

MEMORANDUM

To

Shri Manu Bhai Shah,  
Minister in the Ministry of ,  
Industry and commerce,  
Govt. of INDIA,  
N E W D E L H I.

Subject:- Mishandling of Industry .

We beg to state as under:-

1. We the undersigned are the workers of M/s Wear Well Cycle company (India ) Ltd., Faridabad. We find ourselves very much frustrated and disappointed when we discover that a factory where we work so hard, tried our best to make the enterprise a success, has deteriorated into such a condition that its final liquidation is just around the corner.
2. It is a public Limited Concern, started in the early fifties with the good will obtained from M/s Wear Well a famous Cycle concern of United Kingdom.
3. In the beginning they were provided with all the facilities at the command of the Ministry of Rehabilitation who was at that time tempting the various concerns (big and small ) to help the Ministry in their task of Rehabilitating the Refugees. In the bargain the Company secured cheap electricity, cheap water, Cheap Labour with no problem of accommodation, a complete building to house the factory, the cost of which was to paid in easy instalments, the quota of precious raw material and export licence to import the some of the valueable from abroad. It all was done for the company has succeeded in convincing the Government of their integrity and sincerity in the job of starting a huge plant of Cycle Building at Faridabad. By which it was not only the inhabitants of the locality who were to be benefited but India at large was to advance ~~the~~ towards the attainment of self sufficiency as far as the production of cycles in the country was concern. In the beginning the work was started at very small scale by way of assembling the cycle imported from abroad. Only forty workers were employed on the jobs in the starting. By and by, due to the hard and sincere work of

-----2-----  
production was raised to the manufacturing of 200 cycles per day, employing 4 hundred workers.

4. But it appears that the Management was over ambitious and began to think in terms of slanning the goose which laid a golden egg daily. They started selling the imported goods and quota of raw material in black-market, which resulted in the fall of production and laid off of the workers many a times. The result is that the factory has sunk to such low ebb, that the workers have not been paid their wages for the last two months in addition to the outstanding bonus and over times wages due to the workers for the last one year. The black market gives way to corruptions and now when the workers demand their wages they are threatened with lay off and final closure.

The point which is beyond comprehension is that how M/s Wear Well Cycle Works can think in terms of liquidating their concern, When the similar concern viz: Atlas cycle Industries, send Reillgh and pearls cycles industries Delhi have multiplied their production and wealth somany times and that is when the wear well cycles fetched more price and had gone in to production earlier. It leads to only one proposition that their certainly something black in the botom. -

Hence under the circumstances on the name of inhancement of production in the country and the future of the workers employed in the concern, we request the Public enquiry under the Indian Company's act. and Industrial regulation act, be held. We further request that meanwhile the management of the concern be taken over from its present master as has been done in the case of India Fan works Limited Calcutta and be run and administered by the Government. It is the only way by which the Factory and its employees can be saved from final collapse. In that case we assure you that with in a short period we would be in a position to take the production to its peek and converted it in to a profitable concern once again.

Dated:--

Yours:

The Bank (Royal National Bank LTD, Faisalabad) has refused to  
 grant more loans to the company. and has ordered to  
 check the stock and its present value. ~~The company~~  
 The Dealer of company throughout the ~~entire~~ country  
 has refused to take the delivery of the good as the  
 company has fitted the cycle with indian make  
 spare parts instead of ~~for~~ imported one. Thus  
 cycle worth of two lakh has accumulated with  
 the company.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Appeal  
 at  
 May

No. of workers - 400  
 wages due to - 70000 Rs  
 Over time - 10000  
 Bonus - 25000  
105000

Capital - 15 lakh  
 Fixed Assets - 30 lakh  
 Loans from Govt - 5 lakh  
 PNB - 2 lakh  
 Machinery mortgaged to PNB  
2 lakh unsecured goods

Redrenchment compensation - 10,000 -

400 workers

Laid off From 13th June -

Mg Director. Karan Chaud  
Ajawal

Received  
A.I.T.U.C  
27/24.2.61

No.1(3)IA(IV)/60  
Government of India  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 1961.

To

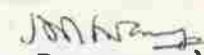
General  
The/Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

Subject: Constitution of the Dev. Council for Alcohol  
and other products of fermentation industries.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter of even number dated the 19th ~~Jan~~ December, 1960 on the above subject. The name of the nominee of the AITUC for nomination on the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries to cover the Alcohol and other Products of Fermentation Industries, Dyes and Intermediates, Plastics etc., has not yet been communicated to this Ministry. I am to request you to look into this matter and communicate the name of the nominee of the AITUC to this Ministry immediately.

Yours faithfully,

  
(N. Ramaswamy)

for Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.



No.204/A/61  
February 28, 1961

Shri P.Madhavan Nair,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Reconstitution of Development Council  
for Alcohol and other products of  
Fermentation Industries.

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter No.1(3)IA(IV)/60  
dated 22nd February 1961 and your letter of 19th  
September 1960 sent earlier, on the above subject.

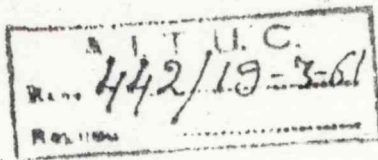
We hereby nominate Shri George Chadayammuri,  
Secretary, Kerala State Committee of the AITUC,  
as our nominee for appointment on the Development  
Council for Alcohol and other products of Fermenta-  
tion Industries. The address of Shri Chadayammuri  
is given below:

Shri George Chadayammuri,  
Secretary,  
Kerala State Trade Union Council,  
Plantain Grove,  
TRIVANDRUM.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

*vm*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary



204

With the compliments of  
the Minister of Transport & Communications. (Not for IMMEDIATE publication).

TOUR PROGRAMME  
OF  
DR. P. SUBBARAYAN,  
Minister of Transport & Communications,  
New Delhi.

.....  
.....  
Sunday 26-3-1961 Dep: Delhi (Palan) 10-50 hrs. By IC-124  
-Do- -Do- Arr: Bombay 15-50 hrs. (Viscount)  
Monday 27-3-1961 Dep: Bombay 17-50 hrs. By IC-406  
-Do- -Do- Arr: Delhi (Pa-lan) 21-30 hrs. (Skynaster)  
.....  
.....

C. S. Swaminathan

No. MCT&C)-14(10)/61,  
Dated New Delhi, 17th March 1961.

( C. S. Swaminathan )  
Adml. Private Secretary to Minister.

DISTRIBUTION:

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 Prime Minister's Sectt.  
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 Superintendent of Police (Security), New Delhi.  
 Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.  
 \* The Secretary, Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi.  
 P.S. to Speaker, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.  
 P.S. to Chairman, Rajya Sabha, New Delhi.  
 The Secretary, Lok Sabha Sectt., New Delhi.  
 \* The Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., New Delhi.  
 All India Congress Committee, 7, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.  
 Congress Party in Parliament, Parliament House, New Delhi.  
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 Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay.  
 Inspector General of Police, Bombay.  
 Superintendent of Police, Bombay.  
 The Post-Master General, Bombay.  
 The Secretary, The Company of Master Mariners of India.  
 C/o Messrs. Brisson & Richards, 32, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.  
 The General Manager, Telephones, Bombay.  
 Shri E.B. Mahasabde, Chairman, B.E.S.T. Committee, BEST House, Bombay-1.  
 D.G.C.C.S., Bombay.  
 DG Shipping, Bombay.  
 Sr. D.D.G. Shipping ( Shri S.K. Venkatachalam), Bombay.  
 Captain Superintendent,  
 Training Ship "Dufferin", Off Mazgaon Pier, Bombay-10.  
 Regional Tourist Office, Bombay.  
 Aerodrome Officer Delhi (Palam)/Bombay (Santa Cruz).  
 President, District Congress Committee, Bombay.  
 Secretary, District Congress Committee, Bombay.  
 The Officer-in-charge, Tughlak Road Police Station, New Delhi.

Copy also to:-

P.S. to Minister of State in the Ministry  
 of Transport & Comms.  
 P.S. to Dy. Minister of Civil Avn.  
 Secy. (S)  
 Secy. (C)  
 DCCA  
 JS (S)  
 JS (IT)  
 CE (RD) & JS  
 DCO  
 DDC (TI)  
 DG (LL)

All other officers in the Department of Transport and the  
 the Deptt. of C.& C.A. of the Ministry of Transport & Comms.,  
 S.C., C.& A. Sec. and Parliament Assnts. P.& T./Transport/Comms. & C.A.

INDEX

17-3-1961

No.204(Pr)/A/61

March 20, 1961

The Chief Commissioner,  
Delhi Administration,  
Delhi.

Sub: Acquisition of land bearing Khewat No.395,  
Khasra No.1494/5 measuring 3 bighas and  
15 biswas and Khewat No.396 Khasra No.1492/1  
2 bighas and 10 biswas situated in  
village Bhapur, Delhi State.

Dear Sir,

Our organisation entered into agreement for the purchase of the above-said piece of land measuring 5 bighas and 5 biswas at the rate of Rs.23/- per square yard as undeveloped land from Messrs.Tuli Property Dealers, 47 Municipal Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi, as per agreement dated 25th May, 1959 for office-cum-staff living quarters of the organisation and it was agreed upon that the registration of the land would be arranged on or before the 6th June, 1961.

We could not get the land registered in our name earlier as our General Secretary remained mostly on tour out of India. When we called upon Mr.Tuli, during the course of this week for the registration of the above-said land, we were informed by him that the above-said land has been requisitioned as per Notification No.S-15(107)/57 LSG dated the 14th August 1959 and has been earmarked for a Friend's Cooperative Housing Society.

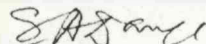
We have contacted the original owner of the land with whom M/s.Tuli Property Dealers have entered into an agreement for sale of his land and have been informed by him that he has not received so far any notice or any information to this respect.

Our organisation decided that the building on the land should be constructed immediately after getting the land registered in our favour.

We would therefore request you kindly to de-requisition the above-said land so that our organisation may construct the building. The de-requisitioning of the said piece of land will not affect in any manner the above-said cooperative House-building Society. The land in question is situated on main Mathura Road with a frontage of 100 ft. along with Friend's Colony and is in Residential Area.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,



(S.A.DANGE)

General Secretary



No.204/A/61  
March 24, 1961

The Secretary,  
Central Excise Reorganisation Committee,  
Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue,  
Central Revenue Building,  
Mathura Road,  
New Delhi 1

Dear Sir,

We forward herewith for your  
consideration a memorandum addressed to  
you by our affiliate, the N.A.District  
Beedi Workers Union, Vellore, Madras State.

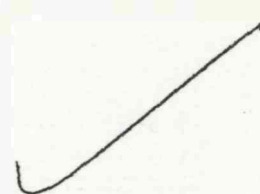
Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

*mo*  
*24/3*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

Encl:

The Chairman,  
Development Council for Bicycles,  
Sewing Machines & Instruments,  
Ministry of Commerce and Industry,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.



Dear Sir,

In the last meeting of the Development Council, there was some discussion as to how the workers could cooperate in the question of fulfilment of the Plan in this industry and generally in enlarging production. After I had expressed some of my thoughts on this question, it was suggested that it would facilitate discussion if my suggestions were put down on paper. So I am writing this minute for further discussion and attention of the Council.

The Council is aware that though the national income has risen, the standards of living of the workers have not improved to an appreciable extent. Even the economists of the Government are not sure whether the real wages when considered in the light of the rising prices and cost of living have at all improved in the last two or three years. During the debates in Parliament, a suggestion has appeared that Government might even think of appointing a Committee to find out how the rising national income is being distributed and whether the aim of the Plan to see that disparities in incomes are gradually reduced is at all being fulfilled.

There is no doubt that in some organised industries, money wages have gone up. At the same time, it is noticeable that even in industries which are functioning under heavy protection from Government, a living wage has not been obtained by the workers. Apart from the question of wage, necessary amenities and incentives which should find their place in a properly worked out and an integrated scheme of welfare of the workers also do not exist in all the units of the bicycle industry. In such a situation, mere efficiency drives cannot produce the desired result. Planning as we see it is doing all it can in the matter of giving facilities to the employers for production and making also sizeable profits. But planning in the matter of the workers' wages and amenities is lagging behind. In this industry, for example, the question of wages prevailing in its various units at different levels have not been centrally studied and no central plan evolved on this question. On this matter, in some industries, wage boards have been appointed which have undertaken this task and have worked out certain standards and uniformity on the question of wages as well as dearness allowance.

The bicycle industry is enjoying a boom and it is in boom conditions that wage levels can be standardised without much difficulty. Because under boom conditions, no grades need be reduced as between unit and unit in order to bring about standardisation. But such an attempt is not being made in this industry. Hence I would request the Council to consider this question and find a solution on the most vital question, that of standard and living wage and a sliding scale of dearness allowance.

Next in importance from the point of view of planning is the question of providing amenities. On this I am listing below the points to which the Council should give attention so that the Government may take steps to check and see whether the units in the industry have got these points in their scheme of treatment of labour.

There do exist some collective agreements between unions and managements in certain units on some of the points which are noted below. The question is whether, if the industry is functioning throughout the country under a single plan, the conditions of production in relation to the workers are also based on a centralised scheme giving the benefits of the welfare scheme equally to all concerned. I do not, of course, suggest that the Development Council can turn itself into a Wage Board discussing all the questions that I have raised. What I am suggesting is that the Development Council cannot and should not divest itself of the responsibility of paying attention to this question, to take the necessary steps through Government, because these questions are of vital importance in the overall question of development and production and are therefore mentioned in the framework of the Act itself.

The points to be paid attention to are:

- (1) The question of living wage and sliding scale of Dearness Allowance.
- (2) Recognition of trade union in every unit and collective bargaining.
- (3) Compulsory Gratuity Scheme
- (4) Increase of Provident Fund contribution from 6-1/4% to 8-1/3%.
- (5) Provisions for mass scale industrial housing by the Government with moderate rent not exceeding Rs.10/- in case of single-roomed tenement and Rs.15/- in case of double-roomed tenement and better specification of the housing than at present.
- (6) Free railway fare once a year to all workers from their working place to their home station.

(Contd.)

- (7) Better roads and transport facilities to provide easy access with towns where the industry is situated far from towns.
- (8) Establishment of primary school and free coaching to the children of the workers.
- (9) Establishment of artisan school for compulsory training of the workers of the bicycle industry.
- (10) Compulsory establishment of a clinic with special provisions for maternity ward and adjacent to the workers' colony.
- (11) Extension of free medical facilities to the members of the workers' family.
- (12) Market facility adjacent to the industrial colony.
- (13) Postal, telegraph and telephone facilities in workers' colony.
- (14) Provisions for yearly contribution by the management to the Workers' Club for encouraging socio-cultural activities among the workers.

(NIRANJAN DIHIDER)  
Member,  
Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing  
Machines & Instruments

New Delhi,  
March 27, 1961



206

Tour programme of Shri Morarji Desai,  
Union Finance Minister, New Delhi.

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~~g~~ ✓

April 1961.

15 - Saturday : Dep : New Delhi (Palam) - 18.45 hrs. | Viscount  
Arr : Bombay (Santacruz) 21.45 hrs. | service.

16 - Sunday : Halt at Bombay.

17 - Monday : Dep : Bombay (Santacruz) . 07.30 hrs. | Viscount  
Arr : New Delhi (Palam) 10.30 hrs. | service.

Address at Bombay : 'Oceana', 5th floor, Marine Drive, Bombay I.

No. T.9/FM/61 |  
Dated New Delhi, |  
The 12th April 1961. |

J.S. Vyas  
(J.S. Vyas)  
Assistant Private Secretary  
to Finance Minister.

PARVATHI KRISHNAN,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

April 17, 1961

Dear Doctor,

I am enclosing a note on the cases of two employees of P&T Workshop, Calcutta, who were dismissed for participation in the strike of Central Government employees, for your favourable consideration.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Parvathi*

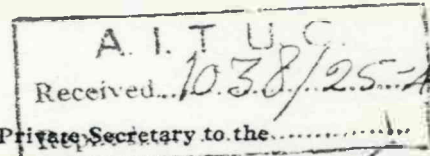
(Parvathi Krishnan)

Encl: 1

Dr P. Subbarayan,  
Minister for Transport & Communications,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.



सत्यमेव जयते



Addl. Private Secretary to the.....  
MINISTER OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

No. 1742 M(T&C)/61 New Delhi,  
19th April, 1961.

Dear Madam,

I am directed by Dr. P. Subbarayan, Minister of Transport and Communications, to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 17, 1961, enclosing a note on the cases of two employees of P&T Workshop, Calcutta, who were dismissed for participation in the strike of Central Government employees. The Minister is looking into the matter and will write to you shortly.

Yours faithfully,

*C. S. Swaminathan*  
(C.S. Swaminathan)  
Addl. Private Secretary

*See copy of the letter  
4/25/61*

V.

Smt. Parvathi Krishnan, M.P.,  
4, Ashok Road,  
NEW DELHI-1.

S. A. DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

May 10, 1961

Dear Dr. Subbaroyan,

I got a telephone at 9 Kohinoor Road, Dadar, Bombay 14 (my office in Bombay) - No. 65850, about six months back. Formerly I was staying at this place and after I moved from there to another place of residence, I retained this place as my office since it is in the centre of my constituency.

I am now told by the telephone authorities in Bombay that the telephone connection (65850) at my office is a temporary connection. As I need it in the coming period also, I would be thankful if this connection is given to me permanently.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

*SA*  
(S.A. Dange)

Dr. P. Subbaroyan,  
Minister for Transport and Communications,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

25343





K.L.Rathee  
Housing Commissioner

A. I. T. U. C.  
Received 15-23/26-S-61  
Repled.....

DELHI ADMINISTRATION  
DELHI.

May 24, 1961.

No. F.15(67)/61 L.S.G

204

25

To

Shri S.A.Dange,  
4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

Subject: Acquisition of land bearing Khewat No.395  
Khasra No.1494/5 measuring 3 bighas and  
15 biswas and Khewat No.396 Khasra No.1492/1,  
2 bighas and 10 biswas situated in village  
Bahpur, Delhi.

25123

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No.204(Pr)/A/61,  
dated the 20th March,1961, to the Chief Commissioner,Delhi.  
A few representatives also saw the Chief Commissioner in  
this connection and the position was explained to them  
personally. I may restate the position in the following  
paragraph.

2. According to Government orders, all land in the  
urbanisable limits of Delhi will be acquired by Government  
and then leased out for various purposes after development  
and also in undeveloped form in the case of certain  
co-operative societies, for house-building and industrial  
use, which are in a position to develop the land. So far  
as institutions and organisations are concerned, only  
developed plots would be leased out to them, as hitherto-  
fore, on payment of prescribed amounts of premium and ground  
rent after lands have been developed in the different  
parts of the urban area. Even the developed land can  
be allotted only in accordance with the land-use plan for  
Delhi and subject to the ceilings fixed by Government.  
There is no provision for the release of the land under  
notification and it is regretted that the Chief Commissioner  
is not in a position to release the land in question.  
In the circumstances, it may not be advisable for your  
organisation to purchase the land which has been notified  
by Government.

