

3/23

Vol. 2

Lot 34

III-34-1

HINDUSTAN
MAZDOOR SEVA
SANGH
(G.N.TUC)

MAY 1948

— July 1950.

Camp: Dehra Dun,
6th July 1950.

My dear Dravid,

Please refer to your letter No. 1165 dated the 4th July addressed to Sardarji. He has written a letter to Nandaji as desired by you.

Yours sincerely,

(V.SHANER)

Shri V.V.Dravid,
C/o I.N.T.U.C. Central Office,
New Delhi.

Camp: Dehra Dun,
6th July 1950.

My dear Nanda,

I am sending a copy of a letter which I have received from Dravid. I think you had better send for him and find out his point of view. From what he told me it appeared that he was experiencing some difficulties in Madhya Bharat. It is quite likely that the relations between labour and industry in Indore have reached a dead end. I need not comment on where the blame lies. I have had a frank talk with Dravid and he ought to know how my mind is working. I suggest that you might go to Indore, study things on the spot and try to restore some sort of equilibrium. My own feeling, of which I have made no secret, is that, unless some equilibrium is reached, the outlook is bad both for the industry and labour. You might even find that labour has gone not much further than the state of the industry justified.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda,
Deputy Chairman,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

R.

Indian National Trade Union Congress

CENTRAL OFFICE

4th July, 1950.

17, QUEENSWAY
NEW DELHI

Ref. No 1265

Vol
5-16
Revered Shri Sridar Sahel

This is only to assist your memory in regard to the assurances you so kindly gave me during the other day's interview, namely of writing to Shri Nandaji to use his good offices in bringing together both the representatives of Labour and Industry in Indore and resolving their differences, so as to secure smooth and harmonious working in future.

I think this proposal, if carried through under your blessings and support, will definitely bring in quite significant and beneficial results. At any rate I and my colleagues on our part would positively play our role in the game. I do assure you of that

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,

Yours Obediently

V. V. Drais

Indian National Trade Union Congress

CENTRAL OFFICE

Immediate and Personal

16th June, 1950.

17, QUEENSWAY
New Delhi

Ref No

Dear Mr. Shankar,

I am proceeding to the U.S.A. at the invitation of the Department of State, U.S.A. Government, to observe and study the Labour Organisations and the Labour movement. I am also expected to acquaint and interpret our Labour movement to American workers. In this connection, I am sure, I shall be asked about the Communist activities in general and their Trade Union activities in particular. A lot of misunderstanding exists in foreign countries at present about our policy regarding the Communists in relation to the Trade Union Movement. If I can get some factual information on this subject it would greatly help me in meeting the points that may be raised during my tour in the U.S.A.

I am leaving Delhi on the 4th July and I propose to stay in America for nearly three months.

Would you kindly show this to Shri Sardar Sahib, who knows me personally for a long time. Shri Sardar Sahib's guidance will be extremely precious to me.

Expecting an early reply.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

E. G. MAPARA
(E. G. MAPARA)

Mr. V. Shankar, I.C.S.,
Private Secretary,
to Hon'ble
Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Circuit House,
DEHRADUN

Camp: Doon Court,
Dehra Dun,
28th June 1950.

My dear Dravid,

Sardarji has received your
letter of the 25th June 1950. You
can come here on the 1st afternoon
to see him.

Yours sincerely,

(V.SHANKAR).

Shri. V.V. Dravid,
17 Queensway,
NEW DELHI.

वी. वी. द्रविड
काँग्रेस पार्टी
राष्ट्रीय मजदूर काँग्रेस

राष्ट्रीय मजदूर काँग्रेस केंद्रीय कार्यालय
१७ कवीरम ने
नई दिल्ली, २५-६-१९५०

6

पूज्य सरदारजी की पवित्र सेवा में लाभित प्रणाम।
मैं मध्य भारत की वर्तमान परिस्थिति - विशेषतः
हमारे अग्र-संगठन संबंधी - एक बार संक्षेप में
और स्मूल्ड रूप में आप के सामने निवेदन करने
चाहिये आपकी सेवा में उपस्थित होना चाहता
हूँ। जहाँतक संभव हो, आपका बहुमूल्य समय
लेता अथवा आपको किसी तरह का परेशान देना
मैं जराभी होक नहीं समझता। किन्तु इस समय
मु. अ. रं. दुआई विदेश गये हैं और मु. अ.
गुलजारीलालजी गंडा ने मैं कल मिली तब उन्होंने
आप से मिलकर सारी हालत और मैं आपको
निवेदन करने की मेरी बात को समझा दी।
आप मैं यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ और
उत्तर में उचित आदेश की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूँ।
मैं यहाँ तुम्हें की रतारिल तक हूँ।

विनीत
वी. वी. द्रविड.

7

The I.N.T.U.C. Office,
17, Queensway, New Delhi.
20th June, 1950.

Dear Shri V. Shankar,

I must see Sardar Saheb. It is not that I have not the greatest solicitude for not taking his time which is precious to the country. But in the circumstances I am, taking his time has become a duty. There are two reasons for which I want to see him.

The first is that there can be no excuse for the corruption that is rampant in the administration & which is indulged in by high-placed congressmen with impunity, (thereby punishing the reservoir of Punjab which Nehruji says, has already leaked much without any replenishment) than that persons of uncompromising integrity are not available. So it becomes the duty of persons finding that attribute in themselves to make themselves known. Normally the P.C.C.s should be the proper channels to throw up such persons. I have tried that but burnt my hands grievously. That very attribute of mine made me inconvenient to the Mahakoshal P.C.C. gods & they have detained payment of several months' arrears of my honourarium & house-cum-office rent. I was living on loans from friends in the hope of clearing these debts as soon as I got my arrears. With a large family to support & with the meagre honourarium, I was already living most rigorously. Detention of the arrears by the P.C.C. has put me & especially the family in an unbearable fiery ordeal. It is almost a year that I had written to Sardar Saheb how corruption in high congress quarters had affected me & the labour work in Chhindwara coal-field of C.P. What became of that letter of mine I do not know. Presumably it must have been sent by Sardar Saheb's staff to the A.I.C.C. who must have filed it finding difficult to bell the cat. Perhaps Sardar Saheb has not even known what has happened. Should he not know? I think, he must. If I come to know that he has been informed but he has not taken any action, I will not want to see him. I will in that case feel disillusioned & will profit by it. Otherwise, I think that to save the country from the tragedy that is being enacted by staff not letting Sardar S. know the incidents which shock & alienate public from the Congress, it becomes the duty of a Congressman to acquaint him with these even at the cost of being a bit of nuisance. So far as my personal case versus the M.P.C.C. is concerned, I demand a Pancha's arbitration. That must not be exceptionable to the P.C.C. & I wonder if anybody else than Sardar S. can give me that. As regards my attribute mentioned above, I say, why should I be not put where the corruption malady is most chronic? I would prove a Trojan Horse. The nation's destiny is being held up because the malady is proving incurable because of everybody concerned succumbing to temptation. Why should not my services be utilised? On the other hand why should I be made to suffer so much simply because of having been too honest, sincere & 'square'?

The second thing is that the family I have referred to, consists of my step-mother, and minor step-brothers & step-sisters. They are more properly a charge of Govt. than mine. They haven't got any rehabilitation benefit from Govt. On the other hand, they are still in C.P. almost as hostages. They can leave the rented house & the Junnerdeo town only after paying the arrears of house-cum-office rent (which is due from the P.C.C.) & after I have cleared my debts. The creditors are creating a hell for them & justifiably so, after having waited for so long. They can't afford payment of Rs. 15/- p.m. house rent & yet can't leave the house till the arrears are paid. Why all this worse-than-death mortification for the family? Is it all because they accepted my help & obliged Govt. by not having been a burden on them? Have they by that way established their right to rehabilitation benefits from Govt. or have they forfeited it? If I put that question to the Govt. machinery (which has become more wooden than since it was decreed to be so by our leaders) I will get the reply that they have forfeited it. I want to put that question to Sardar S. I can be compared in my present circumstances, to a wounded Congress soldier. The burden should be taken off my back even for enabling me to carry it (and even more) again. I must demand to be temporarily relieved. The will to do duty has been so strong in me that I have devoted all my resources to its pursuit & have not attended to a slightest matter that I contracted. It was a bad policy. But the result made me most distressed to the disease. Also, I must repay the debts without regard to whether or when the P.C.C. pays to me. I must, therefore demand that Sardar S. entrust the work to any of his lieutenants of securing to the family the minimum that is due from the Govt.

Shri V. Shankar, I.C.S. Kindly let me know if & when I can see him or you.
P.S. to Hon. Sardar V. Patel. Yours truly, Amritraj
(AMRITRAJ)

refugee

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA

25/2 BHAI JIVANJI LANE, THAKURDWAR,
BOMBAY 2.

President :

R. S. Ruiker

Vice-Presidents :

Sibnath Banerjee

Maniben Kara

R. A. Khedgikar

2/DPM/63-50.

May 23, 1950.

General Secretary :

Asoka Mehta

Joint Secretaries :

G. G. Mehta

K. K. Khadikar

Treasurer :

V. B. Karnik

Working Committee

Members :

Peter Alvares

Adhir Banerjee

P. S. Chinnadural

Dinkar Desai

Munshi Ahmed Din

K. K. Gokhale

B. D. Joshi

V. V. Kulkarni

J. N. Mitra

Rajani Mukherji

Jayaprakash Narayan

N. V. Phadke

Anthony Pillai

P. Venkat Rao

T. S. Ramanujam

B. S. Mahadeo Singh

Basawan Singh

Dear Sardar Saheb,

Enclosed herewith please find copies of the Resolutions adopted by the 1st Annual Conference of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, held at Secunderabad on 5th to 7th May, 1950.

While all the resolutions deserve your attention, I would particularly like to invite your attention to Resolution No.VII on Government Employees, Resolution No.XIII on Civil Liberties and Resolution No.XII on the recent General Strike in Hyderabad.

I hope these resolutions will receive your careful consideration and that your Government will respond to the various suggestions made by the Indian working class through these resolutions on problems and policies that intimately affect them.

Yours sincerely,

Asoka Mehta,
General Secretary.

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

HIND MAZDOOR SABHA

GRAM: HINDMAZDUR.

PHONE: 35998.

25/2 Bhairijvanji Lane, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY 2. (INDIA).

FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE, 1950
SECUNDERABAD (DECCAN)

5-7-May, 1950.

R E S O L U T I O N S .

I. Economic Policy of the Government

Proposed by Com. V.B. Karnik
Seconded by Com. M.V. Desai
Passed unanimously.

1. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, meeting in its Annual Conference, views with grave concern the steadily deteriorating economic conditions in the country, worsened by the unwise economic policy pursued by the Government.
2. The hiatus between the pledges of the party in power and the performance of the Government steadily grows; there is a similar widening disparity between the adumbration and the implementation of programmes of the Government themselves. Such a disparity, deliberately fostered, spreads confusion and develops cynicism.
3. The Government spokesmen have fallen easy victims to the mendacious propaganda of Big Business that there has been a shift in the distribution of national income in favour of peasants and workers. This faulty premise colours the entire economic policy of the Government. The budget, therefore, places new burdens on the working people and makes concessions to the rich.
4. The capitalists are accepted as the pivot of industrial economy and concessions are made to them as the principal means of bringing health and strength to the economic life.
5. In savings and investments too, the initiative is left in the hands of the capitalists and inducements are given to create conditions favourable to them.
6. The workers have been denied the right to participate in the management and control of industry. Not the needs of the increasing and improving production but the sanctity of property rights determine the action of the Government.

7. Spasmodically in one or the other aspect of economic life, principles of planning, of austerity, of social savings have been haltingly acknowledged. But generally and basically there has been a rejection of the principles of economic equality, of industrial democracy and of socialisation of savings and investment.

8. So long as these basic premises of socialist economy are not accepted, so long as capitalist enterprise is recognised as the motive force of social progress, economic planning must remain a meaningless concept and cannot receive the support of the workers. The Planning Commission, recently set up by the Government, can bring no improvement to the people so long as the basic orientation of the economic policy remains unchanged.

9. The organised attack on rationing and controls in the ranks of the ruling party shows that planned economy is given only lip loyalty, and that the miseries of the people do not count before the profits of Big Business.

10. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha therefore calls upon the workers to mobilise their massive strength to get the direction of the Government's economic policy changed, as it breeds hunger and unemployment.

II. Labour Policy of the Government

Proposed by Com. Asoka Mehta
Seconded by Com. Maniben Kara
Passed unanimously as amended

1. This Conference of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha is emphatically of the opinion that the labour policy that the Government of India and Governments of States have been following since the attainment of independence has been of such a retrograde character that it has not only shattered the hopes of workers and made them cynical about the plans and programmes of the governments, but it has also resulted in positive harm to the interests of the working class.

2. The Governments have been extraordinarily slow in taking any legislative steps for improving the miserable conditions of the toiling masses. If and when any steps are taken there is a further long and unconscionable delay in enforcing the Acts that are passed. The Employees' State Insurance Act and the Minimum Wages Act still await enforcement, though it is now more than three years that they have been enacted. The conclusion is therefore inevitable that the Acts are passed more to impress world opinion than to improve workers' conditions of life and work through their enforcement.

3. The tendency of restricting workers' rights and liberties is growing stronger as days go by and more and more galling restrictions are being placed on the workers' right to organise and to struggle unitedly for the improvement of conditions. Externment and detention of trade union

workers, prohibition of trade union meetings and processions, illegalisation of strikes and lathi charges and firings on workers are becoming an every-day affair, thereby severely restricting workers' freedom of assembly and organisation.

4. While penalising in this fashion the independent movement and organisations of workers the Governments are encouraging and patronising a different set of unions and movements conducted by them, as is evidenced by the preferential treatment accorded to the INTUC and the unions affiliated to it. This partisan attitude of the governments is highly detrimental to the growth of a free trade union movement and will, if allowed to continue, foist on the workers a Labour Front of the Nazi type.

5. The Government of India have failed signally to honour the promises that they had made while asking workers to agree to industrial truce. No progress has been made in the direction of providing houses for workers, nor have they been yet ensured fair wages. Thus two of the basic conditions of industrial truce have been flagrantly violated. This failure on the part of the Government has seriously shaken workers' confidence in their bona fides.

6. Moreover, the soft corner that the Governments at the Centre and in the States have for the employers is evident from the several instances of allowing employers to disregard industrial court awards and even the Industrial Disputes Act by altering the status quo during pendency of disputes before tribunal or court of enquiry etc. States like Bombay have gone a step further and have even refused to refer industrial disputes to the tribunals on flimsy grounds and in Hyderabad the Awards have been altered by the Government to the disadvantage of the workers.

7. The Government are keen on increasing production. But the steps that they are taking of restricting freedom, circumscribing the workers' movement and of denying them their legitimate dues in the form of higher wages and better amenities are retarding production instead of increasing it. It is only by widening their freedom, improving their conditions, and associating them with the management and control of industries that a higher sense of responsibility can be created, a new enthusiasm can be awakened and workers can be persuaded to work actively for increasing production. No substantial increase in production will be possible so long as Government continue their present policy of coercion.

8. The Conference is convinced that the labour policy that the Govt. of India and Govts. of States are following is, as outlined above, inimical to the real interests of the working class. It is also acting as a great hindrance in the way of the economic development of the country and will, if persisted in, prove fatal to the growth of democracy. The Conference therefore appeals to the Unions and the State Governments to abandon it forthwith and to replace it by a policy of winning the confidence and co-operation of workers through a rapid improvement of their conditions, a widening of their rights and liberties and a recognition of their vital role in society as free and responsible citizens.

III. The Problem of Unemployment

Proposed by Com. N.V. Phadke
Seconded by Com. B.P. Sinha
Passed unanimously as amended

1. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha views with grave concern the growing menace of unemployment amongst the ranks of workers in various industries such as textiles, engineering trades, mercantile firms and in Government services.

2. The Sabha, therefore, urges that the Central and State Governments should immediately take steps to check this tide of unemployment, to absorb those who have been retrenched and also to maintain a high level of employment by adopting the following measures among others:-

- (1) Undertaking a planned programme of industrialisation.
- (2) Extension of public works.
- (3) Execution of a housing programme on a national scale.
- (4) Prevention of closures of undertakings by taking necessary measures such as (a) rationalisation of management including abolition of the Managing Agency System and (b) supply of raw materials.
- (5) Reduction of working hours without reduction in earnings.
- (6) Taking over the management of industrial units, where a closure is threatened.
- (7) Grouping of industrial units closed due to their being uneconomic, into regional amalgamations to enable them to be run on an economic basis.

3. Pending governmental action as indicated above, the Sabha strongly urges that legislation should be immediately enacted for the purpose of giving adequate compensation to workmen during periods of involuntary unemployment as a matter of right.

IV. The Problem of Housing

Proposed by Com. G.G.Mehta
Seconded by Com. J.N. Mitra
Passed unanimously as amended

1. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha places on record its disappointment at the complete failure of the Central and State Governments to solve the problem of industrial housing and is greatly aggrieved at the abandonment on the part of the Central Government of their programme to build one million houses for industrial workers within ten years.

2. The Sabha urges that the highest priority should be given both by Central and the State Governments to the housing question and that housing accommodation should be provided in all industrial centres on an adequate scale without any further delay.

3. In order to execute this programme of housing in a co-ordinated manner, and in order to ensure a uniform policy all over the country, the Govt. of India should set up a National Housing Authority, and the following steps, among others, should be taken :

- (1) All indigenous building material should be used as far as possible, and cement and steel should be made available to the National Housing Authority in preference to other claimants.
- (2) Non-essential building activities should not be permitted.
- (3) Co-operative Housing Societies should be given loans at a low rate of interest and other facilities in regard to land and building materials.
- (4) Housing levy should be imposed on industrial employers in respect of housing of their employees.
- (5) Owners of new industrial establishments should be required to provide housing accommodation to their workers.
- (6) Municipalities and other local bodies should be assisted in executing housing programmes, both for their employees as well as other people in low income groups.
- (7) There should be a co-ordinated plan for the regional distribution of industry, as such a policy would help in the successful execution of the housing programme.
- (8) House rent should not be more than 10 per cent of the total earnings of the occupant.
- (9) The Govt. should not transfer its staff from one place to another without arranging for accommodation to the persons transferred.
- (10) In any colony of workers, efforts should be made to provide quarters for workers of one unit with facilities of transport from the colony to the work-place.

V. Resolution on Social Security

Moved from the Chair
and adopted.

1. This Conference of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha is emphatically of the opinion that the right to work is a fundamental right of citizenship and as such it is the responsibility of the State to provide maintenance for those who are without work for no fault of theirs. The Conference therefore demands that immediate steps be taken to provide for unemployment benefits to unemployed workers as the first step in the direction of social security.

2. This Conference strongly protests against the long delay in putting into force the provisions of the Employees

State Insurance Act. The Conference draws attention to the fact that it is over 20 years that the Government have been considering the question of sickness insurance and that it is scandalous that they should have denied to the workers the scanty provision made under the Employees State Insurance Act for over two years after the passing of the Act. The Conference demands that immediate steps should be taken to give effect to the provisions of the Act all over the country and not in a small area like Delhi as contemplated by the Govt.

3. This Conference is emphatically of the opinion that the time has now come to take in hand a scheme for providing old-age pensions to all industrial employees. An old-age pension is a basic privilege which should be available to every worker in a civilised society. Provision of such a measure of social security will spur workers to greater activity - and will contribute to the economic health of the country.

VI. LABOUR BILLS

Proposed by Com.G.G.Mehta
Seconded by Com.Asoka Mehta
Passed unanimously as amended

(i) Introductory

1. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, representing and voicing the feelings of the workers of various industries spread all over the length and breadth of the country, has given a serious consideration through the delegates of affiliated unions assembled at this Conference to the Trade Unions Bill, 1950 and the Labour Relations Bill, 1950, now before the Union Parliament, and deplores that the Govt. of India have failed in following even the elementary democratic practice of circulating these bills for public opinion and particularly among trade unions for eliciting the opinion of the working class in this country on labour legislations so vital to their day to day life and the trade union movement itself.

2. These Bills seek to impose severe restrictions on the Right of Association and the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, the chief weapons in the armoury of the working class against exploitation. If enacted into law, the trade unions of workers will be left defenceless and helpless, and even forego some of the rights and liberties already acquired under the Indian Trade Unions Act, enacted as early as 1926.

(ii) The Trade Unions Bill

3. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, for instance, finds no justification in the withdrawal of the right to organise into trade unions from those employed in domestic service formerly enjoyed under the Trade Unions Act, 1926

4. The restrictions imposed on workers, to choose in full freedom whomsoever they desire as Officers of their

Union, irrespective of whether they are employed in the industries concerned or not, flagrantly violate the very Right of Association adopted as a Convention by the International Labour Organisation. Such restrictions on trade unions in a country like India where workers are illiterate, steeped in poverty and not conversant with the English language would deprive them of the valuable, efficient and effective services of such paid or honorary social workers.

5. To penalise workers' unions with the loss of their legal personality or the right to bargain collectively for certain so-called unfair practices consequent upon cancellation of their registration or withdrawal of their recognition, would, to say the least, paralyse the trade union movement itself, nascent as it is, in this country.

6. This Conference views with apprehension the provisions, whereby the employer need not even negotiate with workers' union unless certain specified conditions are strictly complied with, instead of compelling him to negotiate with the union of the workers' choice made through the secret ballot as under the American law.

7. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha cannot but appreciate that with the present tendencies in anti-labour legislation, labour organisations are compelled to act on the political plane even for the achievement of economic ends of the working class, and therefore views with alarm the attempt to deny right to all Government employees to contribute to a political fund. It further protests against the denial of the right to participate directly or even indirectly in any kind of political activity to all those invidiously distinguished as "Civil Servants".

(iii) The Labour Relations Bill

8. — The Hind Mazdoor Sabha is of the considered opinion that the Labour Relations Bill, like the Trade Unions Bill, is based on unsound labour principles, policy and practice.

9. A free and democratic trade union movement cannot be opposed to voluntary arbitration, but compulsory arbitration, which is the very basis of this bill, is opposed to the workers' right of Collective Bargaining, for, compulsory arbitration can be enforced only by rendering strikes illegal and by making non-compliance with awards a criminal offence. Moreover, since arbitration can be made compulsory only by Government intervention depending upon the whims and prejudices of Government Officials, the workers are not assured either of an automatic machinery for settlement of labour disputes directly through Labour Courts or Tribunals.

10. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha does not believe in strikes for strikes' sake. But under no circumstances can it ever agree to the deprivation of the right to strike, which has most justifiably been considered by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a fundamental right of the working class, arising out of the right to work. It has

further been justified that if the workers have the right to bargain collectively, they have also the right to withdraw collectively (right to strike). By imposing various restrictions on this right, strikes in any conceivable shape or form are barred. Even sympathetic or token strikes or so-called "go slow" methods are tabooed under the Bill. The policy of making strikes illegal is difficult to be enforced where large numbers are concerned and may encourage a spirit of disobedience of law, the same being inevitable. It is the considered opinion of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha that freedom, proper conditions of work, social security and introduction of industrial democracy will bring about a wholesome change in workers' psychology, encourage a sense of responsibility in them, create a genuine interest and enthusiasm for work and will show concrete results in terms of increased production, while restrictions, which must ultimately culminate in a total regimentation, will only lead to apathy and indifference resulting in serious harm to production.

11. The power given to Government to reject or modify awards amounts to a gross interference by the executive with decisions given by independent tribunals and will stop men of calibre and integrity from coming forward to serve on tribunals.

12. The Bill will encourage a litigious spirit among workers and employers and will not secure the speedy settlement of any dispute. The machinery provided under the Bill is cumbersome. It will lead to long delays, will prove very expensive for workers and will weaken their confidence in their own strength and organisation. The professed object of the Bill is to encourage friendly negotiations and collective bargaining between employers and employees and to make the withdrawal of State intervention possible. It is the considered opinion of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha that the provisions of the Bill run counter to that object and the Bill, if enacted, will intensify and perpetuate State intervention, discourage internal settlement of disputes and hamper the growth of free trade unions.

13. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha believes that in the case of industries or employments where the life of human beings is involved, the right of strike without notice may have to be restricted; but in such cases, the workers engaged in such industries should be unconditionally provided with a remedy to get their complaints investigated and removed. The provision in the Bill allowing discretion to the Government of not referring disputes in public utility services to adjudication on the ground that it is inexpedient to do, is most objectionable and leaves workers without any remedy for the redress of their grievances. The Bill has moreover entrusted the Government with the power of declaring any employment as a public utility service. The Sabha strongly protests against endorsing the Government with such wide powers.

14. The Appellate Tribunal provided under the Bill will further delay the settlement of disputes. Under the provisions of the Bill most awards are likely to be taken in appeal to the Appellate Tribunal thereby keeping workers in suspense for long periods. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha realises

the necessity of common standards. They cannot be, however, attained immediately. They will have to be developed gradually without prejudice to the higher standards attained in some States levelling up and not to attain a levelling down. The purpose would be better served by appointing a tripartite advisory body whose reports laying down standards and recommending policies, could serve as a guide to Tribunals all over the country. The building up of national unions by giving recognition and encouragement to splinter groups and unrepresentative federations. The INTUC is the standing evidence of such disruptive tactics and of the attempt to build a 'labour front' instead of a genuine trade union organisation. The provisions of the Bill are also calculated to encourage the growth of small and ineffective unions restricted to establishments.

15. The Bill expressly excludes from the purview of Tribunals the question of retrenchment, thus leaving workers to the tender mercies of employers who can discharge any number of workers that they like, declaring them to be surplus to their requirements. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha regards this as a retrograde provision, depriving the workers, as it does, of the right so long enjoyed by them of getting the question of retrenchment discussed and decided by a tribunal. The requirement of notice and the payment of a gratuity provided by the Bill do not provide adequate safeguards. Moreover, compensation can never be a substitute for employment. The exclusion of dismissed of a worker for good cause shown from the definition of the term 'labour dispute' is also open to serious objection. The new definition of the term 'wage' also deprives workers of the right of claiming bonus as a part of their wages, a right secured through a number of struggles and sanctioned by a good number of judicial decisions.

16. The Bill excludes civil servants, domestic servants and employees in small concerns from the benefits of the machinery provided under it. This is a retrograde and dangerous provision which will deal a heavy blow to the solidarity of the working class. The provision excluding workers in small concerns from the conciliation and adjudication machinery of the Bill is highly unsatisfactory, as it is this section of the working class which requires most the help of the law for remedying their grievances and improving their conditions of life and work.

17. The provisions regarding the certification of bargaining agents are of a reactionary character and are likely to help the growth of subservient unions at the expense of free unions. Workers should have the right of selecting their bargaining agent by a free election. The organisation freely elected by workers should have the right of being recognised as a certified bargaining agent.

18. For these and various other cogulate reasons, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha totally opposes these Bills and demands of the Government to withdraw them, as has been demanded vigorously and with rare unanimity by the entire working class in the country as unmistakably demonstrated on the May Day this year.

19. On failure, however, of the Government to accede to the demand of the workers, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha calls upon its constituents to be prepared to take up the challenge in right earnest by resorting to such direct action as may be decided upon by the Working Committee of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

VII. Government Employees

Proposed by Com. P. R. Singh
Seconded by Com. Paritosh
Banerji.
Passed unanimously as amended.

1. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, meeting at the Annual Conference, views with grave concern the denial of rights and liberties to the-employees of the Government.
2. In many States, the Government employees have been prevented from organising and their Unions have been refused registration and recognition. The Government employees are denied the democratic right to join or contribute to the funds of political parties of their choice and participate in local bodies as members.
3. The Trade Unions Bill, now before the Parliament, deprives the trade unions of Government employees of the help of non-employees as honorary members, divides their ranks by preventing a good number of employees of different categories from joining trade unions, snaps their organisational link with the working class by preventing their unions from joining a central trade union organisation like the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, and further prohibits them from building up a political fund, rights hitherto enjoyed by them along with other workers.
4. The denial of these rights and liberties, freely enjoyed by the Govt. employees in democratic countries like Great Britain, exposes the reactionary character of the Indian Government.
5. The Government employees continue to labour under all the disabilities that existed under British rule. Freedom has, if anything, added to their disabilities. The administration has not been democratised and no opportunities are given to the Govt. employees to creatively participate in the Administration. The fetters round the Government servants deprive them of the much needed glow of freedom and the spirit of the Administration remains indifferent to the people and the ills of bureaucracy mount up.
6. This Conference directs the General Secretary to convene a Conference of all Government employees to chalk out a plan to get these disabilities removed and appeals to the democratic forces in the country to rally round the Govt. employees for the assertion of their rights and liberties.

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VIII. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Proposed by Com. Maniben Kara
Seconded by Com. Tulsi Boda
Passed by a majority.

1. — The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, meeting at its first Annual Conference, welcomes the formation of the ICFTU, the new world organisation of Trade Unions seeking to band together free and democratic unions.
2. — The Conference endorses the decision of the Working Committee to affiliate the Sabha to the ICFTU and directs its representatives to exert their full influence to keep the new organisation and through it free labour the world over outside the power blocs and make the working-class the bastion of enduring peace.
3. This Conference urges upon the ICFTU to purge from its ranks unions that are neither free nor democratic, to evoke fuller confidence in the workers.
4. The Conference urges upon the ICFTU to mobilise world opinion against violation of trade union rights and encroachments on civil liberties of the workers in India and other parts of the world. In evolving a world conscience and in mobilising world-wide unity of free and democratic trade unions, this Conference assures the ICFTU of the co-operation and goodwill of Indian workers.

IX. Levy Re. Affiliation with ICFTU

Proposed by Com. G.G. Mehta
Seconded by Com. Tulsi Boda
Passed unanimously.

Resolved that the Levy at the rate of Re. 1/- (Rupee One) per 100 members or part thereof for payment of fees for affiliation of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions be and is hereby imposed on all affiliated unions, and the dues collected from time to time in this connection be credited to the ICFTU Fees Account.

X. "Hind Mazdoor" Levy:

Proposed by Com. G.G. Mehta
Seconded by Com. M.G. Kotwal
Passed unanimously.

Resolved that a levy of Rs. 5/- per annum, being the "Hind Mazdoor" subscription, be imposed on all affiliated unions and the amount collected from time to time in this connection be credited to the "Hind Mazdoor" Account.

XI. Indo-Pakistan Agreement

Proposed by Com. Sibnath

Banerjee

Seconded by Com. Maniben
Kara

Passed unanimously as amended.

1. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha deplores the recent deterioration in the communal situation and the consequent worsening of the Indo-Pakistan relations. In some of the industrial centres it is disturbing to note that communal passions affected even members of the working class.
2. The Sabha appeals to the workers to maintain their solidarity and to keep clear of communal misunderstanding and uphold their position as the focus of non-communal society.
3. The Sabha puts on record its appreciation of the work done by some of its members, at grave personal risk, to protect the lives of persons belonging to the minority community and upholding their right to work.
4. The Sabha, while reiterating its view that the final solution of the differences that exist between India and Pakistan can only be achieved on the basis of Socialism, welcomes the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement and appeals to the working class to give the agreement effective support and help the Prime Minister in creating and maintaining in the country an atmosphere wherein the members of the minority community enjoy freedom from fear and equal rights and opportunities with other citizens.
5. This Conference further resolves to send a goodwill mission to Pakistan to establish and strengthen fraternal ties between the working peoples of the two countries.

XII. General Strike of the Workers of Hyderabad.

Moved from the Chair
and adopted.

1. This Conference of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha congratulates the workers of Hyderabad, 44,000 strong, for their courageous struggle and great general strike carried on for a period of 21 days under the banner of the Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh, thereby demonstrating the unity and solidarity of the working class in Hyderabad.
2. This Conference feels that a great injustice has been done to these workers at the hands of the authorities, inasmuch as, not only no relief has been given to the workers even though over three months have elapsed since the strike has been called off, but even prevailing meagre benefits such as the dearness allowance of Rs.8/8/- formerly available to some Government employees have been withdrawn, while the assurances given by the Chief Minister to the workers yet remain unfulfilled.
3. This Conference wishes every success to the workers of Hyderabad in their continued struggle and assures them of the active support of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha in their just cause.

XIII. Civil Liberties and Trade Union Rights

Proposed by Com. Tulsi Boda
Seconded by Com. M.V. Desai
Passed unanimously.

1. This Annual Conference of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha emphatically protests against the continued smothering of civil liberties in general and trade union rights in particular. The right to strike is virtually abolished and the right to organise is denied to wide sections of the working people. In many States the employees of State and local government have been denied the right to form or register trade unions, and in some cases the volunteer organisations of Trade Unions have been banned.

2. In a very large number of working class centers Section 144 of C.P.C. has been regularly, systematically and continually enforced, making it impossible for trade unions to function normally and effectively.

3. Whenever industrial disputes arise or are apprehended, the Government frequently resort to arrests, externments and detention of militant workers and trade unionists. The Indian Government under the plea of maintaining law and order has even denied in practice the right to picket peacefully strike-bound factories.

4. Whereas the Government of India has been a party to the ILO Conventions and UNO recommendations regarding the fundamental rights to organise freely and bargain collectively, in administrative practice these rights have been violated.

5. This Conference therefore directs the Working Committee to invite the ILO and the UN to send their Fact Finding Commission to visit India and undertake an investigation into the violation of fundamental trade union rights.

The Indian National Trade Union Congress 16

TAMIL NAD BRANCH

PRESIDENT:
K. KAMARAJ
GENERAL SECRETARY:
G. RAMANUJAM

19th April, 1950.

28, Tamil Sangam Road,

MATHURAI

To

Hon. Sardar Vallabhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister
Govt. of India,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

I am enclosing herein copy of letter addressed to Ministry of Labour and Industries, Government of India and Government of Madras, President and Secretaries of the All India Congress Committee and Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee as also to all important members of the Parliament and Madras Legislative Assembly. The letter will speak for itself.

The Meenakshi Mills trouble is the acid test for the Indian National Trade Union Congress and what it stands for. If we fail to get the Government to take over the Mills, the future of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in the south is practically sealed. Labour has played its part extremely well and it is only the Government that is now delaying matters. Even the Madras Government have strongly recommended to the centre the taking over of the Mills.

I appeal to you to kindly get the Ordinance for taking over promulgated as soon as possible and shorten the sufferings of 3000 starving workers families.

Strangely enough neither the Ministry of Industry nor the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India have sent us any reply to all our letters and telegrams so far. We are solely depending upon you for labour to get it done and the law-breaking employer, the lesson he deserves.

Yours faithfully,

(G. Ramanujam)

General Secretary.

3943/50RS

24/4/50

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNIONS CONGRESS
TAMIL MADRASA

AN URGENT APPEAL

30, Tamil Sangham Road,
Madurai, 19th April '50.

To
Hon. Sardar Vallabhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Govt. of India, NEW DELHI

Honoured Sir,

Sub: Sree Meenakshi Mills, Madurai -- Illegal
Lock-out -- Defiance of Orders under 144 Cr.P.C.
Violation of Award of the Industrial Tribunal --
Violation of Sec. 33 & 23 of the Industrial Dis-
putes Act, 1947 -- Request for Ordinance to take
over the Mills.

.....

Forty days have passed since you received our last communica-
tion on this subject. By the time this might reach you, 3,000
families will be in their fortyfifth day of starvation with no
early prospect of bringing it to an end.

Forty Thousand spindles have been lying idle for the last
Forty days, and over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MAN-DAYS ARE LOST TO
THE COUNTRY, with the prospect of the loss being doubled, if Go-
vernment would not act immediately.

You will remember the illegal lock-out started with the
Management taking the law into their own hands in supreme in-
difference to the authority of the lawfully constituted tribunal,
to the authority of the Government and to the laws of the land.

The Management resorted to a wholesale victimisation of

Five Hundred and odd workers and added to the work-loads of the rest when the Industrial Tribunal set up under the Industrial Disputes Act was inquiring into the dispute relating to wages, etc., between the Management and the workers of Greenakshi Mills. This is an offence deliberately committed by the Management even after being advised and warned by the Govt. of Madras of the illegality of such action. The Madras Govt. is prosecuting the Management for violation of the provisions of Sec. 33 and Sec. 23 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Management in spite of the prosecution wanted to take advantage of the economic weakness of the workers and re-opened the Mills on 29--3--'50 on the same illegal basis for which it was being prosecuted. Govt. had to maintain peace and as the provocative and illegal act of the Management was bound to result in serious breach of peace, the local Magistrate served on the Management a prohibitory order under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. The Management defied that order also and there is now a prosecution pending against them for defiance of that order.

The Industrial Tribunal which has been inquiring into the industrial dispute between the workers and the Management of the Greenakshi Mills, has passed an interim award granting three-quarter month's wages as additional bonus, and the Management has refused to honour that Award.

The Greenakshi Mills Management is thus callously indifferent to the interest of labour, community and the country.

Such Management should be swept out of the field of the industrial economy of the country in the interest of the country, community, labour and industry.

The Management appealed to the Madras High Court for nullifying the prosecution and staying the hands of the Magistrate who was trying the offences. The Madras High Court rejected their petition and ordered the Magistrate to expedite the proceedings instead.

Almost every one of the three thousand workers employed by the Mills has got Savings Deposit Credit with the Mills, ranging from Rs 100/- to Rs 200/-. The workers have been starving for over forty days when they approached the Management for a loan against their own credits, the Management most unreasonably refused to pay anything.

Labour has been thoroughly peaceful in spite of the very serious provocation provided by the Management. But we are afraid labour has reached the limits of its endurance.

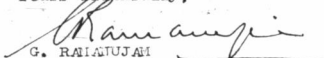
In South India, where Labour is still not free from the baneful influence of the communists, the INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS has succeeded in making labour have confidence in constitutional means. Unless Govt. acts firmly and in time, Labour will naturally be tempted to the extremist methods. It is with a view to such a contingency we make this earnest and urgent appeal to you.

The Management of Meenakshi Mills have proved themselves extremely recalcitrant, delighting in breaking laws and defying the authority of courts and Government. They are definitely against the orderly progress of the country. LABOUR CAN NO LONGER AFFORD TO STARVE AND THE MILLS MUST BE RESTARTED IMMEDIATELY ON LAWFUL BASIS.

We have therefore to urge upon you the immediate necessity of taking over the control and administration of the Meenakshi Mills by means of an ordinance.

We cannot afford to wait till the passing of the Industries Regulation Bill or the Labour Relations Bill. AN ORDINANCE IS IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY TO SAVE THE STARVING LABOUR AND SUPPLY YARN TO THE HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY WHICH IS ALREADY IN VERY BAD PLIGHT. We hope the Govt. of India will come to the rescue of law-abiding labour before it is too late.

Yours faithfully,


G. RAMESHWAR
General Secretary.

Position in the Labour Field
of
West Bengal.

Following the recent disturbances.

Introduction.

1. The communal disturbances in Calcutta began as a re-action to what happened in Eastern Pakistan.
2. They can be divided into three periods:
 - (a) First period - from the 8th Feb/1950 to the 28th Feb/1950.
 - (b) Second period - From the 1st March to the 13th March 1950.
 - (c) Third period - from the 22nd March to the 30th March 1950.

FIRST Period.

8th Feby. to 28th Feby/1950.

1. The disturbances are mostly confined to Calcutta, particularly to North Calcutta at Ultadangi, Bagnari etc.
2. It began with the killing of three Hindus at Ultadangi and Belgachia area.
3. Killing was few; arson and looting was the general feature.
4. The entire Labour field remained unaffected. The working class not only remained aloof but actively opposed those who wanted to create disturbances in the Labour areas.
5. Situation showed marked improvement and normalcy was seen returning.

SECOND Period.

1st March to 13th March 1950.

1. Chandranagar set the ball rolling with serious disturbances at Gondolpara Jute Mill.
2. The working class shows signs of getting involved.
3. After Gondolpara, serious disturbances took place at Jute mills at Telenipara - Bhadreswar areas - not very far from Chandranagar.

4. The initiative rests with the non-working class.
5. In some Jute Mills, the Hindoo workers, however, show unwillingness to work with the Muslim workers.
6. The disturbances are, however, localised and the situation shows signs of improvement following the Prime Ministers' first visit.

THIRD PERIOD.

21st March to 30th March 1950.

1. Displaced Muslims from Chandranagar and Telinipara are across the River and are concentrated at Kanikinara and Jagatdal area of Barrackpore.
2. Concentration of Muslims there is seen producing commotion amongst the working-class of Barrackpore.
3. The Prime Minister's speech following second visit is strongly resented by the Press and the Public.
4. General flaring up takes place in labour areas in Hoogly and Howrah.
5. The workers participate.
6. Kankinara and Jagatdal of Barrackpore are also affected but not to the extent as Howrah and Hoogly.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

1. The southern belt of Calcutta and Howrah has remained more or less free from disturbances save and except what happened at Batanagar.
2. The great Muslim belts of Khidderpore and Matiabruz remain unaffected.

CONSEQUENCES.

1. Disturbances or no disturbances the Muslim workers of Howrah, Hoogly and Barrackpore have left.
2. There are however, special pockets in each of these areas where Muslim workers with the co-operation of Hindoo workers are still staying.

3. Most of the Mills have ^ubeen working although not fully.
4. Hindoo and Muslim workers (whatever left of them) are seen working together.
5. In few mills the Hindoo workers still now refuse to work with Muslim workers. The refusal is however, seen melting.
6. The situation has improved much and there are no disturbances now.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

1. The Muslim workers can begin returning to their job and area.
2. The hostility towards Pakistan Muslim remains
3. The hostility is not altogether communal;
 - (1) The Pakistan Muslims are not considered safe for Indian Union.
 - (2) Provision for unemployed people of Indian Union also is a factor.
4. Thus a discrimination between the Indian Muslims and Pakistan Muslims seems to be coming to the fore.

SOME UNDER - CURRENTS

1. The non-Bengalees Hindoos apprehend that the anti Muslim feeling may be turned against non-Bengalees some-day.
2. The question of West Bengal versus East Bengal may also raise its head, over the distribution of posts and land.

SOME PROBLEMS.

1. Should the Pakistani Muslim workers be allowed to come ?
2. Should they be allowed to hold key position - in the electricity, Dock, Jute Mills etc.?
3. Should they be allowed to fill up the border villages as before ?

THE FUTURE.

1. The future does not seem to be very bright for the following reasons :-
 - (1) The reports of disturbances in Pakistan continue.
 - (2) Refugees are pouring in.

- (3) The Indo-Pak agreement has not been well-received.
- (4) The resignation of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Kishitish Neogi is also a factor to reckon with.
- (5) The Press continues to be unsympathetic.

Indo-Pak Agreement.

The B.P.N.T.U.C. accepts the Agreement as in its opinion, what has been done by the Congress and the Congress Government should be supported at this juncture.

Y. V. Rao

General Secretary

B.P.N.T.U.C.

18/4/50

Indian National Trade Union Congress
CENTRAL OFFICE.

17, QUEENSWAY,
NEW DELHI

Ref. No. I/13/4289

Date 27-2-1950

19

Hon'ble Shri Jagjiwan Ram,
Labour Minister,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the
resolutions passed by the working Committee of the
Indian National Trade Union Congress at its meeting
held on the 26th February, 1950.

Trusting these will receive due
consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Harinath Shastri
(HARINATH SHASTRI)
M.P.
General Secretary.

Copies to:-

1. Hon'ble Pandit
Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prime Minister.
2. Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister.
3. Hon'ble Dr. Biju Patnaik, Minister of Industries & Supply.
4. Hon'ble John Mathai,
Finance Minister.

I/13/4289

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress welcomes the decision of the Govt. to appoint the National Planning Commission. The Committee is definitely of the opinion that this step registers a great landmark in the history of the nation in its attempt to attain economic stability with a view to provide full employment & to raise up the standard of living of the masses of this country.

In order that the National Planning Commission may play its proper role, in our national life for the years to come, the Working Committee trusts :—

- a) That planning should aim at the progressive elimination of social & economic exploitation and inequality, the profit motive in the economic activity and the organisation of Society to the anti-social concentration of power in any form;
 - b) That it should be composed of persons with broad social outlook, enjoying full confidence of the nation as a whole;
 - c) That it will be so integrated with the Govt. machinery that while, it, on the one hand, retains an independent status, it exercises effective influence on the policy of Govt. in the economic domain.
-

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress views with concern the static state of affairs in the economic field, which does not hold out for the present any hope of rapid economic recovery and which is revealed in:—

- a) Inability of Govt to bring down prices even by the modest margin of 10 per cent as announced, and
- b) deterioration in employment position resulting from retrenchments and closures of some undertakings, attended with acute hardship on the community as a whole and particularly on workers and the lower middle class.

While the Working Committee holds the view that the present crisis cannot be averted unless there is a rapid and substantial rise in national production, it firmly re-affirms its belief that no efforts in that direction can bear any fruit unless and until the industrial organisation of our country is thoroughly examined with a view to rectify the abuses and to effect an around improvement. In this connection, the Committee while re-iterating its previous recommendation, in regard to setting up of commissions for -- investigations -- into affairs of selected industries of national importance, regrets that the Govt. have not yet implemented their undertaking to set up such commissions.

The Working Committee trusts that the Govt. will appreciate the urgency of the situation and announce the appointment of these commissions without any delay.

The Committee also urges on the Govt. to put an effective check on all retrenchments and closures during the pendency of the proposed enquiry.

INDIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY WORKERS' FEDERATION

Private
Ref No. I/2/2465

17, Queensway
New Delhi.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Per. 30th Nov. 1949.
1st Dec.

Respected Sardar Sahib,

In continuation of this morning's conversation with you, I am sending you a copy of the letter addressed to the Railway Board on the question of recognition of the Indian National Railway Workers Federation. At the very outset, I may assure you that it is not ~~the~~ matter of any political favour but on the basis of the inherent strength of our organization that such recognition has been claimed. In 5 out of 9 State Railways, our Federation has got strong Unions that have already been recognised by administration of Railways concerned after due enquiry in regard to their membership. Most of these Unions have got larger following than those affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation of which Shri Jai Prakash Narain is the President. The main stumbling block in our expansion in Railway field is that it has been the policy of the Railway Ministry so far, to accord its support only to Mr. Jai Prakash Narain's federation. We have been appealing to the Ministry concerned for recognition for the last eight or nine months, but they have not deemed it fit to consider our request or even to acknowledge any of our letters.

I need hardly reiterate that our Organisation has stood, since its inception, for increased efficiency and for the closest co-operation ~~of~~ Railway Labour to make this greatest national undertaking a success. As it may be known to you the disaster that the country was threatened with, last year, in view of the contemplated Railway strike was averted mainly due to the stand that the Indian National Railway Workers Federation took. It may not be out of place to state that both myself and President, Shri Khandubhai Desai in the course of our tour, to various parts of the country, have taken special care to contact Railway Labour, with a view to inculcate in them, a spirit of discipline, honest work, and service to the country, and that our efforts have in fact produced due results. I do not propose to take any credit for our achievements nor ~~do~~ we seek any return. But, in order that we may have a useful existence in the service of the community, it is only fair that due recognition be accorded to us and that all these facilities that are available to the Socialist federation should be extended to us.

With best compliments,

Hon'ble Vallabhai J. Patel,
New Delhi.

Yours sincerely,

Hariharnath Shastri

(Hariharnath Shastri)
Working President,

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INDIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY WORKERS' FEDERATION

17 Queensway,
New Delhi.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ref No. B.1./2096

~~XXXXXX~~ 16th Nov. 1949

The Secretary,
Railway Board,
Ministry of Transport & Railways,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Sir,

Sub:- Recognition of Indian National Railway Workers
Federation.

.....

However much I regret, I am obliged to point out that the relations between my organisation, the Indian National Railway Workers Federation on one hand, and the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board on the other are neither businesslike nor conducted in the mutual spirit of trust, goodwill and co-operation. Such an attitude by the Railway Administration is causing much irritation and heartburning among a large section of the Railway employees who have joined our organisation out of conviction and patriotic ~~an~~ fervour. You will no doubt appreciate that when the resolutions and fervent appeals made by my organisation are treated as scraps of paper, not deserving even the courtesy of acknowledgment, the railwaymen associated with my organisation naturally feel a sense of frustration and resentment not conducive to our cherished objective of bringing about close co-operation between the railwaymen and the Administration. The Railway Federation which claims among the Railwaymen as the only recognised organisation by the Authority, is fully taking undeserved and grotesque advantage of this anomalous situation. We feel that a change in the attitude of the Ministry towards us does not brook any further delay, if we all desire to accelerate the existing improvement

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INDIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY WORKERS' FEDERATION

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in the Railway Industrial relations to which I may humbly submit, our contribution is not negligible inspite of provocations from different Administrations and the rival Federation.

I must however admit that by associating me in the Railway Joint Advisory Committee, the Railway Ministry has done partial justice to the Railwaymen whom I have the honour to represent. All our unions which are recognised by different administrations get some sort of facilities on individual Railways. But as long as my Federation is not accorded the same status and consideration as is available to the other Federation, such consideration is half-hearted and is not calculated to facilitate our attempts of bringing about good understanding and co-operation. I therefore very fervently urge on you to put us without any loss of time on the same footing at the Railway Federation in dealing with the general questions effecting the Railwaymen, when they are discussed at the Central level.

The above mentioned request on my part is further strengthened by our total membership which today stands at about 1,41,777 which is roughly about 15% of the total employees. I am giving details about this membership for an easy reference as Appendix - "A".

It would be seen that the total membership of our recognised unions is 1,29,754 and I am happy to point out that the membership is everyday growing and if the status we have asked for, is not granted soon, it would cause unnecessary irritation which I am most anxious to avoid.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Hariharnath Shastri.

Working President.

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INDIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY WORKERS FEDERATION
17, Queenway,
New Delhi.

.....

APPENDIX - 'A'.

RECOGNISED UNIONS.

MEMBERSHIP.

1. G.I.P. Railway National Workers Union, Bombay.	25,378
2. B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association, Bombay	15,000
3. O.T. Railway Employees Association, GORAKHPUR.	3,476
4. East Punjab Railway Staff Union, Delhi.	3,500
5. S.S. Railwaymen's Union, Silawar.	400
6. E.I. Railwaymen's Congress, Bandel.	32,000
7. O.T. Railwaymen's Union, Gorakhpur.	50,000
	<u>1,29,754</u>

NOT RECOGNISED UNIONS.

.....

8. Calcutta Porters Union, Calcutta.	400
9. E.B. Railwaymen's Union, Calcutta.	1,700
10. Tezpur Balipara Railwaymen's Union, Tezpur.	230
11. McLeod's Railway Employees Association, Calcutta	300
12. Bengal Nagpur Railwaymen's Congress, Calcutta.	1,400
13. Bengal Provincial Rly. Employees Union, Mogra	222
14. B.D.R. Railway Workers Union, Bankura.	283
15. M.&S.N. Railway Ticket checking Stadd Assocn. Jalarpet.	570
16. M.&S.N. Railway Running Staff Assn. Bitragunta	1,380
17. M. & S.M. Railwaymen Assocn. Bezwada.	3,500
18. Assam Railway Employees Assocn. Gauhati.	2,038

Grand total.

1,41,777

Indian National Trade Union Congress.

L. NO.

I/10/2087

17, QUEENS WAY
NEW DELHI

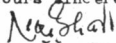
16th November, 1949.

Dear Sir,

As per ^{our}~~our~~ telephonic talk last morning, I am
sending herewith a copy of the relevant portion ~~the~~
i.e. from para 23 to 30 of Part III (Jute Manufacturers)
of the Report of the Export Promotion Committee.

This is in reference to a letter of the 5th
instant of our General Secretary, Shri Hariharnath
Shastri to reverred Shri Sardar.

Yours sincerely,


Office Secretary.

P.A. to Hon'ble Shri Sardar Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister,
New Delhi.

30

Paragraph 23 to 30; Part III (Jute Manufacturers)
of the report of the Export Promotion Committee.

.....

23. Production is a necessary preliminary to export. Accordingly, the aim should be to increase rather than curtail the production of jute goods. The Industry has hardly ever really produced as much as it possibly could. Production has on occasion been limited to assure profits or avoid losses. Estimates of world requirements of packaging material in the post-war period are at a higher level than pre-war. Accordingly, if jute can regain its position as the most economical packaging material, there is no reason why the industry should not be producing and exporting more than it has ever done.

24. Against this possibility which we should like to see achieved, we turn to consideration of the present curtailment (of the present) in production. From May, the industry has been working below capacity. The first cut in May reduced hessian production but sacking production was increased, to maintain the total approximately as before. From July production has been cut by the decision of the jute mills not to work for one week in each month.

25. The reasons given by the I.J.M.A. for this curtailment were scarcity of raw materials, the need to carry on through the months of July and August and to build up sufficient supply during the months immediately following the jute harvest to meet full demand later in the year. An equally important point was the need to keep raw jute prices at a reasonable level so as not to have to raise the price of the finished material. It was also hoped to stabilise jute manufacture prices at the then prevailing level.

26. The stock position as given by the I.J.M.A. showed that the industry as a whole could have continued by using up their total stocks to work for July, August and upto the middle of September on the basis of full production. By curtailment in July and August it has saved two weeks supply. If curtailment is continued in September, it will save another three days at the most. But whether it continues to curtail or not, it cannot much longer keep out of the market. We have therefore to see whether the other two considerations justify a policy of future curtailment. The prices of raw jute have again been rising and in fact they are now approaching the prices prevailing during the last season.

