inspect records. Necessary steps should be taken to correct any legislative failures.

The Union note of the new power of the Registrar of Trade Unions to inspect records may be made use of to harass the unions. Efforts should be made to see that the records are maintained in the utmost strictness and the authorities should be taken advantage of in any case of failure.

**WEST BENGAL**

**MASS SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN**

A mass signature campaign, demanding that no disciplinary action be taken against the Central Government employees and that their minimum demands be conceded, was launched in Calcutta on September 9, under the auspices of the Trade Union Relations Committee. The petition is addressed to the President of India.

The campaign was formally inaugurated by Ranen Sen, MLA (BPTUC), Jatin Chakravarty, MLA (UTUC), Rajni Mukherjee (HMS), Prodyot Ghose (Co-ordination Committee of Mercantile Employees' Associations) and

other trade union leaders in the north-east corner of Dalhousie Square area, where most of the Government and mercantile offices are concentrated.

Tremendous enthusiasm prevailed among all sections of workers and employees in the area, including many non-Bengalis, and signatures and thumb impressions came in briskly. The heads of some offices were also seen putting their signatures along with their subordinates. Collection of signatures also started at factory gates in different places and in mohallas and bustees.

The demands in the petition are as follows:

- ★ No disciplinary action should be taken against any employees who had taken part in the strike.
- ★ The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance should be immediately withdrawn.
- ★ Recognition of the unions of Central Government Employees must not be withdrawn.
- ★ The proposal to ban strikes should be abandoned.
- ★ Further:
- ★ All the employees should be given need-based

**RLC'S FINDINGS SET ASIDE**

(Contd. from page 6)

that there has been a clear violation of justice in the present case. Not only there is insufficient evidence to arrive at the finding but the evidence that is there is hardly dependable. So the decision of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) cannot stand. I set it aside.

Hence ordered that the appeal succeeds and I remand the case to the learned Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad, for a fresh decision after giving notice to the par-

**KERALA INDUSTRIES WORKERS UNION**

**EIGHT DE**

The annual general meeting of the Kerala Industrial Workers Union, Tellichery, held on August 6, adopted its annual report and statement of accounts for the last year. The meeting also elected a new executive committee including Coms. M. P. Govindan and C. P. Achuthan as President and General Secretary.

Recogni... associator... ment emp... drawn f... strike. A list c... furnished... Deputy M... a written... Lok Sabh

**RESOLUTION ON STRIKE**

(Contd from page 3)

victimised, to defend those whose bread-earners fell in firing and skirmishes and to defend the coming attack on trade union rights of the Government employees' organisations and the trade unions in general.

All trade unions of the AITUC must exert more to enroll in greater numbers the vast number of workers still out of its fold, fight for recognition of its unions and strengthen its influence in all strata of the working class. The AITUC while strengthening itself should take steps to bring all the central trade union organisations and those who are independent into one central organisation throughout the country, irrespective of political differences. All-in trade union unity alone can defend the

**COAL M FUND—**

The C... have de... with the... the Coal... to grant... of the Fu... lations, a... during th... of 3% pe... year 195... About... workers... the Co... Fund.

**IMPI W REC**

Abid A... ster for... question... ust 30, s... setting t... cide di... course o... Textile... Boards'.... not ari

MASS DISMISSALS IN  
ON / BENGAL ENAMEL WORKS

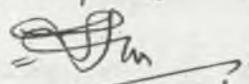
The Working Committee of the AITUC strongly protests against the dismissal of 1300 workers out of a total of 1500 employed at the Bengal Enamel Works, Palta, West Bengal. These workers were forced by the reactionary & adamant attitude of the management to resort to a strike last February. The strike continued for about 6 months despite all attempts to suppress it with the help of the police & the management's goondas. Eventually, on the intervention of the Chief Minister, Dr. B.C. Roy, the strike was called off on the understanding that all workers would be allowed to resume work except ~~about~~ 103 ~~workers~~ whom the management wanted to keep suspended pending investigation of charges.