Yours faithfully,

K.L.Rathee

( K. L. RATHEE )



A. I. T. U. C.  
I. R. No. 19157. Date. 19.6.61. ...  
File No. .... Reg'd on. ....

Telephone:  
Telegrams: EXINFOR  
P. B. No. : 2011

No. 7-10/61 B-I

**PUBLICATIONS DIVISION**  
Dear Sir,  
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting  
Government of India

Old Secretariat  
DELHI-8

The International Book Fair in Frankfurt (West Germany) is to be held from October 17 to 23, 1961. India will be represented by the Director, Publications Division. The Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan will also be present to receive the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade.

Here is, therefore, an opportunity for you to exhibit your worthy publications in the BIGGEST SHOW-WINDOW for books in the world and only at a small cost.

Additional benefits which you will desire, without any extra cost, will be

- (i) Your publications will be included in a Catalogue with full particulars of trade terms etc. This will be distributed to 10,000 visitors to the Fair from all over the world;
- (ii) the Govt. Representative will carefully collect all trade enquiries and pass them on to you on his return.

You can also advertise in the catalogue in addition to the above.

Please remember these dates:

For entries : To reach the undersigned on or before July 10, 1961.

For Advt. order and material July 31, 1961.

(For the word 'litrary' on page 2 of the enclosure please read 'library'.)

Looking forward to your cooperation in making the venture a success,

Yours faithfully,

( N.S. Jaini )

BUSINESS MANAGER..

- P.S. - (a) Entry fee for display need only be remitted on receipt of advice of acceptance and NOT with the publications.
- (b) Advt. charges must accompany order.

TERMS & CONDITIONS for entries for the India's  
participation in International Book Fair to be held  
in Frankfurt in October, 1961.

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1. Any Indian publisher can send ~~English~~ books printed and produced in India. The last date upto which the entries should reach the undersigned by name is July 20, 1961. 10 JUL 1961
2. Selection of books will be made by a Committee consisting of Representatives of the Ministries of I & B, Education and Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs. The decision of the Committee will be final.
3. Publishers will be required to pay a fee of Rs.50/- per title accepted for exhibition which shall be remitted by the publisher concerned through a Bank Draft payable in Delhi and drawn in the name of the Business Manager (by designation only), Publications Division, Old Secretariat, Delhi-6, which must reach him by the 31st of July 1961. The decision of the Committee about the selection of books will be communicated to the publishers by July 20, 1961.
4. CATALOGUE - All publications selected for display will be listed in a catalogue, 10,000 copies of which will be produced by the Publications Division for free circulation among visitors to the Fair. All entries for the Fair must, therefore, accompany full information in the Proforma attached. A copy each of the catalogue will also be sent to publishers whose works are accepted for display.
5. Publications not selected will be returned to the publishers immediately after selection by the Committee. Publications accepted for display in the Frankfurt Fair will also be returned to the publishers on return from Germany. Return consignments will be sent "freight to-pay". Packing and forwarding charges will be borne by the Publications Division.

No responsibility will be accepted by the Publications Division or its officers for damage to publications during transit or otherwise. If, however, any title is not displayed for some reasons, after acceptance by the Committee, the Publisher will be entitled to claim a refund of the fee paid by him in respect thereof.

6. Details of all trade enquiries by the visitors to the Fair will be maintained by the Government representative in the Fair and will be conveyed to the publishers concerned at the end of the Fair.

7. A few pages of the Catalogue will also be open for commercial advertisements from publishers only. The rates of advertisements will be Rs.500/- per page or Rs.250/- for a half-page. The size of the full page advertisement should not exceed 7" in height and 4" in width. Advertisement pages will be printed on Imported Art Paper and will be placed in a literary form. Blocks and stereotypes should be 100-130 screen. Matrices not accepted. Advertisement order accompanied by the necessary remittance to cover advertisement charges must reach the Publications Division by July 31, 1961.

8. A list of subjects on which books will be accepted is enclosed. Books on other subjects may also be considered.


For further information, if any, please contact:

*M.S. Jaini,  
Business Manager,  
The Publications Division,  
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,  
Old Secretariat,  
Delhi-6.*

*Telephones: 29928 (office)  
29338 (Residence)*



PROPOSED SUBJECTS FOR ENTRIES



1. Politics and Foreign Relations.
2. Land and People.
3. Sports and Mountaineering.
4. Travel and Tourism.
5. Art and Culture.
6. Science and Engineering.
7. Planning and Development.
8. History and Biographies.
9. Social Affairs.
10. Speeches and Writings.
11. Religion and Philosophy.
12. Reference and General Information.
13. For the Children.
14. Literature.
15. Agriculture and Forestry.

Full information on this form must accompany each entry

Name and address of the Publisher \_\_\_\_\_

TERMS OF SALES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. Foreign exchange rate applicable in relation to the printed price.
2. Trade discount to booksellers.
3. Packing, forwarding and freight charges.
4. Rates and taxes.
5. Time of delivery.
6. Mode and terms of payment.

SUBJECT  
HEADING

TITLE OF THE  
BOOK (With a  
two-line  
description)

LANGUAGE  
EDITIONS  
(other than English)  
AVAILABLE

PRICE  
(In £ Sterling)

Name of  
AUTHOR

1

2

3

4

5

I. R. No. 1962 Date 22.6.61  
File No. ...

No. 44/1/SS-DA/61  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING & VISUAL PUBLICITY

'B' Block, Curzon Road,  
New Delhi, the 21 June, 1961.

To

All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

The International Book Fair is to be held in Frankfurt (West Germany) in October '61. Books from all over the world will be displayed in this Fair.

A selection committee appointed by the Government of India will select books submitted by the Indian printers and publishers. All publications thus selected for display will be listed (along with the relevant data) in a Catalogue, ten thousand copies of which will be produced by the Publications Division of this Ministry, for free circulation among visitors to the Fair. A copy each of the Catalogue will also be sent to the publisher whose work is accepted for display.

A few pages of the Catalogue will be open for commercial advertisements from publishers only. The rates of advertisements will be:

Full page	...	Rs. 500/-
Half page	...	Rs. 250/-

The print size of the full page will be 7" deep and 4" wide. All advertisements will be printed on imported art paper and will be placed in the library form i.e. at the end of the Catalogue.

We need hardly emphasise the importance of this Catalogue for reaching the world market and the potential buyers with concentrated interests. We hope, therefore, that you will like to release a suitable advertisement to this Catalogue. Your advertisement order accompanied by the necessary remittance to cover the advertisement charges may please be sent direct to the Business Manager, Publications Division, Old Secretariat, Delhi-6 before the 31st July, 1961.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(J.C. Bawa)  
Assistant Director.

14/1/61  
14/1/61  
Bhe

No.204/A/61  
June 22, 1961

Shri Manubhai Shah,  
Minister for Industry,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Interview

Dear Sir,

A delegation from our organisation, with trade union representatives from Wearwell Cycle Factory, Faridabad, would like to meet you in order to place before your kind attention certain questions of a very urgent nature. We would therefore request you to kindly fix up a suitable time in the next two days when you could meet the deputation.

The delegation would be led by Shri A.C.Nanda, General Secretary, Delhi Committee of the AITUC.

The workers of Wearwell Cycle Factory, Faridabad, have been laid off from 16th inst. and the imminent closure of the factory is apprehended. Mismanagement of the factory is apparent and that are also reports of racketeering in import licenses and such other deals by the management. On these subjects, the delegation would like to place before you certain facts.

It is requested that the appointment may be fixed at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

  
Secretary

June 23, 1961

General Secretary,  
Industrial Workers Union,  
Faridabad.


Dear Comrade,

We were informed by Shri Manubhai Shah's P.A. that the Minister is unable to meet the delegation re. layoff in Wearwell cycles because he is busy and has suggested that you may meet Mr. Raman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Please let us know if you desire that the interview with the Joint Secretary should be fixed up.

Awaiting your reply,

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

  
Secretary



अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस  
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESSPresident : S. S. MIRAJKAR.  
General Secretary : S. A. DANGE, M.P.No. 204/A/61  
June 26, 1961Shri R.V.Raman,  
Joint Secretary to the Government of India,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
New DelhiSub: Affairs of M/s.Wearwell Cycle Co.(India) Ltd.,  
Faridabad - Layoff of workers - Mismanage-  
ment - Demand for inquiry under Industries  
(Development & Regulation) Act, 1951

Dear Sir,

We are writing this letter as desired by Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, with whom an interview was sought earlier to submit facts in regard to the above case.

It has been reported to us by our affiliate, the Industrial Workers' Union, Faridabad, that all the 400 workers of the factory owned by M/s.Wearwell Cycle Co.(India) Ltd., Faridabad, have been laid off since 13th June 1961 and the mismanagement and financial swindling have been such that the factory may not reopen again and the company would go in for eventual liquidation.

M/s.Wearwell Cycle Co.(India) Ltd. was established in Faridabad in the early 'fifties, with the active help of the Ministry of Rehabilitation which had given every encouragement to set up the cycle factory in Faridabad. In the bargain, the Company secured cheap electricity, cheap water supply, cheap labour, with no problem of accommodation - a complete building to house the factory was provided by the Government, the cost of which was to be repaid in easy instalments. The company was also given in good measure import licences to import material from abroad.

The company secured the goodwill of Messrs.Wearwell, Ltd., a well-known trade name in cycle manufacture. The factory started work by assembling cycle parts, engaging only 40 workers. Because of the good work put in by the workers and the good products marketed, the factory expanded, production was raised to manufacturing 200 cycles per day, employing 400 workers. The company has a share capital of about Rs.15 lakhs; fixed assets valued at around Rs.30 lakhs. Government have also provided the company with loans through various agencies to the tune of Rs.5 lakhs.

However, instead of doing honest business, the company management began to indulge in racketeering. Parts which were imported with the help of licenses granted by Government were sold in black-market and non-standard parts were fitted to the cycles produced

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस  
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

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

- 2 -

in the factory. With such unfair practices, demand for the cycles produced in the factory fell. The management has also mortgaged the entire machinery to the Punjab National Bank, Ltd. The bankers, seeing the state of affairs of the company, have now refused to make any advances and have now order to check the stocks and their present value. The dealers of the company have refused to lift the stocks, because of the shoddy production, and stocks worth Rs.2 lakhs have accumulated.

The workers have not been paid their wages for April and May 1961. A sum of over Rs.1 lakh is due to the workers on this account, comprising of Rs.70,000 as wages for two months, Rs.10000 overtime dues and 25,000 bonus dues. Besides, the management have also to pay under an earlier agreement, a retrenchment compensation to the tune of Rs.10,000.

The workers have been laid off from 13th June 1961 and representations made to the State Government authorities have produced no results.

When the demand for cycles are on the increase and other cycle-manufacturing concerns are making good production and good profits, it is evident that the state of affairs in M/s.Wearwell Cycle Co.(India) Ltd., is solely due to mismanagement and racketeering.

We would therefore request that the Government of India should immediately institute an inquiry into the affairs of the company under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act and take over the management of the company, as was done in the case of M/s.India Electric Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

Immediate measures are requested since 400 workers and their families have been rendered destitute, have not been paid their salaries since March this year and the economy of this small township itself is affected a good deal.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*K.G. Sriwastava*  
(K.G. Sriwastava) Secretary

A. I. T. U. C.  
I.R. No. 2163 Date - 5 JUL 1961  
File No. .... Replied on .....

No. RCD/ADV-COM/498 of 1961.  
Employment Office for Disabled,  
Mercantile Chambers, Ground fl.,  
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,  
Bombay 1. 27th June, 1961.

To,

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
Bombay.

**Sub: Reconstitution of Advisory Committee for  
Special Employment Office for Disabled.**

Sir,

The term of the present Advisory Committee constituted under Government of Bombay, Labour & Social Welfare Dept. Notification No. EMP-3459-I dated 25th July, 1959, to advise the special Employment Office for Disabled, Bombay on matters affecting employment of physically handicapped persons, expires on 25th July, 1961. The Committee is therefore to be reconstituted, and it is proposed to nominate a representative of your organisation as a member of the reconstituted committee.

I shall feel grateful, therefore, if you kindly nominate your representative so that the necessary recommendations can be made to Government.

Yours faithfully,

*A. J. Shahani*

Employment Officer for Disabled,  
and Secretary, Bombay.

DDM

*See it to Mahant  
Rajji Committee  
A. J. Shahani*



4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

July 7, 1961

Dear Shri Desai,

Shri Rachhpal Singh, trade union leader of Hissar textile workers, was selected by the National Productivity Council of the Government of India as a member of the Productivity Team on Textiles to tour USSR and Czechoslovakia. Accordingly, he applied for passport but it is said that because of certain police report, he is being denied passport.


It is very usual in the trade union movement that hundreds of functionaries are involved in cases. They are mostly of a trivial nature, such as breaking a ban of Sec.144 or trespass, etc. Many of these cases remain pending in courts for years and most of them are bailable also. Even convictions are not of such a nature as to tempt a person to leave his country for good by taking advantage of going in a delegation. Moreover, we do not nominate people who have any very serious case against them.

Shri Rachhpal Singh has been granted bail by the appropriate authority. His personal appearance is not necessary in these cases and the lawyers have taken charge of the cases.

In the circumstances, it is requested that Shri Rachhpal Singh be granted passport to join this technical team on productivity. He has been associated with the industry for 15 to 20 years and knows the techniques, etc., as would help the Productivity Team in fulfilling its mission.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(S.A. Dange)

Shri M.J.Desai,  
Foreign Secretary,  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
Government of India,  
NEW DELHI

No.204/A/61  
July 10, 1961

MOST IMMEDIATE

Sardar Swaran Singh,  
Minister for Steel, Mines & Fuel,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Rain havoc - Workers of Rajhara Mines  
under Bhilai Steel Project - Relief  
measures requested for

Dear Sir,

A telegram received today by us from our affiliate, the Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Rajnandgaon, states that following heavy rains, about two thousand miners and their families in Rajhara mines under the Bhilai Steel Project, are now shelterless and stranded. Their quarters have been completely damaged but the quarters were not repaired and not even bamboo mats were supplied to them.

The workers include those directly under the Bhilai Steel Project as well as those under their raising contractors. The condition of those workers under the contractors is most pitiable since these employers adopt a most inhuman attitude in face of the workers' misery. Added to this natural calamity, 80 raising workers have been dismissed from service most arbitrarily.

Faced with this situation, the workers are considerably agitated and are thinking in terms of giving a strike notice.

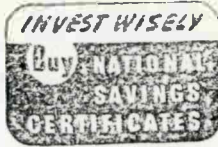
We would therefore request you to kindly intervene and order immediate relief measures as well as ensure that the dismissal orders on 80 workers, referred above, are cancelled.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*K.G. Sriwastava*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)  
Secretary





INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



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17,500 Bks. (T-30-5/53)

= O R 14 DALLIRAJHARA 7 75 AITUCONG NEWDELHI

= RAJHARA MINES WORK MAN AND RAISING WORKERS UNDER CONTRACTORS

SUFFERING UNSPEAKABLE STOP HEAVY RAINS STARTED STOP DAMAGED

QUARTERS NOT REPAIRED BAMBOOMATS NOT SUPPLIED STOP TWO THOUSANDS

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN STRANDED STOP CONTRACTORS DENIED OBLIGATIONS

UNDER MINES ACT RULES STOP ARBITRARILY DISMISSED EIGHTY RAISING WORKERS

STOP ALL POSSIBLE CHANNELS UTILISED NO == 5 == REMEDY STOP APPROACH LABOUR

MINISTER PERSONALLY STOP SEND PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION SANCTION STRIKE

NOTICE STOP CONTACT RAJNANDGAON == PRAKASH ROY SECRETARY SAMYUKTA

KHADAN MAZDOOR ==

204

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

July 13, 1961

Dear Shri Karmakar,

I have to bring to your attention a very serious complaint about getting hospitalisation, experienced by an employee of one of the Defence establishments, covered by the Contributory Health Scheme. I am informed that this case is typical of the state of affairs in respect of hospitalisation and therefore should be looked into by you in some detail.

The present case is that of Smt. Balwant Kaur, mother of Shri Joginder Singh (CHS Identity Card no. 93090), referred by the CHS Dispensary, Patiala Nagar, to the Wellington Hospital, as an urgent case for hospitalisation. The case of this lady had been put as "urgent" by Dr. Rikhy, the specialist to whom the case was referred by CHS, on December 17, 1960, and the authorities of the Wellington Hospital were requested to provide immediate admission. No admission was given on the plea that there was no vacant bed. The case was referred to Safdarjung Hospital also for admission but there too, there was no "vacant bed".

Seven months later, early this month, after reminders from CHS Dispensary, the Hospital authorities called Smt. Balwant Kaur for admission twice. Today, particularly, the second time this month, Dr. J.P. Singh of the Wellington Hospital told the person who accompanied the patient that the operation would be done tomorrow and hence immediate arrangements for blood transfusion and other needs. Dr. Singh also ascertained that there was a vacant bed by inquiring on phone. On this, the patient's relatives made the necessary arrangements but when the patient was taken to the ward, she was abruptly told that there was no vacant bed. It is hard to surmise as to how could this happen, and this is something extraordinary. The patient was told to come again on 20th July. And there is of course no hope that there will be any vacant bed on that date.

If an urgent case, certified by specialists as such, has to wait for seven months to get admission in hospital, it is indeed a sorry reflection of our medical services. It is, of course, true that we are short of hospital beds but in this case, there is reason to consider that there is a good deal of mal-administration and nepotism, not to speak of inhuman attitude. And if this is the fate of beneficiaries under CHS, the experience of the general public could be well imagined. I would therefore request you to institute an inquiry in this respect and also ensure that patients are not harassed in this fashion by hospital authorities.

page two

Needless to say, I hope, on the case of  
Smt. Balwant Kaur, immediate action will be taken by  
the hospital authorities to provide the necessary  
hospitalisation.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

*SAD*  
(S. A. DANGE)

Shri D. P. Karimakar,  
Minister of Health,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi



NOTE: The cases against Shri Rachhpal Singh

are under Sec.506 (unlawful assembly) and

Sec.147 (connected with the above) Cr.P.C.

Hearing is on July 11, 1961 but he has applied

to the High Court of Punjab for transfer of

the case to any other Magistrate.

FARM INFORMATION UNIT: DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION  
MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE  
KRISHI BHAVAN

No. F. 13-26/61-Pub(D).

New Delhi the 20th July 1961

From

M. G. KAMATH,  
PRODUCTION SPECIALIST.

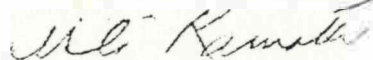
Dear Editor,

We propose to start sending illustrated articles and news items on improved agricultural practices for publication in your esteemed journals. The service includes the supply of illustrations and photographs free of charge.

It would be very much appreciated, if you could kindly confirm that you have the necessary facilities for making blocks from the photographic print sent. In case it is not possible to make blocks at your end, please let us know whether you would require matrices or blocks instead.

As we are keen on starting this service quickly, we shall request you to kindly let us have your reply urgently.

Yours faithfully,



( M. G. KAMATH )  
PRODUCTION SPECIALIST

31

'Arora'  
20/7/61



No.204/A/61  
July 29, 1961

Smt. Sucheta Kripalani,  
Labour Minister,  
Government of Uttar Pradesh,  
Lucknow.