Whether the temporary decline in prices of the new crop for forward sales which took place early in July was occasioned by the policy of closure announced by the jute mills or whether it was a natural re-action to the then prevailing estimates of the size of the raw jute crop, which was being placed at hundred lakh bales, must remain a matter of opinion. On the other hand, it seems to us that in two ways the policy of closure is actually tending to raise rather than lower the price of raw jute. Firstly, it has engendered active opposition on the part of the Pakistan Government who have interpreted the action of the I.J.M.A. as calculated to exploit growers. Secondly, the fact that the price of jute goods has been rising so steadily has caused the grower of raw jute to feel that there is no reason why he should sell his raw jute at a lower price today than he did a year ago.

27. This brings us to the third consideration mentioned by the I.J.M.A. namely that of stabilising prices of jute goods. Far from stabilising the effect of the closure has been to cause uncertainty, fluctuation and a steady rise in prices. Even before the policy of closure had been definitely announced, the market had begun to react to rumours about the closure. As soon as the closure was announced, prices went up though no curtailment had yet taken place in production. The rise in price since then has been spectacular. At no time has sackings sold at such high prices as it is selling/..... at a time when every one is agreed that the prime need is to lower the price of jute goods to buyers. The I.J.M.A. are themselves emphatic that this rise in prices is not of their seeking and that the speculative market is solely responsible for it and is benefiting from it. We have been told however that more than one foreign buyer is inclined to regard the closure as merely a price manoeuvre on the part of the manufacturers - a very serious matter from the point of view of goodwill.

28. Considering all the circumstances, in our view, continuance of the closure is not likely to serve any useful purpose and we would strongly urge that full production be resumed.

29. We are informed that within the Indian Union there are some quantities of raw jute left over from last year's crop which have failed to make their appearance in the Calcutta market on account of transport difficulties. It is very important that raw jute movement to Calcutta from every source should be expedited forthwith. All impediments in the way of smooth and continuous progress should be removed if necessary by undertaking special transport operations. Within the next two fortnights, as large quantities as possible should appear in Calcutta from both the old and the new crops.

30. The closure, apart from the other harm it may have done, has affected detrimentally the cost of manufacturing jute goods. It has been estimated by the industry that every ton of jute produced since the closure has cost 50 rupees more than that produced before the closure. This is equivalent to an increase of Rs. 1/12/- a maund in the price of raw jute. It has been suggested that had it not been for the closure, the parlous financial condition of some of the units in the industry might have made it necessary for them to close down completely. The inference from this is that a rise in prices was most desirable from the point of view of at least these units. However, as we have pointed out above this closure has meant a very appreciable increase in cost, not only to the units which were suffering losses but to those which were working at a reasonable profit. This in effect means that the inefficient unit becomes a burden to the more efficient units and the industry as a whole adds to the burden of the consumer. In our view, it would be much better to let those units which cannot ~~xxxx~~ work at a profit close down. While those which can break even or work at a profit continue operations fully. In fact, from the public point of view, it would be even advantageous if they were to expand production so as to make up for the loss in production caused by the elimination of the less efficient units, thus providing employment at least to a certain extent to the workers discharged from the less efficient units.

Indian National Trade Union Congress.

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L. NO.

17, QUEENS WAY
NEW DELHIConfidential.

Dated the 5th Nov. 1949.

Respected Sirdar Sahib,

I understand from Shri Khandubhaiji that my speech at the All India Jute Workers' Conference, Calcutta, has been objected to on the ground that I criticised the partial closure move in the Jute Industry since May 1949.

In the first instance, I must confess, I was not aware of the actual circumstances (as revealed to me by Shri Khandubhaiji) in which the closure was effected. Secondly, my observations were based on the unanimous report of the Export Promotion Committee which included 2 representatives of the Government of India and 1 representative of the Jute Trade, namely Shri K. D. Jalan. I would invite your attention to page 23 part III of the Report, dealing with Jute manufactures. If you kindly read paragraphs 24 to 30 of the chapter dealing with Jute manufactures, you may be inclined to appreciate that I was not wholly unjustified in making the remarks complained of. Any way, if I had been aware of the facts as revealed to me by Shri Khandubhaiji, I need hardly say, that I would not have made those observations.

By the way, I may tell you that in the course of my speech, while referring to devaluation, I definitely stated that in the present situation, arising out of Pakistan's attitude, prolongation of the policy of partial closure may be inevitable for some time and that workers would have to reconcile themselves to that position in national interests.

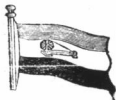
With best compliments

yours sincerely,

Harchandra Nath Shastri

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

33



CONSTITUTION
and
MODEL RULES

Central Office :
**Congress House
BOMBAY 4.**

Price 4 Annas.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

1	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	<i>President</i>
2	Babu Rajendra Prasad	<i>Member</i>
3	Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh	..
4	Sjt. J. B. Kripalani	..
5	.. Jairamdas Daulatram	..
6	.. B. G. Kher	..
7	.. Khandubhai K. Desai	..
8	.. Gulzarilal Nanda	<i>Secretary</i>
9	.. Shankarrao Deo	..
10	.. P. K. Savant	<i>Organising Secretary</i>

34
"The Congress stands for Democratic Kisan-Mazdoor-Praja-Raj."

—MAHATMA GANDHI

CONSTITUTION OF THE HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Whereas there is urgent need of making vigorous and continuous efforts to organise the workers in all industrial centres in the Country on the right lines for the purpose of establishing just industrial relations, eradicating exploitation in any form, securing speedy improvement of their conditions of work and life and their status in industry and society, and further it being of the highest importance in the interest of labour as well as of the peaceful progress of the Country that the Principles of Truth and Nonviolence taught by Mahatma Gandhi are stressed and applied to the utmost extent in the activities and day to day work of organization of Labour and in the handling of Trade Disputes, a society to be known as the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, is hereby formed.*

I. FUNCTIONS.

The following shall be the functions of the Sangh :—

- (a) To assist in the formation of the trade unions and in securing their recognition by employers ;
- (b) To train workers for the work of organization and administration of trade unions ;
- (c) To guide the members of the Sangh with regards to their work in the labour movement ;
- (d) To establish welfare activities for the uplift of the working-class and the development of its internal strength ;

*For the purpose of the activities of the Sangh the words Industry and Industrial Centres shall be interpreted so as to cover agricultural workers and rural areas respectively.

- (e) To make efforts to get suitable legislative enactments for ameliorating the working and living conditions of labour ;
- (f) To propagate the principles of Truth and Non-violence in relation to the labour movement and to spread enlightenment regarding their value and efficacy.

II. MEMBERSHIP AND STRUCTURE.

A. Central Board.

- (a) The Central Board of the Sangh shall be composed of members, elected by the Provincial Branches. Each branch shall be entitled to elect at least two members to the Central Board provided that only such Provincial Branches shall be so entitled as are certified by the Working Committee to have been functioning duly for a period of at least one year.
- (b) The Central Board may co-opt as additional members not more than one third of the number of elected members.
- (c) In the case of Provincial Branches which are not so certified, the Central Board shall co-opt members from those provinces without prejudice to the Board's power to co-opt under clause (b).
- (d) Elections to the Central Board shall be held every two years.
- (e) Till the Central Board is constituted as above, the members of the Central Board shall be as in Schedule B.

B. Working Committee.

- (a) The Working Committee shall consist of such persons not exceeding 15 as may be elected by the Central Board including the office bearers. Elections to the Working Committee shall be held once in every two years.

- (b) Till the Central Board is constituted as above the Working Committee shall consist of the persons shown on cover page 2.

C. Branches.

Provincial Branches shall be organised for carrying out the objects of the Sangh in each province. A Provincial Branch may demarcate the area of the Provinces into Zones and organise Zonal Branches for promoting the objects of the Sangh. A Zonal Branch shall not be formed in any area in which the number of members is less than ten.

D. Conditions of Membership.

- (a) No person can be a member of the Sangh who does not accept the constitution of the Sangh, is not a Congressman or is not a habitual wearer of Khadi.
- (b) Every member of the Sangh shall sign the pledge given in the Schedule A, before he is admitted as a member of the Sangh.
- (c) The Working Committee of the Sangh shall appoint a Selection Board for each province for the scrutiny of applications for membership of the Sangh. The Board shall forward the names of scrutinized candidates for the approval of the Working Committee for being admitted as members of the Sangh.
- (d) The Working Committee may remove from the Sangh any member who in its opinion has ceased to fulfil any conditions of membership.

III. UNION ACTIVITIES.

It shall be the duty of the members of the Sangh to secure acceptance and observance of the following conditions by the Union for the conduct of which they are responsible:—

- (1) The Union adheres to the principles of Truth and Non-violence in relation to the conduct of its activities and the pursuit of its objects.

- (2) It keeps before itself the objective of an order of society which is free from hindrances in the way of an all round development of its individual members, which hastens the growth of human personality in all its aspects and goes to the utmost limit in progressively eliminating social, political or economic exploitation and inequality, the profit-motive in the economic activity and organization of the Country and the anti-social concentration of power in any form.
- (3) The Union will keep in view not only the advancement of the legitimate interests of the working class, but also the true well-being of the entire community.
- (4) It will devote its attention to the moral and cultural uplift of the workers, and the development of their character, as well as to the improvement of their material conditions. It will work for the proper utilization of earnings and leisure on the part of the workers, while endeavouring to secure for them adequate remuneration and suitable hours.
- (5) It will stress the duties of the workers, no less than their rights and will inculcate the primary virtue of honesty in work and in their dealings with the employers and among themselves.
- (6) While striving to maintain peaceful relations between the employees and the employer, it will not compromise the honour and dignity of the working class or betray their fundamental rights for temporary advantages or concessions.
- (7) It will provide the utmost scope for the operation of the principle and processes of true democracy in its own work and will try to promote the same in the administration of public affairs.
- (8) It will permit no distinction based on caste, colour, sex or creed in its internal work or in its dealings with others.

- (9) It will ask for no more than the satisfaction of the just claims of the workers, or the redress of their genuine grievances and in striving to secure this object, it will explore and try every possible avenue of peaceful settlement. It will resort to direct action only when the application of the principle of arbitration on fair lines is not available and after the clear assent of the workers is obtained by a ballot.
- (10) It will endeavour to see that its delegates and representatives on organizations of labour or other bodies function solely with the view to furthering the best interests of the working class and the community and not for personal aggrandisement or partisan ends.
- (11) It will take scrupulous care that its records and returns of membership are in complete accord with the actual payment of membership dues.

IV. ADMINISTRATION

- (a) The Working Committee shall carry on the work of the Sangh in accordance with the Constitution and in the exercise of such powers as may be vested in it by the Central Board.
- (b) The decisions of the Central Board shall be given effect to by the Provincial Branches. The decisions of the Provincial Branch shall be given effect to by the Zonal Branches within the province.
- (c) The Central Board shall lay down the procedure for arriving at decisions in respect of matters arising out of the work of the Provincial and Zonal Branches.
- (d) The Sangh shall have a President and two Secretaries and one Organising Secretary elected by the members every two years.
- (e) The office-bearers shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Working Committee may assign or delegate.

- (f) The Working Committee shall frame rules for the meeting of the Sangh.
- (g) Three members and the ten members shall respectively be the quorum for the meetings of the Working Committee and the Central Board.
- (h) The Secretary shall have the power to get any important matter requiring immediate attention decided by a circular.
- (i) The Sangh may accept donations and contributions and shall have the right to raise loans, collect subscriptions, hold and alienate immovable property and invest funds under proper security.
- (j) The funds of the Sangh shall be administered by the Working Committee in accordance with the rules sanctioned by the Central Board.
- (k) The Branches may frame rules for the conduct of their affairs in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of the Sangh.

V. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Sangh may be amended by a three-fourths majority of the members of the Central Board, present at a meeting, specially called for the purpose, provided that no alteration shall be made in the preamble of the constitution in any case.

SCHEDULE A. MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE

I join the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh on the clear understanding that :—

- (a) My participation in the activities of the Sangh and generally my work in connection with the labour movement will, to the utmost extent of my capacity, be in accordance with the principles and methods taught by Gandhiji in relation to the constructive programme specially with regard to the service of the working class.
- (b) I will not participate in any activity which may jeopardize the freedom, integrity or stability of the Country or associate myself with any group or party espousing or countenancing the use of violent or immoral means or aiming at the establishment of dictatorial or sectional control of the political or economic life of the Country.
- (c) I accept the policy and programme laid down in the Preamble and Clauses I and II D of the Sangh.
- (d) Such part as I may take in the formation or administration of a trade union will be in accordance with the requirements in respect of unions, enumerated in Clause III.
- (e) I will abide by the decisions of the Sangh, with regard to any action in pursuance of the objects of the Sangh.
- (f) I will make such active contribution to the work of the Sangh as I have promised or may promise from time to time.
- (g) I seek no personal advantage through my work in the Sangh which I will pursue purely for the service of the working class and the community.
- (h) I will resign my membership if I fail to satisfy the afore-said conditions or if the Working Committee asks me to resign.

Name.....Address.....

Date.....Signature.....

Personal Information.

1. Age.
2. Occupation.
3. Work in labour (past and present).
(Give names of the organizations with which associated).
- 4 Other Public activities (Past and present).
(Give names of the parties or institutions with which associated).
- 5 Work in the Sangh:
 - (a) What would suit his or her aptitude and inclinations ?
 - (b) How much time is he or she prepared to devote and during what hours ?
 - (c) What other help can he or she give ?

MODEL RULES*
for
Provincial Branches.

I. Work.

The Provincial Branch shall perform the following functions :—

- 1 To coordinate the work of the Zonal Branches in the province.
- 2 To take into consideration matters affecting the interests of more than one branch and to arrange for common and concerted action in respect of such matters.
- 3 To take decisions on reference from the branches and to furnish guidance to the branches in the conduct of their works.
- 4 To undertake propaganda and adopt other suitable measures (a) for the promotion of the general interests of the working class & (b) in respect of a particular section, in cases in which the help of the Provincial Branch is found to be necessary.
- 5 To keep contact with the work of the branches and secure from them the necessary periodic reports and such special information as may be needed.
- 6 To supply to the Central Board such periodic or other information about its work and that of the Zonal Branches as the Working Committee may call for.

II. Funds.

Funds for work of the Provincial Branch may be derived from contributions from the Zonal Branches or from donations.

III. Administration.

- 1 The Provincial Branch shall function through a Board consisting of those who have become members in accord-

*N. B. The Model Rules may be modified to suit special needs and circumstances.

ance with IID. The board shall meet at least once in three months.

- 2 One-third of the members, not being less than two in any case, shall be the quorum for the meetings.
- 3 The Provincial Board may refer to the Central Board any matter for guidance or clarification.
- 4 For the administration of its affairs, the Board may appoint one or more Sub-committees.
- 5 The Central Board shall appoint the Chairman for the Provincial Board and the Provincial Board shall elect its Secretary and such other office-bearers, as may be required.

SCHEDULE 'B'
CENTRAL BOARD.

1	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	<i>President.</i>
2	Shri Shankarrao Deo	<i>Secretary.</i>
3	.. Culzarilal Nanda	..
4	.. P. K. Savant	<i>Organising Secretary.</i>
5	.. Babu Rajendra Prasad	<i>Member</i>
6	.. Dr. Prafull Ghandra Ghosh	..
7	.. J. B. Kripalani	..
8	.. B. G. Kher	..
9	.. Khandubhai K. Desai	..
10	.. Jairamdas Daulatram	..
11	.. Jagjivan Ram	..
12	.. Govind Ballabha Pant	..
13	.. Dr. Gopichand Bhargav	..
14	.. S. K. Paul	..
15	.. Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee	..
16	.. Hariharnath Shastri	..
17	.. B. S. Hire	..
18	Mrs. Dr. Maitreyee Bose	..
19	Shri Gopinath Bardolai	..
20	.. V. V. Dravid	..
21	.. Prof. N. G. Ranga	..
22	.. Deven Sen	..
23	.. Charuchand Bhandari	..
24	.. S. R. Vasavada	..

25	Shri Shantilal H. Shah	<i>Member</i>
26	.. M. K. Ostwal	..
27	.. H. R. Kolte	..
28	.. S. G. Athavale	..
29	.. Abid Ali Jafferbhai	..
30	.. Ramachandra	..
31	.. Brijkisan Chandiwalla	..
32	.. Jugatram Dave	..
33	.. Haribhau Upadhyay	..
34	.. G. Mapara	..
35	.. G. Ramanujam	..
36	.. B. K. Nair	..
37	.. Indravaden Oza	..
38	.. Suraj Prasad Awasthi	..
39	.. Jagubhai Parekh	..
40	.. Kashinath Pandey	..
41	.. Purushottam Thakkar	..
42	.. Robin Kakoti	..
43	.. G. D. Ambekar	..
44	.. Ramsing Varma	..
45	.. Rameschandra Vyas	..
46	.. Chimanlal K. Shah	..
47	.. Keshavlal Patel	..
48	.. Saqui Niyazi	..
49	.. K. H. Kulkarni	..
50	.. Brahma Prakash	..

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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Published by P. K. Savant, Organizing Secretary, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Singh,
Congress House, Bombay, 4.

Constructive Work In Labour.

"As part of constructive programme its primary aim is elevation of labour to its deserved status. Therefore, a labour worker's aim should be to raise the moral and intellectual heights of labour and thus by sheer merit to make him or her capable not merely of bettering his or her material condition but making labour master of the means of production instead of being the slave that it is. Capital should be made conscious of its duty from whose performance rights follow as a matter of course"

—GANDHIJI

Indian National Trade Union Congress.

L. NO.

Cf. 1363

17, QUEENS WAY
NEW DELHIC O N F I D E N T I A L .17th
September,
1949.

Revered Sardar Saheb,

On coming back to Kanpur I contacted Mr. Deben Sen, our principal worker in Bengal who is connected apart from the INTUC also with Bengal Assembly and " THE LOK-SEVAK ". I called him to Delhi and I had a detailed talk with him in regard to the Bengal situation. The conclusions that have been arrived at are as follows:-

1. That the INTUC Branch in Bengal and its workers would not aliv themselves with any power-politics in the Congress.

Mr. Deben Sen has promised me that he will talk over this specific policy with Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee and other workers in Bengal and that they would make it perfectly clear to Prafulla Babu that they would play an independent role.

2. Shri. Deben Sen admitted that it was a mistake to have published in the Editorial of Lok-Sevak the article referred to in our talk. He also admitted that the Commission of the news about

P. T. O.

Indian National Trade Union Congress.

L. NO.

17, QUEENS WAY
NEW DELHIP A G E. 2.

High-Court judgement was not justified.

He also assured me that both he and Annada Babu had decided that such instances would not be repeated in future.

I have advised Deben Sen and through him Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee that if the Lok-Sevak persists in its partisan role, they should dis-associate themselves from it. If the situation in Bengal does not show desired improvement, I would personally go there next month.

Praying for your speedy recovery to normal health and with best compliments,

Yours sincerely,

Hanuk Amesh Sarkar

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Brila House,
B o m b a y.

RVR.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

President :

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries :

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo
Lala Gulzarilal Nanda

Organising Secretary :

P. K. Savant

CONGRESS HOUSE
BOMBAY 4.17th Nov. '49.Notice of Meeting.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, will be held by the 30th of November '49, at New Delhi.

The date, place, time and agenda will be communicated to you shortly.

You are cordially requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Gulzarilal Nanda
Secretary.

To:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
New Delhi.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

President :

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretary :

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo

Lala Gulzarilal Nanda

Organizing Secretary :

P. K. Savant

CONGRESS HOUSE
BOMBAY 4.

19th Nov. '42.

Dear Friend,

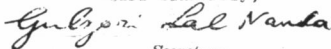
The meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh will be held on Wednesday the 30th of Nov. '42, at New Delhi, at 9 a.m. at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's residence - 1, Aurangzeb Road.

The following items will be discussed in the meeting :-

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting,
2. To review the work of the H.M.S.S.,
3. Any other items taken with the permission of the chair.

Note: The meeting will be continued on 1st December if necessary.

Yours sincerely,



RSK/-

Secretary

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Report of the work from 1st of Jan. to 31st Oct. '49.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was held on 6th May 1949 at Indore. The Working Committee passed two Resolutions one on International Developments in relation to peace, and the other regarding organisation of the Agricultural Labour on Peaceful lines, - after a considerable discussion over the two. The meeting was addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who presided over the meeting of the Working Committee. It may here be added, that the second session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress was held at Indore on 6th, 7th, and 8th of May '49 and was well attended by the delegates and the workers.

Publication and Periodicals:

A monthly in English by name "The Worker" is published from the Central Office, as the organ of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. Its first issue was published on 2nd Oct. '49 to commemorate the Birthday of Gandhiji. The subsequent issue was however, published on the 15th of Nov. '49 and the practice would continue hereafter. The objects are to make clear our stand based on Gandhian Ideology towards the Trade Union Movement and Trade Union Organisation in India.

It has been well reviewed by the Journals and one of the local daily's has reviewed it as follows:

"The Worker" is an addition to the ranks of responsible Indian Journalism. It will be warmly welcomed by all who have the interests of our Nation at heart. The subjects chosen for treatment in the first number as well as the manner of handling them show that the sponsors of the journal are willing to work for the improvement of the conditions of life of the working classes without losing sight of the larger interest of

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the country as a whole. Printed in an attractive style on quality paper, it is priced very cheap indeed."

The number of subscribers is increasing and if sufficient propaganda is made it will certainly be financially a self-sufficient journal.

A weekly paper "Kamgar" is regularly published as an organ of the Provincial Branch of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, at Bombay.

Sjt. Ostawal is regularly bringing out a weekly in Marathi from Poona styled as "Kamgar Shakti" and is well received by the workers.

Sjt. Ramanujan, our Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh worker in Tamilnad is running a weekly by name "Madras INTUC Bulletin". Our workers in B.B. & C.I. Rly. are conducting a monthly magazine by name "Railway Mazdoor".

Our Indore workers are publishing a weekly called "Mazdoor Sandesh" in Hindi. T.L.A. is publishing a weekly called "Majoor Sandesh" in Gujarathi.

Sjt. Nair, from Kerala proposes to start a weekly in Malayalam for the workers from Kerala. Besides this it has been arranged for contributing regularly some columns in Bombay Local News Papers.

Exhibition:

An Exhibition was arranged at Indore session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress under the auspices of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. Literature of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and charts showing activities of the Sangh, the growth of Trade Union Movement and other statistical data, were exhibited.

Cultural Programmes:

An Institution styled as "Saryodaya Kala Mandir" as functioning under the auspices of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, Bombay.

Sjt. Altekar and Sjt. G. Kulkarni are the Secretaries of the Kala Mandir. The Tamasha Troupe of seven artists and Kala Pathak consisting of eight artists moves in different localities performing their popular programmes.

Training of Workers:

A Residential Training Centre was started in the month of August in Bombay. Before starting it, Circulars were issued to all the Provincial branches requesting them to send trainees; facilities such as half free ship were included in the circular. But many of the Provincial Branches did not even care to acknowledge the receipt of the circulars. This attitude is mainly responsible for such a small number, of students (ten only) who are taking training, with the Bombay Government's Labour Training Classes. The course is for ten months. Additional lectures on Gandhian Ideology are delivered to them by prominent persons.

Central library:

Reference books from the library maintained at the Central Office are circulated among the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh workers in the City of Bombay. The Books contain valuable and up-to-date information about the progress of Trade Unionism in India and abroad.

Aid to Provinces:

During the period under report the following amounts were paid to the workers to promote the objects of the Sangh.

1.	Tamilnad	Rs.13,250-	0-0
2.	C.P. Berar.	2,400-	0-0
3.	Assam.	12,000-	0-0
4.	Bihar	5,250-	0-0
5.	Delhi	3,500-	0-0
6.	Delhi (E.P.Rly. Staff Union).....	2,100-	0-0
7.	Maharashtra	10,531-	0-0
8.	Kerala	6,000-	0-0
9.	Indian National Rly. Workers Fed.	1,360-	0-0
10.	Indian National Coal Mine " "	1,500-	0-0
11.	Mysore & Karnatak.	3,000-	0-0
		<u>69,891-</u>	<u>13-0</u>

H.M.S.S. Branches:

The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh has branches in the following provinces - Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra, Bombay, U.P., Delhi, Saurashtra, Gujrat and Madhyabharat. The branch of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was newly started in Bihar under the Presidentship of Sjt. M. John. A few branches send their reports on their activities in their provinces and such notes received by the office are summarised in a report, copies of which are sent to the General Secretaries of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh (Central) and the President, Indian National Trade Union Congress. The reports from the Branches are not received regularly and therefore, ^{sent} ~~all~~ times it becomes difficult for this office to send its report regularly to the Secretaries of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

Report on the work of the Provincial branches:

Delhi:

The Delhi Provincial Branch of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was reorganised and Shri Brahma Prakash, Shri Brij Kisan Chandivala and Shri Ramchandra were put in charge to reconstitute the Provincial branch and reorganise the labour work vigorously. The labour organisation has been split up into five groups - Textiles, Rly. Communication and Transport, Agri. Labour and General Labour. Shri Brahma Prakash has started the "Khet Sangh" to organise landless labour from Delhi Province. The E.P. Railway workers union claims, 2,000 members. This is the only ^{union} which became self-sufficient after six months. During this period of six months it took Rs. 2,100/- from the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

Assam Branch:

Shri Robin Kakati our H.M.S.S. worker is the Secretary of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh Branch in Assam. 100 workers have enrolled themselves as the members of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. A conference of the workers of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh from Assam Province was held on 28th Aug. '49 at Sibsagar

and a review of the progress done by the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh in labour organisation ^{has} ~~is~~ taken. It is maintained that in Tea Plantations we have 1,84,000 members out of the total of 4,83,000 labour employed in the Province of Assam.

In Railways the Union affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress has only 1,800 as its membership and its progress is hampered due to its original communal character. Welfare activities such as Adult Education, Prohibition Propaganda are being carried on by the Sangh. At present there are 97 Night Schools functioning under the guidance of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. The number of trained personal is very small in view of the huge labour organisation/work. The reasons for the checkered progress are scarcity of trained men scarcity of funds and the infancy of the Indian National Trade Union Congress Branch.

B e r a r :

Shri Saqui Niyazi, member of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh is organising labour engaged in different industrial groups in the province of Berar. A branch of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh will soon be formed in the Province.

As regards labour organisation, it may be remarked that the membership of the trade unions in different industrial groups exceeds 10,000. Shri Saqui Niyazi has remarked in one of his monthly reports that no rival party can alone claim a majority of membership in the Province and further states that the rival parties are amalgamating their unions with a view to open a united front to oust the Indian National Trade Union Congress Organisation, from the province.

A scheme to organise 1,00,000 agricultural labourers from the province has been devised and has been partially put into practice in four Districts of Berar, namely - Yectmal, Jalgaon, Khamgaon and etc.

M a h a r a s h t r a :

The Provincial Branch functions under the able guidance

of Shri B.S. Hire, Shri Ostawal, (Poona), Shri Kolte (Amalner & Dhulia) Shri Athavale (Sholapur) Shri Vishwasrao Patil (Kolhapur) and Shri Vasantao Naik (Nasik).

In Maharashtra, work is being carried on in the following industrial groups.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Textile, | 2. Motor Transport, |
| 3. Ordnances, | 4. Railways, |
| 5. Sugar, | 6. Bidi Workers, |
| 7. Engineering, and | 8. Central Govt. Servants. |

Our progress in Textile Industry, Engineering Industry, and Bidi workers is notable and it is an achievement being achieved in the ~~thick~~ teeth of opposition from rival parties. Labour organisation in Sugar Industry is receiving a set back and in view of this a plan to organise the labour in this Industry has been chalked out.

As regards organisation of Motor Transport employees, it has now been decided to form a federation of these employees as the motor transport has been nationalised by the Government. The ordnance employees organisation is still in its infancy and unless a planned effort is made our success will not go a long way.

Mysore and Karnatak:

Sjt.K.H. Kulkarni is in Bangalore and is organising labour from the Karnatak Province. Sjt. Kulkarni in consultation with the Mysore Congress Committee is attempting to start a Provisional Branch at Mysore. His popularity amongst ^{the workers} in that province conferred on him the honour to be a member of the Mysore Labour ~~Bill~~ Select Committee and amendments to the bill suggested by him has been accepted by the committee. He has organised about 7 unions in the province with a total membership of 75,000 workers. All the unions have been affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Further Sjt.Kulkarni is connected with the Textile Workers Union, Mysore, Dist. Transport Workers Union, Bank Emp. Union, Sugar Emp. Union and Bhadravati Iron & Steel Workers Association. Sjt. Kulkarni remarks that the progress is hampered due to certain

restrictions laid down by the labour act by the Mysore Government, such as Associations are to be factory wise, no outsiders to be admitted to the labour association of Government concerns and such conditions are not at all conducive to put full time workers in the field.

Madras:

Sjt. Ramanujam^{who} was deputed by Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh to work in the Province succeeded in forming 3 branches of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in the Province. One each at Tamilnad, Kerala and Andhra.

Tamilnad:

Sjt. Ramanujam states that the National Text. Workers Union Madura, is soon expected to exceed its membership of 50,000 as the Industrial Dispute in the Text. Industry had been referred to Adjudication. The reference of this dispute had its repercussions on the National Mill Workers Union Vikramasingapuram, and its membership has increased to 4,000. Similar Progress has been made in the Industrial Groups like motor transport, plantations, handlooms, Government Industrial Employees, Municipal Services, Engineering, Chemicals and Shop Assistance of the Province. Sjt. Ramanujam remarks that Organisation of the Agricultural Labour cannot attain any considerable progress without sufficient funds and man power. However, Agricultural Labour from Madura District has been organised. Our success in labour organisation has suffered due to the Dog in the Manger Policy adopted by the Labour Section by the Tamilnad P.C.C. A weekly in Tamil by name "Industrial and Agricultural Labour" is regularly published by Sjt. Ramanujam and his colleagues.

Kerala and Andhra:

Shri Nair one of our Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh's worker has been deputed to Kerala to extend the activities of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and Indian National Trade Union Congress in that province. The progress in labour organisation is quite satisfactory. In Districts of Kerala, and Andhra, there are in all

about eight unions functioning at the hands of Shri Nair.

B i h a r:

A branch of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh has been formed in the Province of Bihar under the Presidentship of Shri M. John. Shri Shiv Chandika and Shri M. John are the H.M.S.S. workers who are extending our activities in the Province. The Indian National Trade Union Congress branch in Bihar is propering in the hands of Shri M. John.

The Tata Workers Union elected Shri M. John as its president for the current year. The workers have benefited to the extent of 16 lakhs, due to intervention of Shri M. John. The TELCO Workers are still with the Congress Union. An attempt to call a days token strike of the Tata Workers on 3rd October 49 has failed.

Workers from Bihar Coal Mines are organised in different Unions. It has been decided to form a federation of such unions in the name "Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh". Shri Kanti Mehta is looking after the activities of this organisation, H.M.S.S. (Central), has helped the Federation to the extent of Rs.1,500/-

A Divisional Conference of the Railway workers was held in Bihar under the presidentship of Shri Hariharnath Shastri. Workers from Aluminium Industry, Local body workers, menial staff of the Bihar Government have formed unions and are functioning under the guidanceship of Shri M. John and Shri Shiv Chandika.

B o m b a y:

A Provincial Branch of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh is progressing under the Presidentship and guidance of Shri S.K. Patil. Separate sections have been created for each industry and an H.M.S.S. worker is put in charge of it.

Cotton Textile:

The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh has a representative union in Textile Industry and one of the members of the H.M.S.S. is the General Secretary of the Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh.

As provided under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act '47 its representative character was established after a detail scrutiny of its membership by the Government of Bombay. It means Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh Bombay, has more than 15% of the total strength of the employees engaged in Textile Industry, in the City of Bombay with it, i.e. out of 2,50,000 workers engaged in Industry - 40,289. The Sangh also carries on social and welfare activities and has started Adult Literacy Classes and Library with the help of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

Silk Textiles:

There are about 15,000 workers employed in the Industry. Unions sponsored by Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh ^{are} making every effort to get a representative character in the Industry, and it hopes to get it by the end of December 1949. The Union has a membership of 1,800 and it requires 2,250 membership to become a representative union under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, '47.

Kurla Textile Union:

Shri Oza is in charge of this union and it has a total membership of 5,000. It is a representative union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act '47. The silk textile workers are also being organised by Shri Oza and the progress is satisfactory.

Tramway:

There are about 12,000 workers employed in Tramways in the City of Bombay. About 1500 workers are members of the BEST Kamgar Union and the Union has been affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Dock & Port Trust:

18,174 workers are members of the Trade Union, from among the workers engaged in the Industrial Group. Up-to this time Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh has succeeded in forming unions in the group and have at present 3,000 workers on its side.

Municipal:

The Bombay Presidency Sweepers Union has a membership of about 3,500 workers. The Sweepers employed by Municipalities are

members of this union. This also includes sweepers of the Bombay Municipality. The Union has shown considerable progress in its activities.

Printing Presses:

One of our active workers is making a headway in organising the workers engaged in Printing Presses and has succeeded in organising a Union of the Workers engaged in The Government Printing Press. Part of the workers from the industrial group have been organised in Rashtriya Press Kamgar Sangh and has a membership of 355 members.

Wood Working and Furniture Making:

Out of about 9,520 workers engaged in this group 1,116 are members of the National Wood and Furniture Workers Union and it has been affiliated to Indian National Trade Union Congress. One of our Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh's workers is looking after this union.

Chemicals:

In this group Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh has organised a Union in the name Rashtriya Chemical Kamgar Sangh and has a membership of 2,500 workers. The number of workers engaged in this group in the Bombay Province stands at 33,017 and 25% of them are members of the Trade Unions. We expect the membership to increase to five thousand in the near future. Our workers are taking keen interest in the work and they hope to succeed in this ~~adventurous~~ adventure.

Gumastas:

Gumasta Mandal has 1,750 as its membership and is representing the cases of its members to the employers failing which to the Government. The work has increased due to recent amendments to Bombay Shops and Establishment Act.

A Commercial Employees Union has been started and we are making a good headway in that direction.

B.B. & C.I. Rly.

Shri Khandubhai Desai has been elected the President of the

Union. Shri Shantilal Shah Vice President of the Union, is looking after this organisation with the help of a band of workers.

G.I.P. Rly. Workers Union:

The Union is making a satisfactory progress.

Labour Training:

A labour training class has been started for training interested young men, in trade union activities. At present 23 students are taking training in the class. The course extends over a period of six months and experienced Professors and well known trade unionists are lecturing to the students on various subjects connected with Trade Unionism. Mr. Thonsekar who is conducting the class, is an active worker of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and is keenly interested in making this activity a success.

H.M.S.S. Welfare Centres:

There are seven welfare centres in the City of Bombay one each at - Delisle Road, Jacob Circle, Darukhana (Sewree), Kamathipura, Krishna Nagar (Parel), Sion and Parel Village. At each centre a Reading Room and an up-to-date library is maintained. The public is taking every benefit of it. A First Aid Medical Box is provided at every centre and the Local People are taking every advantage of this facility. Municipal complaints are recorded and are represented to the authorities concerned, whenever found necessary. Help is rendered to people in getting admission to the Hospital in serious cases. Cultural Classes are conducted to propagate our ideology among masses.

Literacy Classes:

Nearly 120 Literacy classes are conducted for the labourers by our workers in co-operation with the Government. The number of such classes is expected to increase to hundred and fifty in the near future.

Publication Department:

Sjt. Gopalrao Kulkarni, has published two book-lets in Marathi styled as "Sampache Hatyar" and "Kamgaranchi Gandhi Gita" and are well received by the workers.

Volunteers:

We have organised a Volunteer Dal under Sjt. Chorpade of the Indian National Army. Besides this the G.I.P. Rly. Union has organised its own volunteer dal.

Monthly Meeting:

A meeting of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh workers of the Bombay Branch is held in the last week of every month. It has been decided to start the practice of asking questions on the organisational issues, difficulties of the Trade Union Workers and such other questions and Shri Nandaji has consented to remain present to discuss such questions. This would certainly go a long way in making the organisation sound.

Indian National Rly. Workers Federation:

The Federation has nearly ^{1,45,000} thirty-two thousand members with it. Sjt. G. Mapara our H.M.S.S. worker is its General Secretary. With the recognition of the E.I. Railwaymen's Congress by the Management the Federation would get the same status and facilities from the Ministry of Railways and the Rly. Board, which are given to similar Federations.

Shri Hariharnath Shastri, the representative of the Federation on the Railway Joint Advisory Committee, is making special efforts to meet the points raised in the memoranda submitted by our affiliated unions.

Gujarat:

There is a Provincial Board formed in this Province. The work of T.L.A. of Ahmedabad is too well-known. It is the first union of its kind in India and the foremost in every respect. The membership is about 80,000.

Shri Khandubhai, Shri Vasavada, Shri Dave and Shri Sheikh have been guiding the work of the Association. No reports are received from Gujarat Branch.

B e n g a l:

A Provincial Branch is already formed and is likely to be recognised soon. It may here be stated that Dr. (Mrs.) Maitreyee Bose

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has been nominated as Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust by Government of India. No reports are received from the Bengal Branch.

U.P.

A Provincial Board is formed under the Presidentship of Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U.P. Shri Hariharnath Shastri a member of our Central Board and the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress is guiding the work in the Province. No reports are received from the U.P. Branch.

Madhyabharat:

Shri Vasma
Mr. Dravid and /Ramsing/ are looking after the work. No reports are received from them.

खंडुभाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

सभ्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा

प्रमुख, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मजदूर काँग्रेस

58
17 Queensway,
NEW DELHI.

15th November, 1949.

Revised Sardarbanu

I am herewith enclosing a copy of the statement
which we have made, for your information.

Yours sincerely,

Thendrakar Desai

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

25
15-11

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Messrs Khandubhai K.Desai & Hariharnath Shastri,
President & General Secretary of the Indian National
Trade Union Congress have issued the following
statement:-

.....

The inspiring appeal made by our respected leader Sardar Patel, at the last meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries and his recent broadcast calling upon industrialists, labour and others to make maximum efforts and sacrifice, to enable the country, to tide over the present crisis is an invitation to all concerned for heart searching and firm decisions. Increased production to the maximum limit is the crying need of the hour, to relieve our people from the existing economic distress and to secure a favourable position for our country in the international market. We do not propose to utilise this occasion to indulge in any kind of criticism of the industrialists. In fact, there are people amongst them, who are imbued with a high sense of duty and patriotism. As for the rest they too cannot afford to shut their eyes to the signs of the time that are too powerful to ignore. For the moment, we desire to confine ourselves to making a fervent appeal to the Indian Working Class, to rise equal to the occasion and to fully appreciate their onerous duty at the present juncture, in the history of the nation. The call for increased production is in fact a call for self-preservation. Unless the efficiency of industry is substantially increased and that too quickly, a national calamity is bound to make its appearance.

We have repeatedly stated that with the advent of freedom there is a growing sense of responsibility among labour. But let us unhesitatingly and frankly admit that there is still much room for improvement. While there is generally an increase in efficiency and production we are in possession of reports from certain sectors of industry that there is marked deterioration in production as a result of slow down tactics or slackening of efforts assiduously propagated by unpatriotic parties. We want to impress upon the working class that any such tendency is extremely undesirable. It is anti-national and anti-working class act. Whatsoever by the provocation, it is in the best interests of labour and the country as a whole, that production should go high and that under no circumstances it is allowed to be hampered and that labour must increase its efficiency.

We desire to particularly urge on the unions affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress to give top priority to this task and to see that no undertaking under their sphere suffers in respect of production at any cost. While it is their duty to watch the interests of workers and to secure redress of their grievances, they must create enthusiasm and fervour among workers to stir them to their supreme national duty.

It has often been urged and rightly so that there are other factors too responsible for low efficiency

and high costs, including high cost of management and mismanagement. So far as this aspect of the problem is concerned, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has been fully alive to it. It was, under this background that the Central Council of the I.N.T.U.C. which met in October, decided to urge on the Central Government to set up commissions to institute an enquiry into the working of certain important industries with a view to securing overall efficiency. We are glad to note that our view point has been accepted and that with the complete concurrence of the standing committee, such inquiry has been agreed upon, in regard to three or four industries.

It is clear however that we cannot afford to wait for the conclusion of such inquiry. Let it take its own course. In the meantime it is most essential that labour should gird up its loins and move swiftly to action. We have no doubt that our appeal will have the desired effect and that the working class of this country will move with courage conviction and hope giving a lead to the entire community.

We have deliberately avoided in the course of all statement any complaint against the employers or the Government as we are convinced that the stirring appeal made by Sardar Patel is bound to carry weight with everybody concerned. It is a call to the nation to stir itself in the national economic emergency and the working class as an integral part of the nation have a duty and responsibility to discharge and they will not lay behind. If the working class at this critical juncture has made their effective contribution to the economic recovery without reservation their claim on the national wealth and the nation will become irresistible. The working class under the inspirations and guidance of the INTUC, has already made its contribution inspite of obstructions by the employers and destructive propaganda by unsolid elements in the country. More contribution and equitable sacrifice is demanded by the nation of them and we are sure the response would be adequate satisfactory.

Those who will either sabotage or ignore the call for contribution and sacrifice for the purpose of economic recovery in their narrow selfish interest, will stand condemned before the nation which is bound to take serious notice of it. Let the working class discharge their responsibility and earn their undoubted stature in the nation.

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Indian National Trade Union Congress.
CENTRAL OFFICE

L. NO.

17, QUEENS WAY
NEW DELHI

Dated the 2nd Nov!49.

Revered Shri Sirdar Saheb,

I am herewith sending for favour
of your information a copy of the reso-
lution passed by our Working Committee
in its meeting held to day to consider
the recent strike of Calcutta Corpora-
tion employees.

Yours obediently,

V.V. Dravid

(V . V . Dravid) .

RESOLUTION ON CALCUTTA CORPORATION STRIKE

The Working Committee has given serious consideration to the situation arising out of the strike of the employees of the Calcutta Corporation.

The Committee is definitely of the opinion that the launching and prolongation of the ^{Strike in violation of the agreement} dispute to adjudication was not justified, since it was not in conformity with the creed and policy of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

The Working Committee desires to reiterate its firm faith in the method of peaceful negotiations and arbitration as the most effective means for settlement of industrial disputes, and it directs the affiliated unions and their office-bearers to faithfully implement this policy and not to resort to strikes as long as the machinery of conciliation and arbitration is available.

The Working Committee also draws the attention of the affiliated unions to their obligation to obtain the sanction of the President before declaring a strike.

The Committee however, feels that the strike of the Calcutta Corporation Employees is the symptom of a disease caused by the indifference and unsatisfactory working of the machinery for settlement of Industrial disputes. It therefore thinks it necessary to go deeply into the matter regarding (1) The attitude of the Government in referring Industrial disputes to adjudication, (2) Working of the adjudication machinery and (3) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of the adjudication awards, and appoints a sub-Committee consisting of Messrs Abidulbhai, Wasayda, and Dravid to investigate and report on the matters mentioned above.

Indian National Trade Union Congress. 63

L. NO. II/6/1621

CENTRAL OFFICE17, QUEENS WAY
NEW DELHI18th
October,
1949.

Hon'ble Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Acting Prime Minister,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

21/10
18/10
Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure to send you
herewith a copy of all the resolutions passed by the
General Council of the Indian National Trade Union
Congress at its last meeting held at Lucknow on the
8th and 9th of October, 1949.

I have no doubt that this will receive
your earnest consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Khandubhai K. Desai

(Khandubhai K. Desai)

PRESIDENT.THAKAR/-

P.S. A copy of our General Secretary's report is also
enclosed.

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**IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED IN THE
MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE
-INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS-
HELD ON 8TH & 9TH OCT:49 AT LUCKNOW.**

NO: 1. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress takes a serious view of the growing deterioration in industrial relations as a result of the unhelpful and obstructive tactics of a section of employers, as manifest in persistent refusal or undue delay on their part to implement awards of Tribunals at Industrial Courts and in obstructing the normal functioning of the conciliation machinery by frequent resort to civil courts, resulting in considerable delay and harassment to workers. The General Council feels that such tactics if allowed to continue, will naturally hamper the earnest efforts of the working class to increase the production which is the only effective solution of existing economic deterioration in the Country. The Council therefore urges upon the Central and Provincial Governments to take steps to expedite the implementation of all awards and expedite references of industrial disputes to conciliation machinery or Tribunals as the case may be.

The General Council also records its regret and disappointment at the unusual delay on the part of the Government to rectify the defects and deficiencies found in the existing legislation in spite of repeated promises in past. The Council confidently hopes that the serious situation as revealed in this resolution will receive due attention and that the long awaited legislation on the subject will be brought forward without delay.

NO: 2. CLOSURES.

This meeting of the General Council of the INTUC is grieved and surprised to take note of the fact that while some textile mills, coalmines and other concerns have been closed, Government have taken no action to make them restart as such closures while on the one hand inflict unemployment on those employed therein and on the other hand curtails production which is so essential for the economic rehabilitation of the country.

The Council urges upon the Government the desirability of taking over concerns which are closed and arrange that they are restarted and properly run either by the same or other agencies.

Employees who have to suffer by this unemployment should be given alternative employment in absence of which their claim for compensation becomes irresistible.

NO:3. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The General Council of the INTUC views with great anxiety that the economic situation in the Country is progressively deteriorating with the result that the working and the lower middle classes are put to a very great strain and their standard of life is adversely affected. The situation is further worsened by an artificial glut in certain important industries leading to closures and unemployment. The recent step of devaluating the rupee, even though inevitable, is likely to cause further complications. On the other hand there is no progress in industrial output or self sufficiency in the food requirements of the country. Uncontrolled imports have resulted in waste of national wealth in buying unessential and luxury articles, while schemes of national importance have either been slowed down or abandoned.

Realising that an adequate standard of life of the workers primarily depends on a sound economic basis, the General Council of the INTUC urges upon the Central, Provincial and States Governments and all other concerned to promptly adopt the following measures to stabilise the economy of the Country on a proper footing.:-

- 1.Reducing the essential commodity prices so as to bring them -to pre-November, 1947 level.
- 2.Discontinuing import of food grain and achieving self-sufficiency in the matter.
- 3.Controlling export-import trade of the Country with a view to eliminate import of unnecessary goods and regulate exports also so as not to lead to any rise in internal prices.
- 4.Prohibiting speculation.
- 5.Economising in Government expenditure.
- 6.Bringing individual income within a range of Rs.100/- as minimum and Rs. 1200/- as maximum either through direct reduction or through graduated state taxation.
- 7.Undertaking an austerity-living campaign for every section of the community.
- 8.Compulsory and voluntary saving.
- 9.Revision of taxation structure with a view to distribute its incidence proportionate to capacity.
- 10.Levying Death Estate duty.
- 11.Establishing and encouraging of cottage industries and co-operative enterprises.
- 12.Appointing a high level commission to suggest improvements in running the following most important industries in the country, with a view to stop wasteful expenditure and to ensure an overall efficiency in those industries:-
 1. Cotton---Textile. 2. Jute. 3. Tea 4. Sugar and 5. Coal.

NO: 4. LABOUR LEGISLATION IN STATES.(UNIONS)

The General Council of INTUC views with grave concern the generally backward condition of labour in the states and States Unions and strongly urges upon the Governments concerned to take special steps without delay to bring the legislation and administration in labour matters in line with that in the rest of India.

NO: 5. PLANTATION LABOUR IN CACHAR.

The General Council of the INTUC considered the extremely grave situation arising out of the decision of the Tea Industry to put an end to the tripartite agreement of 1948 and enforce what is tantamount to a wage cut of -2/7 and by substituting cash in place of ration concession in Cachar. The situation seems to be still more grave when it is viewed in the light of the threat given by industry to enforce it in Darjeeling area also.

The General Council therefore calls upon the Tea Industry not to enforce the wage-cut. If however, the industry should launch upon such anti-national step by disturbing the wage-truce in Tea, it calls upon the appropriate Government to set up Industrial Tribunal without delay and to see that pending adjudication status quo is maintained.

Secondly it calls upon the Government of India to set up an Expert Committee to go into the internal working and cost structure of the Gardens in question in Cachar and suggest remedies.

NO: 6. MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF MARITIME WORKERS.

The General Council of the INTUC urges upon the Government of India to take immediate steps :-

- (a) to introduce a system of Medical Examination to all Maritime workers and
- (b) to afford better service conditions of seafarers employed in merchantmen in the light of the recent Geneva Maritime Conventions.

NO: 7. INTUC IN RELATION TO FACTIONAL POLITICS
IN CONGRESS.

The General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress fully endorses the view expressed by its Working Committee at its last meeting held on the 23rd July, 1949 in regard to the relation of INTUC workers in relation to the Congress. The Council is definitely of opinion that it would neither help the Congress nor the INTUC, if persons connected with the INTUC involve themselves in the complications of factional politics in the Congress and do not keep their role of genuine trade union workers independent and distinct from the same. The General Council strongly urges on those connected with INTUC and its affiliated unions to keep clear from local factional politics and concentrate mainly on trade Union work, which in its very essence must be independent from such politics. The Council is convinced that by constructive work among toiling masses alone, they will help the Country to emerge successful from the present and impending critical situation in the country, towards the achievement of the ultimate goal of classless society.

NO: 8. NEW WORLD ORGANISATION.

The General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress takes due note of the invitation received from the New World Organisation. Having carefully considered the report of the observers deputed by the INTUC-President to the Preliminary Session of the New Organisation held at Geneva in June last, the General Council is definitely of opinion that the initiative taken in the direction of building a powerful united organisation of all free and democratic national trade Union Organisations in the world is a move in the right direction. The General Council therefore accepts the aforesaid invitation and authorises the President to nominate a delegation to the forthcoming Session of the New World Organisation to be held in London with effect from 28th November, 1949.

NO: 9. ASIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

The General Council, having carefully considered the report of its delegation to the last preliminary conference of the Asian Federation of Labour, offers its whole-hearted support to its formation, as a timely and right step, towards the unity and consolidation of the Asian Working Class, in its task of raising its standard of living and securing for it healthy and satisfactory conditions of work and a status of equality and respect in various parts of the continent. The General Council authorises the President to send a delegation on behalf of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to the forthcoming session of the Asian Federation of Labour to be held in Ceylon in January, 1950.

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NO: 10. ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The General Council of the INTUC endorses the resolution passed by its Working Committee at its last meeting held in July last in regard to the organisation of agricultural labour and it draws the earnest attention of the INTUC workers in the country in general and the provincial branches in particular to the supreme importance of taking up such organisation. The Council trusts that active steps would be taken in this direction in every province under the guidance and supervision of Provincial Branches in select areas on the lines of peaceful co-operation and the advancement of agricultural labour on the basis of self help, in close co-operation with such organisations as believe in the ideals and methods of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

NO: 11. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress hereby recommends to substitute clause 6 (a & b) of the Constitution regarding affiliation fees and contribution by the following clause:--

" Each affiliated Union shall pay to the Congress an Annual affiliation fee on the basis of one anna per member subject to the minimum of rupees ten provided however that in special cases the Working Committee may lower the contribution in cases of any particular trade group. "

NO: 12. SPECIAL LEVY.

The General Council decides to impose a special levy of half an anna per member for the current financial year to be paid by the 31st March 1950 for the purpose of the consolidation of the Central Organisation of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

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By-R.L.Thakar/
18th Oct:1949.

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Indian National Trade Union Congress

(RASHTRIYA MAZDOOR CONGRESS)

SURVEY & REPORT

(MAY 1949 TO SEPTEMBER 1949)

by

THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Shri Harbhar Nath Shastri, M.C.A.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS
17, QUEENSWAY, NEW DELHI,

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

General Secretary's Review of the Progress and
Activities of the Indian National Trade Union
Congress since the Annual Session
held at Indore in May, 1949.

Friends,

It is after about five months that we have assembled here at the General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. During this period several developments affecting the working class and the Trade Union movement have taken place in this country, which it will not be out of place to narrate here briefly. To begin with, I desire to say something in regard to the Economic situation in the country.

Economic Situation and its Repurcussions :

In November 1947, the cost of living index in this country was only 270. But at that very time, the Government of India gave up its control policy with the result that within a few months prices rose by about 33 per cent, thus bringing the price-index to 390. There was such rapid deterioration in the situation in about six months that the Government of India had to revise its policy. In May, 1948 the Government invited representatives of various classes for consultations on the economic situation in the country. Our President Shri Khandubhai K. Desai put up some concrete suggestions on behalf of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in an earnest effort to meet the situation. Those suggestions were not, however, acceptable to the Government. Instead of that, they accepted most of the proposals put forward by the industrialists. They did so under the belief

that prices would soon go down. But these hopes were not fulfilled. In the last Budget, the Government gave several concessions to the industrialists in addition to the old ones that they were already enjoying, but their co-operation could not be available to solve the economic distress in the country. A new situation has arisen today. In several industries a number of factories have already been closed and many are on the verge of closure, resulting in involuntary mass unemployment of workers. The plea of the industrialists is that there is a large accumulation of stock and that sales have gone down. It is worthwhile considering what is at the root of the existing situation. Is it that there is surplus stock in the country over and above the requirements of the people? No, even now there is acute dearth of commodities essential for the normal requirements of our people. What then, is this anomaly due to? It is firstly due to the fact that the purchasing power of the people particularly, the working class and the lower middle class in the urban areas, has greatly diminished. A very large percentage of their income is spent in purchase of food stuff. Another important reason for such accumulation is that prices of cloth and other essential commodities continue to be as high as before. The result is that there is appreciable fall in our Export Trade. It is also beyond the means of the common people to purchase these commodities to the desired extent. When the industrialists are urged to lower the prices their only reply is that such prices cannot be reduced unless there is a reduction in labour costs through rationalisation. The present tendency is to reduce the number of existing workers and get the usual work done by the reduced number of workers. In all these efforts there is only one mentality working and that is to continue the old margin of profits. The Indian National Trade Union Congress is not opposed to

any scientific scheme of rationalisation. But it is perfectly clear that we are not willing to accept any rationalisation, which leaves industrialists untouched and throws the whole burden on the working-class. It is my definite opinion that the future industrial progress of our country is not possible under the old frame-work in which our industries have been conducted or have been run in the past. The Managing Agency system is the greatest stumbling block in our way and the Indian National Trade Union Congress has repeatedly urged on the Government regarding the desirability of doing away with this pernicious system in the best interests of our country. It is a pity that while there is a clamour for retrenchment of workers, we have got positive proof that in several industries the number of highly paid officers and members of the Supervisory and Managerial Staff has increased during the post-war period. Again, it may be noted that there are factories with up-to-date machinery but they are either closed or some are under notice of closure simply because of gross mismanagement. It is a matter of great regret that while on the one hand there is paucity of essential commodities, production in the country is being adversely affected due to the narrow and short-sighted outlook of a considerable section of industrialists in this country. As it has been urged by us before, the time has come when a High Level Commission must be set up by the Government to fully consider the existing frame work of our Industrial Organisation with a view to recommending basic changes that may be necessary to ensure a planned and rapid industrialisation of this country.