\*  
by arresting  
more than  
two hundred  
workers,  
imposing  
144 in that  
area why

against them, although no specific charge-sheets had been drawn up. But, once the strike was withdrawn, the Company went back on the agreement & has refused to re-employ about 1300 workers.

The ATNC protests against this shameful attack upon the rights & livelihood of the Bengal Framed workers who fought so heroically & unitedly for 6 months. The ATNC demands that the West Bengal Govt. should take immediate action to compel the management to reinstate all the workers.

Adopted

  
13/9



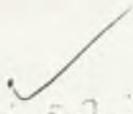
Re: Report  
Repression  
of Incoal Industry

The AITUC strongly condemns the increasing attacks on trade union rights & civil liberties in Rajasthan. <sup>at Bikaner</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>in</sup> the coal belt. The ghastly incidents at the Dabur Colliery where several persons died as the result of firing by the management & 12 workers severely received bullet wounds once again point a vir to the serious situation in this belt created by the gangster activities of the mine owners with the full support of the local police.

~~The incident at Dabur Colliery is not an isolated instance but~~

The AITUC ~~reports that~~ wants to point out that in this ~~course~~ <sup>of</sup> last year, hundreds of workers have been victimised & trade union workers & activists have been ~~attacked~~ <sup>hunger strikers arrested in Bikaner</sup> & numerous false witnesses of attacks & beatings have been ~~instituted~~ <sup>instituted</sup> against the workers in this belt. The private "militias" of Colliery owners together with C.A.O. (Chandrapur) & men of contractors are terrorising (the coal mines) in order to smash the growing trade union consciousness among coal miners.

(3)



The AITUC report states that the settling  
of ~~the Coal & Labour Dispute~~ involves  
of various representations & memoranda from  
the A.I.T.U.C, the Labour Ministry have no  
steps to halt this intensification of the mine  
owners as reported seen in Bellair,  
Harbi Brouh, East Jharkhand & In Anandpur  
Burdwan Districts. The year determination  
against the Coal & Labour Dispute <sup>is</sup> involves  
of referring cases to adjudication, the  
subversion & utter misgiving of the  
R.L.C (C) started & C. Office in Assam & Bihar  
area who are subversive to mine owners,  
Presence of C.R.O. cases & slow & tardy  
implementation of Awards & Mining rules,  
by letting a continued contract system &  
violation of subseq. laws have created an  
explosive situation in this area.

The AITUC reports - the least to  
send cases of all nature matters to  
adjudication, abolish the C.R.O. cases &  
replace overall is. I.R. machinery in the area.  
The AITUC reported ~~the subversion~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~in~~  
cont. ~~the~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~area~~  
~~continued~~

① on Assam ✓

The Working Committee of the A.I.T.C. expresses its profound grief at the heaviest riot raged in the districts of the Assam in the month of July, recently.

Apart from the most brutal and inhuman character of these riots, they led to mounting tension in West-Bengal. Chauvinistic elements sought to arouse passions against non-Bengalis; communal reactionaries sought to work up communal passions.

~~But for the~~

Had it not been for the sustained and determined efforts of the democratic forces, particularly of the organized Working class, the situation would have deteriorated and taken a grave turn.

These riots in ~~the~~ Assam have preceded before the country not only the question of the rights of minorities, but above all the issue of the unity <sup>facile</sup> grave danger to the unity of the working class and <sup>to</sup> masses of the working people today. We are happy to support most are the trade union and democratic movements.

The exploiting classes often give a distorted turn to the just aspirations of the people, in respect of their language, and raise chauvinistic slogans, work up passions of people speaking one language against people speaking another language and even organise riots. ~~Govt.~~

Government by ~~refusing to~~ ~~is reluctant~~ its failure to satisfy the just linguistic aspirations of the people creates ~~causes~~ ~~with~~ ~~to~~ frustration among the people and

and we will provide for these forces to operate upon.

The working class cannot allow it self and the people common people to come under the sway of these forces, for, thereby class unity & against exploiters in stead of being strengthened actually gets disrupted. A main stanza is the classic example of these machinations of these disruptive forces.