Sub: Strike in plantations in  
Dohra Dun district

Dear Madam,

We are writing this in connection with the strike since July 14 of the workers employed in tea plantations in Dohra Dun district. The fact that the workers had to go on strike in order to enforce implementation of the revised rates of minimum wages fixed by the State Government is a most disconcerting fact. Equally serious is the refusal of the three big estates, Harbanswala, Arcadia and East Hope Town, to have any settlement after two weeks of the strike, although other employers have conceded the workers' demands.

The AITUC would request your immediate personal intervention in order to bring about an amicable settlement in the dispute.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*K.G. Srivastava*  
/K.G. Srivastava/  
Secretary

No.204/A/61  
July 29, 1961

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

Subject: Strike in Plantations in  
Dehra Dun Dt., U.P.

Dear Sir,

We would like to invite your attention to the strike which is going on since July 14 in the plantations of Dehra Dun district, U.P., over the demand for implementation of the minimum wage rates fixed by the State Government. In the first days of the strike or just prior to the strike, employers of some of the smaller tea gardens have conceded the workers' demands but the big gardens seem to be determined not to make any concessions.

The big gardens where the strike is complete for the last two weeks are: Harbanswala T.E., Arcadia and East Hope Town.

The workers' demands are mainly the implementation of minimum wages of Rs.1.44 per day as revised by the U.P. Government; proportionate increase in the wages of other workmen not affected by this revision, proportionate increase in the rates of plucking leaves. The justifiability of the demands of the workers are apparent and the anti-labour attitude of the employers is also equally clear.

Although the dispute has to be dealt with at State level, we would request you also to take interest and move the State Government and the employers' organisations to bring about an immediate settlement of the dispute.

With thanks,

Yours faithfully,

*V.K.*  
/K.G.Sriwastava/  
Secretary



No. APS/LM/5926/61  
Addl. Private Secretary to the  
MINISTER FOR  
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the July 31, 1961

Shri K.G. Sriwastava,  
Secretary,  
All-India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road,  
NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to acknowledge  
the receipt of your letter No.204/  
A/61, dated July 29, 1961, to Shri  
G.L. Nanda, Union Minister of  
Labour & Employment and Planning.

Yours faithfully,

  
(J.C. Saxena)

A. I. T. U. C.
L.R. N 8551. Date 2.11.1961.
File No. .... Reg. No. ....

REGISTERED

2014  
No.F.8-15/60-SW.7  
Government of India  
Ministry of Education

New Delhi-2, Dated the 2nd August, 1961.

From

The Secretary to the Government of India.

To

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

A. I. T. U. C.  
I. R. N. 2635 Date - 4 AUG 1961  
File No. .... Replied on...

SUBJECT:- EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.-

.....

Sir,

I am directed to say that during the Second Plan period, the Government of India under-took several schemes for the education and welfare of the handicapped. One of the most important schemes, the establishment of an Employment Organisation for the handicapped.

2. As part of this scheme, it was decided to establish Special Employment Offices for the physically handicapped.

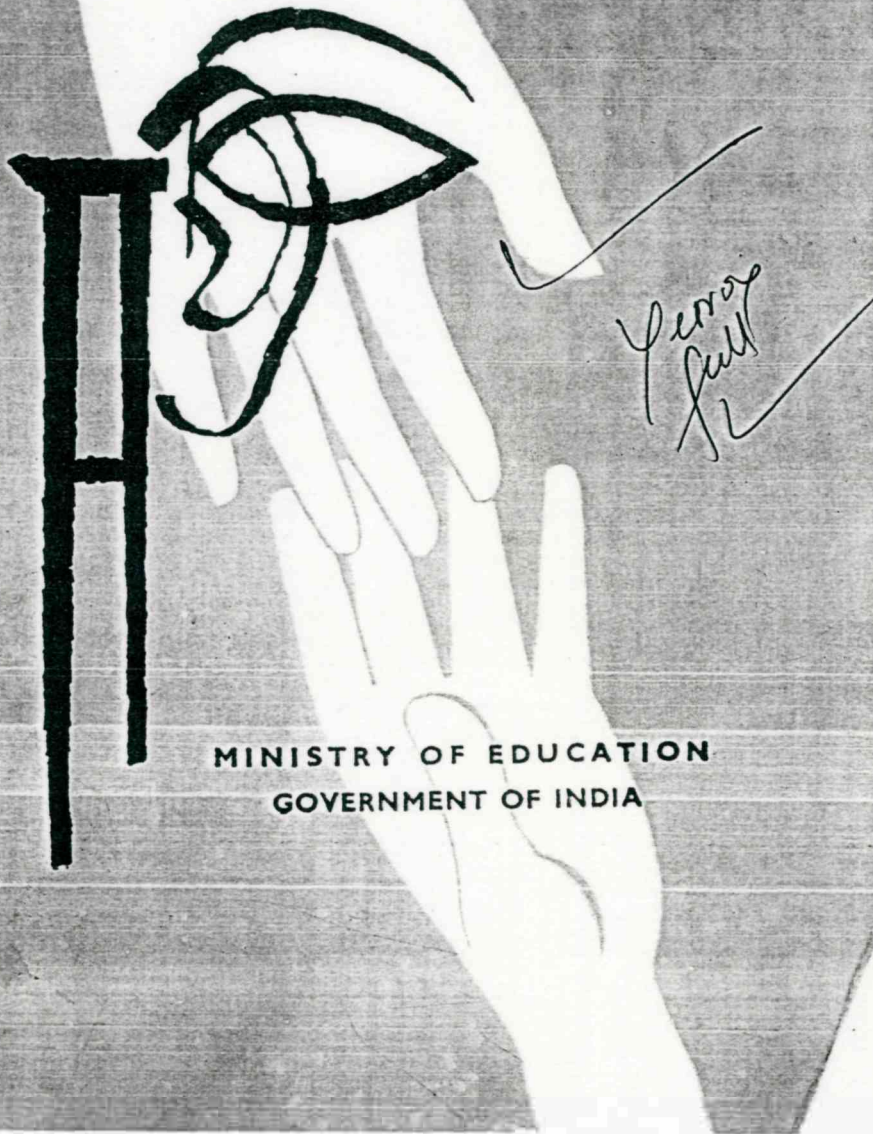
3. The progress made in the placement of the physically handicapped has been described in a brochure "Employment for the Physically Handicapped" published by this Ministry. Two copies of the brochure are forwarded herewith.

Yours faithfully,

( LAL ADVANI )  
for Secretary.

# *employment*

**FOR THE  
PHYSICALLY  
HANDICAPPED**



1961

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



# EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

## I. INTRODUCTION

In this booklet, an attempt has been made to present the story of the employment services for the physically handicapped from their very beginnings—a milestone in the development of social services.

### Society and the Handicapped

The attitude of society towards the handicapped has passed through three main stages. Ancient society denied to the disabled the right to exist. The advent of religion led to the gradual recognition of their right to live. The era of technological progress whose notable contribution to human thought has probably been the development of a rational and scientific approach to many human problems, has revolutionized the tradition concept of disability. Today it is being increasingly appreciated that the loss of sight, hearing, an arm, or a leg does not necessarily close for the victim the realm of knowledge nor does it always deprive him of the ability to do productive work. In fact, it has been rightly said that emphasis should be placed not on what a person lacks but on what he has. This, in essence, is the philosophy of modern rehabilitation services which aim at the complete integration of the handicapped individual into the community.

### Modern Concept—From Charity to Opportunity

The present day concept of rehabilitation is of comparatively recent origin. In almost every country, including India, services for the handicapped were initially built up by the missionary zeal of charitably disposed persons whose main concern was the alleviation of human suffering. The primary purpose of most of the early institutions was to provide a sanctuary for the disabled and to offer training in pastime occupations which might have some economic value. Consequently, although educational and training institutions have existed in India for

about seventy years, it is only during the last few years that a concerted effort has begun to be made to place handicapped persons in remunerative occupations—a step which is of paramount importance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of the handicapped.

Today we have begun to appreciate that in normal human beings, physical and mental abilities are not boundless. The so-called handicapped person lacks merely a particular physical function and is not, therefore, fundamentally different from the non-handicapped person who has limitations of his own. In other words, every human being has some limitations which do not necessarily destroy his capacity to do productive work.

The handicapped person, however, usually retains a substantial degree of working capacity which is intensified by his keen desire to compete on equal terms with his more fortunate counterparts. The handicapped worker does not ask for charity but a chance to utilize his latent working capacity to his own advantage and to that of the community. Given an opportunity for training and employment there is no reason why the large handicapped population of our country, many of whom are endowed with intelligence and a rare dynamism cannot make an equally valuable contribution to our developing economy.

#### **World War II—A Cloud With A Silver Lining**

Wars are unquestionably the most disastrous events in human history, but curiously enough it was during World War II that remarkable strides were made in the placement of the handicapped in occupations where they could function effectively. The acute shortage of manpower obliged several warring nations to afford to the handicapped an opportunity of making their contribution to the war industry. The success of this experiment during the war opened up new vistas of employment opportunities for the handicapped in industry, commerce and in the public services. The potentialities of the handicapped worker whose capacity for concentration and devotion to duty are proverbial, began to be better appreciated. Several advanced countries initiated special placement services for the handicapped. The Government of the United

Kingdom enacted legislation in 1944 providing for the compulsory employment of handicapped persons to a certain percentage of jobs in establishments employing 20 workers or more. The United States Government appointed in 1947 the President's Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped which undertook with considerable success a nation-wide campaign for the placement of handicapped persons. The Civil Services Commission in the United States suitably modified physical requirements to facilitate the entry of qualified handicapped persons into the public services. Provision for the compulsory employment of disabled persons in public and private undertakings was also made in the war-ravaged West Germany.

### Independence and the Dawn of Modern Concept

In this country, since the advent of independence the traditional approach of charity has begun to be gradually replaced by the modern concept of rehabilitation although progress in this direction has been retarded by the lack of human and material resources. The value of training for employment is being better appreciated and the National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped set up in September, 1955 by the Union Ministry of Education has appointed a sub-committee to examine the present situation and to suggest measures for the re-organisation of the existing training programmes and the launching of new ones in the light of employment opportunities.

### Handicapped Employment—Its Three Forms

Generally speaking, three main forms of employment are open to the handicapped: home work, sheltered employment and open employment.

In some advanced countries, severely handicapped persons are often assisted in working in their own homes. Welfare organizations undertake to provide raw material, arrange for the disposal of finished goods and provide technical assistance wherever necessary. On account of enormous distances and poor modes of communication, it has not been possible to develop this form of employment in India.

The main objective of sheltered workshops, where traditional crafts peculiar to a country are usually practised, is to provide employment under sheltered conditions to such handicapped persons as are unable to hold their own in the open field. An important function of a sheltered workshop is to provide the initial working experience for those who can subsequently be placed in open employment. Sheltered establishments for the handicapped are just beginning to be developed in India.

The most important and profitable form of employment for the handicapped is what is known as "open employment". This merely means the placement of handicapped persons in ordinary industry, commerce or the public services on an equal footing with their more fortunate counterparts.

### **The Handicapped in Modern Industry**

That handicapped persons in some of the advanced countries have been able to hold their own in industry is borne by the fact that many a blind person has had a hand in assembly, insulating machine operation, semi-automatic screw machine operation, single-spindle drill press operation and many more equally complex operations. The deaf are known to work successfully as electrical repairers, machinemen, maintenance mechanics, band-saw machine operators, coil winders, die-makers and so on. Persons with both the legs amputated are known to work as engine lathe operators, punch press operators, tool grinders, machine shop inspectors and so on. This is only an illustrative and by no means an exhaustive list of the many and varied operations that different categories of handicapped persons can perform in industry.

The possibilities of placing the handicapped in remunerative occupations widen with the rising level of industrialization on account of the increase in repetitive and specialized operations and the rational division of labour. As industry expands in India, more and more avenues of employment could be thrown open to the physically handicapped.

## II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED IN INDIA—ITS GENESIS

### Adult Blind Training Centre at Dehra Dun

Since training is an essential pre-requisite for employment, in January 1950, the Union Ministry of Education established the Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun. This Centre imparts training in technical and non-technical trades to adult blind men and women. It has accommodation at present for 150 blind men and 35 blind women.

### Employment Office at Madras—A Humble Beginning

After this Centre had been in existence for a few years it became evident that it was virtually impossible for blind persons to secure employment without the assistance of a specialized agency. Consequently, in July 1954, the Ministry of Education established at Madras a small Employment Office of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind. The main function of this office was to try to secure employment for the ex-trainees of the Dehra Dun Centre in ordinary industrial and commercial establishments.

### Seminar on Employment

In September 1956, the Ministry of Education convened a Seminar on the Employment of the Blind. Although this seminar was concerned primarily with the problems of the blind because experience here and elsewhere seemed to indicate that the visually handicapped present the most formidable placement problems, its conclusions were far-reaching and generally applicable to the problems of all the major categories of the physically handicapped.

### Employment Offices for the Physically Handicapped—A Co-ordinated Drive

Following this seminar, a scheme for the establishment of Special Employment Offices for the Physically Handicapped was drawn up towards the end of 1958 in consultation with

an expert provided by the International Labour Organization. The object of these offices which are to function as an integral part of the National Employment Service is to promote by persuading the employers, the placement of trained blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons in occupations which they can practise without lowering the standards of efficiency. The main function of such offices is to find open employment for the physically handicapped.

The first Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped was established at Bombay in March, 1959. The second office will be inaugurated in Delhi by the Education Minister on the 29th April, 1961. The third office will come into existence at Madras shortly with the reorganisation of the existing Employment Office for the Blind functioning there since 1954.

### III. PROGRESS IN PLACEMENT

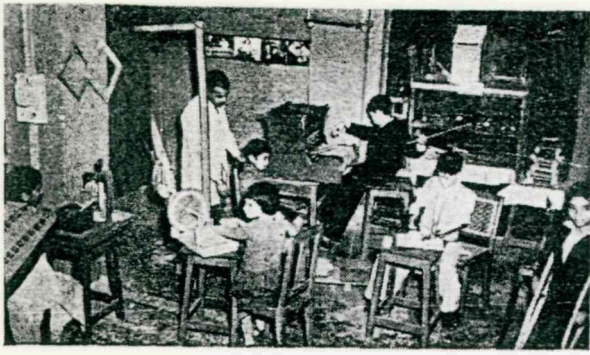
#### Employment Office of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Madras

Since its inception this office has placed 137 ex-trainees of the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun. About 25 of these including 2 women have been placed in the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore. They are engaged in making and assembling various telephone parts.

That the blind persons in this country can also hold their own in ordinary industry is shown by the following figures of the monthly average wage earned by some of the ex-trainees of the Dehra Dun Training Centre in some representative industries:—

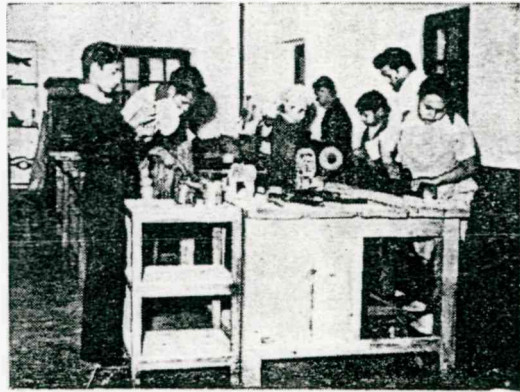
Name of Industry	Average Monthly Wage
Cycle industry	Rs. 120
Motor industry	Rs. 93
Metal box industry	Rs. 91
Telephone industry	Rs. 90
Textile industry	Rs. 87





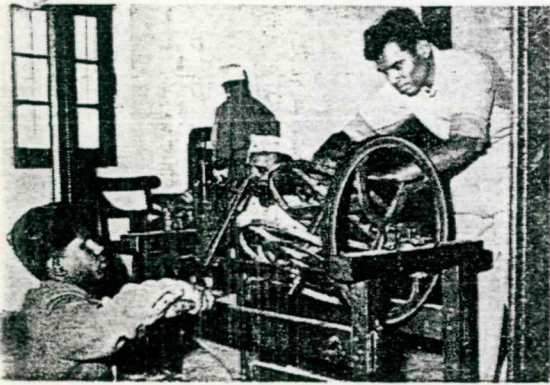
Orthopaedically handicapped children  
being trained to use artificial limbs

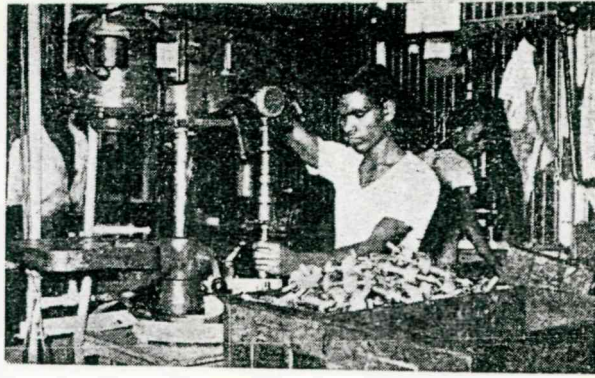
*Training  
for  
Employment*



Deaf children in a carpentry class

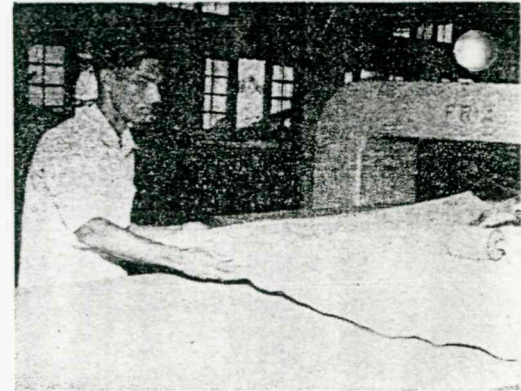
Blind trainees at a machine job





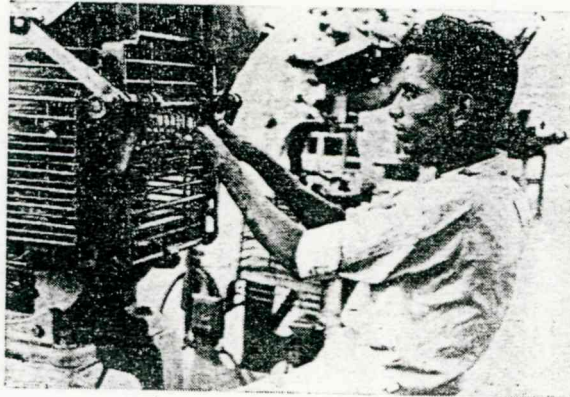
Hub assembly at the T. I. Cycles Factory,  
Madras

*Blind  
in  
Employment*



Helper at Splicing machine in  
Bharat Plywoods Ltd., Madras

Operating Power Press at Indian  
Telephone Industries, Bangalore





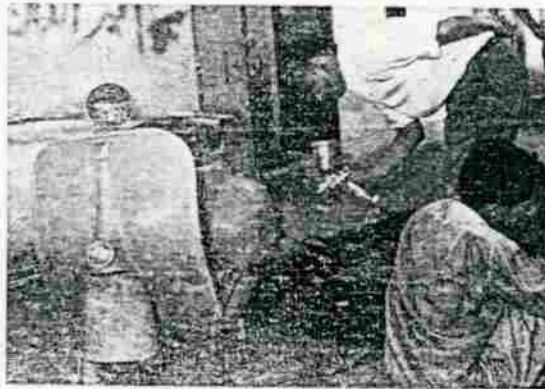
A deaf at watch-repairing



A deaf in the glass industries

*Deaf  
in  
Employment*

A deaf as a spray painter



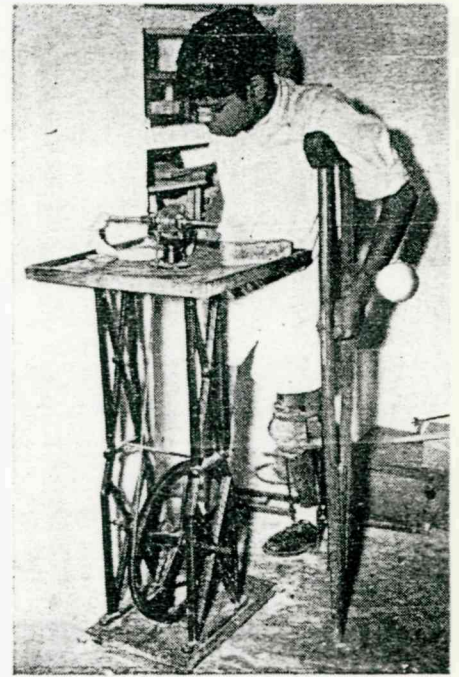


A crippled with artificial limbs as hosiery knitter



A disabled soldier driving a tractor

*Orthopaedically Handicapped  
in Employment*



A crippled working at a machine

Electrical industry	..	Rs. 85
Confectionery	..	Rs. 82
Oil and soap industry	..	Rs. 66
Plywood industry	..	Rs. 57
Fertilizer and chemical industry	..	Rs. 56
Rubber industry	..	Rs. 55
Needle industry	..	Rs. 53
Match Making	..	Rs. 30

The average monthly earning of the blind workers placed by the Madras Employment Office varies between Rs. 50 and Rs. 120 p.m., depending upon the occupations in which they are engaged. But whatever their earning, all of them are living as self-respecting and contributing members of the community. The managements of most of the industrial establishments where these workers have been placed regard them as valuable assets to their organizations. This will be evident from a few opinions given in the Annexure. A glance at the spontaneous remarks of some of the employers would convince any one of the ability of the handicapped worker to make a valuable contribution to his organization.

#### Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped, Bombay

Since its establishment in March, 1959 this office has placed 121 blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons. Of this number 11 are blind, 39 are deaf and 71 are orthopaedically handicapped.

Blind persons have been placed in occupations like carpentry, filling tablets, washing bottles, mixing tobacco leaves, counting and packing cigarettes and so on. The deaf and dumb have been placed in occupations like filing, drilling, bench fitting, pattern making, press operating, assembling radio components and switch gears, operating cutting machines, coil winding, stamping, labelling, packing and so on. Orthopaedically handicapped workers have been placed in occupations like filing, drilling, bench fitting, die-making,



assembling radio components, switch gears, coil winding, sign writing, spray painting, tailoring, carpentry, assembling plastic goods, clerical work and so forth.

The average monthly wage of the blind workers placed by the Bombay office is Rs. 94, that of the deaf workers, Rs. 85, and that of the orthopaedically handicapped workers, Rs. 96.

#### **Potentiality of A Handicapped Worker—A Conclusive Proof**

The experiment in Bombay has also provided abundant proof of the potentialities of a handicapped worker. Even at the risk of repetition it would be worthwhile to emphasize the fundamental fact that the entry of handicapped persons into industry or the public services is not likely to impair efficiency. The initial experiments in the placement of the handicapped in ordinary industry have succeeded in demonstrating to the hilt that the paramount need of the disabled is not compassion but an opportunity to "contribute to the common good" as Helen Keller so aptly put it. What they need is not a sanctuary but a factory.

#### **Other Employment Organizations**

The Special Employment Office, Bombay has also been closely collaborating with various voluntary agencies working in the field such as the National Association for the Blind which has during the past six years or so placed over a hundred blind persons in industrial establishments in Greater Bombay.

The Industrial Workshop of the Fellowship for the Physically Handicapped, established about three years ago, employs at present about 110 orthopaedically handicapped workers in occupations like lace-making and embroidery, printing and book-binding, carpentry, plastic welding, polythene sealing, weaving etc.

The All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay makes an important contribution in that it helps the Special Employment Office, Bombay in assessing its

orthopaedically handicapped registrants and also provides these persons with prosthetic aids wherever necessary.

#### **Delhi Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped**

The Special Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped in Delhi will be assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of the concerned government departments, social workers, employers and other appropriate interests. It will be the task of this Committee to guide the Employment Officer in charge of this office and to create a climate favourable for the placement of the physically handicapped.

Attached to this office will be a medical board consisting of an ophthalmologist, an E.N.T. specialist, an orthopaedic surgeon and a general physician. This Board will examine the registrants with a view to ensuring their freedom from infection and assessing their working capacity.

Initially this office will register the following categories of blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons:—

- (a) Those who are of working age and are recommended by recognised educational and training institutions for the handicapped in Delhi;
- (b) Those residing in Delhi who are of working age and have passed the matriculation or a higher examination; and
- (c) Those residing in Delhi who have had previous working experience.

#### **Directives on Entry of the Handicapped into the Public Services**

In order to facilitate the entry of qualified handicapped persons into the public services, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs has asked all the Central employing departments to consider the applications of handicapped persons for appointment with the utmost sympathy. It has also been decided that

handicapped persons who have been examined by the medical boards attached to special employment offices for the physically handicapped should not be subjected to a further medical examination by the employing departments.

It is appreciated that the establishment of special employment offices for the physically handicapped must necessarily be a process of gradual development. Meanwhile, in view of the importance of absorbing the handicapped into the national economy, instructions have been issued to all State Directors of Employment to the effect that normal employment exchanges should make special efforts to place handicapped persons.

#### **IV. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE**

During the Third Plan period the Government of India propose to establish at least one special employment office for the physically handicapped in every State. They also propose to encourage voluntary organizations to establish workshops for the handicapped.

Since the success of the employment service will depend to a very large extent on the type of training imparted to physically handicapped persons, a scheme for imparting basic training in general technical trades to blind and deaf students in a few select institutions has been drawn up. Orthopaedically handicapped students could go to ordinary training institutions.

It is by no means easy to identify jobs which could be performed by different categories of handicapped persons. A great deal depends on the training, initiative, keenness and intelligence of the individual worker. Nevertheless, the preparation of a representative list of occupations which could be performed without the use of sight, hearing etc., would considerably facilitate the work of special employment offices for the physically handicapped and the employers. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake a pilot study to identify jobs for the physically handicapped in some select industries.

#### **V. PUBLIC CO-OPERATION—A CRYING NEED**

A lack of appreciation of the economic potentialities of the handicapped worker is probably the most serious obstacle in

the way of the placement of handicapped persons in suitable employment. The success of the employment service for the physically handicapped initiated by the Government of India would depend therefore to a very large extent on the sympathy, goodwill and cooperation of employers, trade unions, co-workers and the people at large. We have no doubt whatsoever that in promoting this most desirable social endeavour the co-operation of everyone would be forthcoming in ample measure. Let the barriers of prejudice be replaced by the philosophy so beautifully epitomized in Henry Kessler's following words:—

“The object of help is to make help superfluous. This is the ideal and the motivating power behind rehabilitation. No Nation can afford the luxury of wasted manpower”.

## ANNEXURE

### Some Opinions of Employers

**General Manager, Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.**

“As the employer of a few blind people in the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore, the reader would like to know about our experience.... With the best of intention and determination we made up our mind and took in six blind persons and started training them on the jobs earmarked for them. Thanks to their previous training, they were able to pick up the jobs surprisingly quickly and could handle the machines with confidence after getting the initial feel. Before long it was found they were beating the shop average of production on identical jobs”.

**Works Director, T.I. Cycles of India Ltd., Ambattur, Madras.**

“Regarding our blind boys—I am very pleased to inform you that in our opinion, the ability of those that are working with us is extremely high and their output on the particular jobs they are working on is comparable to that of any sighted employee. It must of course, be understood that we do not make any difference whatsoever in the piece work price that is fixed for the work these boys are doing, which, in my opinion, makes their figures more creditable”....“In conclusion, I must say that we have no regret in employing these boys and that it is our intention as I have already intimated to you, to take a further three

boys as soon as our expansion programme is more advanced".

**Deputy Manager, The Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Tondiarpet, Madras.**

"It is our view that on the whole their work is, if anything, of a higher standard than the ordinary worker in possession of all his faculties and whilst they are somewhat slower in their work, this factory is considerably offset by the fact that they do not waste time but work consistently hard throughout working hours. Their attendance is excellent and their loyalty unimpeachable".....

"We have found that in the jobs they do, these two men have certain advantages over a worker with good eyesight since their highly developed extra sense of touch enables them to reject defective items, in some cases where one would not notice the defects with the naked eye".....

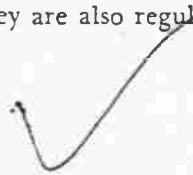
"We have been extremely satisfied with these two men and we believe that with permanent employment they are enabled to live a happy and normal life in exactly the same way as any other worker in our factory".

**Manager, The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Perambur, Madras.**

"All the three blind men are regular in their attendance and their record is quite good. It is not possible to state whether they are as good as other workers in the observance of safety regulations, as the nature of the jobs in which they are employed does not call for the observance of safety regulations. Regarding their dependability it can only be said they are quite dependable in the jobs in which they are now employed which, of course do not call for any special responsibility. They have not so far given any room to the management to suspect their loyalty".

**Manager, Government Match Works, Perambur, Madras.**

"I am to state that we are employing six blind workers in the factory for dozen packeting of match boxes..... They are able to cope up with factory work as efficiently as the sighted workers. They are also regular in attendance and duty minded".





No.204/A/61  
August 4, 1961

Shri A.S.Lall,  
Director of Employment and Training,  
Saraswati House,  
Connaught Place,  
New Delhi

Dear Sir,

We find that letters sent by your office addressed to Shri Y.D.Sharma are sent C/o this office, at 4 Ashok Road. One such letter received today is your D.O.No.RDX-2(68) dated 3.8.61.


We are re-directing this letter to Shri Sharma.

We would however request that in your mailing list, the address of Shri Sharma may be corrected as follows:

Shri Y.D.Sharma,  
15 Jogdhian Building,  
Behind State Bank,  
Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

2193

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT.

...

No: 45(2)/61-ES.

New Delhi-2, 11th August '61.

20 Shrawan 1883

- To:
- 1) All State Governments/Union Administrations  
(Departments dealing with D.G.E. & T.,  
Training Schemes)
  - 2) All Organisations of Employers and Workers.

Sub: National Technical Training Week - Celebrations  
in India -- 17.9.'61 to 23.9.'61 - Supply of  
emblem, flag, slides & posters.

....

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No.45(10)/61-ES, dated the 3rd June 1961, enclosing a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Steering Committee held at New Delhi on 27.5.'61 and to say that the designs of emblem, flag and slide in connection with the National Technical Training Week Celebrations have been prepared by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and copies thereof are forwarded herewith. A copy of the design of the poster prepared by the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education is also enclosed.

2. I am to request that arrangements may now kindly be made by the State Governments/Associations for printing copies of the flag and poster according to their requirements. It is regretted that more copies of the design are not available and it will not be possible to accede to requests for additional supplies.

3. It may please be noted that the same bromide is to be used for production of 'Emblem' and 'Flag'. In the case of 'Emblem' the reproduction will be in the same size, while in the case of 'Flag' the reproduction will be in reduced size as indicated on the overlay of the design.

4. I am to add that in addition to the design of the poster which is being sent now, the Government of India have prepared another design of the poster and copies thereof are also being printed in English and Hindi by them. Adequate number of copies of this poster will be supplied to all concerned as soon as they are ready.

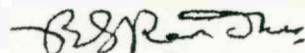
Yours faithfully,



(B.S. Randhava)  
Deputy Director of Training.

Copy to:

- 1) State Directors in-charge of Directorate General of Employment and Training Schemes.
- 2) All Ministries of the Government of India & Planning Commission. Flags and Posters are being printed and copies thereof will be sent to All Ministries as soon as these are ready.
- 3) Directorate of Advertising and Publicity, Information and Broadcasting Ministry, New Delhi with the request that as already agreed to, they may kindly despatch copies of the poster direct to the Ministries/State Governments/Associations etc. as soon as they are ready. A mailing list in this regard is enclosed. Number of copies of the poster to be supplied to the various authorities has been indicated on the mailing list.
- 4) Principal, C.T.I., Calcutta.



(B.S. Randhava),  
Deputy Director of Training.



NATIONAL  
TECHNICAL TRAINING WEEK  
CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA,  
FROM SEPTEMBER 17 TO 23, 1961.

S. A. DANGE,

Phone: 43414

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi 1

August 21, 1961

Dear Shri Jagjiwan Ram,

I would like to see you some time on 30th August 1961, along with two or three friends, to discuss with you certain cases of removal and dismissal from service about which I had casually mentioned to you the other day.

Kindly inform me the time convenient to you for this meeting.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
(S.A. Dange)

Shri Jagjiwan Ram,  
Minister for Railways,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.



4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

August 30, 1961

Dear Shri Jagjivan Ramji,

Herewith a few cases of railwaymen, who have been removed from the job for participating in Central Government employees' strike. Some of them have been not charge-sheeted specifically as for participation in the strike, nonetheless they have been removed from service after the strike.

I request you to kindly look into these cases personally and undo the injustice done to them and mitigate their hardship.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(S.A.Dange)

Encl:

Shri Jagjivan Ram,  
Minister for Railways,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi

206

No.F.8-14/61-Plan  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
Ministry of Comm. Dev. & Cooperation  
( Department of Cooperation)

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi  
31st August, 1961  
9th Bhadra 1883

From :

Shri G. D. Goswami ,  
Joint Secretary and  
Member-Secretary,  
Working Group on Panchayats  
and Co-operatives.

To

All Members of Parliament.

SUBJECT : WORKING GROUP ON PANCHAYATS AND COOPERATIVES

Dear Sir,

The Government of India has constituted a Working Group to go into the inter-relationship between panchayats and co-operatives. The terms of reference of the Working Group are :

- (a) to study the working of panchayati raj in its relationship to and its impact on co-operatives in some selected States;
- (b) to suggest measures whereby co-operatives and panchayats can perform their respective roles without conflict and strengthen one another;
- (c) to suggest demarcation of responsibilities between the panchayat and co-operative institutions;
- (d) to suggest concrete measures for securing co-ordination between the two sets of institutions.

2. The Working Group has framed a questionnaire for eliciting the views of knowledgeable representative officials and non-officials. A copy of this questionnaire is enclosed. I shall be grateful if you will kindly arrange to communicate your views by the 15th September, 1961 at the latest.

Yours faithfully,

*G. D. Goswami*

(G.D. Goswami)  
Joint Secretary and  
Member Secretary.

Encl: 1

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND  
COOPERATION**

(DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATION)

**WORKING GROUP ON PANCHAYATS AND  
CO-OPERATIVES**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**A. General:**

1. Should the Panchayati Raj institutions (village panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila parishads) have any role in regard to promotion and development of co-operative institutions? If so, what specific responsibilities should they have regarding development of co-operation in their areas in regard to (a) service, marketing and processing co-operatives (b) industrial or artisan co-operatives, (c) labour co-operatives and (d) other types of co-operatives?

2. Should they enjoy powers corresponding to those of the government or the Registrar for discharging these responsibilities in regard to co-operative societies within their jurisdiction?

3. Has the introduction of Panchayati Raj at the village, block and district levels thrown up any problems concerning its relationship with co-operatives in your state? If so, please specify the problems.

4. Do the co-operative institutions receive support from the Panchayati Raj institutions and *vice versa* or is there any evidence of conflict between the two institutions?

**B. Co-Ordination:**

1. Is there any overlapping of functions between the service co-operative and the village panchayat with regard to economic development of the village and if so, is it possible to clearly demarcate the functions of the two? What in your view are the broad lines of such demarcation?

2. What are the spheres in which there is need of co-ordination between the two sets of institutions and what measures would you suggest to achieve the same?

3. It has been observed that the jurisdiction of a village panchayat is not always co-terminous with that of a service co-operative. Is it desirable that the jurisdiction should be the same? If so, what steps should be taken towards such end? Where they are not co-terminous what measures would you suggest to bring in co-ordination between the two institutions?

4. In places where the jurisdictions are co-terminous is it desirable and possible to integrate some of the staff of both the institutions in the interest of efficiency, co-ordination and economy?

5. A co-operative society is a voluntary organisation while a panchayat is a statutory organisation. To what extent will the voluntary character of a co-operative society be affected in seeking co-ordination between the two and what measures should be taken to maintain the voluntary character of the co-operative?

6. What should be the role of the village panchayat as well as the village co-operative society in a gramdan village? Is it possible to integrate both the institutions into one with common personnel in such villages?

#### *C. Delegation of Powers:*

1. It has been held that the Registrar should exercise only the minimum statutory powers of registration, inspection, audit, arbitration and liquidation. The other powers of the Registrar should be progressively delegated to federal organisations of the co-operative themselves:

- (i) What in your view are the minimum powers that the Registrar should retain?
- (ii) What are the powers of the Registrar which can be delegated in a phased manner to non-official institutions? Should such powers be delegated to the federal co-operative institutions like co-operative unions, central co-operative banks, apex marketing societies etc., or should they be delegated to the panchayat samiti and/or the zila parishad?
- (iii) Would you suggest that the power to hear appeals against the refusal of admission of members to the co-operative should be heard by the panchayat samiti or zila parishad?

2. Supervision of co-operative societies is now undertaken by co-operation departments, central co-operative banks or co-operative unions. Is it advisable to vest the zila parishad and/or the panchayat samiti with powers of supervision over co-operative societies? If so, should such supervision be in addition to the financial supervision exercised by financing banks?

3. The entire staff of government in development departments are being placed at the disposal of the panchayat samiti and the zila parishad. Do you anticipate any difficulty if the co-operative staff is placed at the disposal of the panchayat samiti/zila parishad?

*D. Promotion and Development :*

1. To what extent, can panchayati raj institutions assist in the co-operative member-education programme? At present, the District Co-operative Union as an agent of the State Co-operative Union is responsible for running the co-operative member-education programme at the village level. What measures would you suggest for co-ordinating the work relating to member-education programme at the village level and at the district level?

2. The Conference of State Ministers of Community Development decided that development of co-operation will be one of the tests of the success of panchayati raj. In what respects can village panchayats promote the growth of sound service co-operatives? What precise steps should the panchayat take for bringing all the families in the village within the service co-operative and for encouraging the building up of share capital and deposits of co-operatives?

3. The funds at present provided by Government for developmental work of items including co-operation would be passed on to the zila parishad or the panchayat samitis. Is there need for any safeguard to ensure that a reasonable portion of the funds are utilized for a balanced development of co-operatives?

*E. Representation and Participation:*

1. Is it necessary for the panchayat to have representation on the managing committee of the service co-operatives? What is the existing position? Is nomination desirable or would you suggest some other alternative?



2. It has been decided that as a rule share capital participation by government in the service co-operatives should be indirect through the apex and central co-operative banks. Where government decides on direct participation, should such participation be through the village panchayats/panchayat samitis/zila parishads ?