Efforts of the INTUC for the Protection of Interests of Workers : Now I desire to briefly state the steps that have been taken by the Indian National Trade Union Congress to protect the interests of workers in the existing situation. On

the 12th June, 1949 a Joint Statement was issued under the signatures of the President and myself, wherein, we placed concrete proposals in an effort to ease the situation. Our first concrete suggestion was that prices of food stuff must be substantially reduced. We also suggested that reduction in prices of cloth and other essential commodities should also be brought about. In addition we made the following suggestions :—

- (a) In order that production in any undertaking may not be hampered through gross mis-management or any negligence on the part of management, the Government should have effective voice in the control and management of industry. The Government should also have power to take over an undertaking, if it is thought expedient to do so in the interests of production.
- (b) No industry should have the liberty of closing a factory or effecting mass retrenchment without the previous sanction of the Government.
- (c) In case of involuntary unemployment arising out of closures, total or partial, adequate retaining allowances should be paid to workers during such period.

After this statement was issued, both the President and myself had the privilege of discussing the entire economic situation of the country with the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In the course of our talk with the Hon'ble Prime Minister, we put forward in detail the view point of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

In July, 1949 the Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress endorsep

the suggestion made by us in the Joint Statement and passed a comprehensive resolution on the economic situation in the country. It may be noted that the said resolution aroused considerable interest and comments in the country and it had its impress on the subsequent formulation of their policy by the Government. On the 27th and 28th of July, the Central Advisory Council of Industries met in New Delhi, in which a resolution was passed that a Standing Expert Committee be set up to which due intimation should be given before any closure of a factory took place. The Government of India have not yet implemented the above resolution. In the meantime the situation is deteriorating every day, and the volume of unemployment continues to increase. Some weeks back our President Shri. Khandubhai Desai in a detailed communication to the Government of India, drew their attention to the present anxious situation in the country. The General Council, which is today meeting at a very opportune moment, has to give due consideration to this question and arrive at a decision that may result in practical and constructive solution of the present-day situation.

In passing, I may just refer to a recent move of the Government in regard to the Textile Industry. Some weeks back the Minister for Industry and Supply, in consultation with the representatives of Industry and Labour, greatly slackened control over production and distribution of cloth, with a view to enable the Industry to dispose off its accumulated stock. It is yet too early to forecast the result of this policy. Much however, depends on the wisdom and fore sight with which the mill-owners implement this policy keeping in view the larger interests of the Industry as a whole rather than their own narrow self-interest.

Fair Wages and Profit Sharing : As the General Council may be aware, the Government of India last year set up an Expert Committee to report on fair wages and profit sharing with a view to implement their Industrial Truce policy. Our President Shri. Khandubhai Desai, was the representative of the Indian National Trade Union Congress on that Expert Committee and they have produced an agreed report on the question of Fair Wages.

The Committee was of the opinion that the irreducible minimum wage should provide not merely for a bare physical subsistence but for the preservation of efficiency of workers by providing for some measure of education, medical requirements and other amenities and that while the lower limit of the fair wage must obviously be the minimum wage, the upper limit could be set by the capacity of the Industry to pay. Thus the Committee was of the view that between these two limits the actual wages would depend on productivity of labour, the prevailing rates of wages, the level of national income and its distribution and the place of the Industry in the economy of the Country. The Committee also opined that a standard family should be taken as requiring three consumption units and providing one wage earner. This report was unanimously accepted by the Central Advisory Council of Labour at its meeting held on the 25th of July, last.

Coming now to the question of Profit-Sharing for workers, Shri. Khandubhai Desai, our President, laid down the following principles to determine profit sharing :—

- (a) The general economic and financial policy of the Government should be so designed as to prevent excessive profits to Capital by such means as fair wages, regulation of prices and taxation.

- (b) A fair wage must be first-charge on industrial production irrespective of the fact whether profits are made or not, as a worker is not expected to work with health and efficiency unless a fair wage is paid to him.
- (c) After fair wages are paid in the revenue accounts as expenditure, provision will have to be made from gross profits for reasonable depreciation in the maintenance and continuance of the Industry. The surplus left after ordinary charges are made in the industry will of course be liable for taxation. After such taxation the return to Capital in the form of reserves and fair dividends to the investment would have to be taken out before the amount was distributed among workers, as arrived at. Although the majority in the Committee did not accept the recommendations of Shri. Khandudhai Desai, it accepted the principle of profit-sharing to workers. I regret, however, to note that the attitude of the Industrialists on this question has all along been most unhelpful. They were a party to the Industrial Truce resolution passed in, December, 1947 in which the principle of profit-sharing was accepted but later on they entirely changed their attitude and declined to implement this principle

I must however state that the Government of India has the greatest responsibility in the matter. More than a year and a half has already gone by since the resolution on Industrial Truce was passed. The Expert Committee too has given its findings. It has also received consideration of the Central Advisory

Council of Labour. I would now strongly urge on the Government to take an early decision on the question of Fair Wages and Profit Sharing.

Representation of INTUC on I. L. O. Committees : In June last the main Conference of I. L. O. took place in Geneva. At this Conference, the Indian National Trade Union Congress sent a delegation of its five important persons with Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee as leader. Our other four representatives were Messrs. Deben Sen, Somnath P. Dave, Ram Murthy and Shiv Chandike. Our delegation created great impression at this International Conference and their contribution in discussions was much appreciated and it enhanced the prestige of our organisation in the outside world. Dr. Banerjee was elected as a member of the Selection Committee of workers group. Mr. Deben Sen was elected Secretary of the Wage Committee in the workers group. Dr. Banerjee also worked on the Vocational Guidance Committee. Mr. Dave was a member of the Committee on "Freedom of Association and Right to Organise," while Mr. Murthy represented us on the Committee to discuss the Problem of Seamen. As in the previous year the Credentials of our delegation were again challenged by the All India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. The International Labour Conference, after due enquiry, dismissed these objections and accepted our delegation as true representatives of the Indian Working Class. Since the Indore Session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, two Committees of the I. L. O. in regard to Coal and Inland Transport took place. Messrs. Ramnarain Sharma and Jagdish Pandey represented the Indian Workers at the Coal Committee while Messrs. Fateh Narain Singh and M. K. Ostwal represented the Indian Workers at the Transport Committee. Our representatives put forward the view point of

the Indian Working-Class at these International Committees with great ability.

Asian Federation of Labour :—At the time of our annual session held at Indore in May last some representatives of the Asian Countries met and discussed the proposal for starting the 'Asian Federation of Labour'. It was decided that a representative Conference should take place in June or July at the time of the last I. L. O. Conference. Accordingly, a Conference of representatives from ten Countries of Asia took place at Geneva on the 19th June, 1949. The Indian National Trade Union Congress was represented by its five delegates, who represented us at the I. L. O. Conference. This conference formed a Provisional Executive Committee with myself and Shri Deben Sen as two representatives from this Country. Shri Deben Sen has been elected as the General Secretary of the Provisional Executive Committee. The Conference passed a Draft Constitution, a copy of which has been sent to our organization. The first regular Conference of the Asian Federation of Labour is going to be held in Ceylon in January next. This subject will naturally receive the consideration of the General Council at its present session. —

The New World Organisation :—Till the year 1948, almost all the Trade Union Organisations of Europe and one of the two main organisations of America, namely, C. I. O. were affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. In course of time the Communist influence in this World Organization was predominant and since then the World Federation of Trade Unions became an instrument for the propagation of Soviet policy. Over a year and a half back, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, did predict that this heterogeneous combination could not last long and that it was bound

to break soon. The intolerable Communist tactics forced the European Trade Union movement to come to the same conclusion to which we had arrived long ago. In the beginning of 1949, they served all connections from the World Federation of Trade Unions and they, in collaboration with the American Federation of Labour and the C.I.O. took the initiative for the formation of the New World Organization. On the 25th and 26th of June, 1949, a preliminary Conference was held at Geneva. The Indian National Trade Union Congress deputed Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, Deben Sen, S. P. Dave and Ram Murthy as fraternal delegates in capacity as observers to watch the proceedings and to report their impressions to us. This Conference accepted the idea of setting up the new World Organization of the Working Class and set up a Preparatory Committee for the purpose of preparing the Draft Constitution. The first Conference of the new Organisation is going to take place in London with effect from 28th November, 1949. The General Council has to finally determine its policy in regard to the new move.

It may be noted here that, in view of the growing importance of these International Conferences and the I. L. O. Organisation, the Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has, at its last meeting held in July, decided to set up a separate Department of International Affairs with myself, incharge of it.

The Position of Other Trade Union Organisations :—So far as the All India Trade Union Organisation is concerned, ever since its leadership went into Communist hands, it has ceased to be a Working Class Organisation in the real sense of the term. Now it is a mere instrument for the propagation of the political ideology and anti-national disruptive activities of the Indian Communist

Party. With the complete exposure of the Communist Party in this Country, the influence of this Organization from amongst working class has practically vanished.

Another organisation under the name of "The United Trade Union Congress" has recently emerged under the leadership of Prof. K. T. Shah. As to what the ideology and distinctive features of this organization is, only its leaders can say, but in my humble opinion Prof. K. T. Shah would have done a greater public service, if instead of making an experiment in the field of Trade Union Movement, he would have started some institution for imparting a knowledge of the Economic problems of this Country among young men and for a study of the labour problems.

Yet the third organisation is the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. This is just like "*Tribeni*"—meeting ground of three rivers. It is a combination of three heterogeneous groups. The dominant group is the Socialist Party of India; the second group is a section of the Forward Bloc led by Mr. R. S. Ruiker; and the third section is that of the Radical Democratic Party, which till some years back thrived under the banner of British Imperialism and lost all influence with its masters having gone out of the picture. I do not propose to comment as to how far and to what extent it is possible for the three groups to pull together but it is crystal clear that just as the Indian Communist Party tried successfully to dominate the All India Trade Union Congress, the Socialist Party is earnestly striving to control and use as an instrument of its policy, the 'Hind Mazdoor Sabha.' It must however be said to the credit of the leaders of this party that they are at times more frank than the Communists. It was only some weeks back that the socialist leader, Shri. Jayaprakash Narain, openly

declared at a Press Conference, that the Socialist Party aimed at securing collective affiliation of Trade Unions with the Socialist Party. This statement is a clear indication of the policy of the Socialist Party in the Trade Union field.

In this very connection the question of our relationship with the other Trade Union Organisation arises. It may be noted that some time back Shri Ashok Mehta, the General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha had a detailed discussion with our President Shri Khandubhai Desai and myself on the possibilities of Trade Union unity between the two organisations in a limited sphere. The Indian National Trade Union Congress has since its very inception been desirous of achieving Trade Union Unity. When the inaugural Conference of our organisation took place in May, 1947, we invited the leaders of the Socialist Party to join with us in a common organisation, but our efforts did not succeed. Since then the situation, too, has undergone a considerable change. After the separation of the Socialist Party from the Indian National Congress, it is essentially a political body having political aspirations. Its primary objective is to capture political power. Trade Union work is only a secondary and side work for the Party and that too motivated by political considerations. I need hardly reiterate that ours is essentially a Trade Union Organisation. We exist for the service of the Working Class. We aspire to create a powerful Organisation of the Indian Working class in this country, which could secure its social and economic rights and equip it to play its proper role in the new set up of our country. It is here that both the organisations fundamentally differ. That in fact is a real stumbling block in the way of any real unity between the two Organisations. It must however be admitted that if the two organisations could make a common effort to redeem

the Trade Union Movement from vulgar, violent and disruptive tendencies, such an effort should be welcomed. In the course of the last two years, several instances of violence, breaking of public meetings and black flag demonstrations have taken place. I do not propose to enter into the controversy that the main responsibility for indulging in such tactics has not been ours, but of the other side. Without going into the past, it was decided as a result of discussion referred to above that both the organisations would strive their utmost to enforce a Code of Conduct, according to which such unhealthy tendencies would be put a stop to. Since then, I issued a circular to all our affiliated Unions urging on them the desirability of implementing in a true spirit the suggested Code of Conduct. It is essential in the interests of our organisation as also in the larger interests of the movement, that our Unions and their workers work on the above lines.

The Progress of the INTUC after Indore Session:

Now I propose to give to the General Council of the INTUC the progress of our organisation since our annual Session held at Indore. It is not possible in this brief review to give an account of our activities in various provinces. I reserve a full statement of such activities to be dealt with in the annual report. But I just want to narrate some important facts. First of all, I would put up before the Council details about our membership figures. When we had assembled at Indore there were 846 Unions affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress with a membership of 10,83,482. These figures are classified Province-wise as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the province	No. of unions	Membership
1.	Andhra	14	10,442
2.	Assam	22	35,142
3.	Bengal	317	4,01,812
4.	Bihar	55	96,951
5.	Bombay	36	10,847
6.	Delhi	4	30,001
7.	Gujarat	48	1,32,014
8.	Karnatak	2	4,432
9.	Kerala	14	6,661
10.	Madhya Bharat	33	36,979
11.	Maharashtra	41	48,303
12.	Mahakaushal	3	2,536
13.	Mysore	7	5,712
14.	Nagpur	13	7,092
15.	Punjab (East)	12	10,518
16.	Surma Valley	6	4,895
17.	Tamilnad	104	72,226
18.	U. P.	106	81,190
19.	Vidharbha	9	5,729
Total		846	10,83,482

After the Indore Session till 31st of Augst, 1949, our membership rose to 13,20,804. Thus it will be seen that our organisation has, during the last six months, registered an increase of 2,37,322. This is again classified Province-wise as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the Province	No. of unions	Membership
1.	Andhra	14	10,937
2.	Assam	30	1,25,094
3.	Bengal	327	4,23,003
4.	Bihar	62	1,16,528
5.	Bombay	37	1,10,577
6.	Delhi	8	31,354
7.	Gujarat	51	1,32,211
8.	Karnatak	2	4,432
9.	Kerala	20	11,044
10.	Madhya Bharat	33	36,670
11.	Maharashtra	43	54,302
12.	Mahakaushal	3	2,536
13.	Mysore	7	5,712
14.	Nagpur	21	14,077
15.	Punjab (East)	13	10,827
16.	Tamilnad	113	79,595
17.	U. P.	144	1,42,870
18.	Vidharbha	10	4,759
19.	Orissa	1	4,276
Total		939	13,20,804

I may also, for the benefit of the General Council, mention our strength Industry-wise, which is as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the Industry	No. of Unions	Membership
1.	Agriculture ...	11	10,589
2.	Plantations ...	33	1,85,483
3.	Mining (Non-metallic) ...	35	57,355
4.	Mining (Metallic) ...	7	15,723
5.	Textiles (Cotton) ...	104	2,96,007
6.	Jute (Textiles) ...	69	1,04,827
7.	Engineering ...	111	53,240
8.	Metals ...	28	69,362
9.	Sugar ...	49	45,214
10.	Food and Drinks ...	62	28,796
11.	Chemicals ...	42	35,120
12.	Paper and Printing ...	29	11,506
13.	Wood, Furniture ...		
	Cement, Stones & Glass	40	22,363
14.	Leather and Rubber...	18	29,107
15.	Miscellaneous (Bldgs Roads, etc.) ...	36	18,510
16.	Railways ...	32	1,15,621
17.	Road Transport ...	47	47,552
18.	Docks, Port & Harbour	10	22,148
19.	Water Transport ...	13	32,843
20.	Post and Telegraph ...	5	31,778
21.	Commercial Services...	77	39,283
22.	Public Administration	81	48,377
Total ...		939	13,20,804

I have not got in my possession the exact membership figures of the other All India Organisations of workers in this country. But I can unhesitatingly state that membership of our Organisation is at least double as compared to the membership of all other rival organisations put together. As I had stated at our Indore Session, we occupy predominantly supreme position in Textiles, Iron and Steel, Metal, Sugar, Jute, Tea and Engineering industries. The rival organisations adopted all tactics to shake our position from these industries but they have miserably failed. Although our position is not so strong in the Coal industry, as in those mentioned above, still our influence even in this industry is much larger than that of any other organisation. In March 1949, our membership in the Coal Industry was 40,703. In June it rose to 52, 146. On the 31st August, 1949 our membership is 57,355. In March last the Indian National Coal Mine Workers Federation was set up under the auspices of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. There are some serious handicaps that we are faced with in this Industry. The Working of Conciliation Machinery is not satisfactory. The attitude of the employers is extremely unhelpful and obstructive. There have been instances when in order to counteract our growing influence, they have made common cause with our opponents in the field. The Awards given by Conciliation Boards are not properly implemented. But I am confident, with our increasing strength and with the strong backing of the Working Class, we will soon be in a position to boldly face these handicaps.

Situation on the Railways : - Since the Indore Session, our influence in the Railways too has been steadily increasing. Railways constitute our greatest national asset on which mainly depends the future industrial development of our country. We cannot afford to allow railway labour to be exploited as

pawn for power politics by various political groups in this country. It is our own earnest endeavour to create a very powerful organisation of Railway Workers in this country that could effectively protect their interests and at the same time create in them a real zeal to make this great experiment of nationalisation a real success. When, about a year and half back, we started the Indian Nation Railway Workers Federation, there were several obstacles in our way. The Party already in the field seriously challenged our existence. But our Comrades in this field moved forward with courage and confidence. Even today we cannot boast that we are very powerful on the Railways but a firm foundation has already been laid and we are steadily on the way to the completion of our Building. As a result of our efforts, during the last 18 months, the position today is that on the G. I. P. Railway, ours is the only recognised Union. In the B. B. & C. I. and E. P. Railways we are comparatively stronger than other Unions. In East Indian Railway our membership has reached 32,000 and an early recognition is expected. In O. T. Railway the largest Union namely the O. T. Railwaymen's Union has seceded from the old Federation and joined us. It is our efforts to bring about an early merging of this Union with the other one already affiliated to us. Thus it may be noticed that out of the nine State Railways, we have got strong Unions in five. In other Railways our position is yet weak and it should be our earnest efforts to strengthen our position in these Railways by the end of this year.

While speaking about the Railways, I would just make a brief reference about the Joint Railway Advisory Committee. This was set up by the Government of India in May last, to mainly rectify the anomalies arising out of the implementation of

Central Pay Commission Report. The Committee commenced its work in July last. It has already disposed of anomalies in the case of several categories of Staff and I trust, the Committee will conclude its work in regard to anomalies by the end of the present calendar year.

Problem of Agricultural Labour :—The Indore Convention passed a resolution urging on the necessity of organising the Agricultural Labour. I confess it has not been possible so far to make any marked progress in this direction. In fact it is a new type of work and it is necessary that we move with caution and certainty. The Working Committee has directed the Provincial Branches of the INTUC to commence the work in certain selected areas. It need hardly be stressed that our work in this field will be somewhat different from the organisation of industrial workers. We do not want to disturb the unity of our rural life. On the contrary we want to make this unity stronger and on a more solid basis. But such unity must be based on recognition of the fact that landless labour is entitled to fair wage and honourable existence in the village life.

Organisation of Salaried and Commercial Employees:—At the last Working Committee meeting held in July last, the Working Committee has taken a decision to organise the Commercial and Salaried Employees including Government servants. To give effect to this task, the Committee has already entrusted the work to the charge of one Organiser in each of the main provinces. Quite a large number of Unions are already affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and with the new drive that we are launching upon, it will be possible for us to expand our work with increased success in this direction.

Tour Conducted By Our Office-Bearers

- (a) **President's tour** :—Our President, Shri. Khandubhai Desai inaugurated the last annual convention of the Indian National Sugar Mill Worker's Federation held in the United Province. In July, he went to Jamalpur and inaugurated the General Council meeting of the Indian National Railway Worker's Federation.
- (b) **Vice-President's Tour** :—At the request of the Central Office, our Vice-President Janab Abid Ali Jafferbhai visited Bengal. As a result of his earnest endeavours and tactful handling, much of the internal disputes particularly in the Jute Industry has been resolved. From Bengal Janab Abid Ali went to Assam and participated at the annual Conference of the Assam INTUC.
- (c) **General Secretary's Tour** :—After the Indore Session the General Secretary went on tour to Bengal twice. His second tour took place in the middle of August. On the 15th of August, he addressed the Independence Day meeting held in Calcutta Maidan which was one of the biggest public meetings ever held in Calcutta. Credit for the success of this meeting goes to our Bengal Comrades. The General Secretary also accompanied the President to the Jamalpur meeting of the Railway Workers and presided over the General Council meeting of the Indian National Railway Workers Federation. In August, he undertook one week's tour of the City of Bombay. While giving this report to the Press the General Secretary is starting on a two week's tour to the Tamilnad Province.

(d) **Organising Secretary's Tour:**—Shri. V.V. Dravid, Organising Secretary, undertook a tour to Hyderabad. Due to internal differences some serious complications had arisen there. Shri Dravid was successful in handling the situation there and in reorganising the work on a proper footing.

Working of the Central Office :—At the time of the annual Conference the members of the General Council had pointed out certain defects in the working of the Central Office and they had put up some concrete suggestions to improve the position. Keeping in view those suggestions the Central Office was shifted soon after from Bombay to Delhi. It has been our earnest endeavour since the location of the Central Office in Delhi to put the Organisation on a proper and scientific basis. Every letter received from Provincial Committees and affiliated Unions are properly attended to. Under the present practice every such letter is attended to within a period of forty-eight hours. We try to deal with all problems referred to us in regard to the Central or Provincial Governments as also organisational questions. It is just possible that at times it is not possible for us to achieve success in certain matters referred to us. I only desire to impress that even in such cases, nothing remains undone due to any lack of efforts or earnestness on the part of the Central Office. The greatest factor responsible for our success and efficiency is the constant guidance and active support that the Central Office has been receiving from its President Shri Khandubhai Desai.

I must however, confess that I am not very jubilant over our achievement which is yet negligible as compared to what we desire to achieve. Although, we have been able to set right to an appreciable degree the office and the correspondence work, it is surely not enough. In consultation with the President and the Working Committee, it has been decided to divide the work

department-wise. Thus we want to set up a "Propaganda and Publicity Department" that would undertake publication of bulletins and other literatures from time to time for the spread of our ideals among the working class and to counteract baseless propaganda carried on against us by other parties. We desire to publish as soon as possible a weekly organ on behalf of our organisation. Our second Department would be that of the "Information and Statistics". Every now and then, Committees are set up on different subjects by the Government and our representatives are required to serve on these Committees. Our opinion is also called for on various subjects. It is most essential that we should have a Department which should undertake systematic study of day-to-day problems. For this a good Library with books and reports will also have to be set up. Our third Department will be that of "Foreign Affairs". A reference about this has already been made in this report.

It is also our intention to appoint regional Organisers in various provinces to supervise and also help the working of our Unions in various parts of the Country. If the Indian National Trade Union Congress is really to function as a useful instrument in the service of the working class in the Country, the Central Office ~~will have to~~ undertake these activities without much delay. But the greatest handicap in our way is lack of funds. Even if we want to carry on our activities on a moderate scale, our minimum annual requirements are eighty thousand rupees. Our present annual income falls much short of our requirements. I had submitted at Indore and I reiterate so again for the consideration of General Council that this question deserves serious consideration.

In order to ensure the efficiency and usefulness of the Central Office it is also necessary that there

should be closest contact and collaboration between the Central Office, Provincial Branches and the affiliated Unions. If there are any difficulties in the working of the Central Office, every affiliated Union is perfectly entitled to point them out. But I would appeal to our affiliated Unions to appreciate the necessity of increased contact with the Central Office. It should be the earnest effort of every affiliated Union to implement the instructions issued from time to time by the Central Office and to furnish such information and statistics as may be called for.

Lucknow

HARIHARNATH SHASTRI

8th October, 1949.

General Secretary



C-3.



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.



81

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IN FORTHCOMING TRADE TALKS WITH CEYLON REMEMBER **NUMEROUS**
OIL MILLS HERE CLOSED DOWN FOR LACK OF COPRA AND **TENS** OF THOUSANDS
UNEMPLOYED KERALA I N T U C

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

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MOFIP

રજીસ્ટ્રાર
કોન : ૨૦૭૩
૨૦૭૩



ક્રમાંક

૧૨૯૨૩

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ

ગાંધી મજૂર સંઘલય,
રા. ભા. નં. ૧૧૦

અમદાવાદ,

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૩૦મી, એપ્રિલ, ૧૯૪૮.

શ્રીમતી મણીબેન,

અને જે મિલો બંધ થઈ ગયેલી છે તે અંગે અમદાવાદ મિલ માલિક મંડળને મેં એક પત્ર લખ્યો છે તેની એક નકલ આ સાથે બીજી છે. પૂજ્ય સરદાર સાહેબની તબીબત સારી હોય તો આ પત્રનો સાર તેમને જણાવવા વિનંતિ છે. અમદાવાદમાં તો ભૂતકાળમાં મંગળદાસ શેઠ વગેરે મિલો બંધ કરી પડવા દેતા નહિ, અને નુકશાન લેઈને પણ નબળી પડેલી મિલોને ચલાવવામાં મગરબી માનતા. આજે પણ દેશમાં જે મિલો બંધ પડવા માંડી છે તેને રાષ્ટ્રીય માવનાવળા માલિકો ચલાવવા ધારે તો ચલાવી શકે તેમ માફ માનવું છે. પૂજ્ય સરદાર સાહેબની તબીબત સુધરતી જાય છે તે જાણી અમે સૌ ખુશી થયા છીએ અને તેમને દીર્ઘાયુષ્ય અને સંપૂર્ણ તંદુરસ્તી પ્રભુ બક્ષે તેવી અમારી સૌની પ્રભુ પાસે પ્રાર્થના છે.

લિ.

૧૧-૩-૫ સારાસાની
૮.૫૧

શ્રી. મણીબેન પટેલ,
૮/૦ સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલ,
મરીન કાલેજ - મુંબઈ.

આમ. 'ભિખર'
કોન. ૨૭/૭/૬૭



કચ્છ

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ

ગાંધી મજૂર સેવાકથ,
પો. બો. નં. ૧૧૦

અંક,

--: નકલ: --
--0--

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૩૦ મી. મે, ૧૯૪૯.

સેક્રેટરી

મિલ ઓનર્સ એસોસિએશન,

અમદાવાદ.

ભાઈજી,

અમદાવાદના મિલ ઉદ્યોગમાં કેટલીક મિલોએ સદંતર કામ બંધ કર્યું છે. એ હકીકત આપ જાણશે છો. મિલો બંધ થવાના પરિણામે કાપડનું ઉત્પાદન ઘટે છે., અને મજૂરોમાં બેકારી ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. દેશના અત્યાચારના સંજોગોમાં આ પરિસ્થિતિ ઇચ્છવા યોગ્ય નજ ગણાય. જે મિલો બંધ થઈ ગઈ છે તે મિલો ફરીથી ચાલુ થાય તે માટે બધા પ્રયત્નો થવા જોઈએ એમ અમારું માનવું છે. મિલો ચાલુ કરવાની દીશામાં સફળતાપૂર્વક પ્રયત્નો આપનું મંડળ જ કરી શકે એમ અમારું માનવું છે. મિલો ચલાવવા માટે જે અનુભવ અને શક્તિ જરૂરી છે એ મિલોના સંચાલકોમાં હોઈ શકે એટલા પ્રમાણમાં બીજે ન હોઈ શકે તે દેખીતું છે. જ્યારે આપણે દેશ આર્થિક કટાકટીમાંથી પસાર થઈ રહ્યો છે ત્યારે આપના મંડળની સાથે સંકળાયેલા અનુભવી અને શક્તિશાળી સંચાલકો પૈકી જે કોઈ આ બંધ પડેલી મિલો ચલાવવાની જવાબદારી લે તેઓએ દેશની સાચી સેવા કરી ગણાયે, અને તેથી આ પ્રશ્ન અંગે આપનું મંડળ વિચાર કરી યોગ્ય પગલાં જલદી લે એવી અમારી આપને વિનંતિ છે.

લિ.

શા.રે. વસાવડા.

મંત્રાવિભાગ.

વિ.

84

THE WORKER today takes its place among the Indian journals as "the voice of the Indian working class". In that role, THE WORKER must not only be the spokesman of labour but also give the correct lead to the working classes. Whether as representative of working class opinion or as its leader, THE WORKER must adopt a broad national outlook which would put in proper perspective the specialised requirements of the working classes amid the larger interests of the country as a whole. All of us have our own sectional or individual interests, but the country's interests are paramount and none of us, high or low, capitalists or labourers, traders or Government servants, should grudge sacrifices in the interests of the nation.

More than at any time before, it is essential that we all realise the big stakes involved. Our country is yet to stand on its feet. We cannot impose on it burdens which might be impossible for it to bear, while yet it is trying to stand up. Otherwise, the result would be certain disaster. We shall stagger back to earth with the added disadvantage of a crushing load on our head. The need of the hour, whether in industry or in agriculture, is more production. Labour gains nothing and loses everything by diminishing production either by strikes or by "go slow" methods. Let not labour do anything which, in any way, adversely affects production and, where it feels it has legitimate demands to make on industry, it should resort to the golden method of arbitration. Let arbitration go on at the same time as production so that ultimately, while country's wealth increases, labour gets its legitimate due by adopting methods to which even its worst critics can never take objection.

These thoughts occur to me as I commend THE WORKER to the attention of its readers. I am sure that, as long as it truly seeks to serve the working class and the country, it will have an increasing volume of patronage from the members of the working class and their friends. I am sure its wellwishers will be happy to see the day when by sheer dint of service to labour and to the nation it will have acquired an unchallenged position

as the spokesman of the toiling millions.

(VALLABHBHAI PATEL)
CAMP: BOMBAY, 16.9.49.

**THE
WORKER**

Official Organ of

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

RATE CARD

**CONGRESS HOUSE,
BOMBAY 4**

THE WORKER

VOCAL OF THE INDIAN WORKING CLASS

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O

THE WORKER

86

A

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH.

(Central Office)

81
Congress House,
Bombay No. 4.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD:

23rd Aug. '49.

Dear friend,

You are aware that there is no Provincial Branch of H.M.S.S. in Maha Kaushal. Shri Govind Das, M.C.A., the President of Maha Kaushal Provincial Congress Committee, has suggested the following two names on the Central Board.

1. Shri Ratanlal Malviya, M.C.A., and
2. " Girjanand.

As per clause (c) II A of the constitution of the Sangh. I am circulating these names for your approval so that these persons may be co-opted on the Central Board.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Bombay.

Yours sincerely,
PKS
Organising Secretary.

MSN/-

Indian National Trade Union Congress.

17, Queensway,
New Delhi,

26th July 1949.

L. No. 772

Dear Sir,

I am herewith sending the Resolution passed by our Working Committee in its meeting held on 24th instt. in connection with the grave economical situation in the Country. The Resolution is self-explanatory and the subject matter is of vital importance to labour in particular and the Country at large.

I have, therefore, no doubt that the Government will give their immediate and serious consideration and will not delay matter in their implementation of the measure suggested in the Resolution.

It is requested that we be kindly informed of the steps the Government proposes to take in this direction.

Yours faithfully,

Kanch Anant Shastri

General Secretary.

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Dy. Prime Minister of the Government of India,
New Delhi.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress is deeply concerned with the recent serious trends in the national economy of the country. On one side, there is alarmist propaganda by the vested interests of a glut in production in some sections of ~~the~~ industries while on the other hand, the prices of essential commodities do not show any tendency to fall.

The recent notices of closure in a few textile mills, the unemployment in the Jute Industry and retrenchments actually effected or contemplated in various sectors of national production, not only run counter to the policy of accelerating production, but are a violation of the Industrial Truce.

The Committee expresses its considered view that the vested interests who have been accustomed to think in the narrow selfish interest to the exclusion of the larger national interest, are to a large extent responsible for the present situation. The Working Committee urges upon the Government that it should forthwith take such steps that would prevent the vested interests from affecting country's economy by curtailment of production resulting in avoidable unemployment.

In the opinion of the Committee, the failure of the Government to bring down the cost of living index, as promised from time to time, has been aggravating the situation further.

The Working Committee, therefore, specifically urges upon the Government to evolve its prices policy in such a way that the existing prices index is brought down by at least 30% in the first instance before the current financial year is completed.

In order to implement this policy, the Government must assume powers necessary for this purpose, to intervene in all cases of mis-managements and other factors, resulting in the curtailment of production. The Committee welcomes, in this connection, the proposed legislation by Government of India for control and regulation of industries and it hopes that this measure be put on the Statute Book as early as possible so that the essential industries of the Country may be maintained unhampered and in full production. If the present situation is allowed to continue, without any tangible and speedy improvement.

the Committee feels that the whole basis of Industrial Peace will be very seriously disturbed much to the detriment of interests of not only the working class but of the Nation as a whole.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEWAK SANGH.
(Central Office)

HMMS/GEN/428

90/A
Congress House,
Bombay No.4

16th July '49.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

Dear friend,

You are aware that there are no Provincial Branches of H.M.S.S. in East Punjab and Mahavidharbha (comprising Nagpur & Vidarbha). Both the provinces have suggested the following six names on the Central Board.

1. Dr. Lehna Singh Sethi, M.L.A., Gen. Secretary, E.F.P.C., Jullundur.
2. Shri. Giani Gurmukh Singh, Mussafar, L.C.A., President, E.F.P.C.C., Jullundur.
3. Shri. L.D. Tumpalliwar, Secretary, Nagpur, P.C.C.
4. Shri. L.L. Vaidya, Vice President, Nagpur Nagar C.C.,
5. Shri. Brijlalji Biyani, Akola,
6. Shri. K.K. Chande, Advocate, Khemgaon.

As per clause (c) of II A of the constitution of the Sangh, I am circulating these names for your approval so that these persons may be co-opted on the Central Board.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Yours sincerely,

P. K. Saran

Organising Secretary.

MSN/-

સંકુમાંઈ કસનજી દેસાઈ એમ. એલ. જી.

સચ્ચ, લોક પ્રતિનિધિ ઘુમા

પ્રધાન મંત્રી, હિન્દી રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાદૂર કોમિશન

૨

૧૨

શ્રી ૦૫૧ નામ કીર્તીચંદ્રાચાર્યે રવિચંદ્રાચાર્યે મે ૧૧
૦૫૧ વારાચંદ્રાચાર્યે વિદ્યારાચાર્યે નામ રાજી થીરું.
કો. ભવચંદ્રાચાર્યે વડોદરામાં ગુજા વડોદરા રીક્ષાને અપેક્ષાએ
કેમ રાજી તેના ચર્ચા કરશે. રીક્ષાચાર્યે રહેલું વાપર ૦૫૧
વિદ્યારાચાર્યે નામ ભવચંદ્રાચાર્યે ૦૫૧ હવેનાઈ ચર્ચા કરશે. ચર્ચા
કરશેના રીક્ષાચાર્યે વારાચંદ્રાચાર્યે વિદ્યારાચાર્યે નામ ભવચંદ્રાચાર્યે
કેમ કરવામાં આવે એ કીર્તીચંદ્રાચાર્યે ચર્ચા થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના
૦૫૧ કરવામાં આવેના નામ ૦૫૧ નામ રાજી થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના
૦૫૧ કરવામાં આવેના નામ ૦૫૧ નામ રાજી થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના

૦૧-૧૩ મ જુલાઈ ના નામ ૦૫૧ નામ રાજી થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના
૦૫૧ કરવામાં આવેના નામ ૦૫૧ નામ રાજી થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના
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૦૧-૧૩ મ જુલાઈ ના નામ ૦૫૧ નામ રાજી થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના
૦૫૧ કરવામાં આવેના નામ ૦૫૧ નામ રાજી થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના
૦૫૧ કરવામાં આવેના નામ ૦૫૧ નામ રાજી થીરું. ૦૫૧ ના

Copy.

Khandubhai K. Desai.
M.L.A., M.C.A.

93
4, Pirozshah Road,
New Delhi, 17th June 1949.

My dear Ani Babu,

I am daily reading the report of what is happening in Calcutta. Naturally these happenings create certain reactions on my mind as they are likely to affect our Trade Union work in Bengal. I think it is proper, that I share these reactions with you and Shrimati Maitree Ben.

Some of us are really very much concerned about the violent atmosphere that is growing in Calcutta as has been demonstrated in the last election. Though this Constituency has practically no labor strength, it shows the way the crowds are being taken by the Communist Party. They may create the same atmosphere in Working Class Areas and if once the atmosphere of violence, coercion and bullying come into working class areas, it will be very difficult to stem the tide. Therefore, we are well advised to create in working class areas a spirit of peace and orderliness so that the Communist may not dare to bring in this a spirit of violence. You know that some time back some three European Officers, were burnt in a furnace and it had the effect of terrorism among even other officers. As far as we of the INTUC are concerned, we have always preached and acted according to our ideal of peaceful approach, but I feel that we should now do something positive so that we may not be taken unaware at any time. The Communists appear to have made Calcutta a laboratory for their experiments in terrorism so as to create a general sense of ~~in~~ insecurity with a view to create anarchy in the Country to achieve their nefarious ends. Just at present they are only dealing with the middle class areas of South Calcutta but their activities according to reports are now likely to be extended to labour areas and, if once disorderliness, indiscipline and rowdism permeate the working class, it will be very difficult to check it. Therefore, you should all be forewarned and as I have suggested, should ~~all~~ move earlier with a view to warn the working class against the designs of the Communist Party. If the working classes are forewarned, they have a very sound common sense and will themselves nip the mischief in the bud. My apprehension is that if this spirit is not checked by all parties and groups in its initial stage, no officers, whether European or Indian or clerical staff will be willing to work in factories, which will remain closed if the design of the Communist Party is allowed to take shape. Their design appears to be to paralyse our industrial production, create confusion, by rendering artificial unemployment and using the working class for further violence in a disorderly fashion.

You will consider, what I have written and come to some final positive line of action after consulting our active Trade Union Workers. Shastriji is coming to Calcutta some time in next week, and he will meet you and others. I am leaving for Ahmedabad on 19th morning.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) Khandubhai Desai.

~~xxx~~ Copy sent to Dr. Maitree Bese.

P.S.

Since I have written this letter, I have read in today's papers that one officer of Allen Berry's Factory was murdered and buried by the workers. I think the time has now come for Bengal INTUC to take up the question and do something tangible to ward off this menace of ~~terror~~ terrorism in industrial disputes otherwise it will be too late.

(Sd) Khandubhai Desai.

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New Delhi,
26th July 1949.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Publicity and Public Relations,
Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh,
Congress House,
Bombay 4.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter
No. HISS/PUB/432 addressed to the Hon.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, I am
desired to say that the Hon'ble
Minister regrets that, due to his
health, he is unable to comply with
the request contained therein.

Yours sincerely,

Personal Assistant to the Hon.
the Deputy Prime Minister of
India.

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Telephone 61550

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sgt. ~~P.K. Savant~~ Shankerrao Deo,

Lala Gulzari Lal Nanda

Org. Secy. Sjt. P.K. Savant.

Congress House,
Bombay No. 4

"MAZDOOR MANDAL"
BOMBAY 12

19th July '49.

Dear friend,

The Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh is proposing to start a monthly by name "THE WORKER", as its official organ. It is intended to make this a medium of publicity for the I.L.S.S. as well as the I.A.P.U.S. Needless to emphasize here that an organisation like ours needs a mouthpiece of its own for the propagation of its ideology as well as for dissemination of correct information among the Indian Working Class, so that they may not be misinformed and misled by interested party politicians.

For successful publication and functioning of our proposed journal, it is necessary that persons like you who are actively connected with Trade Union work should make it a point to keep this office fully informed of all your activities. Apart from this, it will be very much appreciated, if you can also periodically contribute articles on some important aspects of labour movement in India.

I may here inform you that preparations for starting the journal have been finalised and that we wish to bring out the first issue on August 15, 1949. Therefore, may I request you to send an article on any subject of your own choice regarding Indian labour and Trade Union movement as early as possible.

Thanking you for an early reply,

Yours sincerely,
S. S. S. S.

Officer in charge,
Publicity & Public Relations,
I.L.S.S.

To:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,

New Delhi.

For information

13K/-

RASTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH (BOMBAY)

MAZDOOR MANZIL, PAREL, BOMBAY 12.

राष्ट्रीय मिल मजदूर संघ (मुंबई)

Ref. No.

जा. नं.

RM. 767 / 49-50

मजदूर मंझिल, परळ, मुंबई १२.

9th July 1949

My dear Sardarsaheb,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter to the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance and the Hon'ble the Minister for Labour, Government of India, New Delhi, for your information and perusal.

Yours sincerely,

S. D. Ambekar.

Secretary.

Encl.

The Hon'ble Sardarsaheb Vallabhbhai J. Patel,
1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.

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RASTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH. BOMBAY

"Mazdoor Manzil",
25, Government Gate Road, Parel,
Bombay, 12.

Ref.No.RM. 766 /49-50

9th July 1949.

To

- (1) The Hon'ble the Prime Minister,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
- (2) The Hon'ble the Minister for Finance,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
- (3) The Hon'ble the Minister for Labour,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sirs,

Re: Industrial Tribunals Payment of Bonus
(National Savings Certificate) Ordinance,
1949 (XI of 1949).

The Industrial Court's (Bombay) award in Reference No.(IC) 7 of 1949, which gave 4½ months' (3/8ths) basic earnings for the year 1948 as bonus for the year, had recommended in paragraph 14 of the award that the Legislature should consider the question and see whether it would be feasible in suitable cases for the Industrial Court to order a part of the payment of bonus in the form of National Savings Certificates.

On the 28th May 1949, the first instalment of the bonus was paid to the cotton textile workers of Bombay mills. Two weeks thereafter, i.e. on 11th June 1949, Ordinance No.XI of 1949 was promulgated. It appeared in the Press on 12th June 1949. Though our Union, viz. the Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, is a Representative Union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, having the largest regular paying membership of nearly 40,000 workers for the last one year, it was not consulted by the Central Government before promulgating such an important Ordinance, which affects a large number of workers. However, as we were ourselves of the opinion that the workers should save

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a part of the bonus under such special circumstances as in the case of the Bombay textile workers, we did not make much of the point and we tried to help and co-operate with the Government by taking up a helpful stand, in which we tried to persuade the workers that it was in their interests to accept the National Savings Certificates.

After the promulgation of the first Ordinance, Mr. Ashoka Mehta welcomed the move and supported the same. The Mill Mazdoor Sabha, which is a Union of textile workers guided by the Socialist Party, immediately started propaganda against the acceptance of the National Savings Certificates and advised the workers not to accept the same. The membership figures of this Union are not known. Its membership is certainly much less than that of our Union. Its present attitude is a political stunt intended to expand its membership by exploiting the present situation and, in our opinion, the Hon'ble Dr. Matthai has become an unwitting instrument in its hands.

Since the workers had already spent the first instalment, and out of the second instalment a very large quantum was being deducted on account of the National Savings Certificates, the propaganda found a favourable response. We felt that we should try for some relief by way of reduction in the quantum of the National Savings Certificates to be given to them. Therefore, by a letter dated 20th June 1949, addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Government of India, and the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, we requested Government to reduce the quantum from two-thirds to one-third of the second instalment, i.e. one-sixth of the total quantum of bonus. We also requested the Bombay Government to move the Central Government in this matter. This, in our opinion, would have gone a long way in minimizing the reluctance on the part of the workers to accept the National Savings Certificates and we were confident of our ability to induce them to accept the Certificates, as their real grievances were met by the Government reconsidering the position and reducing the quantum to be invested in National Savings Certificates.

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We presumed from what had appeared in the newspapers and Government communiques, that the Government of Bombay also agreed with us and represented the same point of view to the Central Government. However, to our surprise, we found that, instead of reducing the quantum, which to our mind should have been the proper thing to do, the Central Government decided to amend the Ordinance making it optional for the workers to accept 5-year and 7-year Cash Certificates, instead of the 12-year Cash Certificates, which meant that they were cashable at any time. We fail to understand on what advice or for what reasons the Government took this step. In fact, had they consulted us, we should have pointed out to them the inadvisability of their proposed amendment. Looking, however, to the feasibility of the workers saving in the form of National Savings Certificates, we again advised the workers to accept the Certificates in the new form, viz. cashable at any time, which would meet their point of view in getting the cash at any time whenever and whosoever wanted it, and thus they would get money in their hours of need.

On the other hand, Mr. Ashoka Mehta, who had earlier criticized the Government for not co-operating with himself and his Party in their drive for National Savings Certificates, and who had also welcomed the Ordinance immediately after it was promulgated, i.e. on 12th June 1949, and who had also welcomed the new amendment, viz. cashable at any time, by a statement of 24th June, changed his views under pressure from his Party workers. He and the said Mill Masdeor Sabha, instead of guiding the textile workers in the proper direction in the interests of the nation, began to inflame workers' feelings. The Mill Masdeor Sabha is a Union affiliated to the Hind Masdeor Sabha. Copies of the translations of the two recent handbills distributed by this Sabha are enclosed herewith as Annexures "A" and "B".

The Sangh was confident that the workers would have been persuaded to accept a part of their bonus in the form of National Savings Certificates cashable at any time, and at the same time the Sangh would have impressed upon them not to cash

them unless they were in emergent need, in spite of the Socialist propaganda to the contrary. In fact by the 30th of June the workers had begun to realise that it was in their interests to accept the part of their bonus in the form of National Savings Certificates and a very large section was ready to accept the same. All of a sudden, news appeared in the Press that the Hon'ble Dr. John Matthai, who was arriving in Bombay on the 30th evening, would personally intervene and solve the bonus dispute and that he had invited Mr. Ashoka Mehta and his colleagues in the Mill Mazdoor Sabha to discuss the dispute with him. We regret this step taken by Dr. Matthai and can ascribe it only to his ignorance of the situation. It would have been better had he consulted the workers in the labour field and our Union. His action gave to the Socialist Party and its Union an importance, which on their strength they did not deserve, and can be ascribed to Dr. Matthai's personal admiration for Mr. Ashoka Mehta. This news was exploited for Party purposes by creating a hope in the minds of the workers that their view-point would be accepted by the Government and therefore it was in their interests to continue their dogged opposition further till the Government yielded. Again on the next day a version of the interview by Mr. Ashoka Mehta appeared in the Press (without any official communication from Government) of what transpired in the interview. Mr. Ashoka Mehta had interpreted the interview by stating that the Hon'ble Minister, Dr. Matthai had agreed to maintain the status quo and keep the dispute in abeyance, meaning thereby that the workers need not accept the bonus till the return of Dr. Matthai and till he had a further talk with Mr. Ashoka Mehta and his co-workers and that he (Dr. Matthai) would address the textile workers at a meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Union.

The result of this inopportune intervention by the Hon'ble Minister, Dr. Matthai, resulted in a setback to our efforts in persuading the workers to accept the bonus. In spite of this, about ten thousand workers have accepted the bonus and Cash Certificates. This shows that, if Dr. Matthai had not

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intervened and given an opportunity to the Sabha to create false hopes, a very large section would have accepted the bonus by now, and the dissatisfaction in the minds of the workers would have disappeared. This action on the part of Dr. Matthai, which was unwarranted, inept and improper, has hindered the constructive efforts of the Sangh to help the nation. On the other hand, it has encouraged those, who, instead of trying to help the nation in its hour of need, are creating disruptive and fissiparous tendencies. In addition, this has given them an opportunity to get out of an awkward position, which they had created for themselves by their wrong stand. It has also created an impression that they carry a weight in high quarters, which we do not possess.

Translations of the two handbills issued by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, which is affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, of which Mr. Ashoka Mehta is supposed to be the guiding star, speak for themselves and need no comment on our behalf.

If Government acts like this, we fail to understand how we, who believe in constructive methods and do not jeopardise the interests of the nation for Party ends, can ever work. We do not feel that Government desires that they should be embarrassed even in their good work of fighting inflation and inducing people to save small savings. However, you can imagine if unwarranted hindrances are put in the path of purely constructive institutions like ours simply for the fault that we are not vocal in season and out of season, and they are not allowed to function. The state of affairs, if institutions like ours are allowed to become defunct due to Government's wrong policy, and if encouragement is given to those, who follow a policy which has been amply demonstrated by now, would result in industrial chaos.

The action of the Government and of Dr. Matthai have left an impression on our minds that an attempt is being made to bolster up the Socialist Union at the expense of our Union, which is a Representative Union.

Hoping to be excused for the troubles,

Yours faithfully,

G. S. Bulcke.
Secretary.

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MILL MAZDOOR SABHA, BOMBAY.

Why do they not withdraw the meaningless ordinance?

Militant workers of Bombay will secure cash bonus on the strength of their unity! Mill Mazdoor Sabha exposes

(1) Confusion created by Government, (2) Indifference of the owners, (3) Betrayal by the Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh.

Comrades,

By refusing to accept Cash Certificates in a united and dauntless manner 2,20,000 mill workers of Bombay have won a new battle in the history of Labour movement. The Mill Mazdoor Sabha proudly congratulates the Bombay mill workers for this achievement. This battle has torn to pieces the Ordinance of the Government and has exposed the autocratic and totalitarian policy of the present Government. It has killed the treacherous Rastriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh which works as an agent of the Capitalist Government. It has completely shaken the Communists who are henchmen of a foreign power and who create confusion in the labour movement by diverting it into destructive and coercive channels. It has demonstrated the militant, praiseworthy and disciplined solidarity of the workers. The workers have united under the banner of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha and have established their revolutionary leadership in Bombay.

Half the battle is won. Now what next?

We have won half the battle by refusing to accept Cash Certificates (Bonus) on 15th. People who were abusing the workers are now congratulating them. The Government of India got terrified on learning the news that Bombay Mill workers would defy the ordinance outright. They immediately amended their Ordinance of 11th June 1949. The Certificates which were uncashable for 12 and 18 months can now be cashed at any moment. This concession has been granted to the workers and the Government has announced that by their amended Ordinance Certificates have become as good as currency notes. Though Government has amended the form of the Cash Certificates they have not provided for suitable arrangements therein. The Postal authorities have also not been

properly instructed. Suitable arrangements for filling in the forms inside the Mills and for delivery and encashment of the Certificates at the Post Offices have not been made. Rules for the enforcement of the ordinance could not be made efficiently by the Government. The amended ordinance under these circumstances was a deceit and a fraud practised on the workers. The Rastriya Mill Mandoor Sangh fell a prey to these tactics of the Government and exhorted the workers to accept the bonus Certificates on the 25th (June 1949). Only the Mill Mandoor Sabha got the scent of the dirty game and gave a call to the workers to refuse to accept the bonus tickets.

Why the meaningless ordinance?

Government says that these Certificates are as good as cash money. The workers therefore ask the Government publicly; then why not pay the bonus in cash to us! Why should Government harass millions of Bombay workers in order to keep up their own prestige? By amending their own ordinance Government have made it meaningless. What is the aim of the Government in continuing such a meaningless ordinance? The English dailies of Bombay have also asked the same question to the Government. The Free Press Journal, Bombay, has written that Government should withdraw the ordinance immediately and save the workers from all the botheration and the clerks in the Mills and the Post Offices from the clerical drudgery. Let Government save the expenditure on lacs of forms that will be needed for this work. The Times of India has questioned the wisdom of Government for their promulgation of this meaningless ordinance for curbing inflation. The Government will have to spend three lacs of Rupees for creating the additional machinery for disbursement of certificates in the Post Offices. Government could save this amount if they withdraw this ordinance and on account of that some inflation will be curbed automatically.

Government is terrified.

The policy of the Government is exposed by the opposition of the workers and on account of that the Government is terrified. Our victory is assured if we remain united. The Rastriya Mill Mandoor Sangh is doing its best to break our unity and create confusion in our minds. They are

asking the workers to accept the bonus along with the Certificates. By circulating false rumours and stories about the Mill Mazdoor Sabha in newspapers dominated by Capitalists the agents of the Government and the Capitalists are out to create rift in our unity. The Communists have also now shamelessly changed their policy and stand and have asked the workers to accept the Certificates from the Mills.

We want Cash Bonus.

We must answer straightway all these enemies of the workers in chawls, mills and streets that their advice is unacceptable to us. We ask them to leave this field. We want Cash Bonus. Our struggle will continue till we secure Cash bonus and not single self respecting worker will accept the certificate. The workers will never trust the misleading advice of anybody and will not accept bonus till advised to do so by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha. Information has been circulated that Bonus with Certificates will be distributed by the Mill Authorities on next Thursday or Friday. Nobody should pay any heed to such stories. Let workers not fall a prey to the evil maneuvering of the Capitalists, Government and the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh.

Do not accept bonus without the advice of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha even though notices about the payment may be posted at your Mills.