The Working Committee of the AITUC calls upon the working class in general and the Trade unions in particular to carry on a sustained and determined battle against these disruptive forces and for democratic unity as the surest guarantee against linguistic and communal riots and for action;

An atmosphere of peace and security for  
the minorities.

The Working Committee is firmly convinced  
that in order to fight these disruptive  
forces, it is absolutely essential to recognize  
the rights of the minorities in regard to their  
language, while simultaneously  
guaranteeing ~~the rights of~~ the minorities  
their rights in regard to their language and as  
well as equal opportunities in regard to  
no discrimination in the economic,  
political and administrative spheres.

The W.C. calls upon the Trade  
unions and workers of India to immediately

address themselves to the task of mobilizing  
the people ~~into~~ for rehabilitating  
the thousands of people who have  
been uprooted from their homes

The N.C. calls upon Trade unions  
throughout the Country to render their  
whole aid to the Trade unions of  
Annon in the difficult task that faces  
them.

Adopted

*[Signature]*

13/9

2.  
The Working Committee calls on  
all unions to resist these moves  
vigorously and Campaign unitedly  
for <sup>the</sup> Constitution of the Wage  
Board ~~without delay~~ for  
Plantations without delay. ✓

Adopted

*[Signature]*

13/9

Resolution on Wage  
Boards for Plantations ✓

The Working Committee of the  
A...T.V.C urges upon the Govern  
of India to constitute without  
delay the Wage Boards for the  
plantation industry. The workers  
in this industry are amongst the  
lowest paid in the Country, wh  
profits are phenomenal.

The Working ~~Class~~ Commi  
notes that the planters have  
sistently ~~delayed~~ been intere  
delaying the Constitution of the  
Wage Board. At the same t  
<sup>Some</sup> ~~Certain~~ Governments, particula  
such as Madras, have been  
attempts to induce the trade  
in their State to come to  
bipartite settlements and by  
of the Board. F

On Drought in Andhra Pradesh  
and Mysore State

The Working Committee  
of the All-India Trade Union  
Congress expresses its ~~great~~ <sup>horror</sup>  
at the serious drought that  
has over taken <sup>15 out of 20 districts</sup> ~~various areas~~  
in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State.  
x nine out of 19 districts  
in Mysore State.

A serious

~~A serious threat~~ <sup>Famine</sup> ~~faces the people of~~ <sup>already prevails</sup>

in these areas. Cattle are  
dying for lack of fodder.  
Even drinking water is  
not available. Large  
numbers of agricultural  
labourers ~~to~~ <sup>have</sup> are  
miserable

(Imp. have died) up  
and thousands of labourers  
taken places due to failure of rains.

The Working  
Committee calls upon  
the Govt. to rush food  
to the areas and open  
cheap grain depots and  
free meal centres. Famine  
work should immediately  
be undertaken. Loans  
should be granted liberally.  
Fodder must be sent to  
the drought ~~and~~ stricken  
areas.

The Working Committee  
calls upon the Trade Unions  
to do specially of the  
States concerned to  
do every thing to help  
these ~~working~~ ~~on~~ ~~working~~  
brothers of these areas.

ON PRESIDENT WILHELM PIECK

The Working Committee of the AITVC expresses its deep sorrow at the passing away of Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, & one of the veterans of the revolutionary working class movement of Germany. He was in the front ranks of the heroic fighters against Hitler fascism, & later, one of the founders & architects of the new workers' & peasants' republic set up in East Germany. The AITVC conveys its deepest sympathies on the loss of Wilhelm Pieck to the Government & the people of the German Democratic Republic.

ON COM. HARRY POLLIT.

The Working Committee of the AITVC mourns the death of Com. Harry Pollit, veteran Communist & working class leader of Great Britain. He was one of the most militant figures of the international proletarian movement & a staunch champion of the cause of the Indian peoples' struggle for national independence & democracy. The AITVC pays homage to his memory & extends its heartfelt sympathies to the CPGB & the members of Com. Pollit's bereaved family.