3. Should the panchayats/panchayat samitis/zila parishads take shares in the service cooperatives, out of their own resources?

4. Should it be obligatory for the panchayats/panchayat samitis/zila parishads to deposit their funds with the co-operatives?

5. Should service co-operatives be represented on village panchayats? What is the existing position?

6. Should co-operative organisation like marketing societies functioning at the block level be represented on the panchayat samiti or on their functional sub-committees?

7. Is it necessary to have representatives of the panchayat samiti in such co-operative organisations?

8. Should central co-operative banks, district land mortgage banks, district marketing societies or other co-operatives at district level be separately represented on the zila parishad or on their functional sub-committees? As the district co-operative unions are expected to represent all sections of co-operatives in the district is it sufficient to secure representation only for the district co-operative unions in the zila parishad?

9. Is it necessary to have representatives of the zila parishad in the various co-operative institutions at the district level? Will it be sufficient if the zila parishad is represented only on the district co-operative union?

#### F. *Village Production Plans:*

1. The panchayat is responsible for preparing village production plans. In what way can the service co-operative be effectively associated with preparation of such plans?

2. It has been suggested in the Conference of State Ministers of Community Development held at Hyderabad in July, 1961; that the panchayat should constitute agricultural production sub-committee which may have the following composition:

- (a) President of the panchayat or the resident representative of the village panchayat and three other panchas from the village.
- (b) Chairman/Secretary or two other representatives of the co-operatives.
- (c) A few progressive farmers, such as Gram Sahayaks.
- (d) A school teacher interested in agriculture.
- (e) Patwari/Karnam.
- (f) Secretary of the Panchayat.

Do you agree with this suggestion ?

3. Should the service co-operative be responsible for preparing individual production plans for its members? If so, what should be the arrangement for making technical advice available to the service co-operative?

4. While the panchayat is responsible for implementing the production plans reliance has to be placed on the service co-operative for credit and supplies. How can the panchayat ensure that credit and supplies commensurate with the production plans are actually given by the co-operatives to their members?

(21)

Tour programme of Shri Morarji Desai,  
Union Finance Minister, New Delhi.

September 1961.

- 8 - Friday : Dep - Delhi - 18.45 hrs. I Viscount  
Arr - Bombay - 21.45 hrs. I service.
- 9 - Saturday : Halt at Bombay.
- 10 - Sunday : Dep - Bombay - 23.00 hrs. I BA 755
- 11 - Monday : Arr - Beirut - 03.30 hrs. I (Comet)

The Finance Minister will visit Accra, Vienna, Budapest, New York, Washington. He will halt in London for a night on 24th September and a day on the 7th October 1961.

October 1961.

- 8 - Sunday : Dep - London - 10.45 hrs. I AI-112
- 9 - Monday : Arr - Bombay - 05.00 hrs. I
- 10 - Tuesday : Dep - Bombay - 07.30 hrs. I Viscount  
Arr - Delhi - 10.30 hrs. I service.

Address at Bombay : 'Oceana' 5th floor, Marine Drive, Bombay I.

No. T-20/FM/61 I  
Dated New Delhi, I  
The 5th Sept, 1961. I

*J.S. Vyas*  
(J.S. Vyas)  
Asstt. Private Secy. to Finance Minister.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI:

Department of Urban Community Development

Phone: 54520

13-B/4, Uttri Marg,  
New Delhi-5.

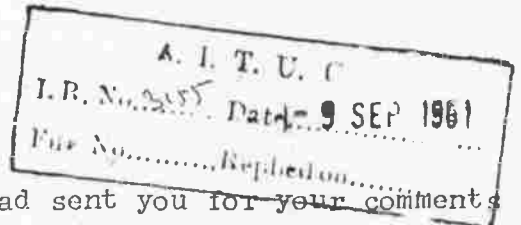
No. 119/U.C.D/61-62

8/9/61

September 1, 1961:

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir/~~Madam~~



Sometime back we had sent you for your comments and suggestions a note outlining a proposal to set up a Health & Welfare Council and Community Chest in Delhi.

At the last meeting of the Advisory Council of the Department of Urban Community Development, it was decided to call a meeting of representatives of voluntary welfare Agencies and other civic and welfare bodies to discuss this matter further.

Accordingly a meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 13th September, 1961 at 5.30 P.M. in the Mayor's Conference Room at Town Hall, Delhi. Shri R.C. Aggarwal, Deputy Mayor will preside. Agenda of the meeting is enclosed herewith.

May I, request you kindly to make it convenient to attend failing which nominate a suitable member to represent your organization at the meeting?

Yours faithfully:

*Bhalla*  
(B. Chatterjee)  
DIRECTOR

*Promise A.C. Member  
has to be sent the original  
with the draft letter to  
present*

*119  
7/5*

Enc: Agenda:

\*Dua\*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

Department of Urban Community Development  
-----

September 1, 1961:

A G E N D A

for the meeting

to be held on Wednesday, the 13th September, =961 at 5.30 P.M. in the Mayor's Conference Room at Town Hall, Delhi, to discuss a proposal to set up a Health & Welfare Council & Community Chest in Delhi.

1. Opening address by Shri R.C. Aggarwal, Deputy Mayor of Delhi.
2. Background information regarding a proposal to set up a Health & Welfare Council and Community Chest for Delhi.
3. Points for discussion:
  - (a) Is it feasible to set up a Health & Welfare Council?
  - (b) Is it feasible to set up a Community Chest, if so, when this may be set up?
  - (c) The nature of organization.
  - (d) How shall we proceed and what help is expected from the department of Urban Community Development at various stages.

\*Dua\*



No.D-3232-Met-61  
Government of India  
Ministry of Commerce and Industry  
(Metals Section)

274  
204

A. I. T. U. C.
I. R. No. 3132 Date 7.9.1961
File No. .... Replied on .....
To

New Delhi, dated the 5<sup>th</sup> Sept., 1961

The Indian Copper Corporation Workers' Union,  
Moubhandar,  
Bihar.

Sub:- Alleged lay-off of workers by the Indian  
Copper Corporation

Gentlemen,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of  
your letters dated 7th and 14th August 1961,  
addressed to the Minister of Commerce and Industry,  
and to say that the matter is being looked into.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Sd/-

(R. Natarajan)  
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Copy to :- The All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi-1 -- this has  
reference to their letter No.172/SM/61  
dated August 26, 1961.

T.R. Viswanathan

(T.R. Viswanathan)  
Section Officer.

204  
With the best compliments of  
Minister of Transport & Communications.

MOST IMMEDIATE  
Not for Publication.

TOUR PROGRAMME  
OF  
DR. P. SUBBARAYAN  
Minister of Transport and Communications.

---

Sunday	17.9.1961	Dep:	Delhi(Palam)	18.45 hrs.	IC-182
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Bombay	21.45 hrs.	(Viscount).
		<u>HALT</u>	<u>BOMBAY(17th)</u>		
Monday	18.9.1961	Dep:	Bombay	06.00 hrs.	IC-145
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Bhavnagar	07.20 hrs.	(Dakota)
		<u>HALT</u>	<u>BHAVNAGAR(18th)</u>		
Tuesday	19.9.1961	Dep:	Bhavnagar	07.50 hrs.	IC-146
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Bombay	09.10 hrs.	(Dakota)
		<u>HALT</u>	<u>BOMBAY(19th)</u>		
Wednesday	20.9.61	Dep:	Bombay	06.45 hrs.	IC-161
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Cochin	11.30 hrs.	(Dakota)
-do-	-do-	Dep:	Cochin	15.05 hrs.	IC-101
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Trivandrum	15.55 hrs.	(Dakota)
		<u>HALT</u>	<u>TRIVANDRUM</u> <u>(20th and 21st)</u>		
Friday	22.9.1961	Dep:	Trivandrum	10.55 hrs.	IC-102
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Cochin	11.45 hrs.	(Dakota).
		<u>HALT</u>	<u>COCHIN(22 and</u> <u>23rd)</u>		
Sunday	24.9.1961	Dep:	Cochin	12.15 hrs.	IC-162
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Bombay	17.05 hrs.	(Dakota)
-do-	-do-	Dep:	Bombay	18.45 hrs.	IC-406
-do-	-do-	Arr:	Delhi(Palam)	21.45 hrs.	(Viscount).

---

C. S. Srinivasan  
(S. RAMACHANDRAN)  
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

No. M(T&C)/ 14(23)/61.

Dated, New Delhi, the 6th September 1961.

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P.S. to Speaker, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.  
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The Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.  
The Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.  
The Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi.  
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The Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Bombay.  
The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay.  
The Private Secretary to the Governor of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.  
The Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.  
The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Gujarat, Ahmedabad.  
The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Nilambag Palace, Bhavnagar.

The Private Secretary to the Governor of Kerala, Trivandrum.  
The Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Kerala, Trivandrum.  
The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum.  
The Aerodrome Officer, Delhi (Palam)/Bombay (Santa Cruz)/Bhavnagar, Cochin Airport, Cochin/Trivandrum.

The Inspector General of Police, Bombay.  
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The Commissioner of Police, Trivandrum.  
The District Superintendent of Police, Cochin.

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Director General, Shipping, Bombay.  
Sr. Deputy Director General (Shri S.K. Venkatachalam) Bombay.  
Regional Tourist Officer, 123 Queens Road, Churchgate, Bombay.  
Collector of Trivandrum, Trivandrum.

President, District Congress Committee, Bombay.  
President, District Congress Committee, Trivandrum.  
President, District Congress Committee, Bhavnagar.

The Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Cochin.  
Shri C.K. Govindan Nair, President, Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, Trivandrum.  
The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.  
Administrative Officer, Cochin Port, Cochin.  
Post Master General, Gujarat/Ahmedabad/Bombay.  
D.P.T. Kerala, Trivandrum.

Copy also to:-

P.S. to Minister of Shipping/P.S. to Dy. Minister of Civil Aviation.  
Secy. (T)/Secy. (C)/D.G.C.A. /JS(S)/JS(P)/JS(C)/JS(TT)/CE(RD)&JS,  
D.A. & J.E./D.G. Observatories/D.G. LL/DDG(TT) P.A. to D.G. P&T (Shri Punjabi)  
All other officers in the Min. of Tpt. and Comms., S.O., & A, Sec.,  
Department of Transport/Department of C.&CA.

*Handwritten initials in a circle*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS.  
(RAILWAY BOARD.)

No. B(L) 61ST1-<sup>31</sup>~~72~~

New Delhi, the 7<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1961

Shri S.A. Dange,  
M.P.,  
4, Asoka Road,  
New Delhi.

*20A* (circled)

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 30.8.1961 addressed to the Minister for Railways regarding cases against certain railway employees in connection with the strike.

Yours faithfully,

*K. Bahadur*  
(Kunwar Bahadur)  
for Secretary, Railway Board.

*See app to P. J. Ray & K.C. Mahanta*  
*MG*  
*9/10*

No.204/A/61  
September 11, 1961

Shri D.Chatterjee,  
Director,  
Municipal Corporation of Delhi,  
Department of Urban Community Development,  
13-B/4 Utrri Marg,  
New Delhi 5.

Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter No.119/U.C.D./61-62 dated 8.9.61 with regard to the meeting to discuss the proposal to set up a Health and Welfare Council and Community Chest in Delhi. We are nominating Shri A.C.Nanda, General Secretary of our Delhi Committee, to participate in the meeting on our behalf. The address of Shri Nanda is given below:

Shri A.C.Nanda,  
General Secretary,  
Delhi State Committee of the  
All-India Trade Union Congress,  
Katra Shahanshahi,  
Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Yours faithfully,

*ve.*

(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

copy to Com.Nanda

The meeting is to be held on Wednesday, the 13th September at 5.30 p.m. in the Mayor's Conference Room at Town Hall, Delhi. Shri R.C.Aggarwal, Deputy Mayor will preside. The agenda is the proposal to set up a Health & Welfare Council & Community Chest in Delhi. A note on the above subject can be obtained from the above officer. Please confirm that you are attending the meeting.



No.1(3)IA(IV)/60  
Government of India  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry

From New Delhi, the 17th September, 1960.

Shri P. Madhavan Nair,  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

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

Subjects: Reconstitution of Development Council  
for Alcohol and other products of  
Fermentation Industries.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the tenure of office of most of the members appointed on the Development Council for Alcohol and other products of Fermentation Industries, established under this Ministry S.O.No.1376/IDRA/6/15 dated the 16th September, 1958 expired on the 15th September, 1960. The Government of India are taking steps to reconstitute this Council and to designate it as "Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries" to cover Alcohol and other products of Fermentation Industries, Dyes and Intermediates, Plastics etc, and propose to allot, one of the two labour seats on the said Council, to a nominee of your Organization to represent the interests of persons employed in industrial undertakings of the said industry or group of industries. I am, accordingly, to request you to suggest the name of a suitable nominee of your organization for appointment on the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries. An immediate reply will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

*P. Madhavan Nair*  
(P. Madhavan Nair)



*Pl. to be  
Industry* (201)

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO  
MINISTER FOR  
STEEL, MINES & FUEL.

New Delhi,  
September 25, 1961.

Dear Sir,

Sardar Swaran Singh is in receipt of your letter dated 22.9.61 regarding N.C.D.C.'s decision to abolish the contract system at the Bokaro and Kargali collieries, and the same is receiving his attention.

Yours faithfully,

(Z.S. Bains)

Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P.,  
4, Asoka Road,  
New Delhi.

3336 287

No.204/A(L)/61  
September 28, 1961

The Minister for Commerce & Industry,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi

Sub: Apprehended closure of Belvedere Jute  
Mills, Sankrail P.O., Dt.Howrah, W.Bengal

Dear Sir,


We were informed through a letter dated  
August 14, 1961 from Shri G.L.Nanda, Union Labour  
Minister, that the above matter is being taken up with  
your Ministry (copy of letter enclosed).

Since then we have been informed by the union  
of the workmen, Sankrail Chatkal Mazdoor Union, our  
affiliate, that the matter is being precipitated by  
the management.

In view of the fact that over 3,000 workmen  
are involved and also that the economy of the locality  
will be immediately and adversely affected, I would  
request you to kindly treat this matter as urgent  
and intervene immediately.

Thankingyou,

Yours faithfully,

  
(Satish Loomba)  
Secretary

Encl:

No.204/L/G1(CB)  
September 29, 1961

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to your letter No.9(19)Plant(B)G1 dated 13th September 1961, enclosing copy of letter of same number dated September 6, 1961, to the Secretary, India Coffee Board Employees' Association, Bangalore.

The whole point of the employees' association is that before a decision is taken to retrench workers, the scheme and alternative suggestions offered by the Association should be discussed with representatives of workmen. After such a decision is taken, this discussion will lose much of its value.

It is therefore suggested that the matter should be discussed with the representatives of the workmen before a final decision is taken, to maintain and promote good industrial relations.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(Satish Loomba)  
Secretary

Copy to: Secretary,  
India Coffee Board Employees Association,  
152, III Cross, Nehru Nagar,  
BANGALORE 20

No.204/L/61(RS)  
September 30, 1961

Sardar Swaran Singh,  
Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Threatened retrenchment of workers  
in Rourkela Steel Plant

Dear Sir,

It has been brought to our notice that 3145 workers engaged on construction work in Rourkela are being retrenched. While it is a welcome thing that construction should come to an end and full production should start, yet it will be very unfair if these workers should be summarily retrenched without affording them alternative jobs.

As it happens, about 4000 workers are needed in January 1962 for extension of the plant. Plenty of construction work is yet pending - loading and unloading of raw materials now handled by contractors can be undertaken directly. Again, packing and repairing of railway tracks which was undertaken by some of these workers is now being offered to contractors. Finally, fertilizer plant, dairy farm and vegetable farm will also need workers.

It is therefore suggested that earnest attention be paid to this aspect and through programme planning and dovetailing, surplusage be absorbed simultaneously with release.

We hope that you will be good enough to look into the matter and convey to us your early decision in the matter.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

S.L.

(Satish Loomba)  
Secretary

Copy to: The Minister for Labour & Employment,  
New Delhi.

Copy to: General Secretary,  
Rourkela Steel Mazdoor Union,  
Bisra Road,  
ROURKELA, Orissa



A. I. T. U. C. I.  
L.R. 3560 - 9 OCT 1961

Immediate

File No.

No. 5/28/60-(1)-HI

Government of India

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Dated, New Delhi, the 6th October, 1961.

From

Shri V.P. Gulati,  
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

The General Secretary,  
Indian National Trade Union Congress,  
17, Janpath, New Delhi.

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

The General Secretary,  
Hind Mazdoor Sabha,  
Nagindas Chambers (Second Floor),  
167, Frere Road, Bombay-1.

The Secretary,  
United Trade Union Congress,  
249, Bowbazar Street (First Floor),  
Calcutta-12.

Subject: Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme -  
Proposals for legislation to give powers  
to employers for summary eviction of  
ineligible persons from houses built under.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to say that certain employers have represented to the Government of India that although the Standard Allotment Rules appearing at Appendix 'P' to the "Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers" (July, 1960 edition) provide for cancellation of the allotment of houses built under the Scheme in cases in which an allottee ceases to be eligible for the benefits of the Scheme or sublets his house etc., it is difficult, in practice, to obtain speedy vacant possession of the houses in view of the procedure required to be followed in the ordinary course of law, which is lengthy, cumbersome and expensive. It has accordingly been suggested that legislation be enacted to enable the employers summarily to evict the allottees, who have become ineligible, or such persons who have unauthorisedly come into occupation of the houses built under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. The intention is that houses built and meant for industrial workers of an employer should not be utilised by any other person.

2. The Government of India have considered these suggestions and are generally of the view that since the houses, built with heavy Central subsidy, are intended to provide hygienic housing facilities to the eligible workers in the interest of their welfare and efficiency, it is desirable that the houses ought not be permitted to remain in occupation

of the persons after they cease to become eligible for that accommodation. Consequently, steps should be taken, by introducing legislation, if necessary, for obtaining speedy possession of the houses from unauthorised occupants. That legislation could also contain special provisions for obtaining the possession of the houses from the workers, in cases where they fail to pay the due rent or contravene any of the standard rules of allotment prescribed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. It is, however, felt that the employer, being a plaintiff, should not have the power of decision but only of seeking the summary remedy and that the judicial or quasi-judicial functions under the law should be vested in a special officer of independent status.

3. The Government of India are also advised that if legislation is to be introduced, it should apply to all housing accommodation provided to workmen by an employer irrespective of whether such accommodation is built with financial assistance obtained under the Scheme or is built with the resources of the employer concerned. If this is not done, legislation confined only to houses built by the employers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, may be regarded as discriminatory and thus attract the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution.

4. It will be appreciated if the considered views of your organisation could be communicated to this Ministry on the following points:-

(a) Whether your organisation would favour the introduction of legislation for the purpose of securing the summary eviction of unauthorised occupants from the houses built by the employers for their industrial labour under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme with the object of ensuring that houses built by an employer for his industrial workers continue to be so reserved for them alone and do not pass on to persons who are not eligible for assistance under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

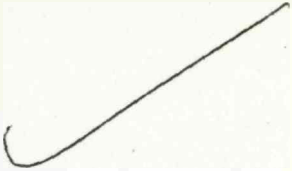
*no*

*Does not arise but  
if it is decided to consider  
with the legislative authority  
judicial authority*

(b) Whether the powers of eviction under the proposed Act should be delegated to the employer or to a special officer of independent status; and

(c) Whether the powers of summary eviction should also be exercisable in respect of housing accommodation built by the employers with resources other than those provided to him under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

*no.*



5. It will be appreciated if the views of your organisation could be communicated to this Ministry by the 31st October, 1961.