Down with Certificates.

Demand payment of Cash bonus.

Victory to the solidarity of workers.

Long live Mill Mazdoor Sabha.

39, Patel Terrace,
Parel, Bombay 12. }

Sd/- Raja Kulkarni

Secretary,
Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay.

MILL MAZDOOR SABHA, BOMBAY.

India Government climbs down due to unity of the workers.

Finance Minister John Mathai to place the Government point of view before the workers.

Puppets of Millowners become nervous.

Friends,

The whole of India was amazed by our tactful and tough fight against the payment of bonus in the form of Cash Certificates. The prestige of the Indian Labour movement has been elevated owing to your excellent unity, firm determination and powerful voice. The disciplined fight of the Bombay Mill workers gave the public a surprise shock. The public is looking towards you with respect. Your fight has full support from the public. The Millowners twice attempted to thrust the - - - certificate-bonus on you. Only a ^{few} ~~few~~ hired propagandists of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh - a puppet of the Millowners - accepted the bonus tickets. But all self-respected and class-conscious workers of Bombay kicked off the certificate bonus. As the pro-Industrialist ^{capitalist} INTUC and its off-shoot, the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh have now no ground to pitch their tent in the working class of Bombay, the Bombay Government's Labour Minister Syt. Gulzarilal Nanda though enraged had to sit silent.

Demand of Cash bonus.

The India Government was frightened at this state of affairs. The Government lost courage owing to the thrilling voice of the workers' united resistance. The Government pleaded for mercy at the hands of the working class and requested them to maintain their prestige by accepting the new Cash-anytime-Certificates which were substituted for the original certificates which could not be cashed in the first 12 months. The Mill Mazdoor Sabha put the following straight questions to the Government:- If the certificates can be cashed at any time, then why spell laws of forms unnecessarily? Why trouble the workers without reason? Why inconvenience them? Why not pay the bonus amount straight in cash? The workers in a telegram to the Government demanded that it should meet the workers' deputation.

Finance Minister frightened.

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The India Government experienced moments of anxiety. The Finance Minister wisely thought that if he were to refuse to see the workers' deputation before he left for London, whatever prestige that the India Government commanded would come to an end. Therefore he telegraphically informed Asoka Mehta - the wing leader of the Modern Indian Trade Union movement - that he was coming to Bombay half-a-day earlier specially to meet him and the workers' deputation.

Leave the chairs and meet the workers.

On Friday the deputation of mill workers along with Asoka Mehta met the Finance Minister. The deputation placed before the Finance Minister a written statement on behalf of the workers fully explaining as to why the workers protested against the Certificate-Bonus Ordinance. The workers have no quarrel with the Saving Scheme. But the workers will resist any attempt to enforce the Ordinance. The deputation asked the Finance Minister to with-^{draw} the Ordinance and pay the bonus in cash. The Finance Minister replied that the success or failure of the India Government's scheme of National Savings Certificates is entirely in the hands of the Bombay working class. If the Bombay workers accept the Certificates, workers all over India would follow their example. The deputation replied that "Schemes cannot succeed only by Ordinances. If the bonus is paid in cash the workers can save more. The Minister's time is always mostly taken up in meeting the Capitalists. The India Government cannot read the minds of the working class. And therefore there are occasions of dispute." Whereupon the Finance Minister said "I am prepared to meet the working class. I am confident that the working class will agree with the Government's point of view. The deputation told the Finance Minister "Do come and meet the workers".

Finance

The Minister consented to place before the workers his point of view. After 15th July 1949, when the Finance Minister returns from London, the Mill Mazdoor Sabha will convene a meeting of the workers. The Finance Minister will attend the meeting and place the Government point of view before the working workers. The workers will place their point of view before the Finance Minister. The workers are as much confident of convincing the Government about their point of view as the Government

is confident of convincing the workers of its point of view

Now is the Acid Test.

Friends,

If you wish to succeed in this challenge you must observe the following things:-

1. Do not accept the certificate bonus in spite of the Millowners' attempts to force it upon you.
2. Do not sign the Certificate Forms.
3. In order to weaken your determination, the propagandists of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, the hired puppets of the Capitalists and the Government are deliberately creating, within the mill compounds, a wrong impression about the policy of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha. They are spreading false rumours to the effect that the workers have accepted the certificates with the bonus. Do not fall a prey to these enemies of the workers. Do not side with them. Do not be impatient. No one has the courage to deprive you of your money.
4. Preserve our fighting unity.

May the Mill Mazdoor Sabha succeed.

Yours

Raja Kulkarni,

Secretary,

Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay.

Address:

Mill Mazdoor Sabha,

39, Patel Terrace,

Paral, Bombay 12.

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HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH.
(Central Office)

MINUTES

Congress House,
Bombay No.4

30th June '49.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was held on 6th May, 1949 at Indore at "Manik Baug" Shri. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, President of the Sangh presided. Following members were present.

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
2. Shri. Shankarrao Deco.
3. " Gulzarilal Nanda,
4. " P.K. Savant,
5. " Khandubhai K. Desai.

Following friends were present by special invitation.

1. Shri. Jagjivan Ram,
2. " S.R. Vasavada,
3. " Suresh Chandra Banerjee,
4. " Hariharnath Shastri,
5. " Abid Ali,
6. " Shantilal H. Shah,
7. " Chimanlal K. Shah,
8. " Surjaprasad Awasthi,
9. Dr. Maitreyee Bose,
10. Shri. Saqui Niyazi,
11. " Devan Sen,
12. " Robin Kakati,
13. " C.D. Ambekar,
14. " Purushottam Thakkar,
15. " Keshavlal B. Patel,
16. " G. Ramanujam,
17. " Tripathi,
18. " Shiva Chandika,
19. " Keshav H. Kulkarni.

MINUTES:

The minutes of the Meeting of the Working Committee held on 24th and 25th July 1948 at New Delhi were confirmed.

Thereafter, the report of the activities of the Sangh and its branches for the period commencing from 1st Jan. 1948 to 31st Dec. 1948, and further upto 31st March 1949 along with the statement of accounts for the above periods (separately) were placed before the meeting for information.

The question of appointing Selection Board as per rule (c) of "D" of the constitution was considered and it was decided that the Provincial Board should first prepare the names and send them for the approval of the Working Committee. In the Province where there are no Provincial Boards functioning at present, the members of the Central Board from that Province will prepare the list of members of a Provincial Board and send it to the Working Committee for approval.

The Working Committee expressed its thanks to the Congress Working Committee for having accepted the memorandum submitted on behalf of H.M.S.S. by Shri. Gulzarilal Nanda one of its secretaries and for accepting H.M.S.S. as its agency, for labour work. It was decided to start correspondence with the P.C.C.S. for securing lists of effective members who have offered labour as qualification for effective membership of the Congress.

After considerable discussion the following two resolutions were passed.

R E S O L U T I O N :

1. The meeting of the Working Committee of the H.M.S.S. deplors the fact that while people everywhere are pinning for peace and are earnestly looking for international amity, the events and developments in the mutual relations of various nations reveal trends which are fraught with grave risks for the peace of the world and which constitute a serious menace to the cultural and political freedom of vast sections of mankind. In this context the Working Committee of the H.M.S.S. expresses gratification at the outcome of our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to London at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference, which without impairing in the least degree India's status as a completely independent sovereign republic enables it to play an increasingly positive role towards the promotion of world peace.

2. Whatever progress in industrialisation the country has made, or may make in future its economy is likely to continue to be of a predominantly agricultural character. The welfare of the rural masses has, therefore, to be the primary concern of the Govt. and the social workers in this country. It is an undeniable fact that the rural areas of the country are, as a rule, labouring seriously under the handicap of illiteracy, poverty and general backwardness.

The Working Committee of the H.M.S.S. has, therefore, come to the conclusion that; along with such ameliorative activity as may be initiated and carried out by Government and other bodies concerned the H.M.S.S. workers should also immediately turn their attention to the needs of the rural population and give every possible help for the solution of its problems. The H.M.S.S. workers having special obligation to the landless wage earners of the village community, they should undertake their organisation, the study of their problems and the redress of their grievances on the lines of peaceful co-operation and their advancement on the basis of self-help, without delay in collaboration with all helpful elements, particularly the Congress Organisations and Congressmen operating in or connected with the areas concerned.

The committee authorise the President and the Secretaries to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the above resolution.

to
With a vote of thanks/the chair, the meeting terminated.

MSN/-

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Nas. etc.

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Congress House,
Bombay No.4

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

HMSS / GEN / 386

Secretaries:-

Sd/- ~~Shankarrao Rec,~~
Lala Gulsari Lal Nanda

Shankarrao Rec,

8 JUN 1949

ALL MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE:

Dear friend,

The Provisional Branch of the H.M.S.S. has been formed in Bihar in consultation with the President and General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. and such other persons who are taking interest in the Labour Work. The following are the members and office bearers of the Provincial Branch.

1.	Shri. M. John,	President,
2.	" Awadheshwar Prasad Singh.	Secretary,
3.	" Rambilas Singh.	Asst. Secretary,
4.	" Rajiblochan Verma,	Asst. Secretary,
5.	" Dr. Anugrah Narayan Singh,	Member,
6.	" Hon'ble Shri. K.B. Sahaya,	"
7.	" " Binodanand Jha,	"
8.	" " Fateh Narayan Singh,	"
9.	" Shiva Chandika Prasad,	"
10.	" Anathkant Basu,	"
11.	" Hargobind Mishra,	"
12.	" Nand Kumar Singh,	"
13.	" Manindra Kumar Ghose,	"

I am circulating these names for your approval so that a permanent Provincial Board can be formed.

Yours sincerely,

Lala Gulsari Lal Nanda

To:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretary.

For Information Only
HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH.

Congress House,
Bombay No.4

HMSS/PUB-

Dated 13 JUN 1948

Dear friend,

Mr.S. Seshadri, M.A. has been appointed and placed in charge of the English Section of our Publicity Department. I am enclosing herewith a circular of his for your information and necessary action.

In order to make the venture of ours a success, I have to request you to extend your full co-operation to Mr. Seshadri and see that the necessary reports are sent to my office regularly, so that they may be forwarded to him for use.

In this connection it is necessary that you detail one worker for the purpose of collecting and reporting news. He may be called our Correspondent and placed in charge of this work. There should be one correspondent for the Province and under him correspondents for different Industrial areas.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

Pksarane

Organizing Secretary.

Encl: 1.

MSN/-

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH.

(Publicity Department)

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Circular No. PUB-1 of '49.

Dear friend,

It has been decided to start a monthly journal in English for the exposition and propagation of the ideology and work of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh. This journal, it is proposed, will be issued by the Publicity Department of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh on the 1st of every month. The scheme is as follows:-

There would be four sections in the journal. Section I will contain editorial comments. Section II will have general articles devoted to the exposition of our ideology. Section III will be news about the activities of our workers and Unions with which they are associated. Section IV will contain news of Indian and foreign interest to labour.

For the successful functioning of our plan and regular publication of our journal, it is essential that we get reports regularly of your activities. You will please extend your full co-operation by sending detailed reports every month of the various activities, in which you are engaged.

Apart from this, you may also send a good article on any subject regarding labour for publication in our journal.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

S. Seshadri

Publicity Officer.

206
113
Secretariat, Bombay.
The 15th June 1949.

Revered Sardar Sahib,

Recently in Delhi, Khandubhai and myself took an opportunity to lay before you our feelings about the political situation in Bombay and the position of the Congress. On the same lines, exchange of views has been proceeding in our circle here. This has led to some misunderstanding. As soon as I became aware of this I contacted Mr. Nurie and Mr. Silam, and acquainted them, with everything that I said, did or knew. It was made clear to them that there could never be any thought of forming a rival group, or working in opposition to Mr. Patil. The strength of the Congress has been undermined in various parts of the country by factions and personal intrigue. We could never be guilty of doing anything which may have even the remotest semblance to this kind of tactics. Presumably, I am incapable of intrigue by temperament itself.

We have, however, made no secret of our sense of sorrow and dismay at the rapid loss of Congress prestige and popularity in the City, and of the imperative need to do something soon to check the rot. It might mean eventually a drastic overhaul. We need the Congress to-day to serve and save the country. Personal considerations should not obscure our primary loyalty. If a drastic overhaul of the Congress organization here will help to put the Congress again on its feet, ~~whenever~~ it should not be shirked. I am a loyal friend of Patil. He has been good to me, and I cannot think ill of him ever. I have always spoken to him frankly about anything that came to my notice concerning him. Before he left India, I had a very candid talk with him on the present situation and the need for a deep search of our hearts. He agreed with me. I hope when he returns, he will be equally eager to

take every possible step to set things right. The misunderstanding of which I have made mention touches Sawant, and Purshottam Thakkar also. Whatever impression has been created is completely unfounded. Before Patil went abroad, Purshottam was being more and more drawn into the labour field. Sawant has very hard work to do, in connection with the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, and the local labour activity. Along with the rest of us, he too feels unhappy about the state of affairs, but as far as I know, he has done nothing which can be made a ground for suspicion in the slightest degree.

Our labour work in Bombay is not making all the progress we may desire, but it is not faring badly. In the textiles, the Rashtriya Sangh has now attained the status of a Representative Union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act with sole bargaining rights for the textile workers in Bombay.

It is not all well with industry in the country. Unemployment is on the increase and it may have dangerous consequences. I am sending under separate cover a copy of the letter which I have addressed to Panditji on this subject.

Yours sincerely
Gujarat
Nandu

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
1, Aurangzeb Road,
New Delhi.

Enclosure to the

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D.O. letter dated the 15th June 1949 from
the Honourable Mr. Guizarilal Nanda,
Minister of Labour, Government of Bombay, to
The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India, New Delhi.

Secretariat, Bombay.
The 15th June 1949.

copy
enclos-
ed

Here is a fresh occasion for me to claim a little of your time. We are now encountering in this Province the sinister phenomenon of increasing industrial unemployment, while the country's production still stands at an extremely low level. Similar conditions are visible in other parts of the country. I brought up this question in my address* to the Provincial Labour Advisory Board on 7th June 1949. The Board took a serious view of the situation and I promised to do all that lay in my power to ward off the danger. I am enclosing a letter which the Government of Bombay has addressed to the Government of India on this subject.

I am deeply concerned for two reasons. The immediate anxiety is that in present conditions a floating population of unemployed workers in any urban area will prove to be a highly explosive material, creating unrest and disorder and leading to frequent clashes between authority and the people. This we must avoid at all costs. We have experienced in the past unemployment of a much larger size, but in present political conditions, unemployment bears a different meaning. The closures of industrial establishments in whole or in part, are evidence of the fact that the industry is not simply stagnant but some kind of a rot also has set in. Two groups of causes are responsible for this state of affairs. For one, industry has not been laid on strong foundations and is now developing internal stresses. Secondly, maladjustments in relation to external factors are not being set right.

For remedial measures everybody looks to the State because we are now a free country and there is no free economy. It is an intriguing situation

that in the presence of innumerable controls, the general effect of our policies is a steady drift. It is because we have no plan. I realize that planning requires its tools and you are engaged in fashioning them. But we cannot afford to wait any longer. We can do some good and necessary work in planning with whatever rough implements are available. It is not statistics alone which form the basis of a plan. The psychology of the situation and the will of the people count. We sometimes find even elementary departmental co-ordination lacking and the people suffer. With a roughly prepared plan we might make mistakes but it will serve a useful purpose, and be rectified as we move towards the planned objectives. The present set back imposes a compelling necessity and also creates an opportunity for making an attempt. This may be the one thing which may turn the mind of the people and change the outlook. You cannot be unmindful of all this in spite of your many pre-occupations. I thought of writing to you because it has become a burning topic here.

(Sd.) Gulzari Lal Nanda.

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

I welcome you heartily to our first meeting of the reconstituted Provincial Labour Advisory Board. The body which has yielded place to the present Board was formed in March 1947. It met three times and dealt with a large variety of problems touching the interests of the working class in the Province. Its deliberations embraced questions relating to Employment Exchanges, Decasualisation Scheme for textile workers, Holidays with Pay under the Factories Act, Training of Labour Welfare Workers, Three shift system of working in mills, Joint Committees under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, Industrial Truce and its implementation in the Provincial sphere, Works and Production Committees.

The old Board consisted entirely of nominees of Government. While the Government took care to see that the most representative persons on each side were selected for the purpose, it was felt that the choice by the workers and the employers of their respective representatives would lend greater weight and meaning to the proceedings of the body.

Before we address ourselves to the agenda of the meeting on which figure such important questions as Welfare Trust Fund for Industrial Employees, Check-off System, Technical Training, Cooperative Societies for Workers' Housing Banking, Credit Stores and Canteens, and Position and functions of Mill Labour Officers, you would allow me to make a few observations regarding the setting in which our work is to be carried on and the ends which we have to strive to attain.

Obviously the primary concern of the Labour Department and this Board is the well-being of the working class in the Province. It should be equally clear, however, that the well-being of the workers is bound up inextricably with the

the stability and the progress of the industry. And both the industry and the working class have to live and function as a fraction and a part of a very much larger entity, viz: the Indian community. Let us not forget that any advantage gained by either party at the expense of the community is like poison, which permeates the whole system and injures or kills the constituent organs. Nor can we afford to be oblivious of the fact that our life in this country is subject, from moment to moment, to the influence of what takes place in other countries of the world, far or near. With that large perspective before our eyes we are sure to find that the conflict of interests in industrial relations is limited to a very narrow area and the field for co-operation extends over a large expanse. By co-operation each party stands to gain for itself much more than it can ever secure, even if ^{it} had its own way entirely, in every contest. The common pool from which both have to draw will, in fact, shrink more and more, as a consequence of the struggle between the parties, whether it rages openly in the form of strikes or lockouts or continues to simmer from day to day in the form of neglect and indifference on one side, and slow, bad or wasteful working on the other. The Government has, it will be agreed, already made and is steadily improving the provision for resolving, in the last resort, by judicial determination, whatever issues affecting rival interests of the parties are found incapable of settlement by negotiation or conciliation. This should clear the path for uninterrupted collaboration for raising production, eliminating waste, and lowering costs.

I cannot overstress the fact that India is still faced with a very difficult, economic and political situation. No sure basis has yet been created for the internal economy of the country or its external economic relations. We still continue to grope and suffer. The measure of our loyalty to the country in these critical times would be the degree of self-restraint

self-restraint we practice in avoiding any action which may in the least degree jeopardize India's economic recovery. It will be rank disloyalty to this country, if those connected with the working class or industry, taking a narrow and selfish view of their personal or sectional interests, do things which may handicap industrial operations and curtail employment.

Let us not forget, we are already in the midst of such conditions; that what I have said before, is not just an expression of laudable sentiment, but has become a grim necessity.

Several establishments have stopped working and a few thousand workers have already been thrown out of employment. If we do not take heed, the situation will deteriorate. But what are they all there for - the Government and the organizations of the employers and the workers - if they do not put their heads together and concert ways so that full production and full employment are maintained? Unfortunately, the labour movement in the country stands divided, but issues which confront us now transcend the level of party interests and now there is a call for all sections to get together to avert the risks which threaten all equally. Industry on its part will have to show evidence of much greater cohesion, discipline, strength and vision, if it is to weather the storm. The key note of all our thoughts and our actions has to be the eagerness to give rather than to grab; and those who have more should feel the urge and the call to give and sacrifice more for the sake of security, peace and social justice.

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From

N.K.Drauid, Esqr., ICS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Labour Department.

To

The Secretary,
Ministry of Industries and Supply,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Sir,

Towards the end of 1948, instances came to the notice of the Bombay Government of certain textile mills feeling the necessity to close down a part or whole of the undertaking due to the difficulties arising from the practical working of the textile control orders such as (1) inadequate supply of foreign cotton (2) non-availability of cotton at controlled rates (3) accumulation of stocks of cloth and consequent loss on insurance charges, interest, etc. and (4) inadequate supply of mill stores, for instance, shuttles. The Bombay Government in all such cases contacted the officers concerned and assisted in averting threatened closures. Other factors have since appeared which ~~had~~ have led to closures or threatened closures of shifts or departments or whole undertakings. These factors are (1) the competitive weakness of certain old concerns with their old machinery (2) difficulty of transition to new texture of cloth (3) failure to build up cotton stocks at remunerative levels and (4) general financial stringency. There have appeared still more cases of closure or large scale retrenchments which are attributable principally to irresponsibility and mismanagement on the part of managing agents amounting ~~to~~ almost to fraud on the share-holding public. Details of these cases are set out in Appendix A. Mention may be made of the recent closure since the 18th May 1949 of the Tata Chemical Factory at Mithapur in Baroda State which has thrown over a thousand persons out of employment in the midst of famine-stricken surroundings. Its closure is attributable

principally to the glut on the market of soda ash caused by unrestricted imports of foreign(American) soda ash under the open general license system which was very recently reversed. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association resolved on 3rd February 1949 "that, in view of the excessive accumulation of the cloth stocks in many mills and consequent financial and other embarrassment and risks, the Managing Committee be directed to impress upon Government the imperative necessity of devising effective machinery immediately for lifting cloth stocks and easing the situation failing which this meeting of the General Board of Millowners' Association decides that member mills which have more than 3 months' stock including used cloth shall put up a month's notice ~~intimating~~ for a closure and shall close down thereafter." Although much was done immediately to ease the situation as desired by the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, there has begun a spate of closures of shifts and even undertakings in the textile industry at Ahmedabad. There have been closures of shifts in Bombay. Vast retrenchments are in the offing at Sholapur, while in the mofussil centres like Chalisgaon, Dhulia and Gadag closures of various durations have begun.

2. While the situation from the production point of view is clearly the concern of the textile control authorities and the Industries Department, the closures affect earnings of vast numbers of workers, cause prolonged unemployment and raise serious labour problems which also tend to affect industrial and social peace. Stultification of indigenous growth of industry such as the soda ash industry at Mithapur, unemployment consequent upon sheer non-cooperation or mismanagement on the part of industry, frequent stoppages arising from difficulties of transport and administration of controls, not to speak of wider policies as regards import and export or price fixation - all these would at the present time create explosive material which could be exploited by anti-social elements lurking around.

It is therefore with anxiety that the process of industrial contraction and unemployment is regarded by this Government which would be called upon to handle not only the labour situation but also the law and order situation connected therewith. In view of its duties, this Government, as advised by its Provincial Labour Advisory Board, has already taken steps to obtain periodically from all sources (including the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay) the requisite data which would forewarn it of impending closures.

3. The following approach to the problem may be considered. Firstly, where closures are due to maledjustments of distribution either of cotton, mill stores, cloth or other commodities, the textile control authorities should be approached as also the railway authorities and the utmost help secured for the removal of difficulties. Secondly, where closures are due to managerial mismanagement and consequent financial collapse, the concern should be taken over in the sense that the management may either be transferred or assumed. In such case, the Millowners' Association or a like body should first be asked to take over the management and run the concern. In the last resort, Government itself should take over. The question of losses would arise. It is for consideration whether the losses should not be a proper charge against the special cesses collected from the industry in the shape of excise duties or surcharge on superfine cloth, etc.

4. Policy in regard to control of industry will have to be quickly settled and pursued. Attention is invited to the provisions of the draft Bill known as the Industries Development and Control Bill, 1949. Clause 8 of the Bill prohibits the Provincial Government to take over management or control of industrial undertakings and clause 10 provides for the Central Government making rules for the control and regulation of all or any of the controlled industries specified in the Schedule to the Bill (Textiles are item 25 in the Schedule). In the

normal course, the passing of the Bill into an Act would take considerable time. The circumstances set out above make the legislation immediately necessary, and it is suggested that the legislation may be achieved in the form of a Central Ordinance. The Ordinance may be limited to the purposes of clause 10 of the Bill. In this connection, it would be expedient and also necessary to permit administration of the regulation and control through the Provincial Government so that the Provincial Government can act quickly whenever a closure threatens serious consequences. The procedure should be very simple and should avoid the delays which must attend consultative or advisory committee procedure. The rules should enable control and regulation without transfer of ownership. They should also particularly secure that the claims of old creditors are suspended or frozen for the duration that the control is taken over. The report of the Inspectors appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate into the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, a copy of which is Appendix B, clearly shows that, even in the interest of public confidence in the present-day industrial structure and the protection of shareholders against unscrupulous managing agents, a measure of control and regulation of industry is inescapable.

5. One more aspect which emerges from the unemployment situation is the need for regulating channels of employment in a large and specialised industry like the textiles. The scheme of Decasualisation of textile labour has been gathering shape for a long time now under the personal interest and vigilance of the Honourable Mr. Nanda and the Millowners' Association. Bombay as also of Ahmedabad have now agreed to try the scheme in the proper spirit. Decasualisation amounts to limiting the recruiting ground to a common pool of workers registered for the purpose and the size of the pool can be regulated and, in times of unemployment, limited against fresh entrants. This

would reduce the size of the unemployment problem and give shape, direction and training to the recruits and apprentices passing through the pool. Practical working of the scheme has now become urgently necessary. The Bombay Government is proceeding to organise the scheme as an urgent necessity now, and trusts that in doing so it would have the advice and collaboration of the Employment Exchange Organisation stationed in this Province.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- N.K.Dravid

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Labour Department.

Copy forwarded with compliments to:

- (1) Secretary, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
- (2) Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

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APPENDIX A

By April 1949, the following textile mills in the Province had given notices of closure on account of accumulation of cloth, shortage of cotton, etc.

1. The Broach Fine Counts Mills.
2. Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills, Chalisgaon.
3. Narandas Chullal Mills, Galag.
4. Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Barsi.
5. Gendalal Mills, Jalgaon.
6. Kalyan Mills, Ahmedabad.
7. City of Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ahmedabad.
8. Shri Anand Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad.
9. Hirji Mills, Bombay.
10. Dawn Mills, Bombay.
11. The New Union Mills, Bombay.
12. The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bombay.
13. The Jam Mills, No.2.
14. Seksaria Mills No.2.
15. Gajanan Weaving Mills, Sanghli.
16. Balaji Weaving Mills, Sanghli.

(1) The Fine Counts Mills, Broach did, in fact, close down from 1st April 1949 throwing 1375 workers out of employment. This mill is grossly mismanaged and financially wrecked.

(2) The Dawn Mills, Bombay, closed down the third shift from 4th April 1949 throwing 600 workers out of employment.

(3) The New Union Mills, Bombay, closed down its third shift from 13th April 1949 affecting 225 workers.

(4) Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Mill, Parel, closed down its second shift from 1st May 1949 throwing 1350 workers out of employment.

(5) Laxmi Narayan Mills, Chalisgaon, closed down on 10th May 1949 causing unemployment among 2000 workers. The Chalisgaon Mill is in financial difficulty because its monies are locked up in large stocks of cloth not yet lifted.

(6) The National Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad, have closed down affecting 1500 workers ostensibly for want of cotton but in fact because of family feud among the directors and difficulties of finance caused by mismanagement.

(7) Huthesing Mills, Ahmedabad, and Shri Anand Mills, Ahmedabad, have closed down one shift due, it is alleged, to lack of cotton. The number of workers affected are 200 and 700 respectively.

(8) The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills have proposed retrenching 3037 workers as being in excess of their requirements in various departments.

(9) Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur, have retrenched 276 workers in the reeling department.

(10) Hirji Mills, India United Mills, No.2,3 and 4 and several other mills have undertaken large retrenchment. Seksaria Mills No. 2 closed down the third shift in the spinning department on 23rd March 1949. New Kaiser Mills have given notice of closure of the third shift affecting 927 workers owing to shortage of cotton.

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NB.O/A
Labour Department,
Bombay Castle, 8th June 1949.

From

N.K.Dravid, Esqr., ICS,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Labour Department.

To

The Secretary,
Ministry of Industries and Supply,
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principally to the glut on the market of soda ash caused by unrestricted imports of foreign(American) soda ash under the open general license system which was very recently reversed. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association resolved on 3rd February 1949 "that, in view of the excessive accumulation of the cloth stocks in many mills and consequent financial and other embarrassment and risks, the Managing Committee be directed to impress upon Government the imperative necessity of devising effective machinery immediately for lifting cloth stocks and easing the situation ~~facing~~ which this meeting of the General Board of Millowners' Association decides that member mills which have more than 3 months' stock including used cloth shall put up a month's notice ~~issuing~~ for a closure and shall close down thereafter." Although much was done immediately to ease the situation as desired by the Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad, there has begun a spate of closures of shifts and even undertakings in the textile industry at Ahmedabad. There have been closures of shifts in Bombay. Vast retrenchments are in the offing at Sholapur, while in the mofussil centres like Chalisgaon, Dhulia and Gadag closures of various durations have begun.

2. While the situation from the production point of view is clearly the concern of the textile control authorities and the Industries Department, the closures affect earnings of vast numbers of workers, cause prolonged unemployment and raise serious labour problems which also tend to affect industrial and social peace. Stultification of indigenous growth of industry such as the soda ash industry at Mithapur, unemployment consequent upon sheer non-cooperation or mismanagement on the part of industry, frequent stoppages arising from difficulties of transport and administration of controls, not to speak of wider policies as regards import and export or price fixation - all these would at the present time create explosive material which could be exploited by anti-social elements lurking around.

It is therefore with anxiety that the process of industrial contraction and unemployment is regarded by this Government which would be called upon to handle not only the labour situation but also the law and order situation connected therewith. In view of its duties, this Government, as advised by its Provincial Labour Advisory Board, has already taken steps to obtain periodically from all sources (including the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay) the requisite data which would forewarn it of impending closure.

3. The following approach to the problem may be considered. Firstly, where closures are due to maladjustments of distribution either of cotton, mill stores, cloth or other commodities, the textile control authorities should be approached as also the railway authorities and the utmost help secured for the removal of difficulties. Secondly, where closures are due to managerial mismanagement and consequent financial collapse, the concern should be taken over in the sense that the management may either be transferred or assumed. In such case, the Millowners' Association or a like body should first be asked to take over the management and run the concern. In the last resort, Government itself should take over. The question of losses would arise. It is for consideration whether the losses should not be a proper charge against the special cesses collected from the industry in the shape of excise duties or surcharge on superfine cloth, etc.

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would reduce the size of the unemployment problem and give shape, direction and training to the recruits and apprentices passing through the pool. Practical working of the scheme has now become urgently necessary. The Bombay Government is proceeding to organise the scheme as an urgent necessity now, and trusts that in doing so it would have the advice and collaboration of the Employment Exchange Organisation stationed in this Province.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- N.K.Draavid

Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Labour Department.

Copy forwarded with compliments to

- (1) Secretary, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.
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11. The New Union Mills, Bombay.
12. The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bombay.
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(2) The Dawn Mills, Bombay, closed down the third shift from 4th April 1949 throwing 600 workers out of employment.

(3) The New Union Mills, Bombay, closed down its third shift from 13th April 1949 affecting 225 workers.

(4) Digvijay Spinning and Weaving Mill, Parel, closed down its second shift from 1st May 1949 throwing 1350 workers out of employment.

(5) Laxmi Narayan Mills, Chalisgaon, closed down on 10th May 1949 causing unemployment among 2000 workers. The Chalisgaon Mill is in financial difficulty because its monies are locked up in large stocks of cloth not yet lifted.

(6) The National Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad, have closed down affecting 1500 workers ostensibly for want of cotton but in fact because of family feud among the directors and difficulties of finance caused by mismanagement.

(7) Hutheesing Mills, Ahmedabad, and Shri Anand Mills, Ahmedabad, have closed down one shift due, it is alleged, to lack of cotton. The number of workers affected is 200 and 700 respectively.

(8) The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills have proposed retrenching 3037 workers as being in excess of their requirements in various departments.

(9) Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur, have retrenched 276 workers in the reeling department.

(10) Hirji Mills, India United Mills, No.2,3 and 4 and several other mills have undertaken large retrenchment. Seksaria Mills No. 2 closed down the third shift in the spinning department on 23rd March 1949. New Kaiser Mills have given notice of closure of the third shift affecting 927 workers owing to shortage of cotton.

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

THE above report is necessarily lengthy having regard to the number and complicated nature of the issues which called for investigation. Also, the inquiry preponderantly involved a technical examination of the working of the various departments of the Textile Mill. In the Report submitted above, we have attempted to elucidate in as simple a language as is consistent with accuracy, the various processes of manufacture and the results of our examination thereof. We have also dealt with the non-technical aspects of the investigation such as the Management, Supervision by Directors etc.

We feel, however, it would be conducive to lucidity and to a clearer comprehension of the results of the investigation, to append hereto a summary of the salient conclusions which we have reached. We may add that these conclusions are based on the evidence furnished by books of accounts, the testimony of witnesses and our own observations. We have tried to maintain throughout an unbiased attitude and have not attached any importance to such minor irregularities as are commonly to be found in most textile mills.

In the following summary, we have set forth our principal findings rather briefly and concisely, and for fuller details have furnished the necessary references to the pages or sections of the Report.

COTTON:

In a Textile Mill, cotton passes through a number of processes in Spinning leading to its conversion into yarn which is either sent to the Weaving Department for manufacturing cloth or as the case may be to the Reeling Department or to Dyeing and Bleaching Departments from which it merges for use in the manufacture of cloth. With the varieties of cotton used in this Mill, it is expected in conformity with the opinion of technicians, that the loss upto the Spinning, Point should not exceed 20% to 22% but in this particular Mill, the loss attains an abnormal percentage of 28 which indicates a dead loss of about 5 to 7% in cotton. With 30,000 bales of cotton annually consumed in a Mill like this, a loss of 5% will represent 1,500 bales which, considering the price of cotton consumed, would amount to a considerable financial loss of Rs 3,00,000/- to 4,00,000/- per year.
(III & IV pages 201-210 & 215-235)

It is significant that in a Mill like this, which is of considerable proportions and was once regarded as one of the leading Mills of India, the loss sustained by cotton in the Blowroom is not taken out regularly. The cotton loss, even though taken out, is not correctly shown and strange to say that occasionally a gain is indicated in the Blowroom process which is never possible. It also seems that nobody has cared to check the figures of this loss with the result that inferior cottons appear to have been used even though the prices charged are in respect of cottons of superior staple. (III & IV pages 201-210 & 215-235)

It is also noticed that the cotton received in the Mill was not being weighed properly and the allowances which are receivable by the Mill at the time of weighment according to market usage, are not at all found and these allowances appear to have evaporated. (III pages 201-210)

In 1942-43, there was found to be a big shortage of about 1,00,000 seers of cotton or kapas in the Latur Factory; but no inquiry appears to have been instituted for ascertaining the cause of this shortage and no explanation seems to have been demanded from the Manager in charge at that time and the omission to do so, appears to be deliberate. The circumstances indicate that although the kapas was purchased the cotton resulting from it, had not been received in the Mill and the amount charged for the same was misappropriated by the persons concerned. (II - K pages 187-200)

YARN:

In every well-managed textile Mill, the yarn produced should be accurately accounted for but in this particular Mill, we find that the yarn produced is not equal to the yarn distributed and even though there was an excess before the present Agents took over the Management and in the beginning of their management, still we find in later years that not only was this excess wiped out but there is a colossal loss of about 43,00,000 lbs. of yarn. The average increase before this huge shortage was about 3% and adopting this as the basis, if we calculate the loss incurred by the Company it should equal 3% of the Production which we should ordinarily find in excess, plus the actual shortage as mentioned above and the value of this aggregate shortage works out at about Rs 73,00,000/- for 7 years under report. It is not worthy that there was an excess in the earlier years of the present Management and again an excess after the Shareholders had demanded an investigation pursuant to which the appointment of the Inspectors was decided upon by the Government. It is significant that the huge annual deficit is to be found in the middle period of the Management. This fact conclusively proves that there was no shortage really during the said middle period but that the deficit was deliberately caused through the manipulation of the persons responsible for the Management and that the value of the yarn which was indicated as being short has been misappropriated. This recurring deficit or shortage which continued for a period of 5 years, was known to the Managing Agents and particularly to Mr. Goculchand Morarka as evidenced by the fact that the Costing Department has repeatedly drawn the attention of Mr. Goculchand and the Manager to this huge and recurring deficit. (IV - B pages 235-245)

In the process of Reeling, we always find resulting excess in other Mills and this is in consonance with the opinion of all technical people. This excess should be about 3% but even if we make no allowance for this excess, it is surprising to find that in this Mill, instead of an excess there is a gigantic shortage of 16,00,000 lbs. the value of which works out at about Rs 15,00,000/-. It is impossible to explain this abnormal phenomenon except on the hypothesis that the yarn to this extent or its sale proceeds have been misappropriated. (IV-C pages 244-256)

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We are constrained to observe that the shortage in yarn pointed out above is deliberate and the same is removed surreptitiously as can be seen from the fact that in the Baling Books, we find two bales bearing the same serial number. It is, of course, true that this discovery was made through the inadvertence of somebody as otherwise it is not likely that the persons responsible for smuggling out yarn in this fashion would leave any record of their operations.

The investigation disclosed that 2/28's and 2/30's yarn were sold in large quantities at prices which were actually lower than the cost price. It is not possible to account for this discrepancy otherwise than by holding that this was done with an ulterior motive, the price of sewing thread being actually much higher than the price realised by the Mills through these sales.

(VIII-B pages 374-383).

As a result of inquiries made by us, we were able to glean an explanation for this enormous sale of yarn at prices lower than the cost price. It transpired that the yarn was actually sold at prices very much higher than prices actually shown in the records of the Mills. As a nett result of our investigation, we estimate that the loss in yarn amounted to Rs 8,00,000/- in the aggregate.

(IV & IV-C pages 235-255)

WASTE:

During the course of our investigation, we found that the hard waste disposed of by the Mill appeared to be more in quantity than that of wastes actually produced in the Mills. This leads us to the inference that along with the waste, certain perfectly good stuffs such as yarn or cloth was passed out.

CLOTH:

After the completion of the Spinning process, the emergent yarn is sent to the Weaving Department where it is wound and sized and ultimately woven into cloth. As a result of the sizing, there ought to be a gain of about 4 to 5% at least, in the weight of the cloth manufactured from the yarn. But in this Mill, strange to say, we find quite a contrary result and instead of a gain the cloth registers show a loss in weight.

Secondly, the cloth as it comes from the looms, is processed i.e., to say either bleached, dyed or calendered and folded and sent after actual weighment to the Baling Department for being packed into bales. It is definite that so far as the baling is concerned, there can conceivably be no possibility, whatsoever, of any shortage. The cloth baled should be of identical weight with the cloth folded and delivered by the Folding Department, to the Baling Department. But in this Mill, there is a mysterious shortage in the weight of the cloth delivered to the Baling Department by the Folding Department and the godown books maintained by the Mill show this discrepancy that the Opening Balance plus the cloth received minus the deliveries is not equal to the Stock and there is a distinct shortage.

Thus, there.....

Thus, there is a two-fold loss which is inexplicable; namely, the loss sustained in the Production of cloth in the Weaving Department and the loss shown in the Baling or the Godown Department. We estimate that this loss approximates to Rs 43,00,000/- in the Weaving Department and Rs 7,00,000/- in the Baling Department per year during the period under Report. (V 284-290 VII 317-339)

We have worked out this loss in the Weaving Department on the basis of exact reckoning for 1 year wherein we found there was actually a shortage of 18,00,000 lbs. of cloth in the "B" Mill and 7,00,000 lbs. in "C" Mill. We further found that cloth was sold to new parties without any guarantee and on terms which were directly contradictory to the terms allowed by the Company in the case of other established merchants. We found that over a thousand bales were sold in March 1948 to three merchants who are predominantly cotton merchants who are predominantly cotton merchants and not only did these merchants not pay for the bales against the Railway Receipts, contrary to the usual terms of the Company but they were further allowed to take the bales after storing them in the Company's godown in Bombay without paying any interest, godown rent or insurance charges. In this connection, we may cite an instance of another favourite of the Agents to whom about 600 bales of cloth were sold in February-March after decontrol in 1948. This merchant failed to take delivery of almost all the bales excepting a few which were taken by dribblets, and no action appears to have been taken against him. The goods which he was liable to take remained in the Godowns of the Company at Sholapur and no charge in respect of warehousing them or interest was made in respect of these bales from the defaulter. (Sec.VIII page 383 Sec.II-A 33)

As pointed out above, the cloth sold to some merchants was never taken delivery of by them and no action has been taken against them for the resulting damage to the Company. On the contrary, the Company has written off large amounts in their books in respect of these defaults. These defaults occurred repeatedly but it is only recently that the Company has written off these large amounts instead of taking action against the defaulters and claiming damages from them. It is inexplicable why the Company should have quietly debited these amounts as loss to the Company, and the action of the Agents or rather their omission to take action gives rise to the inference that the so-called sales to these merchants were bogus sales and that when market conditions became adverse the goods were taken back by the Company or shown as taken back. If the market was not unfavourable, this sort of manipulation would not have occurred and the profits accruing from these speculative or mythical sales would have found their way into the pockets of the persons responsible for effecting the said sales. (VIII page 370)

In order to prove that there was in fact a black market in cloth and that the sales were not bonafide, it is sufficient to point out that the Textile Commissioner had to take charge of the sales and production side of the Mill in the year 1948 and singularly enough this is one of the few mills in respect of which the Textile Commissioner was compelled to take such a drastic action. (II-A page 39)

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As a result of our investigation, we have come to the conclusion that the loss sustained by the Mill during this period under report amounts in the aggregate to Rs 355,00,000/- in respect of cloth alone. (V 256-300)

COAL:

The Mill is operated by power generated by a Steam Engine and two Turbines and the quantity of coal consumed in the Boiler Department will depend upon the power generated and steam consumed and supplied by the Power Plant. Naturally, therefore, the consumption of coal will be proportionate to the power generated and the steam supplied for process work. But, here again, we find that contrary to the generally expected data and the data furnished by the mill Engineer himself, the actual coal recorded as consumed, exceeds very considerably the quantity which should be legitimately consumed according to the said data. This is borne out by the books of the Company which show that the actual consumption as shown in the books is nearly double the consumption which would be normally expected in this Mill and the only inference which the discrepancy raises is that either the quantity of coal shown as received in the Mill was not received at all in its entirety, or part of it was disposed of in a clandestine manner. We may illustrate this point by stating that upon taking stock of coal on 31st March 1949 a huge shortage of approximately 5,500 tons was found. The shortage found in a respect of coal, including the extra consumption is estimated to be about Rs 32,00,000/- during the period under report. (Sec. IX pages 384-407 page 403)

In this connection, we must mention that the old Contractor responsible for unloading and stocking the coal against the whom nothing could be urged, was removed from Office on the plea that the new Contractor quoted a slightly lower rate for unloading and stacking. But strange to say that the very next month the new contractor was allowed a higher rate for unloading and extra remunerative rate for stacking the coal with the result that the Company was put to a loss of about a lakh of rupees annually. We may say that the new Contractor was remunerated for stacking coal which, it is doubtful, was was either received or stacked, and thus, the payment was made to him for fictitious labour. We understand that this new Contractor has now been dismissed after the above shortage of 5,500 tons was detected. As mentioned above, the loss in coal during the period under report, including the aforesaid unwarranted charges of stacking amounts to Rs 35,00,000/-.

(IX pages 404-405)

STORES:

The practice of purchasing stores followed by the Agents is to be deprecated in as much as these Stores are not purchased at competitive prices but from certain parties only who are connected with the Agents in one way or another. It is doubtful whether the Stores so received are of standard quality or are received in correct quantities and this practice provides scope for illicit gain. In order that this illicit gain may not be brought to light, stores are debited without being consumed.

An illustration of this mal-practice is provided by the big debit of bobbins in February-March 1946. This quantity was not consumed but was, in fact, debited with ulterior motives as can be seen from a letter of the Manager to Mr. Goculchand wherein it is admitted that these bobbins and stores were adjusted according to his instructions. Similarly, in September 1945, Rs. 1,00,000/- were written off in Stores under some lame excuse. (IX pages 463-472).

We find that no action was being taken against certain favourites who had failed to supply the stores which they had contracted to supply. They were permitted to cancel these contracts at their sweet will when they found that the contracts were not paying. One would expect in these circumstances a responsible management to place these persons on the black list and have nothing to do with them in future but they continue to be the favourites of the Agents. We also find that some of these favourites are given orders at prices much higher than those ruling in the market with consequent loss to the Company. An instance in point is the recent purchase of Colours Black in October 1945, at Rs. 1-15-0 per pound when the ruling market rate was Rs. 1-5-0 per pound. (IX pages 451-461)

We found that the system of receiving and issuing stores is not proper and the system of accounting of stores also leaves much to be desired. The result is that the figures of rates at which the materials are received and delivered or are kept in stock are found to be discrepant. As a result of our investigation, we estimate that the loss in Stores, even though restricted to sizing materials and bobbins amounts to Rs. 10,50,000/-. It has not been possible for us to assess the loss in respect of other stores the value of which calculated in terms of loss to the Company would assume colossal proportions. (IX pages 461-476)

WAGES:

The amount of labour employed in this Mill is much in excess of that employed in other Mills of this size. This fact is admitted by the Managers and Mr. Goculchand. On an average, about 3,000 people are superfluously employed and their wages work out at Rs. 30,00,000/- per annum which means that during the 7 years under report, the loss to the Company will amount to Rs. 210,00,000/-. We further found that there were a number of people employed as substitutes who were not marked present properly from day to day but were shown to be present only at the end of the month which would really mean that their employment was fictitious and that the wages shown against them were misappropriated. The aforesaid figure of 210,00,000/- does not include the amount of fictitious wages referred to above. (IX pages 408-425)

MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS.

(1) During the course of our investigation, we found that the Managing Agents have been utilising the Company's moneys for their own private use in contravention of the law and without the permission of the Board. These moneys are among other things used for working of the sister concerns under the management of the Managing Agents or their constituted attorney; e.g., the moneys are utilised in the private Tent Factory of Mr. Goculchand Morarka and in accommodating for audit purposes the Apollo Mills. (II-F Pages 145-151)

(2) We have devoted a section of our Report to the expenditure in respect of the Motibag residence of the Agents at Sholapur. Under the Agency Agreement, the Managing Agents are entitled to a commission of 10% on the profits of the Company with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 52,500/- but we find that they were debiting all the expenses incurred by them, including the Boarding and Lodging charges incurred for themselves and in the entertainment of the guests and friends of the Managing Agents. The former Agents.....

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Agents, Messrs Morarji Goculdas and Company, were not charging the Company in respect of their occasional residence in Motibag at Sholapur. But the Board of Directors in 1932, at the time of the Management of Mr. Ramdhandas fixed an amount of Rs.4,000/- per annum for meeting the taxes and other charges in respect of the Motibag Bungalow and they stipulated that the Agents should not be allowed to debit any of their personal residential expenses to the Company's accounts. But in defiance of this precedent the present Managing Agents commenced to debit amounts far in excess of the limit fixed by the Board as above with the result that the Board of Directors passed a Resolution raising the limit of expenses to Rs. 12,000/- per year in 1942. We believe that the Board of Directors acted unwarrantedly in making this allowance which violates the terms of the Agency Agreement. In spite of the higher limit of Rs. 12,000/- which the Board fixed for them, the Managing Agents have exceeded this limit and in one of the years the expenses in respect of this Motibag Bungalow have exceeded Rs. 39,000/-. The Managing Agents have thus flouted the Resolution of the Directors and in order to manipulate the expenses actually incurred in respect of the establishment, have given instructions to the Accountant to exclude the wages of a large number of employees of the Motibag from expenses incurred in respect of Motibag and debit their wages to the departments of the Mills.

(3) The Muster Rolls have also been manipulated so as to show that the number of people employed in and about the Motibag Estate is, in fact much lower than the number of people actually employed. (II-D Page 103-114)

(4) Reprehensible misapplication of the Company's funds though the above instance shows, a still graver scandal is disclosed in the debiting to the Company of the Marriage Expenses incurred in respect of the wedding of the brother of Seth Goculchand at Sholapur. This wedding was celebrated with great pomp in 1945 and numerous guests were invited by the Managing Agents to participate in this ceremony.

(a) A special guest house and out-houses with kitchen and bathrooms costing a considerable amount was erected for the accommodation of the relatives and guests of the Managing Agents and a large amount was expended on furnishing the guest house, on electric illuminations, the erection of Mandap and decorations. All these expenses were debited to the Company's account under the head of 'Building repairs'.

(b) The bridal party was accommodated in a School Building which was specially painted and decorated and provided with kitchen and bathrooms for the use of the bridal party and a special telephone line was connected for their convenience. All these expenses were also debited to the Company. The Income-Tax Authorities called for an explanation of some of the items under this head of expenditure but they were not furnished with the details. (II-E page 115-131)

A Civil Department has been created with a view to smuggle therein whatever expenses the Managing Agents want to conceal. The expenses of this department are abnormally high and no details of the same could be given to the Income-Tax Authorities. The materials asked for and ordered and the labour engaged for the said marriage ceremony are all debited in this account. (X-B page 425-442)

Further, silver articles such as utensils etc. costing about Rs. 15,000/- in the aggregate were prepared on the occasion of the said marriage and the cost thereof was debited to the Company. (II-E pages 115-131)

On one of our visits of Inspection to Sholapur, we accidentally came across a few confidential files containing certain important letters addressed by Mr. Goculchand to the Manager of the Mill

regarding.....

regarding the preparations for the aforesaid marriage of Mr. Goculchand's brother and the expenses incidental thereto. We had learnt about the existence of these files and had asked for the production of these files long time back but in spite of our repeated reminders they were not produced on the plea that they were not in existence. We are of the opinion that these are being deliberately suppressed since their production would be prejudicial to the interest of the Managing Agents. (Sec. I pages I- 13)

(c) The amenities provided for the guests included about 225 bedsteads which were also purchased at the expense of the Company. We came across several vouchers in this connection and we found that the amounts were debited to the Company. We questioned the Accountant about these unjustified entries and the only explanation which he could furnish was that these entries were made under the direction of the Manager and Mr. Goculchand Morarka. We personally saw about 100 of these bedsteads in the presence of Mr. Divecha of the Company's Auditor and we learned that some of the remaining bedsteads had been transferred to Bombay along with other articles to the Apollo Mills in connection with the wedding of Mr. Goculchand's sister. The aggregate amount of all these unwarranted expenses incurred in connection with the two weddings and debited to the Company exceeds about Rs. 1,00,000/- but this figure does not include the cost of erection of the aforesaid guest house. (II-E pages 115-131)

(5) The Managing Agents conceived an ingenious scheme of getting the lives of the whole of their staff insured with the Ruby General Insurance Company. Eight hundred and eight policies for the aggregate amount of about Rs. 16,00,000/- were taken out in favour of the staff and the Company ostensibly paid an amount of Rs. 24,000/- by way of first premium on these policies. Almost all the policies excepting about 19 were allowed to lapse. It is difficult to find any justification for this expenditure and the only object in having this mass insurance appears to be to earn the commission receivable on the first premium paid to the insurance company. Neither the Company nor the staff benefitted in any way by this scheme and the only persons who profited thereby were those who conceived and executed this scheme. (II-I pages 169-176)

(6) On the morning of the 12th January 1946 the high denomination Notes Demonetisation Ordinance came into force without notice with the result that people who had hoarded high denomination notes of Rs. 500/-, Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- found their assets practically frozen in their hands. It appears that the Managing Agents being in possession of 452 high denomination notes of Rs. 1,000/- each, found a channel for unloading the same by the ingenious method of declaring the same through the Company. It would appear that these notes were proceeds of black market transactions which the Agents dared not declare in their own name or it is quite possible that these notes were acquired by the Agents at a discount from those who found themselves in the same unenviable position. On or about 16th January, a false declaration was made in respect of these 452 notes by Mr. Ramkumar Morarka in the name of the Company. He was accompanied by Mr. Goculchand Morarka. The declaration contained items which were materially false in as much as the statement averred that the notes were acquired by the Company in the course of business and were kept for urgent payment. The financial position of the Company at this date was such that it was not necessary to take any loan from the Agents and in fact, the books of the Company do not show any urgent payment to be made amounting to Rs. 4,50,000/- or otherwise. The accounts of the Company were falsified with a view to cover up this manipulation. A new cash book was written and several officers of the Company also had cooperated with the Agents in falsifying the records of the Company. Since, however, a prosecution in respect of this transaction is now pending in the Court of Sessions at Magistrate, we do not wish to comment further on a matter which is sub-judice. (II-E pages 152-151)

The Agents are not permitted to put through any forwarded transaction without the authority of the Board of the Directors. In 1942-43, the Agents made a loss in Forward transactions but in order to conceal this, they manipulated the accounts in such a way that the Bombay Office account books showed a profit as the transactions had taken place in Bombay but actually the loss was evidenced by Havalas entries found in the books of the Company at Sholapur and the final accounts, as admitted by the Accountant in Bombay, confirmed the loss. (III-B pages 210-215)

The Agents or their constituted attorneys have started a company of their own under the name and style of Bajrangalal and Company who are working as Agents for some Insurance Companies. A large proportion of the insurance placed by the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company Limited is entrusted to the said Messrs Bajrangalal and Company and although in theory a commission on such business cannot be lawfully given, still the motive for starting the said company can be easily imagined. (II-A page 45)

(9) We found that carpets are manufactured in the Mill at Sholapur and no account is being maintained in respect of the manufacture of these carpets. The yarn and labour required in the manufacture of these carpets is provided by the Mill. (XIII-A pages 525-530)

(10) Similarly, no accounts are being maintained in respect of the Sample Room where a large quantity of cloth is passed out in the shape of samples. (XIII-A pages 523-530)

(11) There is also no account in respect of the Dead Stock and furniture which is shown only as purchased but nobody is able to say where these items of furniture are lying at present. (XI-B pages 473-484)

The Agents had advanced a loan of Rs. 9,00,000/- to the Company at 5% per annum but omitted to receive repayment of this loan although the Company was in the financial position to effect the payment several times over and continued to charge this heavy rate of interest to the Company as against a much lower Bank Rate. It was with great difficulty that they were induced by the Directors at the instance of the Share-holders to accept repayment of the loan, with the result that the Company was put to unnecessary financial loss with corresponding gain to the Agents.