The Working Committee of the AITUC  
 is deeply grieved over the death  
 of Premature death of Shri Kelore  
 Gandhi, a ~~progressive~~ Shri Gandhi  
~~himself~~ a progressive nationalist,  
 who had ~~expressed~~ played a prominent  
 part in our ~~public~~ public life & Parliamentary  
 life. The Committee sends its condolences to  
 the Gandhi and the members of his  
 family.

- x -

X His exposures of the intrigues of  
 High Finance against public  
 interest, <sup>as in his case of Ministers & Telco</sup> played a great role  
 in exposing the wrong way  
 in which our economic  
 growth was being used by the  
 big monopolists.

ON COM. SISIR ROY ✓

The Working Committee of the AITVC expresses its sorrow at the passing away of Com. Sisir Roy, General Secretary of the UTVC. Com. Roy was a trade unionist of long standing, & was ~~active~~ in the AITVC prior to the formation of the UTVC. He was in bad health for several years which kept him out of active work. The AITVC sends its sincere condolences to the UTVC & to Com. Roy's bereaved family.

- Adopted

*[Signature]*  
- 13/9

(1)

2<sup>nd</sup> Plan;

" Rapid industrialisation <sup>and</sup> diversifi-

cation of the economy is the core of development. But if industrialisation is to be rapid enough, the country must aim at developing basic industries and industries which machine to make the machines needed for further development. This calls for substantial expansion in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, cement, heavy chemicals and other industries of basic importance."

It also laid down certain socio-economic plans, such as expansion of the public sector, land reforms, Co-operatives etc.

a) ~~Point~~

(2)

a) Rate of investment to rise from  
7.3% in 1955-56 to 10.7 in 1960-61,  
13.7% in 1965-66, 16% in 1970-71  
and 17% in 1975-76.

b) ~~Rs 3100 in 1950-51~~ ~~Rs 6200~~ ~~Rs 9900~~  
Rs 3100 in ~~1950-51~~ I Plan  
6200 in ~~1955-56~~ II Plan

9900 in 1965-66 III Plan

14800 in IV Plan

20,700 in V Plan (1952-53 prices)

c) National income                      Per Capita income

10,800 in 1955-56 — 281

13,480 in 1960-61 — 331

17,260 in 1965-66 — 396

21,680 in 1970-71 — 466

27,270 in 1975-76 — 546

(3)

More notable advance registered in the 2nd plan  
is in the sector of industry & minerals -

- Iron & Steel & machinery greatest advance -

Cum totals increased from 111.5 from 1951,

Steel increased to 163.1,

Machinery - ~~423.4~~ 424.3

Chemicals - 214.0

Aggregate value of all kinds of machinery

produced increased from 11 crores in 1951 to

137 crores in 1958.

~~Aggregate~~ Total of Electrical equipment

20 crores to 71 crores.

Electricity 6,575 kW to 20,700 kW.

Technically Trained Personnel

increased from about 10,000 to

27,000.

~~III~~ ~~How~~



Investment in Industry

	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1. Indus. + Miners.	830	700	1530.	1430	1250	2680
2. Power	410	40	450	925	50	975
3. Tpt & Comms.	1290	135	1425	1450	200	1650
Total	2530	875	3405	3835	1500	5335

III

Metalurgical & Engg.	1200	- 48%
Chemical & allied	850	- 26%
Heavy	405	16%
Total Heavy	2255	90%
Food & Textile	200	8%
Miscellaneous	45	

They include a Heavy Machine Building Plant,  
Foundry Force, Coal Mining Machine Plant,  
Heavy Electrical Plant, Heavy Plate & vessel Plant,  
Heavy Machine Tools, Expansion & Bhopal  
Heavy Electrical Project, Two Heavy Electrical  
Projects, schemes for producing High Pressure  
Boilers, and Precision instruments.  
Nitrogenous Fertilizers 210 to 5000 Thousand Tons.  
Electric Power 5.8 million kw to 11.9 million  
kw.  
Aluminium 17 Thousand to 25 Thousand  
Tons.