Yours faithfully,

V.P. Gulati

(V.P. Gulati)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

*the above min  
not final.  
no. 1318*

\*GHEI\*  
6.10.61

No.204/A/61  
October 7, 1961

Shri K.D.Malaviya,  
Minister for Mines and Oil,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi

Sub: Increase in prices of petroleum  
products in Assam

Dear Sir,

We reproduce herebelow copy of a telegram  
received by us today from our affiliate, the Assam  
Motor Workers' Union, Tinsukia:

"FROM FIRST OCTOBER SUDDENLY PRICES OF PETROL  
KEROSENE AND OTHERS RAISED CONTRARY TO GOVERNMENT  
PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT STOP PLEASE INTERVENE = BARI  
CHOUDHURY PRESIDENT ASSAM MOTOR WORKERS UNION TINSUKIA"

We would request your immediate intervention  
in this respect.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

  
Secretary



C-3



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



No.

Received here at \_\_\_\_\_ H. \_\_\_\_\_ M.

XL (11.00) 26 TINSUKIA

6

34

S A DANGE AITUCONG NEW DELHI

.. FROM FIRST OCTOBER SUDDENLY PRICES OF PETROL KERSENE AND OTHERS  
RAISED CONTRARY TO YOUR PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT STOP PLEASE INTERVENE  
STOP LETTER FOLLOWS.. BARINCHOU DHURY PRESIDENT ASSAM MOTOR WORKERS  
UNION TINSUKIA

COPD AT 32.20HR  
RAWAT

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

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGPAL-600-4759-89,210 DLN.





D.O.No.C3-18(89)/61

Telegram : MINFUEL.

A.S. GREWAL  
DEPUTY SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF MINES & FUEL  
(MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & FUEL)

204

New Delhi-2, the 9th October, 1961

Dear Shri Gupta,

Kindly refer to your d.o. dated the 22nd September, 1961 to Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel regarding the absorption of released labourers at Bokaro and Kargali Collieries as a result of the National Coal Development Corporation's decision to abolish the contract system with effect from the 1st October, 1961. The Corporation have informed that permanent employees of the contractor will be found alternative employments departmentally by the Administration. Such employees number approximately 1,500 and are being taken over by the Corporation for continued employment with effect from the 1st October 1961. The Corporation have, further, agreed that in employing casual labour from time to time, due consideration will be given to such temporary workers as will now become available through the termination of the contract system.

As regards the technical hands employed in mechanical over-burden removal by another contractor referred to in your letter, the figure of 300 given seems to be much higher than what it actually is. In this regard, it has been agreed with the workers Union that on the contractor's furnishing a list of the technical hands who will be thrown out of employment on the termination of the contract for mechanical over-burden removal, the list will be circulated to all the National Coal Development Corporation's collieries with instructions that vacancies for such posts should be filled up from this list till such time as the list is exhausted.

A. I. T. U. C.  
I. R. No. 2, St. 3, 1st Fl., Ashoka Road, New Delhi  
This Document is for the use of the recipient only

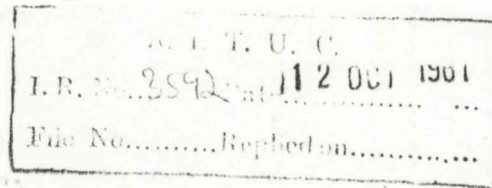
Yours sincerely,

( A.S. GREWAL )

Shri Indrajit Gupta,  
Member of Parliament,  
4-Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi.

President :  
B. S. MAHADEV SINGH  
General Secretary :  
BAGARAM TULPULE  
Secretaries :  
RAM DESAI  
PARITOSH BANERJEE  
Treasurer :  
K. A. KHAN

Nagindas Chambers  
167, Frere Road,  
Bombay 1 (India)



October 10, 1961

Ref. 1581/61

The Under Secretary to the  
Government of India  
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply  
New Delhi

Dear Sir:

Attention:- Mr. V. P. Gulati

This refers to your letter No. 5/28/60-(1)-HI dated October 6, 1961.

We have carefully considered the proposals contained in your letter under reply. We give below our views on the points mentioned in para 4 of your letter.

a). While we agree that the houses build by the employers for their industrial labour under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme should normally be reserved for the employees alone and should not pass on to persons who are not eligible for assistance under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, we do not favour the introduction of legislation for securing the summary eviction of so-called unauthorised occupants from such houses. Such opportunities for summary eviction are likely to be utilised by some employers for exerting undae pressure and for coercing their employees. In conditions of Industrial Disputes and possible strikes and lock-outs such powers might be added wepens in the hands of the employers to supress the workers.

Apart from the above, there might be perfectly bona fide cases which on merits would also not justify such summary evictions. An employee who may not continue in service may also require a reasonable period of time to secure other accomodation. He may be ill or might have other domestic difficulties which will make it even more difficult for him if he is evicted from his house. Again, an employee ~~to~~ may have served for a very long time under the same employer and might have resided in the emploeyer built house for a long time. On retirement, he might become an unauthorised occupant and, therefore, liable to eviction. Yet, after having spent almost his whole life at the particular place, he may have nowhere else to go to in his old days. In

Contd.....

- 2 -

all such conditions, human consideration will demand that summary eviction should not be resorted to and in the last of the instances, the old worker with a long service should have right to continue to stay in his house even after retirement if he chooses to do so.

If any employee improperly transfers or sublets his employer built house to another person for personal profit, normally Rent Acts in various States have sufficient provisions to take care of such situation. No serious injustice is likely to be done to any particular individual if normal course of law is permitted to be ~~valued~~ <sup>taken</sup> in such cases.

We would invite the attention of the Government to the recent recommendation adopted by the 45th session of the International Labour Conference - 1961 - Section IV para 12 (3), wherein it has been stated that 'In cases where housing is provided by the employer -

- (a) the fundamental human rights of the workers, in particular freedom of association, should be recognised;
- (b) national law and custom should be fully respected in terminating the lease or occupancy of such housing on termination of the workers' contracts of employment; and
- (c) rents charged should be in conformity with the principle set out in paragraph 4 above, and in any case should not include a speculative profit. '

B & C): In the light of the above views, we do not consider it necessary to make any comments on the points B and C in para 4.

Yours faithfully,



Bagaram Tulpule  
General Secretary

Copy to :-

The General Secretary  
Indian National Trade Union Congress  
17, Nanpath, New Delhi

The Secretary  
United Trade Union Congress  
249, Bowbazar Street (First Floor),  
Calcutta - 12

✓ The General Secretary  
All India Trade Union Congress  
4, Ashok Road  
New Delhi

No.204/A/61  
October 14, 1961

Shri V.P.Gulati,  
Under Secretary to the Govt of India,  
Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme -  
Proposals for legislation to give powers  
to employers for summary eviction of  
ineligible persons from houses built under.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No.5/28/60-(1)-HI dated October 6, 1961, on the above subject, we may inform you that our organisation is not in favour of the proposal for legislation to give powers to employers for summary eviction of what is described as "ineligible persons" from houses built under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. The problem as has been posed is not of such a magnitude as should warrant a legislation for the purpose and any enforcement of such a legislation would only lead to unnecessary harassment of workers.

Therefore, our replies on the points mentioned in para 4 of your letter under reference would be:

- a) No.
- b) Does not arise - But if it is decided to go ahead with the legislation, the powers of eviction should lie with the judicial authority.
- c) No.

Yours faithfully,

*Vh. 14/2*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

Copy to: Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay

INTUC, New Delhi

UTUC, Calcutta



# Himachal Transport Workers Union (Regd. & Recognised)

(AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES OF INDIA AND A. I. T. U. G.)

President:  
LACHMAN SINGH  
General Secretary:  
PARKASH KAPATIA

No. H. T. WUR/ 61/94

Dated the 14th October 1961

To

1. The Union Minister of Transport & Communications,  
Govt. of India, New Delhi.
2. The Union Minister of Labour and Employment,  
Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Subject: Enforcement of Consolidated Allowance in Himachal Govt. Transport against the wishes of workers:

Dear sir,

I have to draw your kind and immediate attention to the serious situation created in Himachal Government Transport due to the denial of promotion to workers and employees who have not opted in favour of Consolidated Allowance in lieu of Compensatory Allowance, Overtime-Allowance, Night-out Allowance and all other Allowances etc. Drivers are being recruited through the Employment Exchange while the staff already working as Drivers has been reverted back to Cleaners or Conductors as the latter did not agree to accept Consolidated Allowance.

In Bilaspur Region, the workers have informed the Himachal Govt. Transport that they no longer wish to get Consolidated Allowance from 1st April 1961 and that they should be paid Overtime Allowance and other allowances to which they are admissible as from this date. But the Himachal Government Transport during the last ~~xxxx~~ five months has refused to pay these allowances admissible to them.

The issue is being forced on the workers by denying them a large ~~payment~~ part of the payments due to them and by denying workers their right of promotion.

Consolidated Allowance was sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport (Transport Wing) vide their Letter No. 38-T(13)/56, dated the 28th January 1958. The Order says that the Government of India are agreeable to the Consolidated Allowance in principle and that this decision is being taken in view of the fact that the workers are agreeable to accept this scheme.

However the Himachal Government Transport is denying promotion and payment of other allowances to workers who do not wish to take Consolidated Allowance on the wrong plea that this Consolidated Allowance is a part of the Condition of Service and the worker must accept it in lieu of other allowances and that he has no option to refuse it and that if he does not accept the allowance he must forego his right of promotion and also his right to get other allowances.

The stand taken by the Himachal Government ~~xxxxxx~~ Transport





# Himachal Transport Workers Union (Regd. & Recognised)

(AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES OF INDIA AND A. I. T. U. C.)

President :  
LACHMAN SINGH  
General Secretary :  
PARKASH KAPATIA

No. H. T. WUR/

- 2 -

Dated the \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

is quite untenable and unjustified.

The denial of Overtime Allowance and other Allowances violates Section 25 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Section 39 of the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

The Himachal Government Transport has now brought a crisis ~~in~~ by resorting to extreme pressure on workmen to compel them to accept Consolidated Allowance by recruiting Drivers from outside and reverting the staff already working as Drivers to their original posts and also not giving them an opportunity to take any test or competition to fill in these posts of Drivers. At Bilaspur the Management has refused to pay Overtime Allowance and other allowances for the last five months.

The Executive Committee of the Himachal Transport Workers Union in its meeting held on 12th October 1961 has been compelled by the rigid stand of Himachal Government Transport to take a decision to give a Demands Notice to the Government with this as the main issue. The Executive has also taken a decision to give a notice of a token strike.

In the circumstances as stated above the Union requests you to intervene and check the further deterioration of the situation and get justice done to the workmen in this case.

In continuation of our Telegram dated 13th October 1961 you are also requested to grant an emergent interview to a deputation of the Himachal Transport Workers Union so that the whole case is placed before you for immediate disposal, and decision, so that industrial peace is maintained in this vital industry of Himachal Pradesh.

A copy of the Resolution adopted by the Executive is being sent herewith ~~separately~~.  
Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*Parkash Kapatia*  
(Parkash Kapatia) General Secretary .

HIMACHAL TRANSPORT

Workers Union. MOTOR STAND, SIMLA-1

Copy to:

1. General Secretary AITUC, New Delhi for immediate necessary action in the matter.

*Referred for on  
the case. Ministry of E & Transport*

*1/10/61*

*1/10/61*

No.185(1)/M/61  
October 18, 1961

IMMEDIATE

Joint Secretary to the Govt of India,  
E. & I. Division,  
Ministry of Labour & Employment,  
New Delhi

Sub: Breach of Code of Discipline by  
administration of Himachal Government  
Transport

Dear Sir,

It has been reported to us by our Affiliate, the Himachal Transport Workers Union, Simla, that the administration of the Himachal Transport Department are enforcing a system of "Consolidated Allowance" on the workers of the Government-owned road transport undertaking, against the wishes of the workers. Those workers who refused to accept payment of consolidated allowances in lieu of compensatory allowance, overtime allowance, night-out allowance, etc., are being victimised in the matter of promotion as well as in payment of other allowances.

We are informed that the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Department of Transport (Transport Wing) vide their letter No.33-T(13)/56 dated 28th January 1958 had agreed to payment of "Consolidated Allowances" on the ground that the workers were prepared to accept the same. The current opposition of the workers and their being penalised for not accepting the consolidated allowances would show that the Ministry's assumptions were ill-founded.

Since the Himachal Govt Transport authorities are taking a most anti-labour attitude and trying to put pressure on the workers to accept an unwanted system of allowances, our affiliate has been forced to take a decision to resort to a token strike.

As you will agree that the denial of overtime allowance and other allowances violates Section 25 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and Section 39 of the Motor Transport Workers' Act 1961. Thus the stand taken by the Himachal Govt transport administration is patently illegal.

We would therefore request you to take up the matter with the Ministry of Transport and Communications as well as with the Himachal Pradesh Government Transport Department and ensure that the authorities desist from anti-labour actions and that the breach of the Code of Discipline is rectified.

Yours faithfully,

*U.S.*

(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

No.204/A/61  
October 18, 1961

Dr.P.Subbarayan,  
Minister for Transport & Communications,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi.

Sub: Anti-labour measures taken by  
administration of Himachal Pradesh  
Government Transport

Dear Sir,

It has been reported to us by our affiliate, the Himachal Transport Workers Union, Simla, that the administration of the Himachal Pradesh Government Transport are enforcing a system of "Consolidated Allowance" on the workers of the road transport undertaking against the wishes of the workers. Those workers who refused to accept the system of consolidated allowances are being reverted, their promotions barred and otherwise victimised to put pressure on them to accept the system of consolidated allowances. The workers are also denied their due overtime allowance, night-out allowances, etc.

We might point out that the refusal of the Himachal Government transport undertaking to pay due overtime allowances, etc., would be in contravention of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as well as the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961. Since representations to the authorities have brought forth no results, the workers are being forced to go on a token strike.

We would request you to intervene in this regard and direct the Himachal Pradesh Administration to rectify the position immediately and restore normalcy in the situation.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*Vme*  
(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

(200)

October 22, 1961

Shri D.Hejmadi,  
Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
New Delhi

Sub: 12th meeting of the Central Advisory  
Council of Industries

Dear Sir,

Your notice (No.1(10)IA(II)G/61 dated 13th October 1961) of the 12th meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries, addressed to Shri S.A.Dange, M.P., has been received here and forwarded to him along with the papers at his residential address in Bombay. (His residential address is: Irani Bungalow, Khedgalli, Bombay 28).

He has informed us that he would be attending the meeting of the Council.

Yours faithfully,

*me.*

(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

204 ✓

TOUR PROGRAMME OF SHRI MORARJI DESAI  
Union Finance Minister, New Delhi

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October 1961

23	Monday	Dep. New Delhi	1500 hrs	Viscount Service
		Arr. Bombay	1800 hrs	
		H A L T		
25	Wednesday	Dep. Bombay	0730 hrs	"
		Arr. New Delhi	1030 hrs	

Address: 'Oceana', 5th Floor,  
Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

No. T-21/FM/61  
New Delhi  
16th October 1961

J.S. Vyas  
(J.S. Vyas)  
Assistant Private Secy  
to the Finance Minister.



204

October 24, 1961

Mr. G.R.Kadapa,  
Deputy Director General,  
Department of Tourism,  
Ministry of Transport & Communications,  
Thapar House,  
Janpath,  
New Delhi.1

Re: Conditions of service in hotels -  
Ministry's circular No. 6 TT II(1-61)  
dated September 15, 1961.

Dear Sir,

This is to request you to kindly send us a copy of your above-quoted circular at your earliest convenience. We require the circular for a study regarding service conditions in hotels.

We are particularly interested to know the position regarding the distribution of service charges between the workers and the hotel establishments.

Yours faithfully,

  
(SADHAN MUKHERJEE)  
INTERNATIONAL DEPT.

# TEXTILE MAZDOOR EKTA UNION (Regd.)

(Affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress)

ਟੈਕਸਟਾਈਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਏਕਤਾ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ (ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ)  
(मुलहीका आल इंडिया टू ड युनीयन कांग्रेस)

ਟੈਕਸਟਾਈਲ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰ ਏਕਤਾ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ (ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ)  
(ਮੁਲਹੀਕਾ ਆਲ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਟਰੇਡ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਕਾਂਗਰਸ)

A. I. T. U. C.		Putlighar, AMRITSAR.	
Ref. No.	I.P. No. 3819	Date 28.05.1961	DATED 26/10. 1961
File No. ....		Reg. edn. ....	

Dear Com: Atchuthan,

Thank you for your letter dated October 23, 1961

The required information is given below

- 1) Name & Personal Details of the Printer/Publisher } Pritham Singh Treasurer  
Textile Mazdoor Ekta Union (Regd)  
Putlighar, Amritsar
- 2) Date on which application was made: About 20th May 1961
- 3) Date on which the D.C. forwarded our application } Cannot be had.
- 4) Language of Publication: Urdu
- 5) As far as we know there is no journal named 'Ekta' which is published currently in Punjab.
- 6) While referring the matter to the Registrar, you may refer to his letter No 30(1)-61-V dated 17.7.61 addressed to the District Magistrate, Amritsar in which the D.M. was asked to get the following information from us

- 1) Language in which the paper is to be published,  
2) Alternate titles

We gave this information to the D.H. vide  
our letter dated 29.8.61. (We were forwarded  
a copy of the above mentioned letter of  
the Registrar vide endorsement No 3450  
dated 21.8.61).

I hope you will immediately take  
up the matter with the Registrar &  
will let me know ~~via~~ as early  
as possible.

Yours fraternally  
Parduman Singh

No.204/A/61  
November 4, 1961

The Commissioner of Labour,  
Framji-Cawasji Institute Building,  
Dhobi Talao,  
Bombay 2


Sub: Visit of Miss Frieda Miller to  
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No.CL/V/  
90805 dated 31st October 1961 on the above  
subject, we would like to inform you that  
our Central Office is now situated in New  
Delhi and not at 55 Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.  
We would, however, suggest that you may  
kindly contact our Maharashtra State Committee  
if Miss Miller may like to visit their office.  
The address of our State Committee is:

General Secretary,  
Maharashtra Rajya Trade Union Committee  
of the AITUC,  
Dalvi Building, Parel,  
Bombay 12.

Yours faithfully,

  
for Secretary

No.204/A/61  
November 8, 1961

Shri M.L.Bhardwaj,  
Registrar of Newspapers for India,  
Udyog Bhavan,  
NEW DELHI 11

Sub: Delay in grant of permission to file  
declaration - EKTA - applied for from  
Amritsar

Dear Sir,

Our affiliate, the Textile Mazdoor Ekta Union wanted to publish a fortnightly Urdu journal, entitled Ekta and application for filing the declaration was made last May 1961. The application was made by Shri Pritam Singh, on behalf of the union, to the District Magistrate, Amritsar. No permission has been granted to the applicant so far to file the declaration, though nearly six months have elapsed.