We are not equipped with the necessary legal knowledge to say definitely whether any or all of the above transactions come within the purview of the Penal Law of India but it appears to us that some of these glaring cases, such as the utilisation of the Company's funds for the celebration of the wedding of the Agents' relatives and other items undoubtedly suggest that these moneys which the Agents hold in trust for the Company have been appropriated by them and converted to their own use and they are, therefore, liable to be proceeded against for the grave offence of Criminal Breach of Trust. Of course, the evidence which we have been able to collect may not be sufficient to prove any definite charge but we are sure that if further investigation is carried out by departments having great authority to seize the books and interrogate various witnesses, we are sure that sufficient evidence would be forthcoming. It is ultimately for the Government to decide whether further investigation should be entrusted to the Police or otherwise.

We have already mentioned the fact that the books of the Company have been fabricated in connection with the case under the High Denomination Notes Ordinance. We further found that the books of the Company are not regularly and accurately maintained. For instance, proper records are not kept to show the consumption in and production of the different departments.

There is no satisfactory record of the loss sustained in the Blow-room and in respect of Cotton in Spinning. (IV pages 215-235)

The records of production are not properly maintained with the result that the figures of production furnished to the Costing Department are not correct; and the results of the costings are also wrong. The copies of the reports sent to the Office and kept in the departments differ from the Original Reports and this is found from the fact that the copies of the reports in the file of the Costing Department differ from the copies of the same in the department and specially in the case of the Weaving Department. In the departments themselves, the figures are not correctly compiled with the result that on five different occasions, 5 different statements in respect of the identical matter emanated from the same department in spite of our inviting their attention to this discrepancy. (V-C and D Pages 264-290)

We also found that the books are written in such a way that it is very difficult to decipher the figures or to check and tally them with other figures. Even when the Government called for some figures, they were found to be incorrect later on and this inaccuracy was persisted in spite of repeated warnings. A conspicuous example of this erratic recording is furnished by the fact that the figures supplied for War Risk Insurance of goods were found to be wrong and the Company had, as a result, to pay a penalty of about Rs. 91,000/- (II-J pages 177-186)

Even the requirements of the Government were not properly carried out. An example of this is provided by the wrong way in which the baling registers were kept and are being kept in spite of warnings issued by the Collector of Customs and the Inspector of Excise. (VII-A and B pages 310-332)

Numerous records are compiled in the Mill to show the working of the different departments but we found that nobody cares to check or correct these records and such reports (monthly) in respect of the Mill sent to the Directors have also gone unnoticed by them (II pages 14-66)

In every Mill, the particulars of cloth are kept in a special book in which the Sort, Chipper number, Merchant number, Dimensions, Reeds, Picks, Reed space and Tape length, the Quality and Count of Warp grey and coloured, the Quality and Count of Weft and also the Weights of Warp, Weft and Size are all entered and copies of these are always found with the Weaving Master and the Manager as also in the Office. But we regret to say that we could not get these important records in this Mill in the said form. We found that this record was in fact being once maintained in this Mill as can be seen from some of these books kept in the time of the former Agents and they were found by us lying in the Costing Department. Here, the people have now to refer to the files where the individual costings sheets are kept without any index and this reference is difficult and takes a very long time and still we find that even these were not correctly supplied to us even after six months as reported by us in the chapter on "Weaving". (V-C and D pages 264-290)

In....

In connection with the recent Industrial Dispute, the Court was supplied with 3 or 4 divergent profit and loss statements for the same year with the result that the Court declined to place any reliance on these statements and in their Award in reference No. 10 and 11 of 1946 dated 15th January 1949 the Court has commented on this fact and declined to believe these statements. (II page 43)

STAFF.

We found that the majority of the staff is poorly paid and it is impossible to expect any efficient or conscientious work from them. An example of inadequate remuneration is furnished by the Time Keeper who is handling Rs. 5,00,000/- to Rs. 6,00,000/- per month in wages and who is being paid a salary of Rs. 60/- per month. A cashier handling about Rs. 15,00,000/- to Rs. 20,00,000/- per month is being paid a salary of Rs. 65/- per month. A clerk named N. B. Kamatkar was started on a salary of Rs. 15/- per month 29 years ago and he is now drawing a magnificent salary of Rs. 28/- per month. So also one Mr. Pathrutkar, another clerk, started on a salary of Rs. 9/- per month 37 years ago and his present emoluments amount to Rs. 41/- per month. (II-A pages 14-47)

In contrast with this, some fortunate and favourite employees have started on a three figure salary which has been doubled within the course of ten to twelve years. There are over 500 clerks employed in this Mill and still we find as mentioned above, that the records were not being accurately, sufficiently and regularly maintained. The present Manager states in explanation that some of the staff is inefficient. If this is correct, it is not understood why no action is taken to remove them and replace them by more efficient employees. (II-A pages 14-47)

MANAGEMENT.

This Mill at one time enjoyed the reputation of being one of the...

best managed Mills in the whole of India. But in recent years, the reputation of the Mill is going down not only in the eyes of the public but even in the eyes of the Government as can be seen from the remarks made by the Inquiry Court in 1947. We have already referred to the comments made by the Industrial Court in the cases, Ref. No.10 and 11 dated 15th of January 1949. A great dissatisfaction at the Management is felt by the labour and as recently as December 1948 the Labour Department pulled up the Agents when the workers complained to the Inquiry Committee which visited Sholapur. The interests of the Company and the Management are not promoted by the constant altercations among the Agents themselves and it appears that the partners of the Managing Agents' Firm do not evince any interest in the Company's affairs. The Board of Directors consists predominantly of the Members of the Agents' family. There is only one outsider, who is the legal adviser and counsel for some of the members of the Managing Agents' family. In our opinion, the whole management is conspicuously suspicious. A marked contrast to this inefficient management is provided by the strong Board of Directors which functioned in 1938 and which dismissed the then Managing Agents who were found to be quarrelling amongst themselves.

An instance of the negligent management is provided by the fact that the Agents did not supply the stores in time and the Inquiry Committee referred to above, made a report to the Government and the Government had to intervene and pull up the Agents and direct them to supply the stores immediately but the Agents are still neglectful in this matter and the Government has been compelled to issue a strict warning only recently. (II-A pages 14-47)

A representative of the Agents is actually taking advantage of his position as a member of the Managing Agents' Firm and he is working one or two tent factories of his own in competition with the Mill and utilising the funds of the Company for the said purpose occasionally. (XIII-B pages 531-538)

The pious recommendations which the Board of Directors is sometimes pleased to make are flouted by the Agents. An example of this is provided by the recommendation of the Directors that all cancellations of contracts should be placed before the Board but these contracts were never brought to the notice of the Board. A Committee of Directors recommended a certain procedure to improve the working of the Mill. But the Agents have not moved in the matter and the Directors also have taken no action for noncompliance with their recommendation. (II-A, B, C pages 14-102)

As pointed out above, the Partners of the Managing Agents' Firm are at variance with one another. There was a quarrel in 1943 among the Members which was reported in 1948 and as a last resort, the Secretary of the Company was obliged to write to the Chairman to get this state of this ended but in spite of the undertaking of the Agents to put an end to the constant friction, matters have not improved and the Chairman has failed to take any action in the matter though his intervention was invoked in this connection. (II-A pages 14-47)

In 1943, a large quantity of jowar consisting of about 2,450 bags was purchased by the Agents in the Nizam's Dominions without obtaining the necessary permission and when permission was asked for, for forwarding the materials to Sholapur, it was not granted, and the materials were requisitioned by the Government with the result that they had to be given away to the Nizam's Government at a loss. Even when the materials were requisitioned and the order for the requisition was passed

the.....

the materials were withheld about the order of the Manager at Sholapur and when the arrest of the Manager at Latur was threatened then only the Manager at Sholapur agreed to and permitted the delivery of goods to the Nizam's Government. (II-A pages 14-47 and II-K pages 187-200)

In 1943, the friction between the Agents culminated in a quarrel and the dispute was referred to Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, Solicitor as Arbitrator. But nothing was done in the matter which is still pending without being heard and without any award being given thereupon. (XII pages 485-524)

The complaints and suggestions of responsible Officers of the Mills go absolutely unheeded and a former Manager was compelled to resign in disgust. The Directors had recommended that there should be a distinct division of work amongst the Agents but the same departments of work are being attended to by more than one person (Partner) with the result that there is a clash of wills and interests with ultimate loss to the Mill. This state of things was strongly objected to by the Committee of Directors in their Report in 1943-44 but the same state of things continues today. (XII pages 506-524)

The differences took such a turn that even though Mr. Goculchand gave rates for calculating stock in the Balance Sheet, he wrote a long letter dated 5th November 1943 asking the Secretary for an explanation on matters about which he himself had supplied information. (II-A pages 14-47)

In order to secure a necessary voting strength for maintaining a majority, the Managing Agents have resorted to issuing of Preference Shares at such a low rate of interest that nobody would consider investment in these shares a profitable proposition. As intended, they themselves purchased a large block of these shares simply for securing the necessary majority. One of the Directors stipulated that the Preference Shares should not carry with them the right of exercising a vote but this recommendation was not accepted, with the result that so far as the voting is concerned, the Preference Shares enjoyed a parity with the Ordinary Shares and the possession of these shares enabled the Managing Agents to maintain a majority for dominating the Company. These shares are not fully paid and they might have been redeemed after March 1948, but they have not been redeemed so far. (II-H pages 162-168)

As a matter of fact, the financial position of the Company did not necessitate the issue of these Preference Shares, and now that the present financial condition of the Company necessitates further calls on the Preference Shares, these calls, strange to say, are not at all made. Further, in order to manoeuvre the voting at the meeting the Managing Agents got certain shares transferred on a single day, i.e. to say 20th December 1943, means only four days before the closing of the Share. Transfer Books of the Company although ordinarily it takes weeks before such transfers are effected by the Directors. (II-H pages 162-168).

From all these facts as stated above, it would be seen that the Company is not being managed efficiently, conscientiously and in the best interests of the Company with the result that the prestige of the Company has suffered and as pointed out hereafter, the financial position of the Company has also worsened to such an extent that while the other textile Companies have been able to declare phenomenal profits, this particular Company has to confess to a huge loss of about Rs. 30,00,000/- as per its last Report. It is significant that in times of depression when the Company

was compelled to pay a heavy interest on the debentures it could not only make both ends meet but declare a satisfactory profit but now that the debentures have been paid off and the demand for cloth makes its manufacture profitable, this particular mill is showing a startling loss which cannot be accounted for except on the hypothesis that the Management lacks efficiency and integrity. (II-A pages 14-47)

In order to illustrate this point, we refer to the figures of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 1939. In this year although the Company had to pay an amount of Rs. 3,65,610-8-0 by way of interest, it was still able to declare a profit of Rs. 11,90,455-5-8 notwithstanding that this was a year of depression.

DIRECTORS:

As pointed out the supervision exercised by the Directors appears to be unusually lax. Sometimes, the Directors appear to be taking sides with one or the other party and it is proved from the proceedings of the Board when Mr. K. M. D. Thackersey and Mr. C. H. Bhabha resigned and were re-invited to join the Board. This is further evidenced by Dr. Deshmukh's letter to the Shareholders wherein he announces his intention not to stand for re-election as he was disgusted with the state of things. We also find that some of the Directors have exploited their position as Directors of the Company by purchasing cloth from the Company at favourable rates even at a time when the Company was not in a position to manufacture any cloth of the particular quality purchased by the Directors. An example of this mal-practice is furnished by the sale of dosutee to Mr. K. M. D. Thackersey in 1942. It seems Mr. K. M. D. Thackersey was working his own Tent Factory and for that purpose, he was purchasing this cloth from the Mill under the excuse that the cloth was purchased for the Hindustan Mills where he is a partner of the Managing Agents, though admittedly the Hindustan Mills had no Tent Factory of its own. There is evidence to show that this cloth has been supplied to Mr. Krishnaraj's Tent Factory at Poona. Further, Mr. Krishnaraj purchased some colours on behalf of the Sholapur Mills when there was no necessity of these colours and without any authority. The colours were purchased from the National Aniline and Chemical Company and a commission of about Rs. 4,500/- was earned on this transaction wherein it was made to appear that the commission was paid to one of Mr. K. M. D.'s men. We have come to the conclusion that if the Company had had the advantage of a strong Board of Directors who could make their weight felt and who could exercise necessary authority over the Managing Agents, things would not have come to the present pass. (II-B & C pages 46-102)

FINANCIAL POSITION:

The financial position of the Mill has been steadily deteriorating as can be seen from the balance sheets of the Company for the last succeeding years. After the declaration of the War, it is true that the position of textile mills improved and it was expected that this particular mill also would share in the prosperity; but unfortunately, we find that after the present Agents took charge, the prosperity so far as this Mill is concerned was maintained only for a year or two after the War. But the succeeding years have marked a steady and systematic deterioration in the position of the Company. We annex herewith a comparative schedule with speaks for itself.

1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48

Sholapur Mills +89,95 +64.14 +32.99 +31.75 +25.00 +33.08

Looms 2,234
Spindles 1,11,360

Laxmi Mills +41.90 +75.20 +48.87 +48.35 +34.06 +24.96

Looms 944
Spindles 45,792

Vishnu Mills +36.45 +77.17 +52.50 +45.70 +28.37 +14.80

Looms 1,472
Spindles 49,392

* When all mills are making a profit this is the only mill making a loss in these times.

Comparative figures from the Balance Sheet in 1937 when the present agents took charge, in 1943 when there was a peak period and today in 1948.

	<u>1937</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1948</u>
Capital	Rs. 2,00,000	R 16,00,000	16,00,000 and 32,00,000 Preference Shares of which 16,00,000 are paid - 32,00,000
Profit	Rs. + 7,948	+ 88,95,338	- 16,00,000 but really 32,00,000 (due to the transfer of 15,00,000)
Cotton used	Rs. 26,27,592	89,87,795	94,94,500
Sales Realisation	Rs. 63,26,513	296,66,035	220,51,529
Stock in Trade	Rs. 24,84,411	10,39,429	92,92,908
i.e., per cent	39%	35%	42%
<u>Liabilities:</u> Bank loan, deposits etc.	Rs. 4,58,483	25,76,865	54,95,051 almost double of 1943
Investments	Rs. 1,69,220	8,17,595	6,14,719
Doubtful and book debts	Rs. 335	Nil	3,52,729 (though a reserve has been created for this)
Cash available	Rs. 39,676	12,40,687	2,29,153
Liability for expenses	2,55,432	10,70,500	22,31,877 (three times of 1943)
Goods	64,102	2,92,281	2,23,030 (2½ times of 1943)
Other finances	1,38,948	1,83,324	6,77,245 (3 times of 1943)
Total Liabilities	4,58,483	25,76,864	54,95,051 (almost double of 1943)

Book debts (apart from Sundry debts and those of Messrs Jhagaria & Company, the book debts due from cloth and yarn dealers appear to be very high as compared with sales)

<u>1937</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1948</u>
Nil	25,45,914	25,74,967

It appears to be about 11% of the sales in 1948 and this affects finance, loss of interest etc., and these outstandings are in spite of the mill rule not to give delivery except on payment against railway receipts.

RESERVE FUNDS AND OTHER FUNDS

Reserve Fund	84,58,000	84,58,000	84,58,000 8,00,000 (premium on New Shares) 27,30,000 (from Sinking Fund)
Dividend Reserve Fund	7,50,000	7,50,000	119,88,000 7,50,000
Fire Insurance Fund	9,04,445	9,04,445	9,04,445
Depreciation and Repairs Fund	8,22,702	8,22,702	8,22,702
Provident Fund Reserve	1,84,146	1,84,146	1,84,146
Investment Deposit Fund	43,783	43,783
Machinery renewal Fund (Started in 1946 with 5 lakhs)			5,00,000
TOTAL	Rs.111,63,076	Rs.111,63,076	Rs.151,25,293

DIVIDEND DECLARED

1927 Rs.	525				
1928	Not available				
1929 Rs.	350				
1930 Rs.	60				
1931 Rs.	60				
1932 Rs.	60				
1933 Rs.	60				
1934 Rs.	60	(Directors suggested 30 but later gave 60)			
1935 Rs.	60				
1936 Rs.	50	(Directors suggested 30 but later gave 50)			
1937 Rs.	30	(From dividend equalisation fund)			
1938 Rs.	60				
1939 Rs.	60				
1940 Rs.	60				
1941 Rs.	60	(To old and 45 to new shares for nine months)			
1942 Rs.	300				
1943 Rs.	400 & 3% to Preference shareholders				
1945 Rs.	250 " " "	"	"	"	
1946 Rs.	250 " " "	"	"	"	
1947 Rs.	100 " " "	"	"	"	
1948	Not recommended by the Directors but still the Balance Sheet is not passed and the meeting is adjourned.				

It will be seen from these schedules that the Reserve Funds are all at a stand-still and show no increase from the time the Agents took charge till to date, (except the Reserve Fund where there is a transfer of Rs. 35,30,000/- from other funds but really no increase). The liabilities and the out-standings on the other hand show a marked increase. The realisations are going down in comparison with the cotton consumed and in one case we find that whereas between 1942-43 and 1944-45 the consumption of cotton has increased in value by Rs. 37,28,029/-, the corresponding realisations have remained stagnant. This discrepancy is not attributed to any appreciable lowering in the price of cloth as can be seen from the fact that the other Mills located in Sholapur have shown substantially better results during the same period. The dividends declared by the Company are going down from year to year and for the year ending March 1948 the Directors have been unable to recommend the payment of any dividend even on the cumulative Preference Shares as the Company has sustained a huge loss of about Rs. 32,00,000/- in direct contrast to other textile mills which have shown substantial profits. This debacle alone is sufficient to indicate that there is something fundamentally wrong with the management and the conduct of the business of the Company and that this consistently decreasing profits culminating in a loss could not be accidental or due to reasons beyond control but that the said deterioration and loss have resulted from deliberate manipulations. The Directors were conscious of this steady deterioration and one of the Directors, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, demanded an explanation in 1945 for the deteriorating profits. But it appears that no explanation was forthcoming and no action was taken by the Directors to stop the tide of deterioration. There are some outstandings recoverable from the merchants but in spite of the remarks of the Auditors in 1946 and 1947 nothing has been done to recover these debts or to write them off.

We have already indicated above our estimate of the loss sustained by the Mill in various departments either as a result of negligence in some cases or deliberate manipulation in other cases. The following figures which are necessarily approximate are furnished by us in order to indicate the aggregate loss sustained by the Company during the period under report.

Loss in yarn	Rs.	73,00,000 (about)
Loss in reeled yarn		15,00,000 "
Loss in sizing materials		4,50,000 "
Loss in bobbins and stores		6,00,000 "
Loss in Weaving		305,00,000 "
Loss in cotton		49,50,000 "
Loss in coal		35,00,000 "
Loss in wages		210,00,000 "
Marriage expenses wrongly debited over		1,00,000 "
Total	Rs.	699,00,000 "

The above amount does not include such clandestine withdrawals or expenses as the guest house cost, dead stock and furniture etc. referred to above or other illicit gains which are patent from the circumstances but which it is not possible to assess and ascertain with any degree of exactitude. This amount will make a considerable addition to the amount of loss recorded above.

CONCLUSIONS

Considering the above facts and figures, we venture to submit that if the Government desires to improve the working.....

working of this Mill, both in the interests of this key industry and the shareholders, it is high time that the Government should take drastic action. It is perfectly true that it will take sometime before the Government can take considered action in pursuance of this report. But in the meantime, we would urge upon the Government to assume immediate charge of and control over the Mill and have it managed by experts employed by them or recommended by Shareholders till such time as Government decides upon the final action to be taken in the matter. We apprehend that if there is any delay in taking prompt action this Textile Mill will degenerate to such an extent that its financial position will be irretrievable and it will not be possible to salvage anything out of it. It is not competent to us to lay down any definite policy which the Government or the Shareholders should adopt with regard to this Mill. We can only make suggestions and leave it to the Government to decide in the matter with a request that whatever action it proposes to take in the matter should be taken as expeditiously as practicable.

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உதாரணம்: ஆகஸ்ட் 2023-ல் அந்த நகரில் 1500 பேர்.

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Indian National Trade Union Congress

Second Plenary Session, INDORE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

India in Commonwealth.

This Session of the INTUC deplores the fact that while the people everywhere are pining for peace and are earnestly looking for international amity, the events and developments in the mutual relations of various nations reveal trends which are fraught with grave risks for the peace of the world and which constitute a serious menace to the cultural and political freedom of vast sections of mankind. In this context the INTUC expresses gratification at the outcome of our Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to London at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which without impairing in the least degree India's status as a completely independent sovereign republic enables it to play an increasingly positive role towards the promotion of world peace.

Resolution No. 2.*Minimum Wage.*

This Congress regrets to note that the implementation of the Minimum Wage Act has been greatly delayed. The Congress, therefore, resolves that Governments concerned be approached for prompt action to give effect to this legislation in all the industries covered by the Act.

Resolution No. 3.*Housing.*

This Congress while it welcomes the scheme recently announced by the Government of India to provide a million houses for industrial workers within 10 years, takes note of the fact with regret that progress hitherto has been insignificant in spite of frequent declarations of programmes and policies on the subject. The Government of India should treat this problem as one of national emergency and utilise all their resources to make up the housing shortage in the stipulated period. The Government of India should issue a quarterly report showing the progress of house construction in different provinces under this scheme.

Resolution No. 4.

Prompt machinery for disposal of Industrial disputes and implementation of Awards.

This session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress expresses its gratification at the

satisfactory manner in which an overwhelming majority of the workers following the lead of this organisation have scrupulously maintained industrial peace in pursuance of the truce resolution adopted in December 1947. The Congress however regrets to note that even the Government machinery, especially in the case of Government of India and the Indian States, has been very slow in its operation and workers have to wait for long periods for redress of their grievances after failure of conciliation and before reference of disputes to tribunals.

This Congress earnestly requests the Government of India to set up immediately an adequate number of Tribunals to settle all the pending disputes between the Government and their employees and also take suitable measures to see that similar action is taken by the Provinces where adequate machinery for the disposal of disputes does not exist or the legislation is not being enforced due to lack of proper arrangements or personnel. The Congress also desires that all central laws relating to labour applicable to Provinces should be forthwith applied to Unions of States brought into being and the Ministry of Labour should appoint a special officer to go round all such areas and satisfy himself that suitable arrangements are made in all these territories to properly work out the legislation.

Since workers are being called upon to desist from interruption in work in the interest of the

nation for ventilation of their grievances, it is the duty of Government to provide prompt and adequate machinery for settlement or adjudication of all industrial disputes whether between Government and their employees or in industries owned by private employers.

It has been brought to the notice of the Congress that in several provinces awards of tribunals are not being carried out thus causing loss of confidence on the part of the workers in the machinery set up by the Government and jeopardizing industrial peace. This Congress therefore urges on the Government of India that this situation should be remedied by amending the law so as to bring it into operation effectively.

Resolution No. 5*Fair wages and Profit sharing.*

The INTUC regrets to note that it has not yet been found possible to enunciate the principles which should govern fair wages and the allocation of the workers' share in the profits of the industry in spite of the fact that the truce resolution calling for such formulation was passed as early as December 1947. It is obvious that the very foundation of industrial peace rests on the creation of a just basis for settling wages and allocating profits. The Congress in this connection requests the Government to solve these problems on the lines suggested by the representatives of the I. N. T. U. C. which in its opinion furnish a satisfactory solution of these problems.

Resolution No. 6*Establishment of machinery for regulating employment and for training and promotion of workers.*

The attention of this Congress has been drawn to the faulty and unscientific system of recruitment of labour in industries which gives scope for corruption and exercise of partiality and favouritism and is adversely affecting the efficiency of the industry and production consequently suffers both qualitatively and quantitatively. The Congress, therefore, desires that the appropriate Governments should take steps to establish suitable machinery for regulating

recruitment and employment of workers in all industrial centres of importance, solely through the agency of such machinery.

This Congress is of opinion that in the absence of pre-employment training to fit new recruits for their duties in the industry, the level of industrial efficiency in the country remains very low. This Congress urges on the Government and the Industries the desirability of making provision for suitable training before workers enter the industry and for a similar provision being made for post-employment training. The industry owes it to the working class to provide maximum opportunities for development of the workers' talents and advancement in the industrial ranks and looks upon the proposed measures of pre-employment and post-employment training as indispensable for realising this objective.

Resolution No. 7.

Sickness Insurance.

This session of the Congress expressess its satisfaction at the enactment of the Workmen's State Insurance Act but regrets the delay caused in-enforcing the provisions of the Act. The preliminary arrangements have taken an abnormally long time. The Congress urges the desirability of prompt action being taken in this direction and requests the Central Government and the pappropriate Provincial Gove

ments to introduce the provisions of the Act in their respective areas without any further delay. The Congress also desires that the provisions of the Act be simultaneously applied to the workers in the newly formed Unions of States.

The Congress expresses its strong view that all recognised systems of treatment should, in the administration of the Act, receive due recognition and encouragement.

Resolution No. 8

Agricultural Labour.

Whatever progress in industrialisation the country has made or may make in future its economy is likely to continue to be of a predominantly agricultural character. The welfare of the rural masses has, therefore, to be the primary concern of the Government and the social workers in this country. It is an undeniable fact that the rural areas of the country are, as a rule, labouring seriously under the handicap of illiteracy, poverty and general backwardness. The Congress has therefore come to the conclusion that, along with such ameliorative activity as may be initiated and carried out by Government and other bodies concerned, the INTUC should also immediately turn its attention to the needs of the rural population and give every possible help for the solution of its problems. The INTUC having special obligation to the landless wage earners of the village com-

munity, it should undertake their organisation, the study of their problems and the redress of their grievances on the lines of peaceful co-operation and their advancement on the basis of self-help, without delay in collaboration with all helpful elements, particularly the Congress organisations and Congressmen operating in or connected with the areas concerned.

The Congress authorise the President and the General Secretary to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the above resolution.

Resolution No. 9.

Wages and settlement of disputes of Service classes.

This Congress is alive to the misery and hardships experienced by people engaged in various services either under the Government, local authorities or in trade and commerce as a result of unprecedented rise in the cost of living due to the war and its after-math and notes with regret that except in a few cases their needs have not been sympathetically met or considered by their employers. The application of the recommendations of the Pay Commission in some of these cases is a move in the proper direction but the relief sought to be given has been only partial due to the fact that cost of living Index went higher than anticipated by the Pay Commission and has still not come down to that level. The organisation of service classes, shop assistants, bank employees and employees

under the Government are not yet properly organized and in absence of protective legislation they are easily victimised by the employers. While the Congress would desire that the important services essential for the administration of the country should not be dislocated and, therefore, employees in essential services should ventilate their grievances in a constitutional manner, it is necessary at the same time to see that proper machinery is devised to recognise bonafide unions and help them to bring about settlement of disputes through Wage Boards or Tribunals set up for the purpose. The anomalies and discrepancies created by the recommendations of the Pay Commission or unification of different areas by merger should be promptly removed by a competent authority.

Since more and more activities will have to be undertaken by the States in the future, the question of the State as an employer assumes increasing importance and failure on its part to do its duty will result in inefficiency, discontent and corruption in the employees of the State.

The Congress therefore, desires that the relations between the State as an employer and their employees should be put on a proper footing.

Resolution No. 10.

Provident Fund and Gratuity.

In absence of schemes for Provident Fund and Gratuity for workers employed in industries

and commerce, persons who are displaced or have to retire due to over-age or invalidity have no resources to fall back upon. The Congress, therefore, recommends to the Government of India and the Provincial Government to introduce scheme for Provident Fund and Gratuity without any further delay.

Resolution No. 11.

Compensation to piece-workers working on old machinery.

Even though employers are permitted to take depreciation out of profits, the widespread practice is that outworn machinery is kept in use for excessively long periods without replacing or renovating it. As a result of this, piece workers who are obliged to work on such machines suffer in their earnings and the industry as a whole obtains less production and to that extent the cost of production is increased. The Congress, therefore, desires that as soon as the machinery has ceased to function efficiently it should be replaced and the mills and factories which do not do so should be compelled to pay compensation to the workers affected to the extent that their output is reduced on this account.

Resolution No. 12

No discrimination among labour

This Congress expresses its definite opinion that the labour class movement, being essentially

a movement of social justice, there can be no room in it for discrimination on grounds of caste, community, religion, sex or province in the matter of employment or the exercise of any incidental rights and privileges and resolves that wherever any discrimination of this character still exists, all concerned with the industry shall take immediate steps for its abolition.

Resolution No. 13

Compensation for involuntary unemployment

It has been brought to the notice of this session of the INTUC that partial or total closure of establishment or machinery by employers for shorter or longer periods on the ground of accumulation of stock of finished goods, non-availability of raw materials, fuel, some items of stores or parts of machinery or similar causes have increased in frequency causing serious hardships to the workers thus thrown out of employment and brings about heavy loss of production.

The Congress is strongly of the view that the Government should not allow such unhealthy situation to persist any longer specially in view of the fact that the country is suffering from shortages of commodities, the workers have no staying power and no system of unemployment insurance or relief has yet been instituted. Till the question is tackled effectively to avoid such unemployment the workers should be fully compensated by employers for loss of their wages in

the aforesaid circumstances. The Government is requested to pass adequate and proper legislation for this purpose.

Resolution No. 14.

Objectives

It being a special mission of the INTUC to help in building up a new life in India on the basis of Gandhiji's ideology, which seeks to create a just and happy social order wherein exploitation in any form and anti-social concentration of power or wealth would not exist, duties come before rights, and stress is placed on respect for human personality and the importance of individual freedom, the Congress with this end in view recommends to the affiliated Unions to take up activities, e.g. 1) for raising the character, intelligence and capacity of the working class; (2) for instilling devotion to work and a sense of responsibility for the social group, and scrupulous regard for the rights of the others and a spirit of fairness and honesty in all mutual dealings; (3) for developing consideration and right conduct towards dependents and those who are weaker especially women and children; and (4) for training a large band of workers for labour organisation and social welfare work.

The Congress invites the attention of all those who are desirous of working for a social, economic and political revolution on Gandhiji's lines to the facts that in the various depart-

ments set up by the INTUC and in its affiliated Unions there is a vast scope for useful activity leading to the realisation of this aim and hopes that many persons imbued with patriotism and the spirit of social service will join this organisation as part-time or whole-time workers.

Resolution No. 15.

Rationlization

This session of the Congress draws the attention of the Government towards attempts made by some employers to introduce further rationalization which would inevitably lead to unemployment of existing workers or curtail the scope of employment. It is the considered view of this Congress that no rationalization can succeed without the co-operation of the workers, as long as there is a risk of unemployment for which no statutory insurance or relief has been provided and so long as suitable conditions have not been provided, such co-operation could not be available. The present moment when parties are pledged to maintain Industrial Peace is most inopportune for any one-sided effort to introduce further rationalization. It requests the Government of India to impress this fact on the Provincial Governments in order that production may not be adversely affected and workers may not be unnecessarily provoked. This Congress, therefore, requests the Government to adopt a resolution in the Labour Advisory Committee and the Industrial Committees concerned not to press the issue of rationalisation for the present.

Resolution No. 16.

Affiliation Fee

The General Council recommends to the Assembly of Delegates to substitute for clause 6 (a) of the constitution of the INTUC the following clause, viz:—

“Each affiliated organization shall pay to the Congress an annual affiliation fee of Rs. five per every five hundred primary members or part thereof.”

Resolution No. 17.

National Federations

This session of the INTUC directs all the affiliated Unions that in all Industries where National Federations have been formed under the INTUC, every Union in that particular industry should affiliate itself to such National Federation.

લડુભાઈ કલ્હનજી દેસાઈ એમ. એલ. વ.
સભ્ય, સ્થાનિક પ્રતિનિધિ સભા
પ્રધાન મંત્રી, હિન્દી રાષ્ટ્રીય મસદૂર કોમિસ

ગૃહ

૪ ફીરોજપુર રોડ, બુલ્ડેહ
૦૮-૪-૬-૨૮-૪૫ ૧૩૬

શ્રી. મ. ગાંધીજી.

સાહેબજી પડા મળ્યો છે. હું મન

પૂરંગો ગાંધી સંવાદમાં મુંબઈ ગયાં રહી અભ્યાસ

સાહેબજી ટિપ્પી આપ્યો છે; અને આંધ્ર ૧૧-૨૦ મી સુધી

સુધી પહોંચી. પૂન્ય સંવાદ સારાને અગ્રીમ તા. ૨૦

તા. હું, ૨૧ સુધી અને ગાંધીજી ૧૧-૧૨ મી સુધી ૩-

૧૧-૧૨ મી સુધી દરરોજ આપ્યો. મળ્યા આપ્યા અમારો

પડા તો ભવ્યનો રહ્યો. ૧૧-૧૨ મી સુધી ૧૧-૧૨ મી

અગ્રીમ રહી તો મોટાભાઈના વાતચતો છે.

પૂન્ય સંવાદને માટે તમારો મન.

(મ)
પિંડુભાઈ દેસાઈ,
વ.પી.

Ramabhai Zaveri
 New Industrial Estate
 Mello Road, Ahmedabad

મોતી આજો
 મિત્ર

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તો બાકી ગયું કે તેમજ મધુર

મદ્યમ મિત્ર મધુ - ઇન્દો આગળથી મળે

6/5/11

ગરબ મેળો
 ન આવે

વગર આવો તો
 કે અવાજોવિદે

136/1

કાલા લેખકો
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લેફ્ટનાઈ કમ્મનજી દેસાઈ એમ. એલ. એ.

વચ્ચ, લોક પ્રતિનિધિ સભા

પ્રધાન મંત્રી, દિલ્લી રાષ્ટ્રીય મંદિર કોમ્પ્લેક્સ

મનુષ્ય હોવાનું કંઈ એ જવાબ

૧૯૮૭-૮૮, ૧૦-૧૧-૧૯૮૮

૨૦૫ સંખ્યા, ૨૦૦૦/૦૦૦૦

આનો તમારો નોંધ કરી લેવાનો હોય

તમારો જવાબ આપો તે બાબતે રહી. આ બાબતે તમારો

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प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

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(Translation from Hindi)

OFFICE MEMO DATED 1948;

141
Telephone: 6857.
Telegrams: Congress.

President: Brahm Prakash;

Genl. Secy: Ram Chandra,
B.A. National;

Treasurer: Phool Chand Jain.

HINDUSTANI MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

Delhi Provincial Branch.
Ajmeri Gate, Delhi.

Reference: 0053
Date : 11.5.1949.

To

The Hon'ble the Home Minister,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Sir,

A Meeting of all the Presidents and Secretaries of the Delhi District Congress Committees was held on Sunday the 8th May, last, in the Subzi Mandi Congress Office. On the same day, ^{at 6 p.m.} ~~in the evening~~, a ^{General} ~~Meeting~~ of the ^{Workers} ~~Congress~~ of the Birla Mills was also held in the Dharampura Lodge, Subzi Mandi. A copy of the Resolutions passed unanimously in both these Meetings, is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- K.C. Deka,

Secretary.

(Translation from original in Hindi).

142
A Meeting of the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ of the Birla Mills, Subzi Mandi, Delhi, was held on Sunday the 8th May 1949, at 6 p.m., in Dharampura Lodge, Subzi Mandi, Delhi, under the Presidentship of Dr. Shrimati Dayal and the following spoke:-

Congress leaders (Delhi): Vaid Ram Vilas Sharda; Vaid Lakhi Ram; ~~Sachinbhai~~ Shri Brahm Prakash, and Dr. Sukh Deo;

Labour leaders: Shri Misra Ji; Kalyan Singh Ji; Som Prakash; Gaya Prasad; Sohan Lal; Babu Ram ji; Purn Chand Ji; Prem Chand Ji;

The following Resolutions were passed:

- I. After the 25th January 1949, two notices were issued by the Birla Mills Authorities promising bonus according to the Bombay Resolution. Now the Mills Authorities have disowned these two notices under false excuses and this Meeting criticises this action of the Mills authorities and appeals to them to change their attitude and fulfil their promise, and demands the payment of bonus, equivalent to 4½ months pay, in accordance with the Bombay Resolution.
- II. This Meeting praises the efforts and courage of all ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ in making unsuccessful and ineffective the dirty tricks of the Mills authorities played by them during the last winter on the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~.
- III. The Meeting appeals to all the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ that after the final decision of Shri Shankarrao Deo, Secy. Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, they should be ready for a prolonged agitation by constitutional means by Satyagrah and Hartal, etc., and that the would-be Satyagrahis should sign the pledge to be placed before them by Shri Shankarrao Deo, only after they have carefully considered and understood it. That the Secretary of the Delhi Branch of the H.M.S. Sangh should keep himself in readiness for taking part in the Satyagrah movement in connection with this ^{dispute} ~~matter~~ between the Birla Mills authorities and the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ thereof. However we may be excited and whatever atrocities may be committed upon us by the Mills authorities, in no case shall we give up Satya (truth) Shanti (peaceful means) and Ahimsa (non-violence). According to your order, we shall sacrifice our very life in the cause of the labour but shall not break law and order. We offer ourselves voluntarily, seek no help or reward or revenge. This be please accepted from B.L. Misra; Som Prakash Nagar; Prem Chand; Ramji Das, and Hari Prasad.
- IV. This Meeting of the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ of the Birla Mills declares that it has absolutely no faith and belief in the Birla Mills Labour Union and the said Union cannot be our representative. We also appeal to our those brethren who are, through misunderstanding or mistake, still in the clutches of the said Union, to resign from the said Union at once.

V.....

V. This Meeting again affirms its complete faith in the Committee announced in the meeting on the 17th April last and consisting of Kalyan Singh Ji, Samparkash Ji, Gaya Prasad Ji, Prem Chand Ji and K.C. Deka, and authorises this Committee to take, in accordance with the instructions of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, all necessary action on the problems of the ~~labourers~~ ^{workers}. The said Committee are also authorised to nominate any members.

Sd/- K.C. Deka
Secretary,

Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, 11.5.49.

144
This Meeting of the Delhi and District Congress Committee Presidents and Secretaries, held in Sabzi Mandi Congress Office on the 8th May 1949, ~~resolves~~,
RESOLVES THAT

- I. The attitude of the Birla Mills authorities on the ^{dispute} ~~conflict~~ between the Mills Management and the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ of the Mills, going on since 1st April, 1949, is most annoying, anti-national, and detrimental to the country.
- II. That the demands of the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ are, from all points of view, in the interests of the Mills, and in the best interests of the progress of the Country and the nation.
- III. In this ^{dispute} ~~quarrel~~, the attitude of all the Mills authorities inclines towards helping the proprietors of the Mills and is fatal to the interests of the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ and the country.
- IV. It criticises in strong terms the action of Government in ^{arresting and still} ~~keeping~~ the under-mentioned labour leaders in Jail, even after the Mills started re-functioning after the 18th April 1949:- Pt. Krishan Datt Ji; Bhawani Datt Joshi; Banta Singh; Raghuraj Singh; Pokhar Singh; Radha Krishan and Gorakh Nath, and appeals to the Government for their immediate release.
- V. It also protests against the action of the D.S.P., Mr. Dogra, in not allowing those members of the H.M.S. Sangh to attend the meeting, who had been duly ~~invited~~ in writing to attend the meeting on the 16th April last held under the auspices of the Delhi District Congress Committee, and demands from the Government that pending departmental action against the said Police Officer he be suspended.
- VI. It criticises the action of Shri Jaleshwar Prasad Ji, Chief Labour Commissioner, Govt. of India, in deceiving the labourers on the 14th April, last, and demands his suspension pending departmental action.
- VII. The Govt. is warned that they should ~~give up~~ to oppress and suppress the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ and, keeping the democratic ideal before them, should try to gain the sympathy of the labour.
- VIII. It praises the attitude of unity, sacrifice, courage, amongst the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ of the Birla Mills and above all their faith in the ideals of Respected Bapu Ji, and, seeing their complete faith in the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, sends them congratulations
- IX. Appeals to the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee to enquire, in accordance with their promise, into the misdeeds of the Mills authorities, the Police and Govt. officers, in this Mill-labour ^{dispute} ~~quarrel~~.

- X. It protests against, and criticises, the unbecoming conduct of Shri Poddar Ji, the Birla Mills Manager, in refusing to receive the letters written by Shri Deka, the Secretary of the H.M.S. Sangh, Delhi Branch.
- XI. Criticises the action of the Mills authorities in not fulfilling their promise, as announced in the two notices, to give bonus equivalent to 4½ months pay, according to the Bombay Resolution, and now disowning those notices through false excuses, and further warns the Mills authorities that their such behaviour towards the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ is simply playing with the fire.
- XII. That to reconcile the whole affair and to impress upon the Mills authorities to see reason, a Committee consisting of Shri Deka Ji, ^{Chohan Singh Ji.} ~~Ram Prasad Ji, Lalita Prasad Ji, and Raghubir Singh Ji.~~ be appointed to approach Shri Shankar Rao Deo Ji, the Mills authorities, the Government officials and other societies.
- XIII. If within due time, the demands of the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ are not met, then Satyagraha and Hartal, etc., under the guidance of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, be put in to action and for this purpose a Committee consisting of Lal Chand Ji, Babu Ram Ji, Ram Prasad Ji, Lalita Prasad Ji, and Raghubir Singh Ji, be constituted.
- XIV. It appeals to the District Congress Committee of Delhi that the ^{workers} ~~labourers~~ of every District should keep ready those who are to take part in the Satyagrah movement and to fill in the forms, and each Zilla Congress Committee should recruit at least 50 Satyagrahis.

Sd/- K.C. Deka,
11.5.49

Secretary, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.



The Hon. Minister
for
Home
Govt. of India
New Delhi

145/A

OFFICE BEARERS 1948

President :

BRAHM PERKASH

General Secy :

RAM CHANDRA

R. A. NATIONAL

Treasurer :

PHOOL CHAND JAIN

हिन्दुस्तान मजदूर सेवक संघ

देहली प्रान्तीय शाखा,

अजमेरी रोड, देहली

Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak
Sangh

Delhi Provincial Branch.

AJMERI GATE, DELHI.

Telephone : 6 8 5 7

Telegrams : "CONGRESS"

Ref. 0053

Date 11.5.49

माननीय श्रीमान गृह मंत्री, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

महोदय जी -

गत आठ मई 8.5.49 रविवार को सव्जी मंडी
कांग्रेस दफ्तर में दिल्ली के तमाम जिला कांग्रेस कमिटीयों
के प्रधान तथा प्राज्ञियों का एक जलसा हुआ था। इसकी तैयारी
उत्तम दिन धर्म पुर लाज सव्जी मंडी में बिरला मिल के
मजदूरों का एक आम जलसा शाम के छः बजे हुआ।

उक्त दोनों जलसे में सर्व सम्मति से जो 12
प्रस्ताव पास हुए थे, आप की रचना में सत्य
मेलन कर रहा है।

कृपया स्वीकार करें

भवदीय
के. सी. उकर
मंत्री

- १० - हिन्दुस्तान मजदूर सेवक संघ के म.जी.सी. डेका-जी द्वारा भेजे हुये पत्रों को ग्रहण न करने से मिल मैनेजर श्री जोहरजी द्वारा ई-कार करने की आवश्यकता से बंधाई कार पूर्ण भवता हुआ उनकी निन्दा करता है।
- ११ - २४ जनवरी के बाद को गोपि स द्वारा काबर्ड के लेख के अनुसार कोन स देने का वायदा करके उद्योग बूट बोलकर ई-कार करके मोटे कार मास की मजदूरी के अनुसार कोन स मजदूरों को न वादने पर धोरे निन्दा करता है कि उमेंर मिल अधिकारी वर्ग को सावधान करता है कि मजदूरों के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार "आग के रोज" के बराबर है।
- १२ - मजदूरों को सुनाने के लिये श्री शंभूर राव देवजी तथा अन्य अधिकारी वर्ग उमेंर संस्थाओं से मिलकर पूरा जोर देने के लिये निम्न सज्जनों की सैक कमेटी बनाई जावे श्री डेका-जी, जोहरसिंहजी तथा सज्जनों की सैक कमेटी बनाई जावे।
- १३ - उमेंर युक्ति पूर्ण सत्र में मजदूरों की ओर से हो तो हिन्दुस्तान-मजदूर सेवक संघ से मिलकर इंडोनाल, रत्नाशह आदि लक्ष्मी कार्षीवाही की जावे कि उमेंर इसकी तैयारी तथा सफलता के लिये निम्न सज्जनों की सैक कमेटी बनाई जावे।
१. लाल चन्द जी २. बाबू रामजी ३. राम प्रतापजी ४. लालिना प्रसाद ५. रघुवीर सिंह
- १४ - जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को पत्रों से अनुरोध करता है कि प्रत्येक जिले के मजदूर सेवक के कारि करने वाले तथा अन्य भाईयों को सभा-गृह के लिये तैयार रखें कि उमेंर प्रत्येक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को पत्रों से कार सेवक ५० सभागृहों की भरती करें।

K. e. Deke-
secy
H. M. S-S.
W. 11/19

रामसिंह क. वर्मा

प्रधान मंत्री:

इन्दौर मिल मजदूर संघ;

अध्यक्ष:

नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांफेस (प्रांतीय शाखा.)

संपादक, मजदूर संदेश

फोन नं. ३०६

१६०, स्नेहलतागंज

इन्दौर, ता. १६ = ५ = ४६

५१ सप्टेम्बर १९४६

भूषण सरकार जी,

राष्ट्रीय मजदूर परिषद पर आपने स्नेह के वर
द्वारा, अवस्था की परधान करने हुए और दूसरे
आप से एक मजदूरी का एक और एक पर, आपने
इन्दौर अधिवेशन में कहाले की की बातें कृपा की है
उपरोक्त होने एक और आपने समुच्च संघ के लिये
कृपा है रहने । अधिवेशन में आपने हमें बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन
दिया है । उसका अनुसरण करने का हम निश्चय ही
कृपा पूर्वक प्रयत्न करेंगे ।

आपके शीर्षवादि के मार्ग,

H. M. V. M.

अध्यक्ष

स्थानगत समिति

की संस्थापक कार्यकर्ता.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

of

SHRI HARIHARNATH SHASTRI

delivered at the Second Annual Session

of

**The Indian National Trade Union
Congress**

AT INDORE

on 6th May 1949.

Fellow Delegates.

Last year when we assembled in Bombay at the first annual Session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, you had done me the honour of electing me to preside over the deliberations. It is my proud privilege to have again another opportunity to preside over the second annual session and to make a few submissions to you in that capacity. To begin with, I offer you my warm and affectionate greetings. The duration of a year is insignificant in the life of an organisation. Yet this period, that we have passed through, has been of great importance to us. We have been confronted with serious problems, difficulties and obstacles. You faced those problems and tackled them with courage and firmness, with the result that our organisation has, in one year attained a status, which it would have ordinarily taken any other organisation years to accomplish.

Scrutiny of Indian National Trade Union Congress by International Labour Organisation.

When we met in Bombay in May 1948 the membership of the Indian National Trade Union Congress was about seven lakhs. We confidently declared that ours was the most representative organisation of the working class in this country. We urged on the Government of India to accept our claim after proper inquiry. Government had accordingly to institute an All India inquiry which clearly established our representative character. The delegation on behalf of Indian workers was naturally selected in consultation with our organisation. The other rival organisation, namely, the All India Trade Union Congress challenged the credentials of our delegation at the International Labour Organisation Conference at San Francisco. The dispute was referred to a Credential Committee,

presided over by an eminent Judge of international fame, which after thorough investigation dismissed the petition of the All India Trade Union Congress and admitted our claim to represent the working class of India. Our opponents particularly the Communists had not only carried on baseless propaganda against the I.N.T.U.C. but they had also given a false impression both in United States and Europe, that they were the leaders of the Indian workers. Our delegation at the International Labour Organisation Conference at San Francisco completely smashed that impression and it convinced Trade Unionists in those countries that the only organisation that could claim the confidence of overwhelming majority of organised labour in this country was the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

High Cost of living and its repercussions.

I would now deal with some of the important problems of Indian workers. The first problem is the situation arising out of the high cost of living. Four years have elapsed, since the World War ended. But prices instead of declining have steadily risen during this period. The situation in regard to foodstuffs is particularly alarming. The prices of food commodities have surpassed all limits. To-day more than three-fourth of the income of industrial workers is spent in purchase of foodstuffs. After making allowance for house rent hardly anything is left with workers for satisfying their other requirements. There is already a murmur from several industries that huge stocks are piling up and sales have gone down. Although there are various factors responsible for this situation, but we should not forget that our main reason is that the purchasing power of the common man particularly industrial workers, is comparatively extremely limited at present.

In order to safeguard our country against the impending economic crisis, it is of paramount importance that production of food should be accelerated and the purchasing power of working class should be increased thereby enabling them to raise their standard of living.

The Wage Question.

The Wage Question is directly linked up with that of standard of living. Undoubtedly, the wages of workers have gone high in terms of rupees. But judging from the fact that the actual value of money in relation to prices, has immensely fallen in comparison to the pre-war period, it will be found that real wages of workers are still lagging behind the pre-war period in majority of industries. In December 1947, a resolution was passed at the Industrial Conference, which among other things, envisaged fixation of fair wages to workers. In several Provinces, the Provincial Governments set up Committees of Inquiry or Tribunals to determine wages. As a result of such inquiries wages have recently gone up in various industries. The position is, however, not still satisfactory. There is one difficulty in this connection. Whereas in some parts of the country wages have gone high in other parts they are lagging behind. Such disparity can neither serve the interests of labour nor of industry as a whole. The time has now come when in the interest of the industrial development of our country, living wage must be guaranteed to workers and in each industry such wages must be generally uniform. The Ministry of Labour of the Government of India set up last year an Expert Committee, with one representative from our organisation for determination of fair wages. I feel sure that the Committee will evolve a satisfactory solution to this important problem.

From some time past, workers in some industries—particularly Jute and Textiles—have been subjected to a

new hardship, namely, mass retrenchments and play-off or in other words, temporary involuntary leave. If this situation is not properly tackled soon, it will on the one hand inflict sufferings on workers and on the other hand it is bound to endanger the industrial peace of this country. I do admit that a situation may arise in industry, when retrenchments or temporary stoppages may become inevitable. But such a situation even if it arises any time must be tackled in a planned manner. In no case, should it be left to industrialists, to take recourse to such a course arbitrarily. It should not be resorted to unless the Government after ascertaining the view point of labour, is satisfied that such course is justified. But there too, I have a few suggestions to make. Instead of effecting retrenchments, the situation should be met by reduction in days or hours of work. During the period of involuntary unemployment or reduced working days or hours workers should get half of the basic wages and full dearness allowance. In any case, I am definitely of the view that unless alternative employment is secured to workers or unless there is some definite scheme of unemployment insurance it is the duty of the Government to stop retrenchments.

The Housing Problem.

The problem of housing of industrial workers is increasingly become acute—specially since the last World War—when the situation grew from bad to worse due to abnormal rise in urban population including number of workers, resulting in over-crowding, attended with insantiation, ill-health and inevitable loss of efficiency. Since its very inception the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has been persistently urging on the Government of India to pay serious attention to this problem. We raised this

question at the last Industrial Conference held in 1947, when it was resolved that steps in this direction would be taken. We also raised this question repeatedly in the Indian Parliament. Except for Bombay and the Coal mining area, very little progress has, however, taken place in this direction. I am glad to note now that the Government of India have announced their definite policy on this subject. According to the proposed scheme each house, which would cover an area of 240 sq. ft., will be provided with a kitchen, an independent bath room and lavatory, two rooms a verandah and a court-yard. The capital required for these houses will be provided to the extent of two-thirds by the Central Government and one-third by the Provincial Government. The Capital provided by the Central Government will be free of interest. The employers' contribution will be in the form of rent for quarters occupied by their workers at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. of the total capital cost. The employees' contribution would be in the shape of rent at the rate of 10 per cent of wages of two wage-earners. In other words, the rent would be 20 per cent of workers' wage, subject to 2½ per cent of the capital costs. The scheme, on the whole looks sound and satisfactory except that the share of workers in the form of rent as fixed appears high and I would earnestly recommend to the Government to reconsider the position, before rent from workers are actually fixed. In any case, I trust that the scheme would take concrete shape without any appreciable delay.

Psychological factors.

Having narrated at some length the problems of the Indian workers, I should like to express my definite view that one important factor responsible for discontent among workers and strained industrial relations, is psychological

in its background. With the advent of freedom, workers have strenuously developed a growing sense of self-respect. He is no longer in a mood to put up with the old situation, to which he was subjected in an autocratic regime. They now feel entitled to attain a status worthy of citizens of a free country. On the other hand, the vast majority of industrialists in this country have not been able to adopt themselves to the changed situation. They are still thinking in terms of perpetuating the old position based on exploitation, which prevailed during the foreign regime. A clash in outlook naturally results at times in serious differences and disputes. If we are really anxious that our country should reap fullest benefits of the newly attained freedom in the shape of rapid and peaceful industrial development, a practical solution has to be found out of this psychological factor. I appeal to the enlightened section of industrialists to bring about the desired change in the outlook of their class in their own interests and in the larger interests of the community. On the other hand the framework of legislation in regard to settlement of industrial disputes should be such as to ensure fair deal to labour. It must protect workers against arbitrary changes in working conditions. It should also provide for just and speedy settlement of day to day disputes without inflicting undue hardship on workers. I have repeatedly expressed the view that the present Industrial Dispute Act of 1947 can no longer meet the situation and that it must be completely overhauled without much delay. I understand that the Ministry of Labour has prepared its draft of a Comprehensive Bill in the light of past experience of the working of the old Act and after taking into account various suggestions, made by Trade Union Organisations in this country. I do not propose to make any detailed observations on the proposed legislation. As soon as the Bill is published, our organisation will give its considered views on it,

Progress in Social Legislation.