~~Soviet Aid~~ Socialist Aid accounts for  
more than 50% of their industries

The same is the case with the III plan

- 6 -

Private Capital investment is investments  
by nearly 900 crores. ✓

Agriculture the highest sector.

66 million Tons to 75 million Tons.

III Plan Target 105 million Tons.

### Employment

II Plan ~~target~~ Target 8 million  
Actual Realisation - 6.5 million  
New entrants - 10 million

III Plan - ~~Increase of the~~  
New entrants 15 million  
Estimate employment 10.5 million  
outside agriculture -  
In agriculture 3.5 million  
Skill in employment will grow.

3. Foreign Exchange Required 3,200 crores

600 crores for food, 1350 crores for repayment  
of Rs 2,100 crores for the machinery, equipment  
& intermediates.

Only about Rs 900 crores are secured.

4. Balance of Rs 2,100 crores to be  
secured.

"No predictions can be made. The Plan  
will have to be flexible, & the commitments  
in regard to foreign exchange expenditure  
will have to be made only on the  
basis of external resources clearly  
in sight".

Internal increase

Taxation	1650 crores
Deficit	500 crores

## RESOLUTIONS

- ✓ 1. Condolence Resolutions - Feroz Gandhi, Wilhelm Fieck, Harry Pollitt, *Silver*
- ✓ 2. On Congo
- ✓ 3. On Cuba
- ✓ 4. On Disarmament
- ✓ 5. On Floods - Orissa, Punjab, *Amarnath* *Pradesh* *Bihar*  
Drought - *Madhya Pradesh*
6. Central Govt. Employees Strike
- ✓ 7. Wage Board for Plantations - delay in appointment
8. Tripartite Committees - Participation or otherwise
9. 15th Anniversary of the WFTU
10. 40th Anniversary of the AITUC
- ✓ 11. On Assam - *Assam to be included in the list of Rs. 5/-*
12. On AITUC Session - January 1961 *held in Assam*
13. On AITUC Day
14. Norms for fixation of minimum wage - need-based - nutritive value - cost of living index

✓ 15. *Beijing Summit should be held*

✓

✓ 16. *to be held*

# DOCUMENTS

AITUC WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING - DELHI - SEPT.11-12,1960

\*\*\*\*\*

①

②

	<del>Sept.11</del>	<del>Sept.12</del>	<del>Sept.13</del>
1. Com.S.S.Mirajkar, President	X	X	X
2. Com.Kedar Das, Vice President	X	X	X
3. Dr.Ranen Sen "			
4. Com.P.Ramamurti "	X	X	
5. Com.S.S.Yusuf "			X
6. Com.H.K.Bose "			
7. Com.Parvathi Krishnan	X	X	
8. Com.P.Balachandra Menon			
9. Com.S.A.Dange, Gen. Secy.	X	X	
10. Com.Indrajit Gupta, Secy.	X	X	X
11. Com.K.G.Sriwastava, "			X
12. Com.K.T.K.Tangamani "	X	X	X
13. Com.Satish Loomba "	X	X	
14. Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour "	X	X	X
15. Com.T.B.Vittal Rao, Treas.	X	X	X
16. Com.Mohd. Ismail	X	X	X
17. Com.Mohd. Elias	X	X	
18. Com.Monoranjan Roy			
19. Com.Sudhir Mukhoti			
20. Com.Sailen Paul			
21. Com.Ajit Biswas			
22. Com.Anadi Das			
23. Com.Sudhir Ghose			
24. Com.K.N.Joglekar	X	X	X
25. Com.S.G.Patkar	X	X	
26. Com.S.Y.Kolhatkar	X	X	X
27. Com.G.Sundaram	X	X	X
28. Com.Shakir Ali Khan	X	X	
29. Com.Heml Dadd	X	X	X