We may refer in this connection to your office letter No.30(1)-61-V dated 17.7.61 addressed to the District Magistrate, Amritsar which sought certain additional information. The union supplied the additional information, i.e., the language and alternate titles, to the District Magistrate vide letter dated 29.8.61.

In view of the great delay experienced by the union, we would request that you may kindly give this your personal attention. We trust it is the policy of the Government to promote the growth of journals meant for the workers and not to create impediments or deny self-expression to the workers' organisations.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*Ch.*  
8/11/61

(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary



D. Hojnadi,  
Deputy Secretary.

D.O.No.3(4)IA(IV)/61

NOT IMMEDIATE

the 9th November, 1961.

Dear Shri Dange,

I send herewith draft of Record Summary of the Seventeenth Meeting of the Reviewing Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held on the 21st October, 1961, for any comments you may have to offer. I shall be grateful if you will kindly send your comments as soon as possible and in any case so as to reach me by 10th instant. If no reply is received from you by that date, may I presume that you have no comments to offer and finalize the Record Summary ?

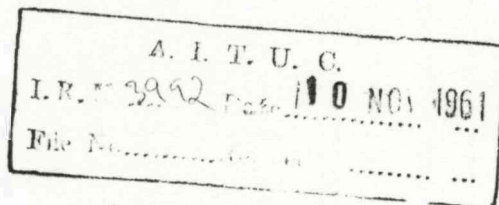
Yours Sincerely,



(D. Hojnadi)

To

Shri S.A.Dange, M.P.  
New Delhi.



RECORD SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE 17TH MEETING OF THE REVIEWING  
SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY  
COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIES HELD ON THE  
21ST SEPTEMBER, 1961.

( Names of the Members and Invitees who  
were present at the Meeting are given  
in the Annexure ).

At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the new Members of the Committee, which had recently been re-constituted following the re-constitution of the Central Advisory Council of Industries. He referred to the papers circulated to the Members and invited a general discussion.

2. The following points were made by Shri Bansal:-

(i) Pendency of applications for licences

The number of cases pending disposal for over 6 months was large and steps should be taken to expedite disposal.

It was explained that it was the constant endeavour of the Ministry and its organisations to expedite the disposal of applications for licences. A number of steps had been taken in this connection and the position was regularly under review. As a result, the number of pending cases over 3 months old, had been brought down to 302 as on the 11th of September, 1961 as reported to the Licensing Committee and it was hoped that this would be further reduced in due course.

Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar, referring to the earlier discussions on this point, stressed that what was more important than mere disposal of an application within the time-limit of 3 months, was whether the applicant was taking prompt steps for furnishing all the clarifications and other information required to enable an early decision on his application. He in fact felt that there was a danger in setting time-limits for such matters.

(ii) Reference of cases by Licensing Committee to Inter-Ministerial Meetings for consultations

There were a number of cases in which the Licensing Committee had referred applications to Inter-Ministerial Meetings for disposal of the cases. This resulted in delay.

It was explained that it was only in respect of cases where further clarification was required from concerned Ministry/State Government that the Licensing Committee remitted cases for such consultations. In all such cases a watch was maintained on their further progress with a view to expedite their disposal.

(iii) Rejection of applications for licences for manufacture of Railway Wagons.

In the existing shortage of rail movement capacity, it was not clear why licences had been rejected for the production of wagons.

It was explained that a large number of licences had already been granted for the manufacture of wagons and that in the opinion of the Ministry of Railways the total capacity covered by these licences should be sufficient to cover their requirements for some time to come. Accordingly, the Ministry of Railways were not in favour of grant of licences for creation of additional capacity.

Shri Bansal thought that the estimated demand for wagons by the Railways was on the low side and considering the rate at which the demand for wagons was increasing, there was scope for licensing further capacity in the industry.

It was felt that the position in this respect should be reviewed, and that, for this purpose, the point made by Shri Bansal should be brought to the notice of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Railways for further consideration of the matter and for taking appropriate action.

(iv) Export undertaking given by licence holders.

It was not clear why there was delay in the finalisation of the terms regarding exports given by applicants for licences. It seemed that the applicants were also not clear as to how to implement their undertakings.

It was explained that the nature of the guarantee and the manner of its implementation depended on the individual features of each case. Necessary machinery was already available through the import licensing system for ensuring that the undertakings given were honoured.

(v) Grant of licences for the manufacture of Aluminium Foils.

It was not clear how licences in some cases were granted for Aluminium Foils even though this item had been included in the list of items for which licences would ordinarily be rejected.

It was explained that the cases relating to manufacture of Aluminium Foils were considered in detail by the Licensing Committee at its meetings. The few cases which had been licensed related to applications received before it was decided to include this item in the 'Rejection List'. The decision to place this item on the 'Rejection List' was arrived at after taking into account the pending applications. Considering the progress made by existing licence holders and the likely demand for this item, the Committee recommended grant of licences in a few cases which had been received prior to this item being placed in the 'Rejection list'.

(vi) List of items in respect of which licences would be ordinarily rejected.

It was not clear how in some cases items which had been included in the 'Rejection List' had been approved for grant of licence.

It was explained that the implication of the inclusion of an item in the 'Rejection List' was that fresh applications received after such decision would ordinarily be rejected.

(vii) List of pending applications for capital goods licences

The list circulated was probably not complete as it indicated that it was only part 'C' of the list.

It was explained that the list circulated was complete though the reference to it as part 'c' was misleading. This happened as the list was prepared for the Capital Goods Committee in another connection in which 2 other lists - List 'A' & 'B' had been prepared. These referred respectively to (1) capital goods licences granted in the cases of industrial undertakings which had been established already, and (2) capital goods licences granted in the cases of industrial undertakings which had yet to be established.

(viii) Application of M/s. Binani Machinery Company for manufacture of Pirn Winding Machines.

It was not clear why this application had been rejected.

It was explained that the firm had represented and the case was under consideration.

(ix) Phthalic Anhydride

A decision on some applications for this item had been pending for some time. It was desirable that a decision should be expedited.

It was explained that the delay was due to the fact that capacity to cover fully the existing target for this item had already been licensed and that the question of revision of the target was under consideration.

(x) Applications for licences for manufacture of automobile chassis.

It was not clear why there was delay in the disposal of these applications.

It was explained that the prolonged consideration of these applications was mainly on account of the heavy foreign exchange involved, and that these cases were now in the final stage of consideration.

3. Shri Sahukar made the following points:-

(i) Rejection of a private party's proposal for manufacture of a small car.

It was not clear why a private party's proposal in this case had been rejected while Government were actually considering the question of setting up the manufacture of a small car in the public sector. The manufacture of automobiles had not been reserved for the public sector under the Industrial Policy Resolution.

It was explained that in view of the present foreign exchange position any proposal which involved heavy initial and recurring foreign exchange expenditure could not be considered favourably.

(ii) Paper Doilies

It was not clear why a licence was granted for the manufacture of this item with foreign collaboration. In his view foreign collaboration for this purpose was not necessary.

It was explained that this was agreed to as a high quality product for the tourist industry. Necessary high quality paper doilies were not being manufactured in the country. The capacity itself was not much and only minority investment was involved.

(iii) Export Condition

It was not clear why in some cases an export condition had been imposed at the Capital Goods Licensing stage even though in the Industrial License there was no such condition.

It was explained that the industrial licences were in almost all cases granted subject to the condition that the import of capital goods would be settled on conditions satisfactory to Government. It was, therefore, open to Government at the Capital Goods Licensing stage to impose conditions regarding exports, etc., if the necessary foreign exchange could not otherwise be provided.

(iv) Oxygen and acetylene Gases Industry

The demand for these gases was bound to mount up considerably in future and, therefore, it was desirable that sufficient capacity should be licensed in this industry.

It was explained that this aspect of the matter had been taken into account.

4. Mr. Stenhouse

(i) Export undertakings

It was not clear what action was proposed to be taken when a genuinely keen entrepreneur was unable to export to the full extent of the undertaking given by him, for reasons beyond his control.



It was explained that the machinery of import licensing system could adequately deal with any problem arising from export undertakings and that while complete fulfillment was normally expected, Government would be prepared to consider genuine cases on merits.

5. Shri Ramaswamy Mudaliar

(i) Working of 'free licensing' and 'banned' items lists.

It was not clear on what basis these lists had been drawn up and how they were being worked.

It was explained <sup>that</sup> these lists were drawn up, once every six months, in consultation with the Licensing Committee, after taking into account the capacity licensed in each industry, the assessed demand or target and other relevant aspects. The inclusion of an item in these lists meant that the Committee had authorised the Ministry to take a decision without further reference to the Committee. But each application relating to any such item was examined in the same way as any application which had to be referred to the Committee, and in cases of doubt, applications could be referred to the Licensing Committee even though the item involved was included in either of these lists.

(ii) Export Condition

By way of fulfilment of export condition, in a number of cases, Government had asked a Bank Guarantee from the parties concerned. These Bank guarantees were necessarily payable in Indian Rupees. It was not clear how failure to earn foreign exchange by non-fulfilment of the export condition could be made up by implementation of the Bank Guarantee in terms of Indian currency.

It was explained that the implementation of conditions regarding exports had necessarily to relate to conditions in India. The Bank Guarantee was only a kind of penalty and it was recognised that it would be no substitute for the implementation of the export undertaking. If the exporter did not fulfil these undertakings, Government had also other means to ensure compliance, such as refusal of import licence for raw-material etc.

(iii) Transfer of location of industries.

It would be useful to have a list of cases in which transfer of location was decided although the State Government concerned did not recommend the same.

It was agreed that such a list would be prepared and circulated.

(iv) Power Supply

In some cases the State Governments were not in a position to supply power to new units, but had no objection if the industrial units made their own arrangements for obtaining their power requirements. In view of the present

difficult position regarding power supply, he suggested that the question of a consortium of industrialists in any area being permitted to set up a power station for their consumption, subject to certain conditions, needed to be looked into urgently by the Government. It was agreed that this suggestion would be passed on to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for consideration.

(v) Rupee payment arrangements.

In a number of cases capital goods licences had been granted on the condition that import would be effected from countries with which India had Rupee Payment arrangements.

The question whether in making such payments accounts of payment in Rupees and our exports to such countries had been kept, whether exports from India to such countries were being re-exported to other countries with which we had no Rupee payment arrangement, whether any of the exports to Rupee payment countries were at the expense of our exports to other countries which were our traditional customers, needed careful consideration.

It was explained that Government were fully aware of the possible dangers involved in arrangements with Rupee payment countries. There were detailed trade arrangements with each such country and full account of the trade taking place from time to time was being maintained to ensure that there was proper balancing of the trade. It was also one of the conditions of our exports to Rupee payment countries that they should not re-export our items to any other country. The position was that there was little scope at present for importing capital goods from free foreign exchange sources outside inter-Governmental credit arrangements, while there was some scope for importing these items from countries with which India had Rupee payment arrangements.

(vi) Sulphuric Acid.

On the basis that sufficient capacity in the sulphuric acid industry had been licensed, further licensing in respect of this item had been banned. Yet it was not clear why in certain cases additional capacity had been licensed on the ground that the production was required for captive consumption. To the extent that additional capacity in such cases had been licensed, existing licence-holders who were planning to set up capacity to cater to the total requirements of the country, would be affected. (be

It was explained that in the case of Sulphuric Acid, in view of the problems involved in the transport of this item over long distances and the resulting higher cost, additional capacity for captive consumption had been allowed in special circumstances only.

(vi) Textile Industry

In a number of cases additional spindles had been licensed on the ground of balancing. In such cases the units had been apparently set up on the basis that they would obtain their requirements of yarn from other yarn

manufacturing units. To the extent that additional spindles had been allowed for balancing purposes, the yarn manufacturers would be affected.

It was explained that the additional spindles had been allowed for balancing purposes, as the mills had started spinning finer yarn during the last few years to cater to the demand and as such the balance had been disturbed. The additional spindleage granted in each such case was not large.

(vii) Ferro-Manganese Industry.

The existing manufacturers of Ferro-Manganese were facing considerable difficulties in finding markets for their products. Hence, therefore, that even in respect of industrial licences which had been granted for this item sometime ago, Government would carefully review the position before granting import licences for capital goods.

It was agreed that this would be examined.

6. Shri S.A. Dange

(i) Installation of automatic Looms

It was not clear whether there was any tie-up between the Licensing of Automatic Looms and export of cloth produced from such Looms.

It was explained that in view of the experience of Government in this respect sometime ago, installation of automatic looms was no longer ordinarily permitted entirely on the basis of exports, and that the additional loomage was required to enable the mills sector to produce its share of the target of textile production.

(ii) Application of Mysore Iron & Steel Works for licence to manufacture alloy steel

Considering the large demand for alloy steel and the special advantages which the Mysore Works possessed, it was not clear why decision on this application only had been deferred while a number of other applications for the same item had been recommended for grant of licences.

Shri Vyasulu explained that the reason was not so much on account of any inadequate appreciation of the special position of the Mysore Works, but mainly due to financial considerations. The question whether the expansion of the Mysore Works for taking up the manufacture of this item could be included in the State Government's Plans for the Third Plan period, was still under consideration in consultation with the State Government. As soon as a decision in this matter had been reached, further action on the application would be taken.

7. Targets for individual industry

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that even though targets had been laid down for various industries, sometimes in a few cases, a revision of the targets required consideration because of the subsequent developments.

The Committee expressed the view that in all cases where the targets originally laid down in the Plan had been revised for any reason, the revised targets should be given wide publicity.

8. Supply of Minutes and other papers relating to each Licensing Committee to Members

It was agreed that copies of Minutes of each Licensing Committee meeting and connected papers would be forwarded to the Members of the Reviewing Sub-Committee soon after each meeting of the Licensing Committee instead of sending them together a little before each meeting of the Reviewing Sub-Committee.

9. Next Meeting

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Sub-Committee should be held sometime in the last week of January, 1962.

...oooOooo...

ANNEXURE

List of Members and officers who attended the 17th Meeting of the Reviewing Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held in New Delhi on the 21st October, 1961.

.....

P R E S E N T

- |    |                        |    |    |          |
|----|------------------------|----|----|----------|
| 1. | Pt. H.N.Kunzru, M.P.   | .. | .. | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. A.R.Mudaliar, M.P. | )  |    |          |
| 3. | Mr. N.Stenhouse        | )  |    |          |
| 4. | Shri N.D. Sahukar      | )  | .. | Members  |
| 5. | Shri S.A.Dange, M.P.   | )  | .. |          |

Special Invitee

6. Shri G.L.Bansal,  
Secretary-General,  
Federation of Indian Chambers  
of Commerce and Industry,  
New Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF  
COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

- |     |                                      |    |                            |                                       |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7.  | Shri D.S.Joshi, Additional Secretary |    |                            |                                       |
| 8.  | Shri G.U.L.Joneja                    | )  | Joint                      |                                       |
| 9.  | Shri R.V.Raman                       | )  | Secretaries.               |                                       |
| 10. | Dr. G.P.Kane                         | )  | Senior Industrial Advisers |                                       |
| 11. | Dr. B.D. Kalolkar                    | )  |                            |                                       |
| 12. | Shri M.M.Vadi                        | )  | Industrial Advisers        |                                       |
| 13. | Dr. A.Seetharamiah                   | )  |                            |                                       |
| 14. | Shri K.N.Shenoy                      | )  |                            |                                       |
| 15. | Shri H.K.Kochar                      | )  |                            |                                       |
| 16. | Shri D.Hejmadi                       | )  | Deputy Secretaries         |                                       |
| 17. | Shri N.R.Reddy                       | )  |                            |                                       |
| 18. | Shri S.Banerji                       | )  |                            |                                       |
| 19. | Shri L.G.Mirchandani                 | )  |                            |                                       |
| 20. | Shri N.Chidambaram                   | )  |                            |                                       |
| 21. | Shri V.N.Moralwar                    | .. | ..                         | Office of the Textile<br>Commissioner |
| 22. | Shri C.J.Shah                        | )  |                            |                                       |
| 23. | Shri A.Venkatesiah                   | )  |                            |                                       |
| 24. | Shri F.V. Badami                     | )  |                            |                                       |
| 25. | Shri S.K.Sinha                       | )  |                            |                                       |
| 26. | Shri V.Rama Iyer                     | )  |                            |                                       |
| 27. | Dr. B.Shah                           | )  |                            |                                       |
| 28. | Shri K.N.Ramaswamy                   | )  |                            |                                       |
| 29. | Shri P.N.Deobhakta                   | )  |                            |                                       |
| 30. | Shri S.C.Banerji                     | )  |                            |                                       |
| 31. | Shri Jogendra Singh                  | )  | Development Wing           |                                       |
| 32. | Shri N.K.S. Iengar                   | )  |                            |                                       |
| 33. | Dr. P.Dayal                          | )  |                            |                                       |
| 34. | Shri V.R.Damle                       | )  |                            |                                       |
| 35. | Shri M.Rama Rao                      | )  |                            |                                       |
| 36. | Shri C.V.K.Murthy Rao                | )  |                            |                                       |
| 37. | Shri K.S.Tiwari                      | )  |                            |                                       |
| 38. | Shri S.S.Tomar                       | )  |                            |                                       |
| 39. | Shri N.V.C.Rao                       | )  |                            |                                       |
| 40. | Shri H.G.R.Reddy                     | )  |                            |                                       |
| 41. | Shri A.K.Bose                        | )  |                            |                                       |



42. Dr. H.A.Shah ) Office of D.C.S.S.I.  
43. Shri D.N.Doy )  
44. Shri Abdul Hamid Information Officer

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER MINISTRIES

45. Shri K.Vyasulu, Planning Commission  
46. Shri K.G.S. Iyer, Railway Board  
47. Shri S.P.Gugnani,) Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel  
) (Department of Mines & Fuel)  
48. Shri D.D.Gupta )  
49. Shri H.S.Gill, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel  
(Department of Iron & Steel)  
50. Shri F.G.T.Menezes,) Ministry of Food & Agriculture  
51. Shri P.K.Roy, )  
52. Shri P.C.Mathur, ) Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply  
53. Shri P.P.Kapoor, ) (D.G.S. & D.)

.....

No.204/A/61  
November 10, 1961

Shri D. Hejmadi,  
Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
New Delhi

~~203~~  
OKW/Min

Dear Sir,

We acknowledge receipt of your  
D.O. letter No.5(4)IA(IV)/61 dated 9th  
November 1961 addressed to Shri S.A.Dange,  
M.P., our General Secretary.

Shri Dange is now on tour and hence  
he would not be able to reply to you before  
the 16th inst. He is expected here only  
on 20th November.

Yours faithfully,

(K.G.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

to comm. pd. file  
ne. / 20/10/61

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Transport & Communications (Department of Transport), by title, NOT by name.

Telegrams :  
"TRANSPORT".

2111  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT (TRANSPORT WING)

No. 38-T(4)/61 New Delhi 13 Nov. '61

From

Shri Vinod Kumar Seth,  
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi-1.

Subject:- Enforcement of consolidated allowance  
in Himachal Pradesh.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter  
No. 204/A/61 dated the 18th October, 1961, on  
the above subject and to say that the matter is  
receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,

*N.A.A. Narayanan*  
(N.A.A. Narayanan)  
for Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

D.A.N11  
Dua 10/11

A. I. T. U. C. 15 NOV 1961  
I. R. No. 4069 Date.....  
File No.....

No.204/A/61  
November 15, 1961

IMMEDIATE

Shri Vinod Kumar Sethi,  
Under Secretary to the Govt of India,  
Ministry of Transport & Communications  
Department of Transport (Transport Wing),  
New Delhi.