I must admit that the trend of Social legislation in this country has been fairly satisfactory. I do not propose to give a review of the various labour laws passed in 1948-1949. But I should, of course, like to make a reference to three important measures, namely, the Indian Factory Act, 1948, the Minimum Wage Act and the Employees' State Insurance Act. The new Factory Act has come into force with effect from 1st April 1949. The Act registers definite improvement on the old Act in several ways. One important feature of the Act is change in the definition of a "Worker". Barring a few high placed officers, the new Act applies to all employees including clerical and supervisory staff. Rules regarding leave with pay have also been liberalised. Overlapping shift system has been abolished. The period of spreadover has been considerably reduced. In regard to Minimum Wage Act, its most welcome feature is that it extends its benefits to the agricultural workers, who have uptill now been unaffected by any labour legislation. The Employees State Insurance Act registers a great land-mark in the history of labour legislation. It is an important step towards realisation of Social Security in our country. Disability benefits, have been provided for on a more rational basis under this Act. Provision has been made for Maternity Benefits on an All India basis. The most important provision of the Act is payment of sickness cash benefits, apart from free medical treatment of workers. While congratulating the Labour Ministry for this important measure I would urge on it, the necessity of introducing legislation on two other subjects, namely, unemployment and old age. Every civilised country has tackled these two problems in their own way. It is often argued that no scheme of unemployment insurance can be evolved in the absence of statistical data on unemployment. The problem of unemployment in India

is acute and wide-spread. An objection is raised, that there is absence of statistical data. In the first place it may be noted that an absence of such data has not stopped any country from adopting a scheme of unemployment insurance. Moreover unless a start is made in this direction no right statistics can be maintained. In fact there is already a basis for unemployment insurance in our country, in form of Employment Exchanges. These Exchanges, inspite of heavy expenditure incurred on them, are not yet serving any useful purpose, nor can they be effective, unless they are linked up with a scheme of unemployment insurance. A scheme of unemployment insurance is imminently needed as a matter of right to the working class of this country in our new set up. Coming to old age, except for Government or certain semi-government departments, provision for old age pension does not exist in our country. Owing to absence of pensions a large percentage of workers linger on in employment and work beyond the normal period of physical fitness. In course of twenty-three years of my career as a Trade Unionist I have come across dozens of specific cases in which workers have been subjected to destitution and starvation, in their old age due to lack of provision to support them. A full-fledged scheme for old age pension may wait temporarily. But in the meantime steps should be taken without any delay for introduction of provident fund for workers, who have made a fresh start in industry and payment of fixed gratuity to old workers who have put in over 15 years of service.

Need of basic change in Industrial Policy.

Whenever a demand is put forward for living wage, housing and social insurance or as a matter of fact for any amenity for workers, it is often argued that our industries are economically not in a position to bear such burden.

How far this argument is based on facts, is a question that I leave for the moment. The fundamental question that calls for serious attention is, whether the industrial progress of our country is possible, in the existing frame work in which our industries are functioning. Till some time back we were subjected to foreign domination. The then rulers had no interest in our industrial progress. They did give, at times, some concessions to our industries, as a result of pressure of political movement or in their own self-interest. But no scientific or planned policy in regard to industrialisation was ever put into effect. Now that we have achieved freedom, we are naturally anxious that our industries should have largest scope for expansion, so that we may attain a status of equality among the advanced industrial countries of the world, in every respect. It is only then that a rise in the standard of living, of the masses can be possible and an era of economic prosperity can be realised. But this task cannot be accomplished in the present stagnant frame work. I do not advocate a policy of speedy nationalisation, as the same is not an immediate possibility. But at the same time, I have no doubt in my mind that the capitalist structure can not endure without basic changes, in its present working. To-day profit is the dominating factor in the whole policy behind management, production and distribution. There is also a lot of wasteful expenditure. The system of Managing Agency with all its evils, is still persisting. There is no check on mismanagement or on extravagance, in industry. The time is ripe for action on all these matters. It may be noted, in this connection that the Government of India has already prepared a Bill for regulation and control of a number of important industries. The Bill is already referred to a Select Committee. It may mark a beginning towards the direction that I have indicated above. I do hope this measure will be soon put on the Statute Book and that as a result of experience gained from the working of the same,

a sound and solid basis of industrial policy of our country will be laid.

Responsibilities and duties of the working class.

I would be failing in my duty, if I do not open my mind in regard to the responsibilities and duties of the working class of our country. The responsibility for the industrial progress of this country rests as much on the shoulders of the working class as on any other class. While they are entitled to have their legitimate demands fulfilled, they have to enhance their efficiency, to inculcate discipline among them and to equip themselves as responsible citizens of a free country. The greatest need of the hour from the point of view of workers is development of a solid and powerful trade union movement. The latter is bound to prove an important pillar of the future economic structure of our society. Although the trade union movement of India is thirty years old it could not be entrenched on sound and firm footing during this whole period. From the very beginning, there has been a clash of ideas of political parties in the trade union field. Particularly the Indian Communist Party during the whole of its career exploited the labour movement in pursuit of its political objective. It persistently stood in the way of creation of a solid trade union movement in this country. All that it was concerned with was to use the working class as an instrument of its political aggrandisement. However, the policies and tactics, that the Communist Party has been pursuing during the last 22 years have thoroughly exposed them in the eye of the Indian masses and completely isolated them. Now that our country has gained independence a sense of responsibility has dawned on the working class. They have fully realised that if they want to avail of the newly born freedom for realisation of their goal of social emancipation,

they must lay the foundation of a genuine trade union movement in this country. It was as a result of such realisation, on the part of Indian workers, that the Indian National Trade Union Congress came into existence in the year 1947. The splendid response that this Organisation received from the working class of this country has raised it to its present stature and secured due recognition for it not only in this country but also in international sphere.

All-India Trade Union Congress in its true colour.

But while on the one hand, the Indian National Trade Union Congress gained overwhelming support and co-operation from the working class it had all the time to face serious opposition from certain political parties. When our organisation came into existence the other main body of workers, was the All India Trade Union Congress. An influential section of trade unionists unattached to Communist Party, was working under the banner of the Trade Union Congress. As a result of sharp differences with Communists (who managed to secure domination of that organisation during the war period) in regard to policy and tactics, in trade union field, it became impossible for non-communist section to pull on, any longer, together on a common platform. Out of those, who seceded from the Trade Union Congress, the major section joined the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The Socialist Section, also parted company with the Trade Union Congress, though it did not join us. A microscopic section of trade unions were, however, still left behind in the Trade Union Congress. But I was convinced that there were only two courses left open for those trade unionists, who insisted on sticking to the Communist dominated organisation either to merge with the Communist Party or to eventually leave that organisation. My prediction has proved true. Those

non-communists, including our esteemed friend Mr. N. M. Joshi, who pleaded cause of Trade Union Congress at the International Labour Organisation Conference at San Francisco, were completely disillusioned and they were forced to get out of that organisation, after a few months. Our characterisation of the Trade Union Congress, as the mouthpiece of the Communist policy is now established beyond any shadow of doubt. But the anti-national and anti-working class policy, that the Communist Party, consistently pursued in past has thoroughly isolated the Trade Union Congress from the working class of this country and it is nothing more than a paper organisation serving only the purpose of an open platform for the Communist Party.

The role of the Socialist Party.

I had, however, greater reliance on the wisdom and foresight of the Socialist Party. Although sharp basic differences, with the Party compelled me to part company with it in 1947, still, I had a belief that the Party would learn from experience, that it would realise its mistakes and eventually adopt the right course. But I was sorely disappointed when the party after secession from the Trade Union Congress and after having failed to make a headway, in the formation of its own Trade Union Organisation joined hands with the Radical Democratic Party, which stood disgraced in the eye of the Indian masses, for their treacherous role in the past. It was in alliance with this Party that the Socialists formed a New Trade Union Organisation thereby sowing seed of disruption in the trade union movement of this country. It is really painful to note, that the Socialist Party, since its session from the Indian National Congress has been pursuing a policy that has proved detrimental to the best interests of the working class and the country as a whole. Last year it made several

unsuccessful attempts to bring about token strikes, in certain parts of the country. Later on it gave slogan of a general strike on the railways. We openly opposed that move. We did realise that railway workers of this country were subjected to serious handicaps as a result of anomalies, arising from the implementation of the Central Pay Commission's report and that a steady rise in cost of living hit them hard. Our Organisation made every possible effort to secure redress of their grievances, with certain amount of success. All the same, we felt that this was not the moment for a railway strike, in view of the serious economic situation that the country was faced with. A railway strike, if it had succeeded, would have meant terrible dislocation of all round production and starvation of millions of our countrymen. We felt that this move on the part of the Socialist Party was primarily designed to consolidate its political-prestige in the country. It was a challenge to the growth of a healthy trade union movement in this country. I am glad, good sense, eventually, prevailed with the Party and it abandoned its move for a general strike. The unrealistic policy that the Socialist Party has been persistently following for some time has resulted in an unfortunate situation. On the one hand, the normal and healthy growth of socialist ideas has received a set back. On the other hand, the Socialist Party much against the wishes of its leaders, is becoming a breeding or recruiting ground for Communist Party in this country. So far as the strength of the Socialist Party is concerned, it is rapidly waning, in the trade union field. In certain Provinces, it has actually ceased to exist on the labour front. In other provinces, it is increasingly losing ground. The working class of this country, is by now fully convinced that if there is any organisation that can protect its interests and provide a solid and lasting basis for its organisation it is the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

Actual state of our organisation.

In practically all parts of the country the branches of the Indian National Trade Union Congress are properly functioning. Our position is unrivalled in Jute, cotton textile, Iron and Steel, engineering, ordinance, Plantation and Sugar industries. We are still weak in communication i.e. post and telegraphs though we have, for some time made a successful start. In Docks, we cannot claim that unrivalled position, which we have acquired in various other industries, as mentioned above though some very important and powerful unions, both in Calcutta and Bombay have joined us. Situation in railways is in fluid state. Till some time back the All India Railwaymen's Federation was regarded as the most representative organisation of railway workers. Its persistence to stick to a wrong and shortsighted policy, and its refusal, under the Communist inspiration to admit our railway unions, in a new organisation, under the name of the National Railway Workers' Federation. We have already fairly strong unions operating on the E.L., E.P., G.I.P., and B.B. & C.I. Railways. A large portion of membership, previously claimed by the Railwaymen's Federation has thus gone over to our unions. Recently the Communist Section of the Railwaymen's Federation has broken away from it. In view of these reshuffling, I have, no doubt that the Railwaymen's Federation no longer continues to be the most representative organisation of railway workers in this country. In fact the prestige that it now enjoys, is due to continuation of its recognition by the Government of India. It is with great reluctance that I have to charge the Railway Ministry with an attitude of undue partiality towards the Railwaymen's Federation. I take this opportunity of warning the Railway Ministry that the vast army of railway men in this country cannot put up with such a policy much longer. Justice demands that recognition

should be accorded without delay to the National Railway Workers' Federation and its affiliated Unions.

Importance of National Unions.

As a general rule local unions, having independent status, are directly affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Similar practice, exists in regard to other trade union organisations as well. We have to change this structure. Local independent unions, in same industry, spread in every part of the country, cannot provide a basis for a powerful trade union movement in this country. While I was in America, I was deeply impressed to observe the working of stable national unions, having membership throughout the country. Both in the interests of workers and for proper industrial development of our country it is necessary that there should be standardised wages and common working conditions in each industry on an All India basis. This can be achieved in the best interests of workers, only, if small local unions merge themselves into stable national unions, capable of concluding national agreements and having strength enough to enforce them. On my return from United States I placed my views before my organisation. The policy has already been accepted. As a first step in that direction, we have made a beginning with industrial Federations in each industry. Such Federations have already been set up, under the auspices of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in Sugar, Cotton, Textile, Coal mines, Ordnance and railways. We are convinced that such industrial federations, with in no distant future, have the way for the establishment of strong national unions in this country.

Problem of agricultural labour.

I would now invite your attention to a class of workers, who though not employed in any organised industry, is

largest in number and who is destined to play a prominent role in the future set-up of our country. I am referring to agricultural workers. I strongly feel, that the trade union movement of this country, would be incomplete unless it embraces in its fold this large body of workers and unless it boldly tackles their social and economic problems. In the initial stage of our organisation, it was hardly possible for us to take up this huge problem. But having fairly consolidated our position, among industrial workers we are now in a position to make a start in this direction. The Minimum Wage Act, which is already put on the Statute Book, provides for fixation of Minimum Wages to agricultural workers. In order that these workers, may be fully benefitted by this Act, they must be properly organised. But such organisation is not an easy task. A large army of selfless workers who could adopt themselves to simple rural life and who may be willing to identify themselves with properly trained to take up this work.

Labour Work in Native States.

Since we met in Bombay last year, there has been remarkable rather surprising improvement in the situation in native States. The deep gratitude of the Indian people is due to our great leader Sardar Patel, whose profound imagination and bold tackling of the problem, has put an end to all autocratic rule in native States and paved the way for popular regime. In fact, it has by now, become certain, that before long, every distinction between native States and the rest of the country will disappear. Already a large number of such States have merged with adjoining Indian provinces. Last year, while I was in America, the situation in Hyderabad was a cause for anxiety. But Hyderabad issue, too, is by now satisfactorily solved. The responsibility of our organisation has greatly increased. Except

for a few States there was no trade union organisation worth the name in these States. We have now to step forward and fill up the gap and bring labour in native States under the banner of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. I am happy to note that our work has already progressed satisfactorily and we have our branches set up in Madhyabharat, Saurashtra, Mysore and Hyderabad. I am confident that organised labour in native States will be a pillar of strength to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and that workers in the State, by marching forward, shoulder to shoulder with workers in the rest of the country, will find a satisfactory solution of their problems and evolve common standards for the working class of this country as a whole.

Hindusthan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh.

I need hardly state, that the remarkable success, that the Indian National Trade Union Congress, has achieved, during the brief period of its existence, is due mainly to the fact that we were fortunate enough to get voluntary services of a large number of intelligent, honest and self-sacrificing workers in every part of the country devoted to the cause. In this connection, I desire to pay special tributes to the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sewak Sangh. This institution was founded many years back, under the inspiration of our Greatest Leader Mahatma Gandhi. The unique success achieved by the Indian National Trade Union Congress was principally due to the closest co-operation of this institution and a large body of whole-time workers supplied by the Sangh.

Ends and Means.

In conclusion, let us not forget for a moment, that the secret of our success lies in those golden means that were

gifted to the people of this country, by the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. Those means were truth and non-violence. By sticking to those means, the people of this country achieved their political liberation. Mahatma Gandhi gave the same weapon to the Indian Working Class. Let me express my firm conviction that by sticking firmly to truth and non-violence and by marching forward with a common purpose and in complete homogeneity, the working class of this country, in alliance with the rest of the toiling masses, will attain its goal of classless society, free from exploitation, and based on social justice, wherein every individual will have fullest scope for development of his personality.

સંકુચાઈ કસનજી દેસાઈ એમ. એમ. વ.

સ્વત્વ, લોક પ્રતિનિધિ સમા

પ્રધાન મંત્રી, દિલ્લી રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાદૂર કમિશન

છંદેર, તા-૩-૫-૨૯૪૮

હૈન્ડ રીસ્ટાઇલ વલ્લભભાઈ,

ભાઈ ગુલશાહીભાઈ રાઠોડે તપા. ભા.૫૮,

પ્રેમચંદ્ર સેવાગી. ૯-૩૦ વાગે અને પછારવા. છેલ્લે બધા
દેખાતા વગેરે બાંધે અને આપણા કાલેજા સંગે વિશિષ્ટતા
અસંપન્નતામાં આપણે રહેવાનો આશય રાખ્યો છે.

છંદેરમાં ગામમાં જોઈને આજીવનના મનેથી અને વધે
સાચાણી આ સંસ્થા મોટા પાયા ઉપર મુકાઈ છે અને
દેશી પરદેશી સંસ્થાનું મહત્વ વધુ છે તે બંને આજીવન
આપણે સંસ્થાને આપણું સંગઠિત સ્વરૂપ મળા રહે તેથી
વધુ વળી અને પ્રેરણા આપે અને સમાજી સંસ્થા છે આ
સંસ્થામાં આ ૮૫૦ જેટલા મહાત્મા અને (ગામ) મ.
સંસ્થામાં સમાઈ છે અને મોટા સંસ્થા આપણે સંસ્થા
સમાઈને ગામ. વધુ મહત્વ મળે છે આપણા જી. ડી. ડી. ૯ મં
Communitarianતા તમા સમાજમાં અને ૨૯૪૬માં
પ્રથમ સંસ્થા રમ. જાહેરાત મળે આપણા ભાષણમાં
સંસ્થા સંગે તો મજાને અને દેશી બાંધે તો પ્રેરણા મળ
અરો.

૧ માર્ચ - ૨૦૪૪ મહાદૂર કોમિશનરે એ જ સંસ્થાની

खंडुसाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

सभ्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

22

એને જોવાવાચોળા દલાવળા એકે ગુલામ સંરેપા છે એવો
ખચાર હો પદ્ધતિમાં ચાપણાં પદ્ધતિમાં છે એવો વળા
તદ્દન એવો છે એને ચાપણાં મરુ સંરેપા એ સિદ્ધિપાના,
વૈભવ્ય લાવવાવાચોળા મરુસોરું રવંભા સંરેપા છે એને
સંરેપામાં ગુલામ કરવાવાચોળા મરુસોરું મરુસોળી છે એને
એવો એક વચ્ચેના સંરેપા મરુસોરું છે એને એમાં મરુસોળી
સંરેપા એકે પદ્ધતિમાં પદ્ધતિમાં મરુસોરું મરુસોળી છે એને
એવો એક છે એ સંરેપાના કામ મરુસોરું મરુસોળી છે એને
મારુસોળી મરુસોળી એવો મરુસોળી મરુસોળી છે એને
એવો એક મરુસોળી મરુસોળી એવો મરુસોળી મરુસોળી છે એને
એવો એક મરુસોળી મરુસોળી એવો મરુસોળી મરુસોળી છે એને

2 Industrial Trust નો સંચાલન સંસ્થાએ કરેલા
સેવા કેવા બાબતે જાણ કરેલ અને સંસ્થાએ મજૂરીમાં
કેવી સુધારા કરી શકે છે અને કેવા કારણોથી અને
મજૂરીમાં વધારો થયો છે. સંસ્થાએ કરેલા કામો અને મજૂરીમાં
કેવી સુધારા કરેલી છે. સંસ્થાએ કરેલા કામો અને મજૂરીમાં
કેવી સુધારા કરેલી છે. Industrial Trust નો
અર્થ કેવો હોય તે સંસ્થાએ જાણ કરેલ છે. મજૂરીમાં
સુધારો અને સંસ્થાએ કરેલ કામો અને મજૂરીમાં

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દેવ: પ્રભુને દર્શન લખાવ્યો તોયે શરદાના
 પાંડુ દેવ રસકા ડાહ્યો લોકે સમા રસ ગરે કે.

3 બેલી બાગમાં ફાન ત્રિગારા મજૂરો માટે સમુદાય વારસા
minimum wages નો કાગળ રજૂ કરી રહેલો હતો.
તેના સમાવેશમાં ૭૫૧ કોમિટીમાંથી સમાવેશ રહ્યા છે.
કોમિટીના પડોશી ૨૮૩ કમરો મેળવવામાં આવે.
સાપલાઈ કોમિટીના માહિતીથી Landless Labour
માં ફાન ત્રિગારા સમુદાય તરફના કમરો અને સાપલાઈ
સમુદાય કોમિટીમાંથી આ કોમિટીમાંથી મેળવેલો સેવા
ફાન ત્રિગારા સમાવેશમાંથી મળે જાણ મેળવવા ઉપરાંત આખી
ગામના બધા કોમિટીના સાપલાઈ અને કોમિટી સુધારા ત્રિગારા
પડોશી સાથે મળ્યા પડે. આ સાપલાઈમાં સાપલાઈ સમુદાય
સેવામાં મળેલી સાવરનપુર હોલમાં માનકાંડામાં મળેલો
કોમિટીમાંથી આ મજૂરો કોમિટીમાંથી લેઈ કમરો અને
મેળવવામાં મળેલો કોમિટીમાંથી અને સાવરનપુરમાં આ સાપલાઈ
મળેલો અને કોમિટીમાંથી સાપલાઈ કોમિટીમાંથી લેઈ
સેવામાં મળેલો પડોશીમાંથી સાવરનપુરમાંથી લેઈ
સેવામાં મળેલો સમુદાય કોમિટીમાંથી મળેલો અને
સમાવેશમાં મળેલો હોલમાં રહેલો બધા કમરો મળે.

खंडुभाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

सभ्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा
प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दो राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

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8 રાષ્ટ્રિય ગુપ્ત કોમ્પોઝીંગ કાર્યવાહી ~~કે~~ એ દેશ માટે
જે અને દેશને પરાક્રમ તથા અંતર રાષ્ટ્રીય કોમ્પોઝીંગ
કાર્યવાહી અને વડુ કાર્યો કરાવે તો પહેલ કરવાને
દેશના કાર્યો ગણવિધે કાર્યો જવાબદારી અને તથા દેશ
ગો કાર્યો અને કરે કરત કોમ્પોઝીંગ કાર્યવાહી કરાવે
રોપ અને રાષ્ટ્રીય કાર્યવાહી કરાવે.

ઓર જાણવા પ્રમુખ મુદ્દાઓ ઓર લેખના કારણથી અને
 પ્રેરણા મેળે સર્જી સમાજી લેખને પ્રાપ્તગદ્ય. આ ઉપરાંત લેખને
 યોગ્ય લાગે તેના વધુ પ્રેરણા અને તેના દર્શના જુદાજુદા
~~જા~~ sectionsને આપણે કે તેના કોઈ શ્રેણીના દુરપાપ.

2. 2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-2834-2835-2836-2837-2838-2839-2

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General Secretary's Report for the
year ending 30-4-1949.

We meet today after about an year and this is the second Convention of delegates duly elected by the affiliated unions constituting the Indian National Trade Union Congress. I feel it my duty to place before you a summary of events and developments in the past year specially with regard to the Trade Union movement and matters connected therewith and make observations which I consider useful and necessary.

The political & economic background - misbehaviour by Capitalist
While reviewing the achievements of the organisation during the past year, we have primarily to bear in mind the objective conditions in the political and economic spheres against which background we had to work.

It is true that with achievement of political freedom, people's minds were directed to a greater extent on the social and economic problems. This, however, resulted in a united front by the vested interests against the newly born State of India; and, even though autocratic Rulers and Kings who would have lent considerable support to such reactionary forces, were liquidated by the sagacity and shrewd statesmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the Ministry of States, the Industrialists and commercial interests mobilised their forces and refused to lend any support to the popular regime. On the other hand labour fired with the new enthusiasm born of freedom were eager to attain their rightful place as citizens of the Free State and improve their status. They were conscious of the fact that industries were piling

huge profits by exploiting the national crisis and yet depriving them of the wherewithal of a decent livelihood. The natural outcome of this tug-of-war would have been serious dislocation of the industry or violent eruptions. This situation was saved by stressing on the desirability of maintenance of peace at any cost. Unions affiliated with the I.N.T.U.C. have exhibited commendable restraint in spite of provocation and inordinate delay in the disposal of grievances. It is a tragedy that the poorest section of the society has had to volunteer to bear the burden of maintaining the peace in the industry, merely because they were patriotic enough to know the disastrous results of a strike. The employers have betrayed the nation in the moment of crisis and still expect to be allowed their privilege of continuing to exploit the nation. They make huge profits by fair and unfair means, evade payment of proper taxes to the State and concentrate on amassing wealth. Government have controlled labour by legislation and they have faithfully carried out their obligations. It is now high time that the vested interests should be shown their proper place in the new set up. Let them not run away with the idea that they own the industry, simply because they put their money in it - the industry belongs to the nation, the community who pay for the goods manufactured - and the employers are merely there to see that it is run properly and efficiently. Their position is no better than that of a post master regulating the various transactions in the post office, serving public needs. If they arrogate to themselves any higher status it is time they should disillusion themselves. A

poor country like India can ill afford to pay to Managing Agents huge commissions and high rates of dividends merely to assure them a luxurious existence.

While we are engrossed in our own problems at home, we cannot remain aloof to what happens in the world outside and must take note of facts which are likely to react on our national economy. Countries in Europe are divided roughly into two blocs and each bloc desires to cover a wider area of influence. This is the inevitable result of a clash of ideologies. Russia, victorious in the last war, is emboldened to bring under Stalin's sway other countries enfeebled by the impact of war. All means are used for this purpose. As against this, England, France and other countries with the backing of America lead the democratic force. There is a turmoil in Asiatic countries and civil wars are raging in China and Burma. Both in the West and the East, people have grown impatient with the existing conditions and extremist elements are exploiting this situation. We are so near these theatres of ideological warfare that we must watch these developments carefully and stop any infiltration of this virus in our national life. It is true that Communists of India are today either in prison or underground but violent incidents which recur at occasional intervals should warn us that they are still active. It is well-known how they took advantage of the chaotic conditions in Hyderabad State and established their influence by violence. While the Communists are openly known as anti-national elements since they take their cue from Russia, there are other pseudo-leftists in the country, who have now entered the field of labour under

the name of Mazdoor Panchayat and various other labels. To gain a numerical strength, recently they tried to patch up their differences with the Royists and certain other sections. Their sole aim now is to undermine the Government by creating embarrassing situations. They create discontent among the masses under the guise of political education and let loose disruptive forces which they themselves are not able to control. Hitherto they worked as a wing of the Congress, but now that Congress has assumed power they have chosen to go out of it, thinking that they have the greater capacity to lead the nation! Last year they attracted some notice by staging symbolic strikes in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, but the response gradually weakened as their proper role was understood by the masses. Even though a party to the Industrial Truce, they have carried out their obligations very lightly. They seek to befriend labour to gain their own political ends and overthrow the present Government by dislocating the administrative machinery. They, however, do not realise that all other unsocial elements will exploit such a crisis and this will result in an untold misery to the country.

The true role of the I.N.G.V.C

Even though it may be a matter of surprise and anguish to other Trade Union Organisations in the country, I do not feel surprised in the least that our organisation acquired its rightful place and status and came to be recognised as the most representative organisation of workers within such a short time. In fact it was due to the absence of a national organisation founded on the correct ideology that certain unions remained entirely aloof from national and international affiliations

*It has now on its roll
846 unions with a
membership of
11,82,000 members.*

and others joined whichever organisation was numerically stronger. The moment it was known that the I.N.T.U.C. stands for the same principles which led the nation to its political freedom and inspired the national aspirations of the country for the last 3 decades, all these unions naturally found their proper place under the banner of the I.N.T.U.C. Even this year, after a careful scrutiny, the Government of India have declared this Institution to be the most representative organisation of workers and it has been given the privilege of nominating workers' delegates to the forthcoming annual conference of the International Labour Organisation.

Gandhi's Contribution to
Labour Movement

Mahatma Gandhi is known in this country and abroad more as a political leader and, therefore, very few know the role he played as a leader of the working classes. As far back as 1917 when he carried out his first struggle with the Government and the Zamindars in Champarnya he also led the textile workers of Ahmedabad in their struggle against the employers. He even staked his very precious life to uphold the dignity and morale of labour and kept them firm on their pledge to fight to the finish against injustice and oppression. The weapons he used in the political sphere were also put to use in the economic struggle and in his conception the strike was only a form of Satyagraha. In the speeches delivered during this struggle he formulated his ideology and principles of industrial relations which were far ahead of his own time, in fact, not properly understood even by the employers or the employees. He taught them to have their self-respect, understand the dignity of labour, consider themselves as co-partners in the industry

and maintain that status by internal development, education and freedom from all bad habits. In place of the law of the jungle and resort to brute force, he advised the employers and employees to regulate their relations and settle their differences by a procedure of negotiations and arbitration. As he publicly stated during his last Bengal tour, he experimented all these principles in his laboratory at Ahmedabad. The Textile Labour Association was not only brought into existence by his inspiration but it owes its record career to his guidance and care. He acted as a member of the Arbitration Board for about 16 years and during this period laid down principles of great importance. The I. N. T. U. C. has come into being to spread the Gandhian message among the toiling masses of India and thereby help them to attain their proper status as citizens in the free country, alive to the rights and privileges as well as responsibilities. In an organisation of this type it is not numerical strength alone that helps. In fact Gandhiji always emphasised on the fact that a few but true workers will keep alive the principles rather than a rabble of unthinking persons having no vision. Let us, therefore, try to examine ourselves and see that we are fit to carry the sacred message throughout this country and to the international forum and we do not lack in moral uprightness and rectitude. There will, therefore, be no place for any bogus union in our organisation. We shall put a strict check in examining the membership of unions and see that they are properly functioning. Mere affiliation with this organisation will not achieve its purpose unless the rank and file of workers understand the aims and objects prescribed in the constitution and strictly adhere to truthful

unknown

and non-violent means. I hope the leaders of working class and the self-styled elected by workers who are misled may have rightly understood the Gandhian ideology and have volunteered to join this movement not only for their own protection but to disseminate this ideology in all parts of the country.

*meaning and implications
of the Industrial Truce*

In the existing society, where industries are run primarily for profit, exploitation of the workers is bound to continue. Such a state of affairs is obviously intolerable. The least that the worker expects is to secure a decent living wage. This is, however, a difficult task since in a poor country like India any increase in the remuneration of workers with a view to improve their standard of life is directly dependant on the increase in production. The under-fed and ill-housed worker has his limitation. Similarly a country which produces just enough for its necessity or is even short of it and has to go to Foreign countries to make up the deficit can ill-afford to raise the standard of life of the people by mere money payments. Having regard to this principle, the I.N.T.U.C. readily agreed in December 1947 to abide by the policy of Industrial Truce since more and more production would be needed to improve the workers' standard and any interruption in that direction by strikes and stoppages would lead to disastrous results. There are some in this country who deliberately mis-interpret this policy of the I.N.T.U.C. and provoke workers to resort to strikes on any pretext whatsoever. It is ~~unfair~~ unfortunately true that workers some time lose patience at the delay caused in securing justice through machinery set up by the Government concerned; but resort to strikes even on such occasions hurts the community and to that

extent reduces the capacity of the Government to do good for the people. We, therefore, on our side stress the desirability of amending the existing legislation both Provincial and Central with a view to avoid any unnecessary delay in disposal of workers' grievances or other industrial disputes. The Government of India have now on the anvil a legislation seeking to amend the Industrial Dispute Act 1947. We hope the Government will take care to see that the representations made by this organisation in that connection will be carefully considered by the Government and incorporated in the amended act. It is a pity that even now we come across cases of Provincial Governments or newly constituted Unions of States not paying proper attention to the needs of the working classes and allowing the parties to take their own course. In some cases even the awards by adjudicators are not being enforced by the Governments. This only leads to discontent going underground and is fraught with serious consequences. This organisation, therefore, on the one hand will try to see that the workers do not resort to strike and try to settle disputes by methods of negotiations, settlements and arbitration and on the other hand urge on the Government the desirability of supplying an easy and prompt method of settlement of disputes.

~~relation~~ As a result of maintenance of peace by the unions & affiliated with I.N.T.U.C. the number of strike days lost in the year 1948-49 was much less than in the previous year and production also improved substantially. While discussing this matter I am obliged to refer to the recent debacle of the threatened railway strike and the attitude adopted by different working class organisations on that occasion. In the beginning the Communists exploited

the Socialists and instigated the working classes by slogans of strikes. The unions affiliated with I.N.T.U.C. through the National Federation of Railway workers alone gave the railwaymen a correct lead. The strike propaganda was combated by the I.N.T.U.C. Unions by anti-strike leaflets and posters and railway workers who had just grievances were persuaded to rely on the justice of their cause rather than go on strike and put the country in a great difficulty. What was proper and feasible for the Government to do was eventually achieved by negotiations, but the strike fever spread by the pseudo-leftists, created a very difficult situation in the country. Had not the Government taken the correct action in the matter, the Communists would have succeeded in dislocating the transport system of the country at least for some time by bringing about a strike by coercive methods. I congratulate the railway workers and their unions who in spite of provocation and counter propaganda refused to be misled by cheap slogans and resisted the strike with all their strength and conviction. I hope the Government of India will realise this.

Fair wage and Profit

Sharma

If workers have to be kept satisfied, they should be assured of a fair play towards them. The Government of India while enunciating their policy for Industrial Truce, have promised the workers a fair wage, share in profits and other benefits conducive to the well-fare of the workers. The Government of India in pursuance of this policy appointed last year a committee of experts who have submitted their report on the question of profit sharing. This organisation was represented on this committee by the General Secretary of the organisation Shri Anandphai Desai. The committee has also issued a questionnaire on the question of fair wages and our organisation has sent its

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memorandum in that behalf. A printed copy of this brochure has been circulated to the affiliated unions to guide them in this direction.

*The Transition Period
before Nationali-
zation*

While discussing this question I feel it my duty to once again clarify the attitude of the I.N.T.U.C. regarding the relations that ought to exist in a sound social order between various classes of the society, namely the employer, the workers, the community and the State. The I.N.T.U.C. is averse to the idea of exploiting the community by workers joining hands with the employer. Labour in other countries, where industries are organised primarily to cater for the foreign market may choose to enrich itself by fleecing the consumers of some far off country, but in a country like India, where industries are primarily run for supplying goods and commodities to our countrymen, the proper and correct attitude for labour would be to befriend the consumer. Truly the consumer is exploited and is asked to pay beyond his means to satisfy the employer's desire for higher margins. The worker is, therefore, interested in bringing about a social order where industries are run not for profit motive but to supply the needs of the country. In other words the workers desire to bring about the Nationalization of the Industries. Let me, however, warn you friends that Nationalization cannot be brought about merely by resolutions in a twinkling of the eye. Nationalization would succeed only when workers employed in the industry, the technicians and those who are called upon to administer on behalf of the Nation are ready and prepared to play their proper role. Any undue haste in this direction would only retard the future and render stronger the hands of the reactionaries. Just an absence of wise

democratic rule in a country gives chance to the emergence of a dictator, similarly unpreparedness on the part of all concerned would deteriorate in a bureaucratic running of the industry by the red-taps and not lead to a proper Nationalization. Our Socialist friends are crying hoarse for the immediate necessity of nationalization without due regard to all these considerations and the objective conditions prevailing in the country today. Let me warn them that they are playing the same game as the Socialists in Germany and Italy did before the emergence of Hitler and Mussolini. It would be much better for them to utilize their energies in a constructive way and thereby strengthen the working class organizations in the country and through them increase the production and improve the life of workers. It is a duty to the country to properly educate the worker in his responsibility towards the industry and the country, if nationalization is to succeed. The Joint Committees and Works Committees introduced by legislation can serve a useful purpose in this direction, if the employers fully co-operate. It is the first step in democratizing the industrial relations. I regret to note that in a majority of cases employers have not given these Committees a full trial.

We are not yet free from the vicious spiral of inflation and the evils which have grown therefrom. Corruption in public life, black markets and a decline in moral values have created serious problems. Government of India's attention was drawn to this problem by the Secretary, I. N. T. U. C. by a strongly worded note and it appeared for some time that the Government were given to take drastic measures to bring down the ever rising cost of living index. Even though as a result of various methods adopted

by the Government the tendency has been checked to some extent, we are yet far from a moderate and stable level of prices. We urge upon the Government the prime importance of tackling this problem since it is a key-note of peace in Industry and the well-being of the workers.

New Legislation.

In the year under review Government of India have enforced the amended Factories Act which contains certain new provisions for the safety and well-fare of the workers and regulate conditions of work in Factories. I believe it is high time now that employers and employees with the help of the State should evolve recognized standards for various matters which are intimately connected with the conditions of work and production rather than leave them to the Factory Department alone. Improvement in this direction would lead to fewer accidents and more efficient work. International Labour Office Organisation at a special committee discussed the desirability of evolving a code of safety regulations which can form the basis of legislation of different countries. It shows the importance of the problem and I hope the unions affiliated with this organisation will take proper care to study the conditions of work with a view to introduce necessary improvements.

Another legislation put on the statute book last year relates to establishment of the Workers' State Insurance Corporation. We welcome this progressive measure and hope to see more security measures being adopted by the country for the welfare of the workers. I am obliged to state here that inordinate delay is being caused in application of the sickness insurance even after the Corporation is set up.

Internal organisation and development.

Now that the I.N.T.U.C. has achieved the position of the largest national working class organisation in the country, the question of co-ordination, solidarity and mutual relations between individual unions working in the same field or area claims our attention. If we desire that the movement should develop properly, all unions affiliated to the institution should function in a proper manner under the discipline of the national organisation through the Provincial branch. Provincial branches have now been formed almost in all the Provinces of the Country and affiliations to the national organisation are also registered through the Provincial branch. Several industries have also formed their own federations in order to give greater strength and unity of action to various industrial groups of workers. The Railway men, the Textile workers, the Plantation workers, the Coal miners, Sugar factory workers and the Government Ordnance factory workers have already formed their federations and the Iron and Steel workers and Jute workers are likely to establish their federations within a short time. I take this opportunity to advise all the trade union workers in the country not to start unions merely to secure individual leadership in places where unions affiliated with the I.N.T.U.C. are already functioning and thereby create complications. In one local area not more than one union of a particular industrial group can exist. Whatever may have been done in the past in absence of regulations in this behalf, it is very important from the stand point of the national organisation to remove all such overlappings and rivalries.

The General Council and the Working Committee will have to carefully consider this question and if necessary to appoint a special sub-committee to enquire into the existing conditions and suggest remedial measures.

In the period under review, the President was approached by the Bengal Provincial branch to settle the dispute regarding election of the Provincial office bearers. The President himself paid a short visit to Bengal but as he had a very short time at his disposal the matter could not be finalised and Shri Vasawada, the acting President had to visit Bengal and conduct the enquiry. His report was subsequently placed before the Working Committee and adopted. Fortunately, there was no other major dispute of this character in any other Province.

The President, after his return from America, made a tour of Bengal, Bihar, the East Punjab, Maha Koshal and the U.P. On the occasion of the Labour Day celebrations he also visited Ahmedabad. The General Secretary visited various industrial centres in Bihar and U.P. and attended Labour conferences at Asansol, Moghal Sarai, and Nadiad, Kumardubi and Bhavanagar. The Provinces of Bombay, Maharashtra and Gujarath had the advantage of his constant advice and guidance. As it was felt that problems connected with the organisation required spot visits by some competent officer on behalf of the Central Office, the Working Committee appointed Shri V.V. Dravid as the Organising Secretary. From the reports received from the Provincial branches, it is noticed that satisfactory progress is being made by all

Provincial branches and new unions are being formed in various industries. There is a constant flow of applications for affiliation and even now more than a hundred applications are pending in the Central Office which could not be attended to as the information is either incomplete or rules regarding affiliation have not been strictly complied with. The reports of the Provincial branches and the federations contain very useful information regarding the progress in various directions e.g. improvement in wage levels, conditions of work etc. etc. but you cannot naturally expect me to go into details about these matters here. The reports of the Provincial branches and the federations will be published in due course of time.

The Working Committee of the I.N.T.U.C. met 3 times during the year and reviewed the situation and developments of national importance, formulated the policy of the I.N.T.U.C. and guided the trade union movements in the country. The situation arising out of the threatened strike in the Posts, Telegraphs and Railways was carefully discussed both by the Working Committee and the General Council and a definite lead was given to the country to desist from a strike as it would have disastrous results on the national economy. It is to be regretted that, in spite of these efforts by the National Federation of Railway Workers, the Government of India have not yet recognised its status and the Railway men's Federation with which are affiliated only a portion of railwaymen continues to exercise the sole right of negotiating with the Railway Board. We hope the Government will have a correct appreciation of the situation and change their attitude.

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I also feel it my duty to take note of the resignation tendered by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda from the Working Committee of the I.N.T.U.C. It was reluctantly accepted by the Committee as Shri Nanda very much desired it. The services rendered by Shri Nanda for the working classes of India are too wellknown and it was primarily due to his guiding spirit and inspiration that the I.N.T.U.C. came into existence and achieved its present status. I hope you will all join with me in recording our sincere gratitude for the services he has rendered to us hitherto and wish that he will continue to do so even though he may not remain a formal member of the Working Committee.

With the recognition of the I.N.T.U.C. as the most representative organisation of working classes in India, the Government of India naturally sought cooperation of the institution in the composition of the personnel of various committees set up by the Ministry of Labour or the Ministry of Industries and Supplies. The following gentlemen were deputed by the I.N.T.U.C. to serve on committees with which the unions in which they worked were primarily concerned:-

i) Labour Advisory Committee:-

- 1) Sjt. Khandubhai K. Desai
- 2) Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee
- 3) Shri M. John.
- 4) Shri Ramanujam.

Industrial Committees set up by Government of India.

a) Plantation Committee:-

- 1) Shri Tripathi.
- 2) Shri Bharatan.

b) Jute Committee:-

- 1) Shri Phani Ghose
- 2) Shri Nirmal Sen.

c) Cement Committee:-

- 1) Sjt. Sam Josheph.
- 2) Martand Rao Phanse.
- 3) " Shivdatta Sharma.

d) Textile Committee :- 1) Sjt. S. R. Vasavda.
2) " G. D. Ambekar.

e) Leather Committee:- 1) Sjt. Avasthi.

**Profit Sharing
Committee:-**

- 1) Sjt. Khandubhai K. Desai.
- 2) " S. R. Vasavda.
- 3) " Shantilal Shah

With the enactment of the Workmen's State Insurance Act, the Government of India set up the State Insurance Corporation and the I.N.T.U.C. is represented on that Corporation by Shri Somnath Dave and Shri Kashinath Pande. Shri Khandubhai Desai, the General Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C., represented the Indian Parliament on that body. Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee is appointed a member of the Medical Benefit Council under that Act.

Delegation to the International Labour Organisation.

As stated above, in the very first year of its birth the I.N.T.U.C. had the privilege of representing Indian workers at the I.L.O. at Sanfransisco. Shri Shastri, the President led the delegation with Messrs Daben Sen, Abidali Jaferbhai and Mapara as advisers. The Indian representatives were selected on important committees and substantiell contributed to the discussion of the subjects on the agenda. They succeeded in building contacts with workers' representatives from all parts of the world and further they explored the possibility of establishing the Asiatic Labour Federation. Shri Abidali Jaferbhai toured countries in the Far East and studied the situation with this object. The question was further discussed at the last meeting of the General Council held at Ahmedabad and Shri Daben Sen was authorised to pursue the matter. It is just in consonance with the spirit of the time that Asiatic Labour Federation may come into being

soon after such an assembly was convened last year by the Government of India to discuss political, economic and cultural aspects common to Asiatic countries.

The International Labour Office besides holding annual conferences, convened from time to time Industrial Committees to deal specifically with the problems of different industries. During the period under review, the I.N.T.U.C. sent its representatives on the following Committees and conferences convened under the auspices of the I.L.O. :-

- 1) The Textile Industrial Committee:- Shri S.R. Vasavda.
- 2) The Safety Regulations in Factories:- Shri N.H.S. haikh.
- 3) The Industrial Committee on coal:-
 - 1) Shri Jadish Pande
 - 2) Shri Ram Narayan Sharma

The Government of India have decided that the I.N.T.U.C. will have the privilege of nominating the Indian Workers' delegates and advisers to the annual I.L.O. conference to be held next month at Geneva. You are possibly aware of the fact that the following gentlemen have been nominated by the I.N.T.U.C. for this purpose.

- Workers delegate to the annual conference:- Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee
- Advisers:-
 - 1) Shri Somnath P. Dave.
 - 2) Shri Deben Sen.
 - 3) Shri M. John.
 - 4) Shri Ram Murthy.

The contacts which representatives of the I.N.T.U.C. made while acting as delegates to such conferences and committees have proved very valuable indeed. Primarily they served to send the message of the Indian workers to the International Forum and we yearn for the day when it may become possible to establish a world organisation of Trade Union

workers on ideological principles represented by the I.N.T.U.C. As stated in my preliminary remarks we are missionaries wedded to a cause and we feel it our duty to show the path of mutual good-will and co-operation, of liquidation of exploitation in any form and of establishment of social order based on principles of Sarvodaya - the good of all mankind; in place of rival blocs of States keen on exploiting weaker nations by foisting their principles and ideology by threat of military aggression. The two world wars have not yet resulted in establishing the peace of people and we already apprehend beginning of a 3rd world war at any moment. We feel that India has a great role to play in the present world by propagating principles of morality, equity and justice based on non-violent and peaceful methods resulting in neighbourly feelings and cordial relations between different nations of the world. Who can better place this ideal before the world other than the representative of the Indian workers who have pledged to reconstruct the society on the Gandhian principles of truth and non-violence? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as the chief political leader of the country has stated the same principle before the nations of the world refusing to be a partner in any aggressive tactics of one power block against the other for their own selfish aims; similarly the representatives of the I.N.T.U.C. preached the same ideal before representatives of the workers, employers and Governments of different nations as to what would be their specific role in the shaping of the new world.

Before completing I feel it my duty to point out a few problems which to my mind are of

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very great importance for the Indian workers.

(1) Stabilization of prices.

The most serious problem today which worries everybody but causes a special handicap to the workers is unstable and high prices. The situation was partly aggravated by removal of control on prices of cloth for some time in the last year combined with shortage of cotton and food stuff and irregular movement of Foreign cotton. The famine in certain Provinces of the country and the shortage of food and fodder also contributed their share in keeping the commodity prices on higher level. We desire the Government to take such measures as would reduce the prices considerably and assure the worker that his wage will be secured against the rising prices caused by the problem which are beyond his control.

(2) Housing.

Everybody is aware of the acute shortage of housing accommodation in urban and industrial areas. The Central Government and the Provincial Governments appeared to be making efforts to tackle the problem but the results hitherto show that very little has been achieved and very much more has to be done. Rather than spend time in drawing various designs the Indian worker wants the Government to realise that even a Kachha building given to him immediately will be a greater solace than a properly equipped flat with kitchen and verandah and the R.C.C. roof which may not materialise even for a decade. The Government of India should convene a housing conference without any loss of time and take suggestions from representatives of workers, employers and others to commence the housing programme on a substantial scale. If the transport of the building material causes the delay, the question may be specially thrashed out and

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alternative methods of an emergency nature be devised to remove this difficulty. It appears to me that even the Military transport can be commandeered for this purpose.

Besides the above two problems, the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, in my opinion, will have to concentrate on taking further advantage of the improved situation brought about by the establishment of peace as a result of conscientiousness among labour and their proper ~~and~~ education. Those among the employers who deliberately vitiate the atmosphere by obstructionists' tactics and to be instrumental in causing discontent among labour will have to be controlled in such a manner as would set an example to other employers. Maintenance of peace must be accompanied by well recognised and automatically acting prompt machinery of securing social justice for the workers. A policy of indifference, delay and apathy by the employers or the Government would undo the good effects created by following the policy of Industrial Truce. We hope the Government of India will be alive to this situation and put their departments in proper gear to avoid needless delay.

While concluding the report I have to observe with satisfaction that we took concrete steps to implement our resolutions passed at the last conference and the response on the whole is fairly satisfactory. The Government of India accepted our suggestions contained in these resolutions to a considerable extent. This will inspire us to restrict ourselves in passing resolutions which may guide the Governments in the country in future, may be of immediate importance, and, therefore, not utopian in character. I advise the delegates, therefore, not to press for many

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resolutions but to concentrate on a few resolutions and bring pressure to see that they are implemented.

The deliberations in this Congress at this session will I hope bring us closer to each other and the organisation will emerge as a well-knit and disciplined body of social workers firm in their conviction that success lies in their following the Gandhian way.

Khandubhai K. Desai.

General Secretary.

Indore,
May 6, 1949.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH
(Central Office)

Congress House,
BOMBAY 4.

Date 30th April 49.

Dear friend,

In continuation of our letter dated 18th April 49, the following items will be discussed in the Working Committee Meeting of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

1. To confirm the minutes of the last meeting.
2. The report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 48 for information.
3. To appoint selection board for each province for the scrutiny of applications of the members of the Sangh.
4. To consider the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee in January 49 regarding the attitude of Labour Organisation and H.M.S.S.
5. To consider the question of forming the Provincial Branches.
6. To consider the question of organising Agricultural Labour.
7. Any other items taken with permission of chair.

Yours sincerely,

G. C. Lal Nanda

Secretary,

VVS/

CONFIDENTIAL:

FIRST PRELIMINARY REPORT.

30th April, 1949

HINDUSTAN MAZDUR SEVAK SANGH

(Gujarat - Saurashtra Branch)

Saurashtra Kacheri,
Near Kapad Mill,
RAJKOT.

<u>INDUSTRIES & MISC.</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>LABOUR</u>
1. Textile Mills	11	10,000
2. Chemical Factories	2	3,800
3. Potteries	5	2,200
4. Glass	1	0,350
5. Cement	3	2,200
6. Misc. Factories	240	5,000
7. Port		2,000
8. Railway		about 8,000
Total..		<u>55,550</u>
9.* Gumastas		Approximate 6,000
10* Misc. Labour	" "	20,000
11* Khet Majur	" "	1,00,000

* Not organized.

I.N.T.U.C. AFFILIATED: 17350 + 8000 (Railway)

SOCIALIST : 3,300

COMMUNIST : 0,150

(Jamnagar Power House)-

...AND

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COMPARISON OF THE TWO METHODS

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KEYWORDS: child sexual abuse; disclosure; legal system

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2000-2001

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CONCLUSIONS

7. Is it (a) or (b)?

Sardar shri Vallabhbhai Patel.

President

Hindustan Mazdur Sevak Sangh

New-Delhi

INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR IN SAURASHTRA.

A. TEXTILE **11 Mills.** **10,000 workers.**

No.	Name of the Mill	Place	Spindles.	Looms	Capital	No of hands employed.	
1.	Kanti Cotton Mills	Wadhwan Camp	15,740	326		760	
2.	Krishna Kumar Mills Co, Ltd.	Mahuva	8,495		4,00,000	405	
3.	Mahelaxmi Mills Ltd	Bhavnagar	15,816	372	7,32,250	1300	
4.	New Jahangir Mills Co. Ltd.	"	(96 Arts Silk Looms). 51,940	718	8,40,000	2000	
5.	Maharana Mills Ltd.	Porbandar	23,356	546	50,00,000	1800	
6.	Rajkot Spg.Wvg.Mills Ltd.	Rajkot	10,872	200	5,00,000	607	
7.	Santokbai Spg.Wvg. Factory	Bhavnagar	3100			150	
8.	Digvijay Spg. Wvg. Mills	Jamnagar	10,702	100		800	
9.	Harshad Textile Mills		(Closed in 1949. Art Silk started.)				150
10.	Ramesh Cotton Mills Ltd.	Norvi.	11,388	314	14,00,000	768	
11.	Amarsingji Mills Ltd.	Wankaner	12,664	204	8,04,000	1200	
Total Labour in Textile						10,000	

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B. Non-Textile : Total Labour 12850.

1. Chemical. No. of Works Two. Labour 3800.

(a)	Name.	Place.	No. of hand employed.
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	Dhrangdhra Alkali Works.	Dhrangdhra	1200
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(b)	Tata Chemical Works	Mithapur.	2600
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2. Potteries. No. of Factories. 5. Labour 2200

No.	Name	Place.	No. of hand employed.
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(i)	Pursuram Pottery Works.	Than	800
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(ii)	"	Morvi	750
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(iii)	"	Wankaner	250
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(iv)	Digvijay Tiles and Potteries.	Jamnagar	250
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(v)	Pottery Company	Vatadia	150
	Total		2200

3. Glass No. of Factory one only Labour 350

1.	Mahendra Glass Works	Morvi	350.
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4. Cement Works No. of Factories 3. Labour 2200

(1)	Okha Cement Works Ltd.	Dwarka	900
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(2)	Maharana Cement Co. Ltd.	Porbandar	700
	(A.C.C.)		

(3)	Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.	Sikka	600
		(Jamnagar)	

5. Miscellaneous Factories. No. of Factories Labour

		240	5000
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(1)	Leather Goods,	(2) Bones,	(3) Button Factories
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(4)	Match Factories 10,	(5) Oil Mills 40,	(6)
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Foundaries,	(7) Wire Factories 4,	(8) Tin Factories
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(9)	Power Houses 80,	and (10) Printing Presses 60.
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C. Railways.

Total Labour 8000.

8,000 (about)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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LABOUR IN SAURASHTRA.

No.	Place	Industry.	No. of Workers.	Organisation.
1.	Bhavnagar.	Textile	3450	INTUC.
2.	Wadhwan.	"	750	Socialist
3.	Mahuva.	"	400	"
4.	Porbandar.	"	1800	"
5.	Rajkot.	"	660	INTUC.
6.	Jamnagar.	"	800	"
7.	Morvi.	"	750	"
8.	Wankaner.	"	1200	"
9.	Dhrangdhra.	Chemical	1200	"
10.	Mithapur.	"	2600	"
11.	Than.	Potteries	800	"
12.	Morvi.	"	750	"
13.	Wankaner.	"	250	None
14.	Jamnagar.	"	350	"
15.	Morvi.	Glass	350	INTUC.
16.	Dwarka.	Cement	900	"
17.	Porbandar.	"	700	"
18.	Sikka.	"	600	None.
19.	Railways.			