32. Com.M.C.Narasimhan			
33. Com.Shantaram Pai	X	X	X
34. Com.Maqqdoom Mohiuddin			
35. Com.K.L.Narasimham	X	X	X
36. Com.S.Krishnamurthy	X	X	
37. Com.T.R.Ganesan	X	X	X
38. Com.V.Subbiah			
39. Com.Ram Asrey			
40. Com.Lalit Burman	X		X
41. Com.Abdul Momin			
42. Com.Ratan Roy	X	X	
43. Com.Y.D.Sharma	X	X	X
44. Com.A.C.Nanda	X	X	X
45. Com.Kumaranand			
46. Com.Barin Choudhary			
47. Com.Kartar Singh	X	X	X
48. Com.S.K.Sanyal	X	X	X
49. Com.P.D.Gandhi			
50. Com.Aruna Asaf Ali			

✓

SPECIAL INVITEES

1. Com.N.Satyanarayana Reddy	7		X
2. Com.Kalyan Roy	7		X
3. Com.Kumaran			
4. Com.S.M.Banerjee	7	7	X
5. Com.Prabhat Kar			
6. Com.Parwana			
7. Com.K.G.Bose	X		
8. Com.Mohan Punamia			
9. Com.D.C.Mohanty			
10. Com.Bhalchandra Trivedi	7		X
11. Com.B.S.Dhume	X	7	X
12. Com.A.K.Gopalan			
13. Com.M.Kalyanasundaram			
14. Com.K.A.Nambiar			
15. Com.Samuel Augustine			
16. Com Mustafee	X		X
17.	7		X
18.	7		X
19.			X
20.			X
21.	7		X
22.	7		X
23.	7		X
24.			

✓

Resolutions to be drafted:

- 1) On Revision of Cost of Living Index  
and norms of Nutritional Standards  
- Akroyd formula
- 2) On 15th Anniversary of the AFTU
- 3) On 40th Anniversary of the AITUC

Working Committee decisions to be published:

1. Date of 26th Session - Delegations  
- affiliation fees, etc.
  2. Rs.5 to be sent by every union for  
Assam relief
- and ? ?

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AITUC WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING - DELHI - SEPT.11-12, 1960

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	Sept.11	Sept.12	Sept.13
1. Com.S.S.Mirajkar, President	<i>SM</i>	<i>SM</i>	<i>SM</i>
2. Com.Kedar Das, Vice President	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
3. Dr.Ranen Sen "			
4. Com.P.Ramamurti "	<i>PR</i>		<i>P.Ramamurti</i>
5. Com.S.S.Yusuf "		<i>S.S.Yusuf</i>	<i>S.S.Yusuf</i>
6. Com.H.K.Bose "			
7. Com.Parvathi Krishnan	<i>PK</i>	<i>PK</i>	<i>PK</i>
8. Com.P.Balachandra Menon			
9. Com.S.A.Dange, Gen. Secy.			
10. Com.Indrajit Gupta, Secy.	<i>IG</i>	<i>IG</i>	<i>IG</i>
11. Com.K.G.Sriwastava, "	<i>KS</i>	<i>KS</i>	<i>KS</i>
12. Com.K.T.K.Tangamani "	<i>KT</i>	<i>KT</i>	
13. Com.Satish Loomba "			
14. Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour "		<i>Raj Bahadur Gour</i>	<i>Raj Bahadur Gour</i>
15. Com.T.B.Vittal Rao, Treas.	<i>T.B.V.</i>	<i>T.B.V.</i>	
16. Com.Mohd. Ismail	<i>M.I.</i>	<i>M.I.</i>	<i>M.I.</i>
17. Com.Mohd. Elias	<i>M.E.</i>	<i>M.E.</i>	<i>M.E.</i>
18. Com.Monoranjan Roy			
19. Com.Sudhir Mukhoti			
20. Com.Sailen Paul			
21. Com.Ajit Biswas			
22. Com.Anadi Das			
23. Com.Sudhir Ghose			
24. Com.K.H.Joglekar	<i>K.H.J.</i>	<i>K.H.J.</i>	<i>K.H.J.</i>
25. Com.S.G.Patkar	<i>S.G.Patkar</i>	<i>S.G.Patkar</i>	<i>S.G.Patkar</i>
26. Com.S.Y.Kolhatkar	<i>S.Y.Kolhatkar</i>	<i>S.Y.Kolhatkar</i>	<i>S.Y.Kolhatkar</i>
27. Com.G.Sundaram	<i>G.S.</i>	<i>G.S.</i>	<i>G.S.</i>
28. Com.Shakir Ali Khan			
29. Com.Homi Daji	<i>H.D.</i>	<i>H.D.</i>	
30. Com.R.Sugathan			