Sub: Enforcement of consolidated allowance  
in Himachal Pradesh

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter No.38-T(4)/61 dated  
13th November 1961, on the above subject.

In view of the fact that no attempts at a negotia-  
ted settlement of the dispute were possible because of  
the attitude of the local authorities, our affiliated  
union has been compelled to call for a token strike by  
the workers of the Himachal Govt Transport undertaking  
for two hours on November 20, 1961, to draw the  
attention of the authorities to the workers' grievances.  
It is therefore requested that the local authorities may  
be advised to settle the dispute without delay so  
that any possible deterioration in industrial relations  
may be avoided.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

  
for Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF STEEL MINES & FUEL  
DEPARTMENT OF MINES & FUEL

No. 101(40)/61-PFD

New Delhi, the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1961

From:-

Shri N.R. Law,  
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

To

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi-1.

Dear Sir,

Subject:- Increases in prices of petroleum products in Assam Area.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 204/A/61 dated 7.10.61 and to say that the increase in prices in due to the increase in the incidence of duty on conversion to the metric system whereby the oil companies are permitted to vary their selling prices to the following extent for each product at the natural temperature:-

Subject	Total variation per Kilolitre/ Metric Ton at 15 C. Rs.	Total variation per kilolitre/ metric ton at 85°F or 29.5°C. Rs.
Motor Spirit	0.48	0.47
Superior Kerosene	0.08	0.08
Inferior Kerosene	0.18	0.18
Avgas 100/130	0.55	0.54
Avgas 115/145	0.32	0.31
Avgas 73	0.45	0.44
Aviation Turbine Fuel	0.06	0.06
Vaporising Oil	1.04	1.03
High Speed Diesel Oil	0.21	0.21
Light Diesel Oil	(-) 0.04	(-) 0.04
Furnace Oil	-	-

A. I. T. U. C.
I.R. Hall Date.....
File No.....

Yours faithfully,

(N.R. LAW)

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA

Copy to:-

The President,  
Assam Motor Workers' Union,  
Tinsukia, Assam, with reference to  
his telegram dt. 6.10.1961.



**TAMILNAD TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

(TAMILNAD COMMITTEE OF A.I.T.U.C.)

6/157, BROADWAY,  
MADRAS-1.

Ref:

A. I. T. U. C.	
25 Nov 1961	
I. R. No. 1234	Date.....
No.....	

Dated 24th November, 1961

The Honourable Minister for Industries, Labour and Co-operation,  
Fort Saint George,  
MADRAS.

Sir,

You are aware that there has been an acute shortage of hard Coke in Madras State and particularly in Coimbatore region for the last five or six months and it is feared that the situation may worsen in the next few days. If no suitable action is immediately taken by the Government for ensuring regular and uninterrupted supply of this essential raw material to the factories in the south, they will close down for want of this raw material. More than hundred factories and foundries have already been affected and this has resulted in the unemployment of over two thousand workmen in Coimbatore area alone. It is feared that more than ten thousand people would be rendered idle if hard Coke is not made available to the industries in the next one or two months. We understand that the South Indian Engineering, Manufacturing Association, Coimbatore has all along been making efforts to procure Coke either by sea or by rail. They have been making repeated representations to the Central Government and to the Coal Controller at Calcutta. Copies of their representations we understand have already been sent to the Madras Government (Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras). We request you to kindly move the Central Government telegraphically and see that hard Coke is immediately transported either by rail or by sea. We understand that this situation has developed as a result of transport bottle-neck. We trust that the Government will move in the matter without any further delay and see that the workers are not laid

No.204/A/61.  
November 28, 1961

Sardar Swaran Singh,  
Minister for Steel, Mines & Fuel,  
Government of India,  
New Delhi

Sub: Acute shortage of hard coke in  
Madras State

Dear Sir,

We have been informed by our Madras State Committee that there is now an acute shortage of hard coke in the State, particularly in the Coimbatore region. The situation had been critical for the last few months and it is feared that due to shortage of hard coke, several factories in the State would have to close down in the next few days. This would mean that hundreds of workers would be laid off or retrenched.

Already, due to shortages, the foundries and other factories have thrown out about two thousand workers and this would become a lay-off en masse, if immediate supplies of coke are not made available.

We would therefore request you to kindly give this matter your immediate attention.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*K.C.*  
(K.C.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

Copy to: Shri G.L.Nanda,  
Minister for Labour & Employment,  
New Delhi

S. 208.

291

No. 3825/PSHM/S/47/61  
Government of India  
Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel

Dated 28 Nov the 28-11-1961.

I.R. No. 245 Date 5 1961  
File No. Replied on

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 204/A/61 dated 28-11-61 addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for Steel Mines & Fuel regarding acute shortage of hard coal in Madra state.

Private Secretary to  
Yours faithfully,  
[Signature] r for  
Steel Mines & Fuel



D. Hejmadi,  
Deputy Secretary.

D.O. No. 5(6)IA(IV)/61.  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY.

Dated New Delhi ~~2nd December, 1961.~~

Dear Shri Dange,

You will recall that at the last meeting of the Reviewing Sub-Committee held on the 21st October, 1961, it was agreed that the next meeting would be held some time towards the end of January, 1962, which it was thought would be convenient to most of the Members. It is understood, however, from the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Pundit H.N. Kunzru that he has to go abroad in the first week of January, 1962, and will not be back before the middle of February. As the date of his return in February is not definite yet, he has suggested that the Sub-Committee may meet about the middle of March, 1962, if it suits the other Members of the Sub-Committee. I am, therefore, to enquire whether this time would suit you; further, if it suits you, whether we may fix the meeting, say on Thursday the 15th March, 1962, at 3.00 p.m.

An early reply will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

( D. Hejmadi )

Shri S.A. Dange, M.P.,  
General Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
4, Ashoka Road,  
NEW DELHI.

A. I. T. U. C.

I. R. No. .... Date.....

File No. .... Replied on.....



सत्यमेव जयते

D.O.NO. 10-148/F.P.-61

204  
MINISTER FOR HEALTH  
INDIA  
NEW DELHI

December 10, 1961

My dear Shri Dange,

The Family Planning Day is now observed throughout India on the 18th December every year. The response of the people from different parts of India has been enthusiastic on this Day and in many places, this Day is observed not for a day but over a week. The Day is intended to:-

- i) focus attention of the public on the need for making family planning their way of life;
- ii) awaken opinion of every family that family planning is necessary to ensure their own health and happiness of their own children;
- iii) remind that responsible parenthood is a social obligation;
- iv) arouse public opinion to realise that family planning is an essential element in strategy of development;
- v) disseminate the concept and philosophy of family planning as widely as possible; and
- vi) take stock of the success and failures during the past years to consider and to devise remedial measures and to march ahead with determination, vigour and confidence.

I shall be grateful if you could kindly consider sending a Message for the Family Planning Day, 1961, as

Recd. on 14/12/61

Informed that  
you are away.  
for  
D/12



such a Message will be a great source of encouragement to field workers in their efforts to carry out the difficult programme.

Yours sincerely,

*D. P. Karmarkar*

(D. P. KARMARKAR).

Shri S. A. Dange, M.P.,  
Leader of Communist Party  
in Lok Sabha,  
Parliament House,  
NEW DEHI.

IMMEDIATE

SHRI D. HEJMADI,  
DEPUTY SECRETARY

D.O. No. 2(6) Lic. Pol./61,  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE &  
INDUSTRY

.....

New Delhi, the 28th December,  
1961.

Dear Shri Dange,

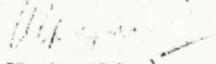
It has been decided to hold the next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries on Saturday, the 27th January 1962, at 3.00 P.M. in the Committee Room (Room No. 36, 'Udyog Bhavan', Maulana Azad Road) in this Ministry. The Minister of Industry will be glad if you will kindly make it convenient to attend this meeting. The subjects for discussion will be:-

- (1) Progress and schedule of implementation of the public sector projects under implementation/construction.
- (2) Progress of machine-building industries.
- (3) Cement and Ceramics industries (i.e. glass, potteries, ceramics, etc.)
- (4) Chemicals, fertilisers, drugs and pharmaceuticals industries.
- (5) Procedures and policy regarding import licensing of capital goods (i.e. import policy for plant, machinery and equipment).
- (6) Any other item which may be raised with the permission of the Chairman.

The Notes on the items of the Agenda will be sent to you shortly.

I shall be grateful if you will kindly confirm that you will be able to attend this meeting.

Yours sincerely,

  
( D. Hejmadi )

Shri S. A. Dange, M.P.,  
General Secretary,  
A. I. T. U. C.,  
4, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

S. A. DANGE,

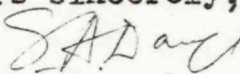
4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

December 30, 1961

Dear Shri Hejmadi,

Yours of 2nd December (d.o.  
No.5(6)IA(IV)/61) on the proposal  
to hold the meeting of the Reviewing  
Sub-Committee on March 15, 1962.  
The date and time suggested  
would suit me.

Yours sincerely,

  
(S.A. Dange)

Shri D. Hejmadi,  
Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
New Delhi.

S.A.DANGE,

4 Ashok Road,  
New Delhi

December 30, 1961

Dear Shri Hejmadi,

I note from your d.o. No. 2(6)Lic.Pol./61 dated 28th December that the next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries has been scheduled for January 27, 1962 in New Delhi. I hope to be able to attend the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

  
(S.A.Dange)

Shri D.Hejmadi,  
Deputy Secretary,  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry,  
New Delhi



### AGREEMENT TO SELL

This agreement made this day the 25th May 1959 between Shri S.S.Tuli S/o Shri Bibhan Dass Tuli, sole proprietor of M/s.Tuli Property Dealers, 47 Municipal Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi, on behalf of himself and his firm M/s.Tuli Property Dealers, hereinafter called the Vendor of the one part (which expression shall mean and include his heirs, assigns, administrators, executors, etc.) and the All-India Trade Union Congress, 4 Ashok Road, New Delhi, represented by Shri S.A.Dange, General Secretary, hereinafter called the Vendee of the other part (which expression shall include and mean his assignees, administrators and executors of the Vendee).

7th December, 1957

WHEREAS the Vendor has entered into an agreement on 7-10-57 to purchase a piece of land bearing Khewat No.395, Khasra No.1494/5 of 3 bighas and 10 biswas, situated in village Bahapur, Delhi State, with Shri Pearya Lal Khanna S/o Shri Devi Parshad S/o Shri Khannya Lal, Pipil Mahadev, Delhi, who is sole owner and is in possession of the above-said land at a price of Rs.22/- per sq. yd. and subject to the stipulation for completion of the purchase on or before the 30th June 1961.

AND WHEREAS the Vendor has agreed to sell and the Vendee has agreed to purchase the above-said land free from all encumbrances and legal defects whatsoever under the following conditions:

(Contd.)





page two

1. That the total consideration for the sale has been agreed upon by and between the parties at the rate of Rs.23/- per sq. yd., and which in the aggregate comes to Rs.1,43,750/- (Rupees one lakh fortythree thousand sevenhundred and fifty only). Out of this, the Vendee has already paid to the Vendor a sum of Rs.1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) the receipt of which the Vendor hereby acknowledges. The Vendee shall pay to the Vendor the balance of the sale price namely Rs.1,42,750/- (Rupees one lakh fortytwo thousand sevenhundred and fifty only) before the Sub-Registrar at the time of the Registration of the documents.

2. That all the expenses such as registration, stamp duty and other connected expenses at the time of registration shall be borne by the Vendee.

3. That the Sale Deed shall be executed and registered on or before the 6th June 1961, provided that no impediment of any kind whatever from any public authority or private claimants intervenes.

4. That if the sale is not completed within the above specified period, owing to the default of the Vendee, the Vendor shall be entitled to terminate the contract and on such termination, the Vendor shall forfeit the earnest money of Rs.1,000/-, and in case the sale is not completed within the above-specified period owing to the default of the Vendor, the Vendee will have the option to either get the specified performance of the agreement of the sale or to terminate the contract, the Vendor shall be liable to refund the earnest money of Rs.1,000/- paid to him by the Vendee together with another sum of Rs.1,000/- as damages, etc., of the Vendee.

(Contd.)



page three

5. In witness whereof the Vendor and the Vendee have set their hands on the date and the year above-mentioned in the presence of <sup>the</sup> witnesses.

VENDOR

VENDEE

Witnesses:

1.

2.



RECEIVED RUPEES ONE THOUSAND ONLY IN CASH FROM  
SHRI S.A.DANGE, GENERAL SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA  
TRADE UNION CONGRESS, 4 ASHOK ROAD, NEW DELHI  
ON ACCOUNT OF EARNEST MONEY FOR THE SALE OF  
LAND SIXTHOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SQUARE  
YARDS AT THE RATE OF RUPEES TWENTYTHREE PER  
SQUARE YARD AS PER AGREEMENT DATED TWENTYFIFTH  
MAY, 1959.



*Handwritten:*  
25/5/59  
To M/S Tuli Prakash Deals  
47, M.M. College Lane  
New Delhi

204

Government of India  
MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES & FUEL  
(Department of Mines & Fuel)

A REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT OF THE 5TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 31.3.61 DEALING WITH THE WORKING OF THE CORPORATION  
AND INCLUDING MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The Fifth Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. comprehensively surveys the activities of the Corporation during the financial year 1960-61. Important aspects and results of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.'s activities in this year are mentioned below.

The production target allotted to the Corporation for the Second Five Year Plan was that it should, in the last quarter of the Plan period, i.e. January to March 1961, reach a rate of production of 13.5 million tons. This target rate was not only achieved, but was in fact slightly exceeded. The rate of production achieved during this quarter was 13.7 million tons.

While the Second Plan projects have thus been developed to capacity, the production has had to be restricted after April 1961 owing to the large accumulation of stocks at pitheads. The Second Plan projects can leap back to the level of production achieved at the end of the Second Plan period, at short notice, as soon as adequate transport facilities become available.

The Corporation made a net profit of Rs.1,03,65,645 during the year under review in spite of the fact that the two Giridih Collieries, Kurhurbaree and Serampore incurred a total loss of Rs.56,08,640/-. These collieries have been incurring losses over a number of years. The reason is that these are the two oldest collieries of the Corporation which have been working for more than 80 years, and have now reached the stage when further raising is both difficult and expensive. The question whether or

not these collieries should continue to be worked was considered and it was decided that, in spite of the losses which may be incurred, they should be worked in view of the superior quality of coking coal produced there and the current high demand in the country for low-ash coking coal.

The nominal capacity of the Kargali Washery is 1,35,000 tons of clean coal per month. The average monthly production during the last quarter of 1960-61 was 73,180 tons. The reasons for the production ~~not~~ having reached the target are certain defects in the Washery which have now been set right by the manufacturers. The bicable ropeway for transporting coal from Bokaro coalfield to the Washery, which had presented a serious problem during the period covered by the last Annual Report, has been rectified during the present period by the Japanese suppliers, and they have replaced its ropes. In accordance with the settlement between the National Coal Development Corporation and the Japanese Suppliers, running tests to establish the capacity and efficiency of the various sections of the washery were conducted during the months of August and September, 1961. There has been a marked improvement in the monthly output of washed coal in September and October 1961 which, on the average, was 1,02,504 tons per month.

Workshop facilities in the collieries have been augmented during the year. In addition, a Central Workshop for heavy maintenance work has started functioning at Barkakana in Bihar. The Project Report submitted by the Russian experts for another Central Workshop to be established by the National Coal Development Corporation at Korba to serve the Central India collieries has been



approved and negotiations with the Russians for the supply of machinery and equipment are in progress.

In addition to the colliery stores, a Central Store has been established at Barkakana.

Labour relations have on the whole continued to be satisfactory. The two tier system for negotiations with the recognised registered Unions and the grievance procedure modelled on the procedure framed by the Department of Labour and Employment have functioned effectively during the period under review.

1809 miners' quarters were constructed during the year 1960-61 and 5142 miners' quarters were taken up for construction.

The number of hospitals has increased by two and that of Doctors by five as compared with the previous year. The staff in the 21 hospitals and 15 dispensaries of the National Coal Development Corporation has also been strengthened. Further addition to the number of hospitals is under way.

Filtered water supply is available in the collieries of Karanpura coalfield. The National Coal Development Corporation has also a programme for the provision of this facility in various other areas and townships.

The National Coal Development Corporation has provided amenities like pit-head baths, creches, latrines, clubs, co-operative stores, primary and middle schools, etc.

The total value of civil construction work taken up during 1960-61 is Rs. 3.2 crores. This comprises the programme for construction of miners' quarters, hospitals, schools, roads, water supply arrangements and bunkers, etc.

A very important aspect of activities in the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. during 1960-61 relates

to the various new programmes of collaboration with foreign Governments and agencies, and the progress of these programmes.

The various arrangements which have been entered into for such collaboration are briefly stated below:

- (i) With CEKOP, a Polish Mining Organisation for the development of a colliery and a Washery at Sudamdih-Jharla;
- (ii) With the Russian Organisation, Messrs. Tiajpromexport for preparation of project reports for underground mines at Korba;
- (iii) With the Technical Co-operation Mission of the USA, for the development of an open cast colliery project at Ramgarh;
- (iv) With the National Coal Board of United Kingdom for the re-opening of an old underground mine at Jarangdih;
- (v) With the Charbonnages-de-France for advising the Corporation on the problem of stowing and development of thick and steeply inclined seams in Karanpura;
- (vi) With the Federal Government of West Germany for lending experts to advise on Workshop Practice and Coal preparation plans.

The Government of India has noted the satisfactory progress that has been achieved by the Corporation in all directions of its activities, particularly the fulfilment of the Second Plan target rate of production. With this record of achievement by the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., there is reason to be optimistic about its capacity to fulfil the bigger task assigned to it in the III Plan.

204

A REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND  
ACCOUNTS OF THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED  
FOR THE YEAR 1960 DEALING WITH THE WORKING OF THE  
COMPANY AND INCLUDING MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

The Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. for 1960 surveys the activities of the Company during the calendar year 1960. Under the Tripartite Agreement executed in June 1959 between the President of India, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., financial assistance of the order of Rs. 415 lakhs was rendered by the Central Government to the Company for raising its output from 1.5 million tons to 3 million tons by 1961-62. In terms of this Tripartite Agreement, Rs. 295 lakhs were given to the Company as loan and Rs. 120 lakhs by way of participation in the reorganised equity capital. The Andhra Pradesh Government's share of the share capital of the Singareni Company is Rs. 180 lakhs. The production of the Singareni Collieries during the year ended 31st December, 1960, was 24,51,730 tons. On the basis of the production in December, 1960, the target rate of an output of 3 million tons annually has already been achieved.

2. After providing for Depreciation Reserve, the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 41,44,843 during the year under review.

3. The Central Government has made a provision of Rs. 20 crores for the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. for its coal production programme during the Third Five Year Plan. A loan of Rs. 1 crore has already been granted to the Company in order to enable the Company to proceed with its development programme. The future pattern of assistance by the Central Government to the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. and, as a consequence thereof, the extent of the Centre's interest in the direction of its affairs, are presently being examined by the Government of India.