Regular paid up membership is very poor (about 2000) Though recently they have affiliated to INTUC, Socialist hold is apprehensive. Real field work by whole time workers and approach really down trodden is most essential.

20.	Bhavnagar.	Port	700	Independent
21.	Navlakhi.	"	600	"
22.	Okha.	"	600	None.
23.	Miscellaneous Factories		5000.	

(INTUC affiliated about 1000 others to be organised)

24.	Rajkot.	Automobile & Motor Drivers.	800	INTUC (400)
25.	Bhavnagar.	GUMASTA	400	None.
26.	Rajkot.	"	600	"
27.	Jetpur.	"	350	"
28.	Junagadh.	"	800	Independent.

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No.	Place.	Industry.	No. of workers.	Organisation.
29.	Rajkot.	Bank.	150.	INTUC.
30.	Bhavnagar.	"	60.	Independent.
31.	Miscellaneous	General (about ten thousand not organised: Hotels etc.)		
32.	Khet Major remains to be organised (about 1 Lac.)			

	TOTAL	ORGANISED	LABOUR.
<u>INTUC. Labour:-</u>			
	Textile	7050	70 %
	Chemical	3800	100 %
	Potteries	1550	72 %
	Glass	350	100 %
	Cement	1600	100 %
	Misc.	3000	40 %
	Railways	Not certain (Have recently resolved to affiliate with INTUC.)	
<u>Socialist Labour:-</u>			
	Textile	2950	80 %
	Misc.	350	6 %

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FULL TIME LABOUR WORKERS AT PRESENT

No.	Name	Quali- fication.	Place.	Period of ser- vice.	Remarks.
1.	Syt. Kantilal B. Shah.	Advocate	Rajkot	2 years	Secretary to Saurashtra Hand-oor Sevak Sangh.
2.	Syt. Mohanbhai Rajput	Labour recruit	Morvi	6 months.	Ahmedabad Major Mahajan Worker
3.	Syt. Pundrik Buch	M.A.	"	2 months	--
4.	Syt. Shantilal Joshi	Labour recruit.	Wankaner	8 months.	A Major Mahajan.
5.	Syt. Clerk.	"	"	2 months	
6.	Syt. Ravichand.	Labour recruit.	Than	4 months.	
7.	Syt. Jayantilal Pandya	Inter Arts.	Dhara- -ngdhra.	10 years	Employer of Factory.
8.	Syt. Naranlal Raval	"	"	"	"
9.	Syt. Mathurbhai Oghad	Labour recruit.	Bhavnagar	15 Yrs.	
10.	" Lalbhai Trivedi	"	Porbandar	1 Year.	Ahmedabad -- Major Mahajan
11.	Syt, Tribhuvandas	"	Jamnagar	2 months	"
12.	Syt. Clerk.	"	Morvi	"	"
13.	Syt. Bhojani	Inter Arts.	New Recruit.		

(Has been taking interest in Labour Unionism for the last three years.)

194

NECESSITIES.

1. Following centres ought to be given full time workers.

- (i) BHAVNAGAR: Besides Mathurbhai two educated workers
- (ii) DEHRANGDHRA: One INTUC worker.
- (iii) WADHWAN: Two workers.
- (iv) JAMNAGAR: Two workers.
- (v) PORBANDAR: One more worker.
- (vi) DWARKA, OKHA and MITHAPUR: Two workers.
- (vii) Altogether four clerical workers more to be employed.
- (viii) RAILWAYS: 4 workers.
- (ix) CENTRAL OFFICE: Syt. Vijayshanker Trivedi from Ahmedabad together with Syt. Kantilal B. Shah, present Secretary to Saurashtra Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, will be able to organise the labour work in Saurashtra. They ought to be given two -- Assistants of the second grade, and two clerks.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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FINANCE.

If altogether a budget of about Rs. 25000/- to Rs. 30000/- Rupees Twenty Five thousand to Rupees Thirty thousand can be sanctioned, Saurashtra Labour in future can be fully self-supporting.

LIABILITIES FROM 1st MAY 1949.

- A. 1. Syt. Vijayshanker Trivedi.
- 2. Syt. Kantilal B. Shah.
- 3. Syt. Bhojani
- 4-5 Two clerks who will attend the Office and mind all type of work.
- B. Office rent about Rs. 35/- per month.
- C. Office peon about Rs. 56/- per month.
- D. Travelling expenses about Rs. 100/- per month for average two representatives to travel all centres in Saurashtra.
- E. Library expenses.
- F. Establishing expenses about Rs. 300/-
- G. Postage about Rs. 10/- per month.
- Vehicles about Rs. 15/- per month.
- Miscellaneous Rs. 25/- per month.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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GENERAL DIFFICULTIES.

1. Saurashtra Trade Unionism was severely lacking a central strong and effective organisation and the present secretary has had to put up for an exhaustive fight for this humble demand. This has now been conceded at the Bhavnagar meeting on the 17th under the Presidentship of Smt. Gulzarilal Nanda, and an admirable co-operation by Ahmedabad Majur Mahajan Leaders.
2. Full time field workers for different centres are yet to be trained and placed.
3. ^{First Rank} Congress organisation has not been taking effective lead. ^{is needed} ~~Some promises are given time and often but they remain yet to be fulfilled.~~
4. Labour Laws are not yet in full force. Factory Inspectors have not yet been found to take even a single action. Authority under payment of wages Act remains to be appointed. Industrial Relation Act and Shop Establishment Acts not in force. Deputy Secretary of the Labour Department is also at present the Labour Commissioner, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Secretary to the various committees, Deputy Secretary to Backward Class Department. Thus he is working under heavy pressure.
5. Socialist and Communist are creating nonsense troubles. Propaganda and field work are utterly necessary to counterbalance.

300890

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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GENERAL.

- A. 1. At present following centres are self supporting
Bhavnagar, Wankaner, Than and Morvi Mill Union.
2. Following centres can be self supporting --
within a short time, Morvi, Navlakhi, Rajkot,
Mithapur and Dwarka.
3. Following centres need immediate help from
central organisation.

(1) Perbandar. One more worker.

(2) Jamnagar & Sikka. Two more workers.

(present worker Mr. Tribhovandas does
not seem to be happy there.)

(3) Wadhwan. At least one worker.

(4) Mithapur, Dwarka, Okha : Two workers.

Railways : Four workers.

There are no full time workers. It requires a
real ~~fix~~ field work and approach to really down &
trodden employees and a creation of real leader-
-ship and workers.

- B. — Some of the well placed centres are negligent
and not responsive to central organisation. Discipline
is to be cultivated.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

PRESENT PENDING DISPUTES IN SAURASHTRA.

1. Before Tribunal.

- (1) Bank Employees of Rajkot: General Demands.
- (2) Amarsinhji Mill Wankaner: Demand by the Union for Bonus for 1947.
- (3) Gondal Ras sala Dispute.
- (4) Porbandar Cement Dispute.

Disputes before Tribunals are pending for about last four months. Except Jamnagar, even statements have not been exacted by the Tribunal. Demands are pending for a period varying between six months and one and a half year. Workers are loosing faith in Tribunals.

2. Before conciliation Officer:

- (1) Disputes regarding interim award by the Tri Partite Textile Investigation Committee from all centres except Bhavnagar and Rajkot.
- (2) Sikka Cement Factory dispute/ Victimisation.
- (3) Jamnagar Factories, manufacturing wire products. Disputes regarding dearness allowance and other demand.
- (4) Than Pottery: Reduction of children and dispute regarding allowances.
- (5) Morvi Pottery: General Demands.
- (6) Morvi Glass Works: General Demands.
- (7) Miscellaneous disputes 17.

3. Before Arbitration:

- (1) Than Pottery's General Demands: about 8 months have passed after the appointment of Arbitration. Demands have been raised before about one year. No award has been out as yet.
- (2) Rajkot Press Dispute: Government appointed Syt, Jethalal Joshi as arbitrator in the month of January 1949. He gave an award in March 1949. The Press Owners refused to honour the award. Government has recently

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appointed an Arbitration Board. The demands were raised before about one year.

(3) Jam-wire dispute from Jamnagar for dearness allowance. The Company and the Arbitrator from its side are not co-operating for the last eight months.

First Preliminary Report.

30th April, 1949

By Kantilal B. Shah.

Hindustan Mazdur Sevak Sangh.

(Gujarat Saurashtra Branch)

Saurashtra Kutchi

Rajkot.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

-- Registered & Recognised --
(Established in 1920)

Tel. 40967.

PRESIDENT

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL

अध्यक्ष

सरदार वल्लभभाई जे. पटेल,

SATAR BUILDING
GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY 7.

Ref. No. 373/49

Date 23-4-49.

To
Sardar vallabhbhai J. Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Respected Sir,

I had further consultations with Shri. Shantilal shah, after I sent my letter No. 350/49 dated the 19th. inst. and I am deleting your name from the list of our Delegates to the I. N. T. U. C. according to his instructions.

With respectful regards,

Yours truly,

W. B. Shah
General Secretary.

(Central Office)

Congress House,
BOMBAY 4.
Date 23rd April 49.

to inform you that Shri Gerdar Vallabhbhai
is here on 6th instead of 5th as decided before.
and we have decided to hold the Working Committee
not on 7th as informed earlier.
If it convenient to attend.

Yours sincerely,

Genl. C. M. del Nanda

Secretary,

Tele. } Grams: INTUC
Phone : 81880

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

~~MAZDOOR-MANZH-~~
~~BOMBAY-12.~~

7. Bosanquet Market,
INDORE (C. I).

Ref. No.

Date 21st March, 1949.

By Air Mail.

Reverred Sardarji,

This is only to inform you of a rather important and interesting hapenning here. Shri. Jayprakash Narain was here on a two days stay and left only this morning. As usual the many public criticism was directed against you and this time Panditji also came in for a share. What is to be noted however, is the close association and active support by the most important local Capitalists to Jayaprakash Narain. Thus Sheth Bhandari the Vice-Chairman of the local Mill-owners Association was the host to Jayaprakash Narain while his brother and nephew who managed the concerns took the most prominent initiative in collecting the fund of Rs.25,000/-/- which was presented to Jayaprakash Narain for local work in Mazdoor and Kisans. The Bhandaris gave the maximum quota themselves and approached other Capitalists in person with a request to donate. In fact, it was interesting to find all these joining together to receive applaud and support Jayaprakash Narain, because of his tirade against Congress and particularly yourself.

(Contd.....).

Tele. } Gram: INTUC
Phone : 61550

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

MAZDGOR-MANZIL
-BOMBAY-13-

Ref. No. _____

Date _____ 194

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However the conspiracy will make our work yet more difficult, but we hope to cope with the situation of being more cautious and inspiring in our efforts. For the present we are pre-occupied with our preparations for the forthcoming Session, in which we are already looking forward with all eagerness to see you. I do hope you will not disappoint us.

Yours respectfully,

V.V. Dravid

(V. V. Dravid).

RVR/-

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION

.. Registered & Recognised ..
(Established in 1920)

PRESIDENT

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL

अध्यक्ष

— सरदार वल्लभभाई जे. पटेल.

SATAR BUILDING

GRANT ROAD,

BOMBAY 7.

Ref. No. 350 / 49

Date 19th April 1949.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Respected Sir,

I am very glad to say that we have the unique honour and privilege of having you as one of our delegates at the forthcoming session of the I.N.F.U.C. to be held at Indore. Sjt. Shantilal H. Shah must have already written to you about this.

We are also looking forward to an opportunity to meet you and have at least a few minutes with you at Indore. We are also holding a meeting of our Central Executive Committee at Indore on the 9th and 10th of May 1949.

With respectful regards,

Yours truly,



General Secretary.

संडुभाई. कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.
सम्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा
प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मसदूर कॉमिस

4, Ferozshah Road
New Delhi,
13-4-1949.

3/22
My Dear Gopalswamy Ayanger,

In continuation of my letter of 8th April I have to make further observations in view of the new situation with regard to railwaymen's organisation that is developing from day to day. Since I sent the said letter, Shri Hariharnath Shastri and myself have occasion to attend the extra-ordinary convention of the employees of the East India Railway at Moghalsarai. The convention was attended by about two hundred and fifty delegates from the centres attached in the list sent herewith, representing over 30000 members. I was informed at the Convention by almost all the delegates that the E.I. Railway Administration through its gazetted officers have put all sorts of obstructions in the way of the delegates attending this Convention. This action according to my information was taken at the instance of some office-bearers of the All India Railwaymen's Federation. The new General Manager Shri Sarma is reported to have instructed various centres to cancel the leave asked for by delegates thus putting large number of people to great inconvenience on the plea that the East India Railwaymen's Congress is not a recognised body. You know that the East India Railwaymen's Congress has already applied for recognition but owing to reasons best known to the Railway Board the recognition is being denied and undue delay has already been made. I am, herewith, sending a list of the centres with approximate membership

संडुभाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

सचिव, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा

प्रधानमंत्री, दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय महानगर कांग्रेस

2

from each centre. In spite of these obstructions and unfavourable attitude of the administration, as I have stated about 250 delegates attended the Convention. If there would have been no obstruction, I am sure the Convention would have been attended by 150 to 200 more delegates. Some of the organisers of the Convention, I am told, will be victimised. I must further point out that two thirds of the membership of the East India Railwaymen's Congress is derived from those persons who have resigned from the A.I.R.F. To that extent the membership of the A.I.R.F. automatically decreased and I must state that the membership of the ~~Indian National Railway Workers Federation~~ A.I.R.F. on the East India Railway today does not remain what it is claimed to be as a substantial portion of it has not been renewed during the last year.

We found that there was great resentment amongst the delegates about the policy and attitude of the Railway Board in not recognising the East India Railwaymen's Congress and the Indian National Railway worker's Federation. This resentment was voiced in very strong language and it was very hard time for both Shri Shastri and myself to pacify them. I am afraid that if adequate representation is not given to the Indian National Railway Worker's Federation on the Anomalies Committee any decision that you may arrive at in ^{co}operation with the A.I.R.F. would be promptly repudiated by a very large section of railwaymen in the country. In my opinion they will be perfectly justified in doing so as

खंडुभाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

3

सचिव, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

the A.I.R.F. has ceased to represent the employees working on the railways owing to very large deflection in its membership during the recent months. It is well known that the Communist-dominated unions were dis-affiliated and these unions claimed a membership of about 60000. As I have already stated about 20000 members from the East India Railways have come over to our organisation; while the O.T. Railway Worker's Union with a membership of approximately 40000 has recently disaffiliated from the A.I.R.F. and applied to the Indian National Railway Worker's Federation for affiliation. All the changes mentioned above have changed the whole aspect and picture of the relation that existed between the railway administration and the A.I.R.F. The existing A.I.R.F. is entirely different from what it was when you negotiated with it about three months back. During this period very large reduction in its membership has taken place while the increase in the membership of the I.N.R.W.F. has considerably increased which can be seen from the list attached herewith which shows that the I.N.R.W.F. has got a membership of about 125000. I feel that both these Federations today are more or less on an equal footing with regard to their influence and the confidence of the workers they carry with them. As matters stand today the membership of the A.I.R.F. is every day declining while the membership of the I.N.R.W.F. is growing and I am sure that the latter will be very shortly hold the dominant position amongst the railway men.

संडुभाई कस्तनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

सभ्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि घना

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मजदूर काँग्रेस

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I do not see how the Anomalies Committee that you are thinking of setting up will serve the purpose for which it is meant. In fairness to the railway employees themselves their grievances ought to be looked into by either a representative committee or by an impartial independent tribunal which after hearing what these two Federations have to say may give the decision. Any committee looking into the anomalies and arriving at any settlement with the Railway Ministry will obviously under the circumstances mentioned above will have neither the sanction behind it nor the confidence of a very substantial section of the railway men. I, therefore, urge upon you to give equal representation to the I.N.R. W.F., not as a favour or on any other ground but entirely on the propriety and merits of its strength.

I would not have, over and over again, troubled you with this matter had I not been ^{truly & truly} finding convinced that the monopoly of representation to the Socialist Party is bound to aggravate the situation instead of easing it. There has already set in a marked deterioration in the attitude and psychology of the railway-men towards the manner in which the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board are handling their questions. With all the earnestness at my command, therefore, I would very humbly appeal to you to reconsider the whole position in view of the changed circumstances in the interest of the railway administration as a whole as also for the good name of the Government. The recognition or associat-

खंडुभाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

5

सम्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा
प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मसदूर कांग्रेस

of the I.N.R.W.F. with the administration in all the future dealings and the immediate recognition of the East India Railwaymen's Congress is the least that is expected of the Railway Ministry.

I have written the two letters to you personally after great deal of mature consideration as I do not want that friction or bitterness should enter into the dealings of the organisation which I have the honour to serve and the Government. The purpose of this communication is to assist the Government in arriving at the right decision this important matter so that the future of the great railway administration which manages the most important assets of the nation is not jeopardised.

I am enclosing, herewith, for your information the four resolutions which the East India Railwaymen's Congress has passed at its Session. The East India Railwaymen's Congress will send these resolutions to the Railway Board officially in due course.

I beg to be excused for the trouble I am giving you.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd. Khandubhai K. Desai

(Khandubhai. K. Desai)

Copy forwarded to:-

Shri. Shri. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deputy Prime Minister.

Govt of India.

Secy Secy

EAST INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S CONGRESS

Registered and affiliated to the I.N.T.U.C.
Resolutions passed at the Annual Convention held at Moghalsearai on
11-4-1949.

Resolution No. 2:- This Convention of the East India Railway Men's Congress deploras and records its emphatic protest against the dilatory policy adopted by the railway authority in the matter of giving recognition alike to the East Indian Railway Men's Congress which is a representative organisation of the East Indian Railway workers having already a membership of over 30,000 with branches at all important centres on the line.

This Convention demands that immediate recognition be given to the East Indian Railway Men's Congress. It authorises the Working Committee, in the event of such recognition not coming within a month, to convene a special Convention for deciding upon the future line of action to be adopted by the East Indian Railway Men's Congress.

Resolution No. 2:- while appreciating the move of the Government of India in appointing a Committee to deal with the anomalies arising out of the Central Pay Commission's Award, this Convention declares that the decision of such a Committee will not be binding upon the East Indian Railway Workers unless effective representation is given in the said Committee to the Indian Railways National Railway Worker's Federation to which the East Indian Railway Men's Congress is affiliated and which Federation represents a dominant section of the railway workers in the country.

It is further of the opinion that such a Committee should be given the power to deal not only with anomalies but also with the fundamental issues on which the Central Pay Commission has failed to give any satisfactory decision or which C.P.C. has not at all dealt with.

Resolution No. 3 :- This Convention deploras the policy of discrimination adopted by certain officials towards the East Indian Railway Men's Congress in favour of other unions on this Railway. It strongly protests against the policy of harassment pursued by certain railway officials towards such railway workers who have become the members of the East Indian Railway Men's Congress or intend to become so. It appeals to the Government of India to take immediate steps towards putting a stop to such policy of favouritism and further to take disciplinary action against such officials as will be found guilty of the same.

Resolution No. 4:- This Convention while appreciating Government's action in the matter of revision of Pass Rules, however, considers them still to be quite inadequate. The principles guiding the issue of passes should either be on pay basis or on status basis uniform for all classes of employees. It, therefore, calls upon the Government to implement the resolution passed by the Indian National Railway Workers Federation in November, 1948 at Bombay.

E. I. Railway Workers Convention

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<u>Centres</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1. Kanchanpara	3000
2. Sealdah	3000
3. Calcutta	1000
4. Lillooah	2500
5. Bandel	2000
6. Ondal	2000
7. Asansol	2000
8. Machupur	4000
9. Mihijam	1000
10. Dinapur	400
11. Dhanbad	400
12. Gaya	3000
13. Allahabad	100
14. Lucknow	500
15. Kanpur	300
16. Moghalsarai	4000
17. Jhajha	200
18. Jamalpur	4000
Total	<hr/> 32,400

INDIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY WORKERS FEDERATION

A list of affiliated unions with latest membership and addresses.

<u>Name and Address of Unions</u>	<u>Latest Membership</u>
1. B.B.&C.I. Railway Employees Association, Opp. Grant Road Rly-station, Bombay 7.	10,000
2. B.B.&C.I. Railway Treasurer (B.G. I Staff Union, Opp Grant Road Rly- Station, Bombay, 7.	36
3. Calcutta Porters Union, 1, Joy Bhattacharjee's Lane, Calcutta-3.	500
4. E.B. Railway Union, 9A Mahendra Sarkar Street, Calcutta	1700
5. O.T. Railway Employees Association, Basrahtpur, Gorakhpur.	4476
6. Tezpur Balipura Railwaymen Union, E.O. Tezpur, Assam.	230
7. McLeod's Railway Employees Association, 110, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	300
8. Bengal Nagpur Railwaymen's Congress, 10, Subal Chandra Lane, Calcutta.	1400
9. Bengal Provincial railway Employees Union, P.O. Nagra, Hoogly.	220
10. A. K. I. Railwaymen Congress, P.O. Bandel, Hoogly.	32,400
11. B.N. Railway Urban Bank Employees Union, 16, Monoharpurkar 2nd Lane, P.O. Rasbiharry Avenue, Calcutta.	
12. B.D.R. Railway Workers Union, B.D.R. Railway, Bankura, W. Bengal.	283
13. G.I.P. National Railway Workers Union, Jassoon J. David Building, 27, Military Square Lane, Bombay.	15,000
14. Eastern Punjab Railway Staff Union, Ballimaran, Chandni Chawk, Delhi.	6000
15. S.S. Railway Staff Men Union, Shamli, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.	400
16. M.S.M. Rly. Ticket Checking Staff Association, P.O. Bitragunte, M.S.M. Rly.	570
17. M.S.M. Railway Running Staff Association, P.O. Bitragunte, M.S.M. Railway.	1380
18. M.S.M. Railwaymen Association, Bezwa, M.S.M. Rly.	3500
19. O.T. Railway Workers Union	40,000

Grand Total

129- 117397

Telet { Gram: "LABOUR"
Phone: 306- 251.

Indian National Trade Union Congress.

169, Snehlata Ganj,
INDORE (India)
4th April, 1949.

L. No.

Revered Sardar Sahab,

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the IIInd Session of the INTUC to be held here on the 7th and 8th of May, 1947, I have real pleasure in humbly inviting you to kindly grace the occasion and to be pleased to inaugurate the Conference, the significance and importance of which in the present National and International setting I need hardly mention before you; for in fact it is your foresight and sagacity which helped the Organisers in the formation of this Institution, and later again, it has been your guidance and help which has all the while encouraged the Organization attain this significance and importance.

As our esteemed friend, guide and philosopher, therefore, you will indeed be glad to learn that over 2,000 delegates representing all kinds and ranks of Labour all over the Country, will assemble in this forthcoming Session to take a stock of the situation from the point of Labour and also from that of our newly-born Nation, to discuss their outstanding questions and problems, to confirm their cherished objectives and the way to achieve these as our revered Bapu taught them, and to chalk out policies and programmes for the coming year under the guidance of their

(Contd.).

Tele: { Gram:- "LABOUR"
Phone:- 306

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Indian National Trade Union Congress.

160, Snehlata Gani,
INDORE (India)

L. No. _____

19

P A G E I I .

worthy Leaders like your goodself. Then again, our movement has, in the present National and International Setting, assumed a signal value even in the eyes of foreign people and Institutions. A realisation is slowly developing amongst them that ours is in every sense a higher and at the same time lastingly effective approach to resolve and remedy all maladjustments in modern Society. As a result, they are evincing a growing interest in our movement and a fairly impressive contingent of fraternal Delegates and observers is visiting us at the Session from U. S. A., Great Britain and other advanced European Countries and also from the more important of Asian Countries. With their collaboration and association, the Asian Confederation of Labour is proposed to be founded in this very Session.

It is natural for us to keenly desire and expect your august presence in such a function, the first of its kind in so far as Indian Labour and our movement are concerned. I repeat therefore our humble request to you to kindly spare somehow a couple of days for this auspicious occasion, in spite of your other heavy and all-important-

(Contd.....).

Tele: { Gram: "LABOUR"
Phone: 306

215

Indian National Trade Union Congress.

160, Snehlata Gani,
INDORE (India)

L. No.

19

precautions. May I, then, feel assured that you will not disappoint us in our eager expectations to receive from you in person your blessings, encouragement and guidance at the Session?

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and awaiting anxiously your precious consent,

I remain,
Yours obediently,

V. V. Dravid

(V. V. Dravid),
Chairman of the Reception-
Committee-I. N. T. U. C.

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
NEW - DELHI.

RVR/-

Al

Hasidoor Singh
160 Sneh Nagar

Indore

216

11. 3. 49.

Revered Shri Sirdar,

In continuation of my telegram of 15.2.49, in connection with the dispute in the local non-textile factories, I am glad to inform you that the same has been resolved. Thanks to the good offices of Shri Jitgaribhai Nanda and Shri Shankarraoji Desai, who were recently here in connection with the Sarvodaya Conference.

The settlement which we have arrived at in the presence of Shri Nandaji and Shri Shankarraoji, preserves the sanctity of the Govt. order and at the same time meets, as far as is fair, the employers' demand for a review of the same. The other dispute, relating to the payment of Bonus to Textile workers for the year 1947 has also been settled: The employers have agreed to pay the amount ordered by the Industrial Court, on the understanding that the Award will not be interpreted in a manner inconsistent with principles as are generally accepted or as may be enunciated by the Central Govt.

These two settlements have resulted in generally clearing and improving mutual relations between Labour, Employers and Govt. here. Let us hope the improvement will be lasting.

Now that our worries on this score are over we are getting ourselves busy with the preparations for the forthcoming SATUC Session scheduled to be held here from 5th to 9th May. We are eagerly looking forward to your visit on that occasion.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble that
we may have caused you in connection with
the aforesaid dispute and assuring you,
as before, of our full patriotic support.

I remain

Yours obediently

V.V. David

Honble Sridar Smt Vailathilphai Patel
Deputy Prime Minister
Govt of India,
New Delhi

Dear

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I have been a humble worker of the Congress and now I am serving the I.N.T.U.C. I have the greatest confidence in our National leaders and the National Government. But my confidence is sometimes shaken by the growing discontentment and the state of revolution developing among the masses. India is fast going the way of China. The causes are common - namely - nepotism, inefficiency, highhandedness and corruption. Labour is our greatest headache. But the Chief Labour Commissioner's Organisation of the Govt. of India which is meant for dealing with labour has become thoroughly inefficient and somebody's domestic affair. Due to the inefficiency and misrule of the boss of the show, not only a revolution among the labour will be hastened but before that there will be mutiny among the rank and file of the organisation. I explain the facts as follows:-

The boss of an organisation is its life-blood and fountain of inspiration. If the boss is honest and efficient, the whole show reflects it. Here is one of the glaring instances in the working of the various departments of government since the attainment of independence.

Shri S.C. Joshi was the Chief Labour Commissioner. He was vastly experienced, able, sober and conscientious. But he has been replaced by a man named Shri Jaleswar Prasad who was a third-class briefless pleader of Patna with no experience whatsoever about labour. His only qualification is that he is a relation of Babu Rajendra Prasad and belongs to the same province as the Labour Minister. Joshi did not hanker after money and knew work and work only. Jaleswar Prasad being a briefless pleader is after making money. To save his precious time as an important Govt. officer Joshi used to travel by air and did not care to save anything by way of t.a. Jaleswar Babu in order to earn as much t.a. as salary always travels by train and spends more than one third of his highly public paid time in train journey. And wherever he goes, he sends at least ten telegrams at state expenses to all his officers far and near so that they can bring several cars either of themselves or from employers not only to carry him but his luggage and spends nothing on mileage for which he is paid by Govt. His hardworked officers are made to come and wait for him at the station even in unearthly hours. When he comes he likes all his officers to be at the station to make a show that he is a big man. He expects his poor officers to make arrangement for his boarding and lodging on a big scale though he earns his daily allowances which are saved to the pie. He is also pleased if arrangement can be made put him up with a High Court Judge as he feels puffed up by that being a third class pleader himself. Joshi was so simple and accessible. But it is difficult for us to go the pompous houses of High Court Judges. Moreover he is always surrounded by flatterers. He does no work nor is he at all capable of it. He is always on tour being received and entertained to demonstrate his greatness. Every month he visits his home at least three times at Govt. expense. He sends state telegrams to his poor Labour Inspectors to meet him at wayside stations with dais, food or bathing waters. The Inspectors are to suspend their usual duty and made to wait for days to meet their chief either at dead of winter morning or night. Wherever he goes he wastes his time in meeting

big people with whom he has no official concern just to get some presentation or invitation for lunch or dinner. He does the same thing for the few days he is at his headquarter at Delhi. Therefore indision and delay are rampant. His instructions and orders are arbitrary and whimsical. When we approach his subordinate officers for decision on certain disputes we are told they have been referred to C.L.C. Months go by nothing is decided; when we go to Delhi the C.L.C. is either out to make t.a. or gone elsewhere in the Secretariat to meet a minister or some such person in order to keep his job. Since he has no worth he has to keep his job like this.

Thus he has no time for the work he is paid for. Therefore when pressed for decision on a certain matter, he passes an order which is not only devoid of any common sense but is self-contradictory, whimsical and arbitrary. He has no knowledge of even elementary provisions of the labour laws of this country, and he speaks of any other country. He never studies files and gives no instruction to his officers, says other things to the trade union leaders and quite different things to the employers. Therefore he more complicates than settles any dispute. In fact since his appointment for the last six months he has not settled a single dispute. Wherever he has gone he has got reuff from both the employers and union leaders. The reason is total lack of intelligence, common sense and personality. Due to his own worthlessness he is guided by and takes orders from his stenographer, who for the pleasure of being able to act as the virtual C.L.C. serves him like waiting boy or bearer and put on the shoe and clothes to C.L.C.

Joshi never used to take a cup of tea from any employer. But Jalewar always uses employers car from Dhambad to his home at Patna for which of course he draws t.a. from Govt.

Whenever we used to see Joshi even with petty individual cases he used to give us patient hearing and did his best to help. His motto was that no dispute was too small for even the highest officer of the department. But Jalewar thinks himself too big for small disputes. His officers are also getting this contagion which is fundamentally a wrong attitude and accentuating labour trouble.

Moreover Jalewar does not bother about ensuring industrial peace by the efforts of his organisation. He is after showing to the world how big a man he is. He asks the Deputy General Manager of the O.R.I. to meet him at Muzaffarpur; that gentleman comes there but Jalewar does not turn up. Thus the public money in salary for two days and t.a. for that officer was just wasted by his whim, and the reputation of the department with that Rly. suffered. His officers are also following his steps. Those who can serve as his 'mushakhs' and flatterers they are are good. As he does not do any work himself, work is no criterion of merit to him. Those who can flatter him they are his favourites. So the whole machinery is turning into a disgraceful show. In order to show his power he has made almost wholesale transfer of staff, even after three months' posting at a headquarter, all at huge public expenses. But he must satisfy his whim and show his power. Officers are naturally in a revolting attitude and all work has gone to the wind. They are worried about accommodation and separation of family. It is heartless these days to make people run from place to place. Accommodation is no impossible everywhere.

Such a man has been appointed for such an important post, not through the Public Service Commission and why, and at a salary much more than Joshi and many times more than the maximum prescribed under the Pay Commission, and again why?

We all hate provincialism and why is it that the Hon. Excm. Labour Minister, Labour Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Asst. Secretary are all Biharis? And why the only Bombay man who was the C.L.C. has also been replaced by a Beharee who drew t.a. from Govt. several times to go and see Babu Rajendra Prasad on personal visits to Wardha? These all call for urgent remedy, otherwise we must go the way of China.

Dated-
Dhambad, 10.3.49.

Yours faithfully,
Bankar Nath.

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विजयविहार

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Fig. 21-

રાજીવ ગાંધી પદોન ને ~~જો~~ સંગત જાણનાર
 રાજીવની મોટી દં. સંદા જા પદોન પદો
 મોટી મોટી રાખતો. એકે વાર પૂતી રાખતો

20-2-52

महाराष्ट्र

8, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

6th February, 49.

My dear Maniben,

These leaflets have been sent to me by Maniella from Gadhior.
One is from the Communists. The other from the Congress Union.
From the language Sardarji will see that the tactics of our Union
are not much different from those of the Communists. I wonder how
we shall offer our co-operation to the Congress Union if they too
start with incitement to the workers. The matters referred to in
these leaflets are all before the Court. David knows this. He knows
Maniella. He and his colleagues know that the Court has the whole
case before it. It is, therefore, not right that they should compete
with Communists with weapons not of truth.

-- Communists' leaflet has attacked Congress also. I wonder what
action the Madhyabharat Government will take against Communist.
We want to be helpful in the establishment of the Congress Union.
But then, there must be decency and mutual trust. I am writing this
for the knowledge of Sardarji.

Yours affectionately,

Liberal

Enc.

Shrimati Maniben Patel,
New Del hi.

સરજી નીક નેલ દે 1 ગ્રામ
અમી ગોલ ડા ફા ફાલે
દે 1 ગ્રામ ડેલિ
મી



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१५ अगस्त से बढ़ोतरी का पैसा और
सन् ४८ का तीन माह का बोनस

पाने के लिये आवाज उठाइये !

स्वालियर के मिल मालिकों ने बढ़ोतरी का पैसा जनवरी से बाँटा था जबकि इन्दौर में १५ अगस्त से बाँटा गया था। इसके लिए यहाँ के मिल मालिकों ने बहाना यह लिया था कि इन्दौर में सन् ४७ का बोनस नहीं बाँटा गया और स्वालियर में १॥ माह का बोनस दिया गया इसलिए ४॥ माह का बढ़ोतरी का पैसा नहीं दिया गया। परन्तु अब इन्दौर के मजदूरों के संघर्ष से डर कर वहाँ के मिल मालिकों को भी सन् ४७ का १॥ माह का बोनस देना पड़ा। इसलिये अब स्वालियर के मिल मालिकों के सामने १५ अगस्त से बढ़ोतरी का पैसा न देने के लिये कोई बहाना नहीं रहता है। मिल मालिकों को ४॥ माह का बढ़ोतरी का पैसा देना ही पड़ेगा वरतें मजदूर खामोश नहीं बैठे रहते।

हिन्दुस्तान की सूती मिलों के मजदूरों ने सन् ४८ के बोनस के लिए लड़ाई शुरू कर दी है। नागपुर आदि में मजदूरों की हड़तालें भी हो रही हैं। उज्जैन व स्वालियर की मजदूर सभा ने भी सरकार के सामने तीन माह का बोनस देने की मांग पेश कर दी है। उज्जैन के मजदूर लड़ाई की तैयारी भी कर रहे हैं।

स्वालियर के मिल मालिकों ने खुले मुनाफा के अलावा कन्ट्रोल के जमाने में काफ़ी चोर बाजार करके और पिछले समय कन्ट्रोल हटने पर कपड़े पर द्यूँदे दूँदे दाम बढ़ाकर अन्धाधुन्ध मुनाफा कमाया है। हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी मिलों के मुकाबले में जे० सी० मिल अपने कपड़े के सबाबे व द्यूँदे दाम रखकर और मजदूरों को कम पैसा देकर अनाप शनाप मुनाफा कमाती है। जे० सी० मिल की यह अन्धेरगर्दी इसलिए चलती है कि बिड़ला सेठ ने नीचे से लगाकर ऊपर तक कपिसी नेताओं और सरकारों अपसरों को अपनी चैली के जोर से बरा में कर रक्खा है। शिक्षागत करने

पर भी इस अन्धेरगदी को कोई कहने ही सुनने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह दूबरी मिलों के मुकाबले में जे० सी० मिल बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा बटोर रही है। इसलिए मजदूर सभा ग्वालियर ने सन् ४८ के तीन माह के बोनस की मांग पेश की है।

मजदूर साथियो ! मजदूरों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा जेब काटना, कम से कम पैसा देना बाजिब हक की भी मार लेना मिल मालिकों की नीति है। कभी भी सीपी उंगलियों से धी नहीं निकलता। यह मजदूरों की ताकत ही है जो मिल मालिकों की अकल ठिकाने लगाकर बाजिब हक हासिल करती है। इसलिए जे० सी० मिल और मोतीलाल अग्रवाल मिल के मजदूरों को एक होकर १५ अगस्त से बड़ोतरी का पैसा पाने और सन् ४८ का तीन माह का बोनस हासिल करने के लिए जोरदार आवाज उठाना चाहिए और अभी से लड़ाई की तैयारी करना चाहिए। मजदूर सभा की ओर से इन मांगों की दरखास्त पर तमाम मजदूरों के दस्तखत व निशानी खेंगू होने वाले हैं। एक-एक मजदूर दरखास्त पर दस्तखत करके बतलाए कि वह इन मांगों के लिए आवाज उठा रहा है और मौका आने पर लड़कर भी अपनी मांग हासिल करके रहेगा।

♦ बड़ोतरी का पैसा १५ अगस्त से लेके रहेंगे।

♦ सन् ४८ का तीन माह का बोनस देना होगा।

मांगें हासिल करने के लिये—

♦ मजदूर सभा की दरखास्त पर दस्तखत करो।

♦ मजदूर सभा के ज्यादा से ज्यादा मेम्बर बनो !!

♦ अभी से लड़ने की तैयारी करो !!!

झुंझलाव जिंदाबाद ! लाल भण्डा ऊंचा रहे !! मजदूर सभा जिंदाबाद !!!

रामचन्द्र सर्वटे,

प्रेसीडेन्ट—मजदूर सभा, ग्वालियर

(कुन्देलखण्ड प्रेस गांभी ३१०)

मजदूर काँग्रेस गवालियर

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(३)

भाइयो,

जे० सी० मिल मैनेजमेन्ट द्वारा मजदूरों पर जो अन्याय और दमन होता रहा है वह किसी से भी छुपा नहीं है पिछले दिनों जिन मजदूर भाइयों को रूर कानूनी तालाबन्दी करके काम से निकाल दिया गया है उन्हें फिर से पूर्ववत् काम पर रखवाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय डेड यूनियन कांग्रेस मध्य भारत तथा मजदूर कांग्रेस गवालियर और भूतपूर्व भ्रमण मन्त्री श्री ब्रिडज साहब ने मिल मैनेजमेन्ट को काफी समझाया फिर भी मिल मैनेजमेन्ट ने निकाले गए मजदूरों को काम पर रखना अपनी प्रतिष्ठा और विद् का रूप देते हुए काम पर नहीं रख रहा है जे० सी० मिल मैनेजमेन्ट के अन्याय को दूर करने तथा निकाले गए मजदूरों को इन्साफ दिलाने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव मध्य भारत राजपूताना राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस के प्रथम वार्षिक अधिवेशन उज्जैन में रखा गया जो सर्वानुमती से पास हुआ है इस प्रस्ताव को ग्राम जनता व मजदूर भाइयों की जानकारी के लिये हम नीचे प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं.

आशा है इस प्रस्ताव पर मिल मैनेजमेन्ट सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेगा ही.

कार्यालय
गौसपुरा हजीरे के सामने
गवालियर.

बिनीस
मन्त्री

मजदूर कांग्रेस गवालियर

दिनांक २२।१।४६

प्रस्ताव

मध्य भारत राजपूताना राष्ट्रीय डेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के पूर्व प्रथम अधिवेशन को यह जानकारी मजदूर कांग्रेस गवालियर के कार्यकर्ताओं को जो कि यह भी था कि

—जय हिन्द—

मजदूर काँग्रेस गवालियर

भाइयो,

जे० सी० मिल, मैनेजमेन्ट द्वारा मजदूरों पर जो अन्याय और दमन होता रहा है यह किसी से भी छुपा नहीं है पिछले दिनों जिन मजदूर भाइयों को रूर कानूनी तालाबन्दी करके काम से निकाल दिया गया है उन्हें फिर से पूर्ववत् काम पर रखवाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टे ड यूनियन कांग्रेस मध्य भारत तथा मजदूर कांग्रेस गवालियर और भूतपूर्व अम-मन्त्री श्री ब्रिडि साहब ने मिल मैनेजमेन्ट को काफी समझाया फिर भी मिल मैनेजमेन्ट निकाले गए मजदूरों का काम पर रखना अपनी प्रतिष्ठा और जिव का रूख देते हुए काम पर नहीं रख रहा है जे० सी० मिल मैनेजमेन्ट के अन्याय को दूर करने तथा निकाले गए मजदूरों को इन्साफ दिलाने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव मध्य भारत राजपूताना राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस के प्रथम वार्षिक अधिवेशन उज्जैन में रखा गया जो सर्वानुमती से पारित हुआ है इस प्रस्ताव को आम जनता व मजदूर भाइयों की जानकारी के लिये हम नीचे प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं.

आशा है इस प्रस्ताव पर मिल मैनेजमेन्ट सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेगा ही.

कार्यालय
गौसपुरा हजीरे के सामने
गवालियर.

दिनांक २२.१.४६

विनीत
सत्री
मजदूर काँग्रेस गवालियर

प्रस्ताव

मध्य भारत राजपूताना राष्ट्रीय टे ड यूनियन कांग्रेस के इस प्रथम अधिवेशन को यह जानकारी मजदूर कांग्रेस गवालियर के कार्यकर्ताओं को जो कि गत ओद्योगिक

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

Workers of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh feel that while they are supposed to have taken upon themselves certain responsibilities in the labour movement presumably on behalf of the Congress, they are not sure at all that Congress itself has a clear mind as to what is expected of them and how they have to fulfil their tasks. The burden of these obligations has been mounting so fast that it already exceeds the capacity of the Sangh, as it exists at present, in the matter of manpower and other resources. An urgent need therefore arises for clarification as to our future line of action.

On behalf of the Sangh I had the privilege of stating our view point before the Working Committee at Jaipur, and I would therefore refrain from traversing the same ground in this brief memorandum and shall confine myself to an enumeration of the concrete steps which in our opinion, should be taken immediately, if it is desired that the path of the labour movement should not altogether run counter to the aims of Congress policy.

Some further elucidation of the attitude of the Congress towards the problems of labour Organization in this country, is however, necessary. A Government should not align itself with any section of the labour movement on partisan grounds, and no self-respecting trade union will allow a labour organization to become subservient to the political purposes of the Government, whatever its complexion. We cannot at the same time lose sight of the fact that in India not unlike several countries in the West the labour movement has become the political base of parties, striving to extend their hold over the people and to seize or destroy the machinery of the State. The base is being extended continuously by the inclusion of a large body of middle class salaried employees, and as time passes it will draw more and more agrarian wage earners.

Contd.

It will become difficult for any Government to function if the entire working class is marshalled against it on a political platform. This is what the Congress will face, in the course of time, if it has not got a strong platform of its own in the labour movement. Its effectiveness as a political force will be greatly impaired in these circumstances. That Congress itself is the Government to-day imposes on it the obligation to exercise care and restraint, but does not alter the fact that when labour in this country is divided on party lines for very existence, Congress too has to be one of these parties. Time has now come that Congress either makes labour a prominent plank in the programme of its day to day duties, or leaves labour alone. There is no use for haphazard or half-hearted action. If full association of the Congress organization cannot be assured, there would be no room or *raison d'être* for the I. N. T. U. C. and the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh too may either wind up or function in a very limited field on a pure trade Union basis without political bias. But obviously Congress cannot remain aloof from labour and has to take positive line. The job must be done thoroughly and properly. Towards this end the following suggestions may be considered for adoption:-

(1). The basis of Congress work in labour would be that Congress does not seek to control or interfere with the administration of any trade union but expects to be able to shape the trends and influence the tone of the movement, through a large body of Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh workers, taking part in trade union activity in every industry and in all parts of the country. The I. N. T. U. C. has always to keep intact its democratic and independent character.

(2). The Congress should assume full responsibility for the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh as a specialized agency for Congress work in labour. It may be mentioned here that the constitution of the Sangh has been overhauled and the method of election has been introduced in the composition of the various bodies functioning on behalf of the Sangh.

Contd.....

- (3) In respect of their labour activities the Provincial Congress Committees should work exclusively through the Sangh, and should not set up, support or recognize any labour committee or organization, working independently of the Sangh.
- (4) Influential Congressmen in each province should join the Sangh and as far as possible the head of the Provincial Branch of the Sangh should be a person enjoying the confidence of the President of the Provincial Congress.
- (5) Congressmen who offer labour work as a qualification for becoming effective members should be assigned to the Sangh for the performance of their duties in this field.
- (6) The President of the Congress may be requested to convene a conference of Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees for clarification of Congress policy and adjustment of mutual relations.

The question of Government policy in labour matters is also exercising the minds of the Hindustani Mazdoor Sevak Sangh workers deeply. They are only asking for a fair field. As it is, in many cases, the dice is loaded against the I. N. T. U. C. unions with which they are connected. In the interests of national stability, they have all the time to be occupied in dissuading the workers from having recourse to strikes, slow down or sabotage. But when the Government's action at the Centre or in the Provinces strengthens the hands of those who threaten or stage strikes, promote disorders and defiance of law, the position of these workers becomes wholly untenable. In times of trouble, Governments turn to them and if they then do not find themselves in a position to deliver the goods, they incur undeserved blame. Definite suggestions aiming at the reform of Government policy in its dealings with labour were put forward before the Working Committee, at the time of the interview, and it was its intention to seek an early opportunity of taking up the question in greater detail with the labour Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee. An important consideration which we have to take into this connection, is

An important consideration which we have to urge, in this connection, is that Government policy in labour matters while maintaining absolute impartiality as between parties as such, must be so designed that it does not thwart its own objectives. If industrial peace and increasing production are the aims, it will be profitless to take for granted, the adherence of the I.N.T.U.C. to industrial truce and its capacity to maintain it while Governments in the Country create an impression that they will pay heed only when there is an actual or threatened strike. Even if this is found to be convenient on occasions, this policy or the lack of it will prove to be disastrous in the end.

We will be greatly indebted to the Working Committee if it can be arranged that we may obtain a clear insight into the minds of the Governments, on this question. We presume that while on one hand the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh is required to function so as to give expression and effect to Congress policy in labour, the Governments are also on the other hand are expected to make their law and administration consistent with that policy. We hope it would be possible to set up some consultative machinery which can achieve this two-fold object.

Overshadowing all these difficulties is the menace of the deepseated economic malaise, which has so far not shown signs of yielding to the remedies that have been applied. The Government has had the benefit of the advice of all varieties of experts. It is not difficult to appreciate that in the face of wholly unfamiliar situations, and under the stress of fast moving events of tremendous size and import the economic policy of the Government of India could not acquire a proper shape and consistency. The ground has now been tested, and it should now be possible for the Government to plan more or less precisely for securing defined and measured objectives through a known succession of stages. The sum total of the suggestions which Government has already received covers almost every device which can be tried in a situation of this kind. The problem is only of a combination of compa-

Contd.

ingredients which do not neutralize but reinforce one another. It is also a question of pace and direction.

As a member of the Economic Programme Committee I offered a series of suggestions, which the Committee adopted. I am not in a position today to explain to those who question me as to why certain things are not being done at all. This is only to illustrate that everywhere in the country, the Government is being attacked for its alleged failure to adopt effective measures to bring down the price level. The Government view point has not been explained in such terms and on such a scale as to create even a mild conviction that the best that is possible is being done.

Recent statements of Government spokesmen, declaring stabilization of the price level as the goal of their policy for the present have, I am afraid, done no good at all. Apart from creating a justification for the impatience of the working class with existing standards of pay and dearness allowance, it would necessarily hinder any downward tendency which may otherwise be trying to assert itself. With great humility I have to urge that we have either to bring down the prices or they will go up. There can be no such thing as stabilization for any considerable length of time. It is only the prospect of a fall in prices which will set in motion the train of forces which may bring about and accentuate a fall. Even a small decline which persists and progresses will create the needed momentum. At the moment the talk of stabilization does not dissipate the fears that an investment in capital goods will soon enough sink in value because of the inevitable fall in prices. On the other hand there is an inducement to invest the available funds in commodities because the hope is that the prices will not decline in the short run. The result is that increased production is being delayed and speculative pressure is keeping up prices.

The question of speculation furnishes another instance of public opinion baffled and perplexed by lack of enlightenment from the Government. There is one thing which if tackled with determination and severity would have provoked very little unfavourable reaction, and should have produced substantial results.

An outsider can have no idea of the extent of the difficulties encountered by the Government, and it may be an erroneous impression that the Government takes isolated steps, the effect of one being lost before another comes into operation. It is not so much a case for very radical action in one particular matter, as the aggregate influence of numerous factors, any one of a relatively small magnitude, pressing together in a particular direction, and establishing a trend which is to be steadily strengthened.

However, the field with which we are in contact still fails to present evidence of an integrated plan. Production target could be fixed for each industry and each unit, and every case of failure to attain the prescribed target should be investigated. There are still far too many readjustments of a minor kind, making serious inroads on the production potential. It is, of course, clear that it is not spectacular achievements in any given line but improved efficiency and minute care at very many points which will prove to be our sheet anchor in tideing over this crisis.

I am afraid the Government has still not at its disposal all the statistical and factual data required for steering the economic ship of State, in a set direction and at a set speed. But Government must know why for example a commodity moves in a direction opposite to that which is intended and how to set it right. This minute planning has now become a matter of necessity.

I wish also to submit that a plan of action on the economic plane which commands itself to Government as capable of producing the desired results should not, as far as possible, be permitted to be --

Contd.....

disturbed by political or ideological considerations whether favouring of the right or the left. The prospect of elections is coming in the way of the adoption of certain useful measures, which if delayed might protract the agony and cause irreparable political damage later on, while the harm now may not be so very great. There is, I must venture to say, not enough purposeful determination in dealing with either labour or the capitalist. After taking both the sides into confidence and after full consultation, whatever programme has been decided upon must be carried through and any resistance must be broken with a strong hand. In the ranks of both labour and the capitalists the support of a sufficient number can be enlisted for a successful implementation of a settled programme.

These are very general observations but this is not the place for discussing in detail specific measures which might lend themselves to close argument with the authorities concerned, before any conclusions can be stressed.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1949.

Sd. Gulzarilal Nanda.

BY RVR/-

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

PRESS TELEGRAM

X XA INDORE LA 105 SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL NEW DELHI.

KHANDUBHAI DESAI ELECTRIC LANE NEW DELHI.

INDORE SMALL FACTORY LABOUR ON STRIKE SINCE YESTERDAY CONCERNING STANDARDI-
ZATION STOP MADHYABHARAT GOVT ANXIOUSLY CONSIDERING THE MATTER STOP PREMIER
LILADHARJI DEPUTED MYSELF AND COMMERCE MINISTER TO HANDLE THE SITUATION STOP
SUGGESTED SOLUTION ON BASIS OF U P GOVT DISCUSSED THAT IS INTERIM RELIEF
TWENTY XX PERCENT WAGES TO BE PAID RETROSPECTIVELY PLEASE ONE MONTH PAY AS GR-
ACE AND TO SUBMIT THE MATTER TO INDUSTRIAL COURT FOR FUTURE BUT MAZDOOR SANGH
NOT WILLING GRATEFUL IF YOU CAN ADVISE MAZDOOR SANGH TO CALL OFF STRIKE PENDING
DISCUSSION PLEASE WISE GUIDANCE.

VARULEKAR MINISTER LABOUR MADHYABHARAT GOVT.

B. L. Cable.

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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From _____

To _____

By _____

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X L INDORE 15 183

HONBLE SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL BY PRIME MINISTER
NEWDELHI....

MADHYABHARAT GOVTS ORDER STANDARDIZATION WAGES DEARNESS ALLOWANCE
NOT COMPLIED BY EMPLOYERS NINE ENGINEERING AND OIL FACTORIES INDORE
STOP PERSONAL EFFORTS OVER SIX MONTHS OF MINISTERS CONCERNED SAILED
THANKS EMPLOYERS RECALUTRANCE STOP WORKERS HAVE SHOWN PATIENCE AND
DISCLINED AND UNEXCELLED ANYWHERE AND NOW LITERALLY FORCED TO STRIKE
WHICH MOST PAINFUL TO THEM AND TO THEIR INTUC UNION STOP STRIKE
INVOLVES ALL THE FIFTEENHUNDRED WORKERS COMPLETELY PEACEFUL STOP
PITY THAT MOST SINCERE WORKERS WHO HAVE EXTABLISHED AND MAINTAIN
EXEMPLARY INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN THIS PROVINCE AGAINST ALL ODDS ARE
NOW FORCED TO RESORT TO STRIKE FOR SAKE OF PRESERVING

B. I. Cable.

No.

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

221

Recd. at H M

Sent at H M

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From

To

By

By

PAGE -2-

PRESERVING,

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE THAT BOTH PARTIES MUST ABIDE BY
DECISIONS BY IMPERTIAL AD COMPETANT AUTHORITY LIKE GOVT NOT SPEAK
OF LATTERS PRESTIGE STOP MOST ANXIOUS TO REMEDY THE INTOLERABLE
STATE OF AFFAIRS AND CONCLUDE THE STRIKE ARISING THERE FROM STOP
HUMBLY SUBMIT FOR FAVOUR OF INFORMATION AND NECESSARY ACTION ...

DRAVID CARE LABOUR

1400.

राष्ट्रीय-मिल-मजदूर-संघ

विजयनगर (अजमेर)

4th Feb., 1949. दिनांक

Dear & Sir,

The following was intended to be telegraphically transmitted to the Government authorities but the Working Committee of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh sitting in continuous session severely censured the Government for not caring even to acknowledge prayers and protests which cost so much to the poor labourer and directed the office to record the censure and forward it with the text of the proposed telegram by post.

Yours etc.