32. Com.M.C.Narasimhan			
33. Com.Shantaram Pai	<u>astan</u>	<u>astan</u>	<u>astan</u>
34. Com.Maqudoom Mohiuddin	—	—	—
35. Com.K.L.Narasimham	<u>kle</u>	<u>kle</u>	<u>kle</u>
36. Com.S.Krishnamurthy	<u>su</u>	<u>su</u>	
37. Com.T.R.Ganesan	<u>T.R.Ganesan</u>	<u>T.R.Ganesan</u>	<u>T.R.Ganesan</u>
38. Com.V.Subbiah	—		
39. Com.Ram Asrey			
40. Com.Lalit Burman	<del>LB</del>	<u>LBurman</u>	<u>LBurman</u>
41. Com.Abdul Momin			
42. Com.Ratan Roy			
43. Com.Y.D.Sharma	<u>Y.D.Sharma</u>		
44. Com.A.C.Nanda	<u>A.C.Nanda</u>	<u>A.C.Nanda</u>	<u>A.C.Nanda</u>
45. Com.Kumaranand	—	—	
46. Com.Barin Choudhary	—	—	
47. Com.Kartar Singh	<u>Kartar Singh</u>	<u>Kartar Singh</u>	
48. Com.S.K.Sanyal	<u>S.K.Sanyal</u>	<u>S.K.Sanyal</u>	<u>S.K.Sanyal</u>
49. Com.P.D.Gandhi			
50. Com.Aruna Asaf Ali			

SPECIAL INVITEES

1. Com.N.Satyanarayana Reddy	<i>Satyanarayana Reddy</i>	<i>Satyanarayana Reddy</i>	<i>Satyanarayana Reddy</i>
2. Com.Kalyan Roy	<i>Kalyan Roy</i>	<i>Kalyan Roy</i>	<i>Kalyan Roy</i>
3. Com.Kumaran			
4. Com.S.M.Banerjee	<i>S.M. Banerjee</i>	<i>S.M. Banerjee</i>	<i>S.M. Banerjee</i>
5. Com.Prabhat Kar			
* 6. Com.Parwana			*
7. Com.K.G.Bose	<i>K.G. Bose</i>		<i>K.G. Bose</i>
8. Com.Mohan Punamia			
9. Com.D.C.Mohanty			
10. Com.Bhalchandra Trivedi	<i>Bhalchandra Trivedi</i>	<i>Bhalchandra Trivedi</i>	<i>Bhalchandra Trivedi</i>
11. Com.B.S.Dhume			
12. Com.A.K.Gopalan			
13. Com.M.Kalyanasundaram			
14. Com.K.A.Nambiar			
15. Com.Samuel Augustine			
16. Com Mustaque	<i>Mustaque</i>	<i>Mustaque</i>	<i>Mustaque</i>
17. Com. N.N. Dutt	<i>N.N. Dutt</i>	<i>N.N. Dutt</i>	<i>N.N. Dutt</i>
* 18. Com. J. S. Dutt	<i>J.S. Dutt</i>	<i>J.S. Dutt</i>	*
19. Com. Z. M. Dutt	<i>Z.M. Dutt</i>	<i>Z.M. Dutt</i>	<i>Z.M. Dutt</i>
20. Com. M. S. Dutt			<i>M.S. Dutt</i>
21. Com. D. S. Dutt			
22. " B. D. Saha	<i>B.D. Saha</i>	<i>B.D. Saha</i>	<i>B.D. Saha</i>
23. " B. C. Dutt	<i>B.C. Dutt</i>	<i>B.C. Dutt</i>	<i>B.C. Dutt</i>
24. Com. B. S. Gupta	<i>B.S. Gupta</i>	<i>B.S. Gupta</i>	<i>B.S. Gupta</i>



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8 <u>Mysore</u>								
1957-58	36/47,926	23/25,092						
1958-59	39/35,883	22/23,505	8/2583	2/216	-	1/250	3/1400	2/397
1959-60	49/13,284							
9 <u>Orissa</u>								
1957-58	19/27,487	11/6,696						
1958-59	14/11,470	11/4,595	-	2/585	1/5689	-	-	-
1959-60	15/11,991							
10 <u>Punjab</u>								
1957-58	61/43,238	39/17,585						
1958-59	65/47,801	44/18,114	8/1760	3/1467	3/450	3/610	-	2/373
1959-60	82/30,579							
11 <u>Rajasthan</u>								
1957-58	1/1,800	1/4,739						
1958-59	35/12,120	19/8,094	-	1/400	2/335	3/810	-	10/2520
1959-60	60/15,218							
12 <u>Rattar Pradesh</u>								
1957-58	66/29,827	17/5,074						
1958-59	78/20,971	44/10,746	9/2048	17/5028	-	5/586	-	3/457
1959-60	102/26,209							
13 <u>West Bengal</u>								
1957-58	240/2,42,346	182/1,58,863						
1958-59	216/2,38,756	155/1,45,002	6/4228	29/19559	1/316	17/4642	-	5/682
1959-60	308/2,52,048							
14 <u>Delhi</u>								
1957-58	17/41,292	13/14,238						
1958-59	25/37,282	25/26,208	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959-60	32/45,250							

	1	2	3	4	5	6
15 <u>Gujarat</u>						
1959-60		49/13,284				
16 <u>Manipur</u>						
1957-58		1/65				
1958-59		1/65	1/77			
1959-60		3/1,671				
17 <u>Himachal Pradesh</u>						
1958-59		5/864	4/173	1/327		
1959-60		7/1,259				
1957-58	1407/14,70,141	768/5,17,306	254/1,21,944	61/1,72,723	145/74,696	9/6,203
1958-59	1453/10,43,926	813/5,06,304	190/73,613	158/96,940	22/27,327	87/28,903
1959-60	1636/10,80,480					7/3,822

Note: Compared to 1957-58, in 1958-59 the AITUC has lost membership heavily in Kerala (36,000); West Bengal (13,000) two to three thousand in Bombay, Madras and Mysore. Increase in membership has been made in Andhra (12,000), Rajasthan (6,000) Uttar Pradesh (5,000) and small gains in Assam and M.P.

Industry-wise, AITUC lost membership in Engineering (8,700), Chemicals (3,000), Tobacco (2,300), Local bodies (5,800) and Dock (4,000) and Miscellaneous (17,000) with small decreases in Building, Paper and Printing. In Textiles (7,000), Mining Sugar (3,000), Iron & Steel (1,000), Plantations (2,000) and in Cement, Food & Drinks, Petroleum, salaried employees and Personal services, we have made limited increases.

Out of 1,453 unions claimed with a membership of 10,43,926, the verified figures are 813 unions with 5,06,304 members. Total number of scored out unions for various reasons (see chart) was 640 having a membership of 296,952. Thus only 813 unions in AITUC's credit which had membership of 7,47,300, which on verification came to 5,06,304. The difference between claim and verified in these 813 unions is 2,40,996.

In the case of AITUC claims, sharp difference between claimed and verified figures has been noted in the case of Kerala (1,80,000), West Bengal (90,000), Bombay (50,000), Bihar (43,000), Madras (50,000), Punjab (29,000). The difference is less than 10,000 in case of Rajasthan, Orissa and Assam. Nominal differences ignored.

Claims for 1959-60: AITUC - 1636/10,80,480; INTUC - 1246/15,03,400; HMS - 325/ 5,23,333; UTUC - 310/2,11,004

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