Secretary,
R.M.M.S.

To

Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel,
Home Minister, Govt. of India,
New Delhi,

राष्ट्रीय-मिल-मजदूर-संघ

233

विजयनगर (अजमेर)

दिनांक

TEXTILE MILL IS LOCKED OUT SINCE 31st JANUARY EIGHTEEN HUNDRED LABOURERS HAVE BEEN FORCED OUT OF THEIR JOBS TO WHICH THEY STUCK OUT OF LOYALTY TO THEIR COUNTRY ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT DESPITE POOR WAGES AND POORER CONDITIONS AND WORST PROVOCATIONS WITHOUT A SINGLE STRIKE ALL THESE EIGHT MONTHS. BY METHODS WHOLLY FOUL MILLOWNER HAS BEEN DUMPING MARKET WITH LOW QUALITY CLOTH AT HIGHER PRICES. NOW WHEN PUBLIC REFUSES TO BE DUPED ANY LONGER CREATES A SITUATION AS MAY FORCE GOVT AND LABOUR TO SURRENDER. BETWEEN GOVT'S WEAKNESS AND HIS TREACHERY LABOURERS ARE GROUND.

1800 NUMBER A DROP ONLY BUT WILL REDDEN WHOLE SEAS SO PATHETIC IS TALE OF THIS MILL'S LABOUR. IT FAILS TO SEE WHY LOCK OUT NOT AS CRIMINAL AND DIFFICULT AS STRIKE. WHY GOVT ACCEPTS LYING DOWN EXCUSES ADVANCED AND DOES NOT INSTITUTE THROUGH INVESTIGATION OR ACTS PROMPTLY. RASHTRIYA MAZDOOR SANGH APPEALS GOVT TO STOP THIS DEBACLE IMMEDIATELY AS MORALE OF LABOUR IS RAPIDLY FALLING. PEACE IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE PLEASE INTERVENE ~~AND~~ ⁰ ~~EVENT~~ ENERGETICALLY.

RASHTRIYA MILL MAZDOOR SANGH

BIJAINAGAR

LILADHAR JOSHI,
PREMIER.

The United State of Gwalior,
Indore & Malwa,
(Madhyabharat).

Gwalior 26th January 1949.
Indore 28

Dear Shree V. Shankar,

Many thanks for your letter dated the 12th. January, 1948 regarding bonus to the worker of Indore Mills.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of my telegram dated the 13th. January, 1948 sent to Hon'ble Sardar Patel at the address of Udaipur.

With kind regards.

Encl. one

Yours sincerely

17/1/49 11/1/49

235

Copy of the Telegram addressed to Hon'ble
Shri Sardar Patel, Vadaiyur, from the Prime Minister
Mahatma Gandhi Government, Gwalior.

Industrial Court in its award has held that
Indore textile workers are entitled to bonus equal
~~1 1/2~~ months basic wages exclusive Dearness allowance
for 1947. Great satisfaction prevail among workers.

Lalchar Joshi.

Dated 15th. Jan. 1949.

True Copy,

Verman
Personal Assistant,
to the Prime Minister.
M. D. Government.

TELEGRAM

STATE/IMMEDIATE

230

DRAVID

CARE LABOUR

INDORE

FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM SARDAR PATEL FOR MADHYA BHARAT INDIAN NATIONAL
TRADE UNION CONGRESS BEGINS I WISH THE CONFERENCE EVERY SUCCESS AAA
LABOUR IS PASSING THROUGH DIFFICULT TIMES AAA IT MUST NECESSARILY BE
CONSCIOUS OF ITS NEEDS AND STRENGTH BUT AT THE SAME TIME IT MUST REALISE
ITS DUTY TO THE COUNTRY WHICH IS AT PRESENT FACED WITH DIFFICULT AND
COMPLICATED SITUATIONS BOTH FROM WITHOUT AND WITHIN AAA THE NEED FOR
NATIONAL UNITY AND EFFORT WAS NEVER GREATER THAN TODAY AAA WE HAVE TO
BUILD UP OUR COUNTRY'S STRENGTH IN ORDER TO FREE IT FROM EXTERNAL
DANGERS AND TO REHABILITATE OUR COUNTRY'S ECONOMY IN ORDER TO PROMOTE
THE MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS OF THE POVERTY-STRICKEN NATION AAA WITH
A GOVERNMENT AT THE CENTRE IN PROVINCES AND IN STATES HELD ENTIRE THE
WILL OF THE PEOPLE AND KEENLY ALIVE TO WELFARE OF LABOUR THERE SHOULD BE
NO APPREHENSION IN THE MINDS OF WORKERS THAT THEIR LEGITIMATE INTERESTS
WILL GO UNPROTECTED OR THAT THEIR LEGITIMATE DEMANDS WILL REMAIN UNMET AAA
THEY CAN SAFELY DEPEND ON GOVERNMENTS CENTRAL PROVINCIAL AND STATE
TO DO THE RIGHT THING BY THEM AND TO UPHOLD THEIR JUST RIGHTS AAA SIMILARLY
IT IS LABOUR'S DUTY TO ASSIST GOVERNMENT AND NATION TO THE FULLEST
POSSIBLE EXTENT IN THEIR ECONOMIC PROGRAMME OF FIGHTING INFLATION AND
UPLIFTING THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE PEOPLE AAA IT IS OBVIOUS
WEALTH MUST BE CREATED BEFORE IT CAN BE SHARED AAA ANY ACTIVITY WHICH
INTERFERES WITH CREATION OF WEALTH IS THEREFORE PREJUDICIAL BOTH TO LABOUR
AND COUNTRY'S INTERESTS AAA LABOUR MUST UNDOUBTEDLY CLAIM ITS LEGITIMATE
SHARE FROM OUT OF CREATED WEALTH AAA IN THIS MATTER HOWEVER PRINCIPLE OF
ARBITRATION IS LABOUR'S SOVEREIGN REMEDY AAA IT IS ALSO CONSISTENT WITH
LABOUR'S DUTY TO NATION AND COUNTRY AAA I HOPE AND PRAY THAT IN ITS
DELIBERATIONS THE CONFERENCE WILL BEAR IN MIND BOTH NATIONAL INTERESTS
AND THAT PRINCIPLE

VALLABHJI

B. T. B.



16/8

No.

237

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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X RK INDORE 11 RAJ 28 SHRISHANKAR PRIVATE SECY TO HONBLE DEPUTY

PREMIER NEWDELHI : =

REFCE MY REQUEST DURING DELHI VISIT AWAITING MESSAGE MADHYABHARAT INTUC

SESSION OPENING 14 TH PRAY WIRE DRAVID CARE LABOUR : =

TELEGRAM

STATE/IMMEDIATE. 238

DRAVID

CARE LABOUR

INDORE

SARDAR HAS SEEN REPORT ABOUT YOUR CONVENING CONFERENCE OF MADHYA
BHARAT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ALONG WITH INTUC CONFERENCE AT BHJAIN
AND YOUR RESOLUTION OF FIRST JANUARY 1949 AAA SARDAR CONSIDERS BOTH
CONVENING OF CONFERENCE AND THAT RESOLUTION IMPERMISSIBLE AAA UNDER
OUR RULES GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CAN ORGANISE ASSOCIATIONS OF THEIR OWN
BUT OUTSIDERS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO INTERFERE WITH THE WORKINGS OF THOSE
ASSOCIATIONS AND CANNOT BE OFFICE BEARERS SAVE WITH THE APPROVAL
OF GOVERNMENT AAA EVEN ON OTHER GROUNDS SARDAR CONSIDERS IT WOULD
BE IMPROPER AT THIS STAGE TO DO ANYTHING SUGGESTIVE OF INTERFERENCE
WITH LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OR LIKELY TO BE CONSTRUED AS
CAUSING DISCONTENT AMONGST THEM AAA THE QUESTION OF PAY SCALES ETC
IS BEING TACKLED A LITTLE BY SOMEWHERE THROUGH PAY COMMISSION AAA
SARDAR IS ALSO DOUBTFUL HOW FAR HAVING REGARD TO THE PRESENT STATE
OF DEVELOPMENT OF INTUC YOU CAN CONCERN YOURSELF WITH QUESTIONS
REGARDING GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AAA HE WOULD THEREFORE ADVISE YOU TO
DROP THESE ITEMS

SHANKAR

Ministry of States.

(V. SHANKAR)

Private Secretary to the Hon. the
Deputy Prime Minister, New Delhi,
12th January 1949.

वी. वी. त्रिविड़

प्रधान मन्त्री :

इन्दौर मिला-मजदूर संघ;

सदस्य :

कार्यकारिणी समिति, राष्ट्रीय मजदूर काँग्रेस;

केन्द्रीय समिति, हिन्दुस्तान-मजदूर-संघ संघ;

संपादक नगदल, मजदूर-सन्देश.

239
१६० लौहलतागंज,

इन्दौर (मध्यप्रदेश)

Camps : 4 Ganga Road

New Delhi

पत्र संख्या

तारीख

6. 1. 44

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to request you to please
send me the message to be sent to the
National Union of Railwaymen, India, I.N.T.C.
to the effect that the Government of India
is not prepared to consider the demands of the
Railwaymen for a 14th pay band.

I hope you will be able to do the needful
in this regard. I am sure the message may kindly
be sent to the Government of India in the
name of the National Union of Railwaymen, India, so that we may be
able to put it in our next magazine.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

V.V. Datta

R. No. 12.95

L. Villalobos

R. No. 12.95

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

240
Camp: Swaraj Ashram,
Bardoli, 17th January 1949.

My dear Shri Khandubhai,

Shri. Liladhar Jeshi has written to Sardar about the grant of bonus to Indore labourers. The Mill owners had to undergo losses in the year 1947 and are, therefore, objecting to it, but they have made some profit in the year 1948. The suggestion made is that there should be a ~~year~~ joint bonus for the years 1947 and 1948, which would satisfy both the Mill owners and the labourers. I believe the Industrial Board had already ~~given~~ some sort of an industrial award. Sardar would like you to look into this matter and favour him with your comments.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(V.SHANKAR).

Shri. Khandubhai Desai, M.C.A.,
4, Ferozeshah Road,
NEW DELHI.

V.

B. T. B.

File 3/23



No

480

247

O

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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To
By

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X L INDORE 14 52 SRI SHANKAR PRIVATE SECY TO HONBLE
DY PRIME MINISTER NEW DELHI

YOUR TELEGRAM STOP WHAT EVER YR IMPRESSION IN FACT WE PROPOSED
TO DEAL IN IDENTICAL SPIRIT AND MANNER STOP EVEN THAT DROPPED NOW IN
VIEW AND COMMENTS OF LIKELY MISUNDERSTANDINGS STOP SORRY THESE SHOULD
ARISE STOP KIND REGARDS = DAVID CARE LABOUR

AL-903-26-0-45-1,42,500 Hks

246

242
TELEGRAM

STATE

DRAVID

CARE LABOUR

INDORE

EXPRESS

YOUR TELEGRAM WHICH IS EVIDENTLY BASED ON MISAPPREHENSION OF POSITION AND IMAGINARY COMPLAINT AND ITS ENTERTAINMENT STOP WE ARE QUITE CLEAR THAT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS MUST BE KEPT FREE IN MATTERS OF DISCIPLINE FROM ALL OUTSIDE INFLUENCES STOP THIS IS PRACTICE HERE AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES AS WELL STOP HOWEVER GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CONDUCT RULES AND RULES OF RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BASED ON THIS PRINCIPLE STOP WE SEE NO REASON WHY POSITION SHOULD BE DIFFERENT IN MADHYA BHARAT STOP HOPE YOU WILL ~~DEALT~~ DEAL WITH MATTER IN THIS LIGHT STOP REGARDS

SHANKAR

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED:-

Ministry of States.

.....

New Delhi, the 13th January 1949.

Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble
the Deputy Prime Minister of India.

B. J. B.



No. 243

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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From <u>Indore</u>		To <u>NEW DELHI</u>	
By <u>Indore</u>		By <u>Indore</u>	

Office Stamp



X SF INDORE 12-100 SHRI SHANKAR PRIVATE SECY TO HONBLE DEPUTY

PRIME MINISTER NEW DELHI 12

===== RECD STOP SORRY TO NOTE MISREPRESENTATION STOP ACTUAL POSITION THAT
GOVT EMPLOYEES BEING INFLUENCED BY COMMUNISTS AND SIMILAR FORCES WITNESS LAST
INDORE STRIKE AND PROPOSED MADHYA BHARAT CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH UNDER RUTKAR
AS RUMOURD STOP OUR INTENSION OBVIOUSLY SAVE AND IMPROVE SITUATION BY
INSTRUCTIVE APPROACH STOP AS SUCH SHOCKED TO : : : 50 : : :
FIND COMPLAINT TO SARDAR WITHOUT WORD WITH US STOP THE MORE SO IS
ENTERTAINING IT STOP SHALL EXPLAIN MORE PERSONALLY WHEN I VISIT NEXT WEEK
STOP MEAN WHILE OBSERVING DUE CAUTION STOP WITH KIND REGARDS : : :
DRAVID CARE LABOUR : =

टेली { ग्राम:—"LABOUR"
फोन:—३०४

244

नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस

[मध्य भारत-राजपूताना प्रांतीय शाखा]

१६०, स्नेहलतागंज

पत्र संख्या ३०८२/४८

इन्दौर

१६

Copy of a telegram dated the 11th Jan. 49

Shri. Shankar
Private Secretary to Hon'ble Dy. Premier
New Delhi.

" Reference my request during Delhi
visit awaiting message Madhya
Bharat INTUC Session opening four-
teenth. May wire.

Dravid
Care Labour.

No. Dated, Indore City, 12th Jan. 49

Copy by post in confirmation.

Secretary,
Indian National Trade Union
Congress, Madhya Bharat
Provincial Branch.

At 3/23

Confession

11 There
is some
change
in this
message
for it
doesn't
conver
the
message
and looks
DPM's
said
Vince
Not

Confirmed
by
Mr. V. Sta

১৯৯৮

પૂ. બાપુની પ્રેમાળ દેખરેખ, વાત્સલ્યભરી કાળજી અને અંતરના આશીર્વાદો મજુર મહાજન સંઘને કાયમ મળ્યા જ કરશે

મજુર મહાજન સંઘના ૩૨મા જન્મદિને નીચેના સંદેશો
મોકલતાં મને ઘણી ખુશી જીપળે છે.

મજુર મહાજન સંઘનો જન્મ અને તેણે કરેલો ઝડપી વિકાસ
પૂ. મહાત્માજીની પ્રેરણા અને તેને કાયમ મળતા રહેલા તેમનાં
આશીર્વાદોને આભારી છે. મજુર માલિકના ઝઘડાના નિકાલ માટે
પંચના સિદ્ધાંતની સ્થાપના કરી તેણે એક સુંદર ઉમદા ઉદાહરણ પૂરું
પાડ્યું છે. મજુર અને માલિક વચ્ચે સમાધાની અને મેળનું વાતાવરણ
બનાવવામાં તેણે સારો એવો ભાગ લીધો છે. પોતાનું કામ સુંદર
રીતે કરી મજુર ક્ષેત્રમાં પૂ. ગાંધીજીના આદર્શો ણીબ મથકોમાં
ફેલાવવાનું તેણે કામ કર્યું છે. એટલું જ નહિ પણ દેશભરમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય
મજદૂર કોંગ્રેસે જે મહત્ત્વનું સ્થાન અને સહરતા પ્રાપ્ત કરી છે તે
અમદાવાદમાં ગાંધીવાદી ચળવળને મળેલી સફળતાને જ મહદ્ અંશે
આભારી છે. આજે આ સંસ્થા દેશની મોટામાં મોટી મજુર સંસ્થા
બની છે. મજુર મહાજન સંઘ અને રાષ્ટ્રીય મજદૂર કોંગ્રેસ, જે પૂ.
ગાંધીજીના હવંતકાળમાં તેમના આદર્શો મુજબ કામ કરતી હતી તે
જ રીતે પણ વધુ વેગથી અને દૃઢતાથી એ આદર્શોને ફેલાવવાની
આજે તેમની જવાબદારી છે. એ બાબતમાં મને શંકા નથી કે પૂ.
બાપુની પ્રેમાળ દેખરેખ, વાત્સલ્ય ભરી કાળજી અને અંતરના
આશીર્વાદો મજુર મહાજન સંઘને કાયમ મળ્યા જ કરશે અને તેના
બધા પ્રયાસોને સફળતા મળશે.

નવી દિલ્હી, તા. ૩૦-૧૧-૪૮

વલ્લભભાઈ

Telegram

STATE/-IMMEDIATE

KAHNDUBHAI DESAI

CARE LABOUR

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AHMEDABAD

ON THIRTYFIRST ANNIVERSARY OF SANGH I HAVE GREAT PLEASURE
IN SENDING FOLLOWING MESSAGE BEGINS THE SANGH OWES ITS
INCEPTION AND RAPID PROGRESS WHICH IT HAS MADE TO THE
INSPIRATION AND BLESSINGS WHICH IT ALWAYS RECEIVED FROM
GANDHIJI AAA IT HAS SET A NOBLE EXAMPLE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF
DISPUTES ON THE PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION IT HAS ALSO BEEN
INSTRUMENTAL IN MAINTAINING A CONSISTENT RECORD OF CONCILIATION
AND HARMONY BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND LABOUR AAA BY ITS BRILLIANT
EXAMPLE IT HAS PROMOTED THE CAUSE OF GANDHIJI'S IDEALS IN THE
FIELD OF LABOUR IN OTHER PLACES AS WELL AND TODAY IT IS LARGELY
DUE TO THE SUCCESS WHICH HAS ATTENDED ^{THE} EXPERIMENT IN AHMEDABAD
THAT INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS IS SO FIRMLY
ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT INDIA AAA THAT HAS NOW BECOME A
PREMIER ORGANISATION OF LABOUR IN WHOLE COUNTRY AAA IT IS ALL
THE MORE INCUMBENT ON THIS ^{INSTITUTION} ~~ORGANISATION~~ AND THE LARGER ORGANI-
SATION INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO CONTINUE TO
FOLLOW GANDHIJI'S IDEALS AS SUCCESSFULLY AFTER HIS DEATH AS
IT DID DURING HIS LIFETIME AAA I HAVE NO DOUBT HIS KINDLY
ATTENTION ~~and~~ BENEVOLENT CARE AND AFFECTIONATE BLESSINGS WOULD
ALWAYS BE WITH IT AND WILL ENSURE SUCCESS FOR ITS EXERTIONS END

VALLABHBHAI

V. SHANKAR,
Private Secretary to the
Hon. Deputy Prime Minister.
New Delhi, 30.11.48.

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Reverend Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of 21st instant for which I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity of correcting a very false and misleading allegation.

2. In reference to the note attached I have to state that generally the facts have been represented in a very distorted manner and in some places absolute wrong and mischievous allegations have been made. I will refer to it one by one later on, but before I do so, wish to give the back ground of the circumstances under which I visited the Coal Field.

(i). In May or June 1947., after the death of Professor ABDUL BARI, and long before the partition of the Country, a deputation of labour leaders from JHARIA came and met me at PATNA in Gandhi Camp and requested me to visit the Coal Field. I did so, and they selected me as the President of several Unions, and ANARPATHRA Colliery Union - referred to in the letter was one of them.

(ii). In October 1947, Mahatmaji left Bihar for Delhi. I followed him a few days later. On 30th January 1948 I left Delhi with his permission and went to see my family in Pakistan. I returned from there to Delhi in June 1948. I had not been to the Coal Field since Oct. 47., as I had no intention of continuing my activities in the Labour Field.

(iii). When my friends in the Coal Fields heard that I had returned to Delhi, they sent a deputation to see me and to request me to visit the Coal Field once, as all manner of rumours about me had been spread in the Field by men of rival Unions. They told me that the labourers were very anxious to see me, so I agreed to visit the Coal Field for two or three days. During this period I was taken round by them in all the Collieries of which I had been the President.

(iv). I was in the Coal Field on 6, 7 and 8 Dec. 1948., during which period I visited a large number of collieries and in some places addressed labour meetings and in some places just talked to the labourers informally.

(v). Angar Pathra Colliery Union mentioned in the letter was one of the Collieries visited by me. Before Sushan Gupta's arrest, I was the President of this group of Collieries and Sushan Gupta was the General Secretary.

(vi). After Sushan Gupta's arrest, the management, which had previously recognized Sushan Gupta's Union, suddenly gave recognition to another Union, without taking the

opinion of the labourers or calling a general meeting.

This step was unconstitutional and a large number of labourers from that Colliery came to see me and requested me to visit the ~~the~~ Colliery. I did so, not with the idea of holding a meeting but merely to meet the labourers informally, and if possible to talk to the ~~management~~ *management*.

I was at the Colliery only for a few minutes and did not even get out of my car. Some persons, approximately 30 - 40 collected around the Car and I did talk to them. The Secretary who has sent the letter was in all probability not even present there. He has deliberately and grossly exaggerated and made mis-statements because of the rivalry that is going on between the two parties in the Colliery, and in which I am in no way interested.

3. And now the allegations contained in the letter :-

- (1). It is true that I did visit the Colliery on 7th Dec. 1948., in a Red Jeep, carrying a Red Flag as well as a TRI COLOUR. The Red Jeep belongs to the Union and was the only transport available. This Union is affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. which has a red flag with a hammer and a sickle. It is probably on this account that they had planted a Red Flag on it.

There was also another lorry with labourers belonging to the same Union following my car. They were shouting slogans, but I cannot say what were the exact slogans.

- (11). In my talk with the labourers, I told them that the reason for my long absence had been that I had gone to my home in Pakistan and had returned lately. I also told them that since I was the President of "Hindustan MAZDOOR SANGH" of which Sadash Gupta was the General Secretary, I would see that all arrangements for his defence were completed and that I hoped that he would be released soon.

I made no reference to the Government complicity in the arrest of Mr. Gupta.

All reference to overthrow the Government by means of a revolution, are absolutely false and baseless.

I think I hardly spoke to them for about 2 to 3 minutes.

- (111). During my stay at JHARIA, I must have addressed over a dozen labour meetings; at LOYABAD, KIRKEND KHAS and JAMADDA, there were fairly big gatherings. The Police was also present.

At all the meetings the main theme of my talk was - "That labourers should have full faith and confidence in our National Government and leaders who had dedicated their lives to the National cause and that anybody who told them that our National Leaders were not well wishers of the labour, was a Liar and not to be believed.

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(iv). I also stressed upon "unity" among the labourers and appealed them to avoid communal feelings and strikes.

I would request you to verify this through your sources.

There is no need to emphasize that I have never been an admirer of RED Flag's hammers and sickles, and ever since my arrival in India in June 1945, I have always followed the leadership of Mahatmaji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the only Political Party for which I have worked is the Indian National Congress.

Yours

NEW DELHI.

22 Dec. 1948.

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, Major General, I.N.A.),

65, Constitution House, NEW DELHI.

To,

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,

1, Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI.

21. 12. 48.

Dear Friend,

I am sending an extract of a letter which I have received from the General Secretary of the Union Angarpathra Colliery Mazdoor Union, Union Angarpathra Colliery, P.O. Sijua (Manbhum).

I should like to know whether what is stated therein is correct.

Yours sincerely,

65 Major-General Shah Nawaz,
Constitution House,
New Delhi.

A.

Union Angarpathra Colliery Mazdoor Union

Union Angarpathra Colliery

REGD. No. 283.

P. O. SIJUA

(Manbhum)

Ref No. 19/48.

Dated 15. 12. 1948.

REGISTERED WITH A.D.

To

The Hon'ble Labour Minister,
Government of India. Ministry of Labour
New Delhi.

Sardar Ballabh Bhaik Patel,
Home Minister, Government of India.
New Delhi.

The Prime Minister, Government of Bihar.
Patna.

The Chief Labour Commissioner,
Government of India, New Delhi.

The Additional Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad.

The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).
Dhanbad. Jamadoba. P.O. Bhaga.

Dear Sir,

I, on behalf of the workers of Union Angarpathra Colliery, P.O. Sijua, Dist. Manbhum, Bihar, beg to report to you that Mr. Shah Nawaj Khan, ex-I.N.A. came to our Colliery on the 7th December '48, at about 5 P.M. in a red Jeep car carrying a red flag with sickle and Hammer and with a truck-load of people who were shouting "LAL JHANDA-KI-JAI", "SADHAN GUPTA-KI-JAI", "MAJOR GENERAL SHAH NAWAJ-KI-JAI", "PUNJIPATI-KO-NASH-KARO", "MAZDOOR-RAJ-KAYEM-HO", etc.etc., and held an unauthorise meeting in which he spoke "I have come from Pakistan and shall try my best to release Mr. Sadhan Gupta, who has been detained in the Jail for a long time by the Congress Government in cooperation with the Capitalists. A false case is being conducted against him by the false reports of the Local Government Officials. Sadhan Gupta is ~~is~~

Union Angarpathra Colliery Mazdoor Union

Union Angarpathra Colliery

REGD. No 283.

P. O. SIJUA

(Manbhum)

-2-

Ref No

Dated

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a welwisher of the Mazdoors and that is why he has been detained by the Government. We want to see "KISHAN-MAZDOOR-RAJ" in India, and if it is not done by the present Congress Government within a short time (which seems quite impossible for them) we shall organise a serious type of revolution in India by which the present Government will be upset and we shall establish our everwished Kishan-Mazdoor-Raj, where there will be no capitalists, no difference between high and low. I realise your sufferings at present. Your sufferings can never be remedied by the present Government. A revolution is required. Don't be disappointed. Be ready for the call of revolution to make an end of your sufferings for ever. I assure you that I shall get Sadhan Gupta released within a short time and he will again work amongst you as ever. Get your Union revived in this place and dissolved your present Union etc. etc.",

Mr. Satya Sen and One Mr. Mohit Choudhury delivered speeches the sum and substance of which was the same.

Now we beg to inform you that our Union is working under the I.N.T.U.C. with Sri P.C.Bose, M.L.A. (Bihar) P.O. Jharia, Manbhum. as our patron since June, 1948. It has also been duly registered by the Government of Bihar. Its registration number is 283 dated 3.8.1948. The previous Union under S.J. Sadhan Gupta was dissolved by the workers of this Colliery on an unanimous resolution passed in a general meeting held on the 8th of June, 1948, as a result of an illegal strike declared by the

Union Angarpathra Colliery Mazdoor Union
Union Angarpathra Colliery

REGD. No 283.

P. O. SIJUA

(Manbhum)

Ref No

-3-

Dated

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Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh. The grounds of the strike was not approved by most of the workers and they expressed their intention in the general meeting to cut off their relations with the Hindisthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh and thus our present Union came to existence. Now there is no reasons to create a party-feelings in the ranks of our Union.

So, we request your kindness to take necessary steps to prevent this sort of nuisance in future which may lead to breach of peace. It is a political movements of the Communists and Socialists to get labour under their control and upset our present Government.

We have already reported the matter to the Local Police.

With many thanks

Yours faithfully.

Anil Kumar Ray.

General Secretary.

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NEW DELHI, the 1st January 1949.

My dear Shri Shibbanlal Saksena,

Thank you for your letter
of the 30th December 1948. Sardar
Patel will be glad to see you on
Tuesday during the Assembly Session
hours. I suggest that you come out
with him when ^{he} leaves the House.

Yours sincerely,

sd

(V. Shankar)

Shri Shibbanlal Saksena,
Member, Constituent Assembly,
13-B, Pheroseshah Road,
NEW DELHI.

G.

135 P. Narayana Rao.

N. Delhi.

30.12.48.

P. N. No. 8416.



My dear Sardar Sahib,

I hope you have recd. the copy of my letter to
Shri Gulabmal Varda. In this connection I wish to
meet you sometime tomorrow.

Kindly fix the time which may be convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

Shri. V. K. Sarabhai.



13 E. Firoz Shah Road,
New Delhi.

December 24, 1948.
Camp Lucknow.

My dear Shri Gulzarilalji Nanda,

I am very sorry I could not have detailed talks with you at Bombay. But I am very anxious to discuss details. I am far too thick-skinned to mind the abuse which the Communist and Socialist Press has been heaping upon me ever since I left the A.I.T.U.C and issued a statement inviting all to join the I.N.T.U.C. But I do wish to discuss with you in detail many matters before the formal affiliation of our various Unions with the I.N.T.U.C. can take place. None can be more keenly aware than yourselves about the present position of the I.N.T.U.C in the working class movement of the country, with all its weaknesses and strength. We may like it or not, but the bitter reality is that many workers regard the I.N.T.U.C as a Govt-cum-Capitalist sponsored body. We must see that this stigma is removed, and propaganda to this effect laid to rest. Otherwise Congress is discredited in the working class. I was glad to learn about the deputation you led to the Working Committee demanding the satisfaction of immediate grievances of the labourers resulting from the extremely high cost of living. But I want to place before you their essential demands of the situation. I am controlling some of the most vital unions in the country today and if their essential demands are met with, no General strike need take place or can take place. In the Railways, besides being the President of the Assam Railway Labour Union and the Vice President of the O.T. Railway Staff Welfare Union which control the Railway labour on these two Railways, I am the Vice President of the Indian Railway Running Staff Council which has 70% membership of all the

(P.T.O.).

the Engine-drivers, Firemen, Khallasis, Shunters, Guards, Brakemen, T.T.Es etc. Mr. Santanam's statement about pay and allowances to running staff and his declaration about new pass rules has gone a long way to meet the grievances of these people, but there are some important points still to be considered and I have called a very representative meeting of the Council at Delhi on the 1st and 2nd January, 1949. I would very much wish if you could be present in Delhi on these dates and realise how much these people can help to meet the Railway strike threat if their barest needs are satisfied.

I have also called the meeting of the All India Train Examiners' Committee on the same date. The Station Masters' Committee is also sending its delegates, and if the Running Staff Train Examiners and the Station Masters can be satisfied by conceding their most essential needs, Jaya Prakash's threat will become mere bluff.

I am the President of the All India Port & Dock Workers' Federation and also the President of its Calcutta branch. We have submitted our demands to the Govt. of India in June last, but no response has been made so far. The Federation's Calcutta and Bombay resolutions called for a Strike Ballot in the first fortnight of January to be completed before January 20th. I have had talks with Santanam and he has promised to meet me. I have called a meeting of our National Executive on the 4th and 5th January in Delhi. If our minimum demands are satisfied, Jaya Prakash's bluff can be called off immediately.

I control the All India Postmen and R.M.S. Workers

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Union. Although Jayaprakash is the President, yet we control the General Council. If the essential demands of the Postmen can be satisfied, Jayaprakash' bluff can be called off here as well.

I also exercise a powerful influence over the Sugar Factory Unions in the U.P. and Bihar. They are itching for a strike, but I can avert the strike if their essential demands are met with. I am meeting Pantji in this connexion.

As General Secretary of the All India Central Government Employees' Federation, I have stayed them back from extreme action. But their essential needs must be satisfied.

Apart from these All India Federations, we have under our control several plantation and colliery unions in Assam, Jute Unions in Bengal and U.P., Roadways Unions' Federation in the U.P. and other smaller Unions.

I fully realize that Jayaprakash is utilising these genuine grievances of the Labour today for his party purposes. We must see that he does not succeed in exploiting labour. But we cannot betray labour and therefore we must see what their essential needs are and how they can be satisfied. However great may be the difficulties of our Govt, it cannot afford to allow its labour to starve and get out of control. It is a pity Jayaprakash is injuring Labour cause for his selfish ends.

I would therefore earnestly request you to be in New Delhi on the 3rd and 4th January 1949, when we can have detailed talks on all these points and make our future plans. The memorandum which the Prime Minister has asked you to submit may also be prepared

(P.T.O.).

prepared after discussing with the Running Staff,
Train Examiners, Station Masters and Dock & Port
Workers and Postmen's representatives who will
gather at Delhi in the first week of January.

Yours sincerely,

Shibban Lal Saxena

(Shibban Lal Saxena).

Copy forwarded to the Honble Minister
incharge P.W.D. New Delhi

Government of India
NEWS SERVICES DIVISION ALL INDIA RADIO
=====

D.O.No. 854/48.

Broadcasting House,
New Delhi,
6th December, 1948.

Dear Shanker,

As desired I am attaching the API copy purporting to report HM's message to the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad. The message, as advised, was not used.

Yours sincerely,

M. F. Chatterjee

V. Shanker Esq., I.C.S.,
Private Secretary to the
Hon'ble the Deputy Prime Minister,
New Delhi.

Encl: 1

खंडुभाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

सुभ्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस

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[illegible][illegible]

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH
(Central Board)

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Congress House,
BOMBAY.4.
30th November, 1948.

Dear Friend,

The Convention of the workers of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, will be held on Thursday the 16th December 1948, at Jaipur in Gandhinagar, at 9. A. M.

I am glad to inform you that our Leaders of the Indian National Congress will attend the convention.

You are therefore, requested to attend the convention without fail.

About your arrival, boarding and Lodging, you are requested to inform the Secretary, Reception Committee of the Jaipur Congress Session, Jaipur.

Shri..... Yours Sincerely,
.....
.....
Organising- (Secretary).

Pk

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH
(CENTRAL OFFICE),

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Congress House,
BOMBAY.4.
29th November '48.

NOTICE OF MEETING:

A meeting of the Central Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh will be held on Wednesday the 15th December 1948, at Jaipur in Gandhi Nagar at, 3. P.M. to discuss the following items. You are requested to attend the meeting.

1. To Confirm the minutes of the last meeting.
2. To consider the annual report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1947.
3. To consider the budget estimate for the year 1949.
4. To consider the question of reconstitution of the Central Board.
5. To consider the amendment to the constitution of the Sec. Bd.
6. Any other items taken with permission of Chair.

You are requested to inform the Secretary, Reception Committee of the Jaipur Congress Session, Jaipur about your arrival and boarding & Lodging.

Yours Sincerely,

Gulzare Lal
(Secretary) Nanda

To
Shri. Sardar Vallabhbhai
..... Patel

રજી. { મામ: 'સોલ્ડર'
 નોંધ: 'સોલ્ડર' સંસ્થાના નામ'
 નોંધ: 'સોલ્ડર' સંસ્થાના નામ

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ

૨૬૬



કચ્છ

મજૂર મહાજન,
 લાલ હરવાળા,

અમદાવાદ, તા. ૨૭ - ૧૧ - ૧૯૪૮.

પૂ-૫ ને ૨૭/૧૧/૪૮ લેખવાળા,

મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ આવતી તા. ૪ થી હીસે મારે
 એકત્રીસમો "મજૂર દિન" ઉજવનાર છે. આ પ્રસંગે હિદી
 સરકારના મજૂર પ્રધાન શ્રી. જગજીવનરામભાઈ અમદાવાદના
 મજૂરો સમક્ષ પ્રવચન કરવા આવનાર છે. પૂ. ગાંધીજીએ
 ચીંધેલા માગે અમદાવાદના મજૂરો સર્વોદય સમાજની રચના
 કરવાના કાર્યમાં છેલ્લા ત્રીસ વર્ષથી મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ
 વદારા યથા શક્તિ ફાળો આપી રહ્યા છે. તેમના આ ક
 કાર્યમાં પ્રેરણાઓ અને ઉત્સાહ મળે તેવા આશીર્વાદો
 પાઠવવા આપની આપને વિનંતી છે.

આપનો સંદેશો તા. ૧ લી પહેલાં મળી જશે તો
 આભારી થઈશ. અમદાવાદના મજૂરો આ પ્રસંગે અત્યાર
 સુધી તો પૂ. માધુનો સંદેશો નિયમિત રીતે મેળવવા
 બાં વ્યથાળી થયા છે. હવે તો આપેજ અમને દોરવણી
 આપવાની રહી.

મજૂરો
 સરદાર દા. વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલ
 વડુ દિલ્લો.

વી.
 પુ. ભાઈ-દેસાઈ

Telegram Grams: INTUC
Phone : 61550

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INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

MAZDOOR-MANZIL
BOMBAY-12.

CONGRESS HOUSE,
BOMBAY-4.

Ref. No.

Date 20th Nov. 1948.

Reverend Sardar Sahab,

We are holding a first meeting of the General Council of the Indian National Railway Workers Federation, since its inception at the time of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, in 1947, at Bombay.

We had then passed the provisional Constitution. In this meeting, we are going to adopt formally the revised Constitution and decide on the policy and programme of our future work.

Your message will be an inspiration and guide for our endeavours in laying sound and enduring basis for our Federation.

May I request you, to send a message on the occasion of our meeting, which will be held on the 29th and 30th instant.

With Respectful Pranams,

Yours Sincerely,

G. K. K. K.

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INDIAN NATIONAL
RAILWAY WORKERS' FEDERATION

SASSOON J. DAVID BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR,
27, MILITARY SQUARE LANE,

Ref. No.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1948

To

The President,
Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh,

Dear Friend,

The first meeting of the General Council of the National Railway Workers Federation, since it was formed in May 1948, will be held in Bombay on the 29th & 30th instant. This meeting is going to adopt the revised constitution and frame policy and programme regarding the important issues which are agitating the minds of Railwaymen all over India. We feel that your presence and advice will be a great help in making our Conference a success. The first day session will be held at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, at 3 P.M. Advance information of your arrival and time and train may please be intimated to us so that our volunteers will be able to meet you on the Station.

If owing to unavoidable circumstances you are unable to participate in our Conference, we would very much appreciate your message.

Yours sincerely,

G. Mapara
(G. Mapara)
Chairman

Reception Committee.

Tel. { gram : 'LABOUR'
phone : 2284

TEXTILE LABOUR ASSOCIATION

Lal Darwaja,

Ref. No.

Ahmedabad

અમદાવાદ, ૨૮-૧૦-૪૦

શ્રી. નિખીલજી,

અ. સે. સ. ૨૨૧૫

સાહેબને કૃત ૫૫૧ બ્રાઉનલે કાંચે
કાગળ, ટિપ્પણો કૃત વિષયે કૃત-
ભાષણે. એ વિષયે કૃત કાગળે
સાહેબને કાગળે કૃત અને તેમ
સાહેબને કૃત ૨૫૩૦ સપ્તાહને
કૃત કાગળે કૃત કાગળે કૃત.

(૫)
નિખીલજી,
કાગળ.

લંડનમાં કસનજી વેસાર્ક એન. વક. વ.
વચ્ચ, લોક પ્રતિનિધિ વચ્ચ
પ્રધાન મંત્રી, હિન્દી રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાદૂર કમિસ

મજૂર મહાન સંઘ, લાલ બચાવ,
રેવન્યુ, ૦૧.૧૬-૧૦-૪૮

૧૦૫ સેપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૪૮,

મજૂર મહાન મંત્રી, ઇલેક્ટ્રીકલ સંસ્થાન તંત્ર

કાનૂની જુદા છે એવો કોઈ સુધારો આપો એવો સુચના
જાણ સાર કાનૂન માટે મજૂરો રહેશે. લાલ બચાવનો સુધારો
ગરુદ્ધ અને લગભગ બધા સમાજ આગળ તો રીડેન્સ. મજૂરો તો
મંડળો ગળા ઉપાંગ થયાં અને એ વસ્તુ તો જાણી મહાન પોતાના
લે તેમજ પમાર રેલ્વે રાજ્ય. મુલકોમાંથી લેવા કાનૂનીય મંત્રી
પોતા રાષ્ટ્ર મંત્રી રાજ્ય અને બધા મુલકોમાં સમાજો કાર્ય મંત્રી
સેવા ઉત્તરવારે મંત્રી રીડેન્સ એ રેલ્વે મહાન મજૂરો.

૦ મહારાજાના માલ રાજ્યમાં ના-સામાજીક સમસ્યા તમામ મહાન
ફિન તરફે તેને મેં સહાયતા કરીને તેમજ રાષ્ટ્રીય કાર્ય તમામ
સમાજ મહા સંઘ અને તમામ સમાજ અને મજૂરોમાં પાંચો વર્ત
સમાજ તમા તરે તે તમામ સમાજ અને મજૂરોમાં પાંચો વર્ત
તમા મહા સંઘ તમા રેલ્વે મંત્રી રાજ્ય તમા તમામ મહાન
સમાજના સમાજના તમા મહારાજાના સમાજના તમામ મહાન
મજૂરોના સમાજના તમા મહારાજાના સમાજના તમામ મહાન

માલ રાષ્ટ્રીય કાર્ય તમા તમામ મહાન સમાજના તમામ મહાન
સમાજના સમાજના તમામ મહાન સમાજના તમામ મહાન
સમાજના સમાજના તમામ મહાન સમાજના તમામ મહાન
સમાજના સમાજના તમામ મહાન સમાજના તમામ મહાન
સમાજના સમાજના તમામ મહાન સમાજના તમામ મહાન

લેફ્ટ માર્શ કસનજી દેસાઈ એ. એ. એ.

સભ્ય, લોક પ્રતિનિધિ સભા

પ્રધાન મંત્રી, હિન્દી રાષ્ટ્રીય મહાદૂર કોમિશન

૨૪૦

પિંડરમાં રાખતો એ મહાદૂર તો મારે ખાતરમાં રાખેલા
લેખકને રાખતો તો તમામ રાજ્યમાં મોકલે તો
ગાંધીજીના ખાતરમાં. બધા સમાજમાં ફાળે પડેલા તમામ
તમા રાખતાં મોકલેનાં Constitutional તમા મારે પુરેપુરો સ્વાધીન
છે પણ તમારાં જીવનમાં જીવનમાં. પુરુષમાં જેના મનમાં
તે પુરુષ તમા મહાદૂરમાં પડેલા મારે એક જાતના પડેલા
બધા સમાજમાં એ પોતામાંની મના રહે એ મના. ગુજરાતમાં જે
જાત પડેલા છે એ તે એક તો મારે મના પડેલા પડેલા. રાજ્યમાં
૩૦ સમાજમાં જેના મારે મના મનામાંની સમાજમાં,
મામામાં ગાંધી એક મહાદૂર એક રાખતાં મહાદૂરમાં રાખેલા છે
તો મારે તો તમારું હિંદુસ્તાન મારે એક રાજ્યમાં રાખેલા છે.
તો રાજ્યમાં મારે મારે પડેલા પડેલા. ઉદારવાદમાં પડેલા મારે
મામા પડેલા રાખેલા મારે મારે. રાજ્યમાં મારે મારે
ઉદારવાદમાં રાખેલા રાખેલા તો તમા પડેલા મારે
મામા રાખેલા. તો પડેલા મારે મારે રાજ્યમાં રાખેલા
મામામાં મારે. તો તમા પડેલા મારે મારે. મારે મારે
મામા પડેલા મારે મારે મારે મારે.

આ. જી. બી. એ. મારે મારે મારે મારે મારે
Non Communist એક મારે મારે મારે
મામા Communist એક મારે મારે મારે

खंडुभाई कसनजी देसाई एम. एल. ए.

सभ्य, लोक प्रतिनिधि सभा

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मण्डल काँग्रेस

3

हो लोक सभियोग मण्डल को-ग्रामों से आया होगा, पण
आपको पता था कि मैंने २२/५/२०. सेना से गुप्त तलाश
करवाकर वह आपकी आग F-4 पर गिराई गई थी
इससे मैंने आपकी तलाश करवाकर दे दी है। लोके २२/५
२२/५ सेना से गुप्त तलाश की गई थी। लोके २२/५
मैंने आपकी दे दी है। सेना से गुप्त तलाश की गई थी
पहले मण्डल को-ग्रामों से आया होगा। लोके २२/५
दे दी है। लोके २२/५ सेना से गुप्त तलाश की गई थी।

मण्डल को-ग्रामों से आया होगा। लोके २२/५
लोके २२/५ सेना से गुप्त तलाश की गई थी। लोके २२/५
मण्डल को-ग्रामों से आया होगा। लोके २२/५
लोके २२/५ सेना से गुप्त तलाश की गई थी। लोके २२/५
A. J. J. P. C. मण्डल को-ग्रामों से आया होगा। लोके २२/५
लोके २२/५ सेना से गुप्त तलाश की गई थी। लोके २२/५

(म.)
मण्डल को-ग्रामों से आया होगा।
लोके २२/५

A note on my Bihar Tour.

During the third week of September 1948, I went to Bihar on an organisational tour and stayed in the province for eight days. I visited Patna, Jheriah, Burnpur, Jamshedpur and Dalmianagar. In the course of my tour, I addressed 18 mass meetings of workers.

Position at various centres.

(a) Patna: Shree Pateh Narain Singh is the chief worker there and it is creditable on his part that during a short period of one year, he has organized some very good unions including a well-organized union of Steamers workers of Bihar.

(b) Jheriah: The organization in coalmines - though it has progressed during the year but the progress is slow. The present position is that communists are practically ousted from the field. The socialists claim to have their unions in most parts of the Bihar coal mines. But the fact is that their work is more of an agitational ~~shar~~ nature rather than organizational. In the first place, their unions are confined to limited though scattered areas. Secondly, they are very loose having no regular membership. My own impression is that the socialists are steadily losing ground. This is due to two factors, i.e., (a) no systematic work is being done by them, (b) there is growing impression among mine workers, that socialists have been taking advantage of their influence to collect money from mine owners for their party. As for the INTUC the total membership in the mining areas is about twenty-thousands. The unions maintain regular accounts and membership registers and they are run methodically. The average attendance on each meeting that I addressed in the mining area was 5000. The influence of the INTUC is steadily increasing but increased efforts and drive are needed to build the organization.

(c) Jamshedpur: The INTUC union reigns supreme and it enjoys undivided support and loyalty of the workers of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. For some months various parties - particularly socialists - have started ~~in~~ work there and they have been trying to capture the imagination of workers by baseless propaganda and vilifying campaign against

against the present leadership of our union. Recently J.P. also went there and addressed a meeting. It is a pity that socialists are trying to introduce provincialism with a view to creating a split in the union. So far their efforts have totally failed. Only a microscopic section of disgruntled elements is behind them. I addressed one of the biggest meetings ever held at Jamshedpur and this seems to have given an impetus to our work.

(d) Dalmianagar: This is regarded as the strongest citadel of socialists in Bihar, who are maintaining their influence by (i) gangsterism methods (ii) active support from the management. There are about 70 goondas in the regular employ of the company who do not work. Their only job is to retain their influence on workers by striking terror among them. It has not been possible for any other organization to hold a meeting in Dalmianagar for several years. There is an alliance going on between the Dalmias and the socialists. The latter are receiving every possible support from them. When I visited Bihar this time members of the Legislature from that district approached me and requested me to visit the place and address a meeting. I was told that some work was being done on behalf of the Congress for some months. I readily agreed. The socialists mustered their full strength to prevent an attack on their citadel. When my train ~~was~~ arrived they staged a black flag demonstration against me. There was about 500 demonstrators. But there was an equal number to welcome me. A mass meeting of workers was held in the evening. ~~Some~~ Socialists workers coerced workers not to attend it. The mill management locked the mill gate for sometime to prevent workers from going out. But this created a favourable reaction for us and there was a large gathering of about 5000 in the meeting which was addressed by me. It paved the way for the creation of a new independent union under the auspices of the INTUC. Already 500 members are enrolled and workers expect to increase the membership to 2000 in a month. While going to the meeting place, I passed through the factory and I was stunned to find that hundreds of lathis with black flags were lying in the compound. Obviously they were the property of the factory and they are availed of by socialists.

My definite impression is that there is growing discontent in

in labour against socialists tactics and the strength of the socialists there is due to 'Nisan-Basakar' alliance between the management and the socialists and similar tactics.

I am sure if there is concerted work and full co-operation of the Congress organization, the field at Dalmianagar will be captured by the INTUC.

(e) Sugar Area: In sugar areas the INTUC is not yet sufficiently strong. But that is more due to lack of sufficient work on behalf rather than any socialist influence. The other factor has been that some elements in sugar field though still in the congress have been opposed to the INTUC.

One remarkable feature in the trade union field in Bihar is that except for minor differences work on behalf of INTUC has developed on homogeneous lines. Mr. M. Johns is by common and unanimous consent the recognised leader of the trade union movement in Bihar and he is held in high esteem of every section in the Congress as also in the Ministry.

I availed of my Bihar tour to establish contact with Congress leaders in the province. I met the president Pandit Prajapati Misranand, the Secretary Shree Audheshwari Prasad Singham and discussed the whole labour situation with them. They have promised their unqualified support to us. They have also assured me that should there be any differences between the INTUC workers and other congress workers in the labour field, they would exercise their influence to resolve the same.

DIFFICULTIES:

Before I conclude I should like to point out the difficulties that the INTUC organization is faced with in Bihar.

(a) Our organization is not getting that degree of recognition that it is entitled to by its most representative character. In the provincial labour advisory Board an overwhelming majority is of a Socialists, Communists, radicals and non-descripts. This undue weightage to them gives them an opportunity to gain popularity and on the other hand it hampers our work.

(b) The conciliation machinery is not working satisfactorily. The immediate necessity is to have suitable labour Commissioner. The present incumbent is not in the least fitted for the job. Secondly, there is one judge for adjudication of disputes for the whole province.

Province. The result is that the disputes remain pending for months and sometimes even for a year. There are also complaints about non-implementation of awards.

(c) The attitude of the officials at certain places is most unhelpful. There are persistent complaints for over a year against the S.D.O of Jamshedpur to the effect that he is in league with socialists and that he is antagonistic to INTUC. I understand that last year his transfer was ordered but for reasons unknown, the order was cancelled. Mr. M. K Johns has been requesting the Ministry persistently for over a year but nothing has been done. There is also one disquieting factor that I feel it my duty to mention. I have noticed that the constabulary of Bihar is favourably speaking behind the Socialists and J.P. is their head. I am not for the present concerned with what is due to. But this calls for an immediate attention of our leaders as otherwise it may have future repercussions not only on our work but on the politics of Bihar as a whole.

Before I left Bihar I had the pleasure of meeting important members of the Bihar Cabinet particularly, B. Shrikrishna Sinha the Premier and Babu Anugraha Narayan Singh, the Finance and Labour Minister. Both of them have genuine leaning towards the INTUC and they do sincerely wish to help in the healthy growth of trade union movement in Bihar. I have explained to them our difficulties and I hope they will set them right.

In conclusion, I may say a word about one difficulty which is standing in our way at every step, i.e., the question of fund. Provided with men and money, we can build an ideal organisation in Bihar. Collections for Gandhi Memorial Fund have been started among workers - particularly in Jamshedpur. The problem may be solved if this amount is earmarked for labour work in Bihar and a part of it is immediately made available for Bihar work.

(sd.) Harihar Nath Shastri.

NOTE ON BENGAL TOUR.

Strictly confidential:

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After completing my Bihar tour, I went to Bengal and remained there for eight days. Except tea gardens, I visited almost all the important industrial centres of Bengal. During my previous visits I confined my activities to Calcutta proper. This time, I spent most of my time outside Calcutta proper. Amongst places visited by me, may be mentioned Budgebridge, Barrackpore, Hooghly, Naihati and Asansol. During my whole tour, I addressed nearly fifty meetings.

I have no doubt that the influence and prestige that the INTUC commands in Bengal is far greater than that enjoyed by any other party at any period during the last twenty years. All the same my honest impression is that the INTUC did suffer some setback in the course of the last four or five months and that the communists though underground have been able to gain some footing. As a concrete proof, I may cite one instance. A few months back the communists convened a mass meeting in Calcutta Maidan. This was attended by not less than one lakh people. I have got this figure from some most distinguished and uninterested persons in Bengal. To my mind the following factors are responsible for the above position:-

(a) The present Ministry does not command the confidence of the people to the extent to which the previous Ghose Ministry ~~it~~ did. The general belief among the people is that the Ministry, in formulation of its policy, is greatly influenced by vested interests.

(b) There is acute discontent among the working class in regard to the working of the conciliation machinery. Numerous cases were brought to my notice, in which awards given by Tribunals have remained dead letters for months and in some instances over a year. In certain cases disputes though referred to the Tribunals, never came up for consideration. But for the latest award by Tribunal about Jute Mills, the working class has lost much hope in the conciliation machinery.

(c) Internal dissensions have increased to such an extent that they threatened to undermine the very existence of our organisation. Clear-out groups have sprung up in the INTUC, each seeking to vilify the other. None can claim to find out how many such groups are existing at the present moment, in the INTUC. From my past knowledge about

about Bengal and my constant contact with the province since I became President, I am in a position to give a brief idea about the group position. The strongest group is that of Dr. Surendra Chandra Banerjee assisted by Mr. Deben Sen. The impression that I have formed is that although the membership of unions are inflated, this group has got around mass following among Bengal labour. The second, in importance, is the group led by Shree Bipin Bihari Ganguly and Dr. Maitreyee Bose. This group is further strengthened by one section of the provincial Congress Committee led by Mr. Atulya Ghose, the secretary of the Bengal P.C.C. and Mr. Prafulla Sen, the Supply Minister. Both the last named gentlemen were first in the Gandhian group led by Dr. Prafulla Ghose. But due to differences they parted company and have constituted a new group. They aspire to have hold in the working class of Bengal. But they had no contacts. Now they have formed a block in alliance with Dr. Maitreyee Bose and Shree Bipin Ganguly. This group has got sufficient hold among Ordnance employees, patrol workers and partly in post employees and among jute workers. The third group worth the name is that of Mr. N. Dutt Mazumdar. At one time he was the most powerful trade union leader of Bengal. He is an eloquent Hindustani speaker. Though his influence has received some setback since he joined the Ministry, yet he has got a good nucleus of active workers and a number of unions in jute industry. The activities of this group are confined to jute areas around Barrackpore. The fourth group is too small to count for in Bengal Trade union movement except that it has got an earnest and active leader in Mrs. Bina Bhawmick. All these groups have acute differences with each other. These internal dissensions have on the one hand resulted in mutual recriminations and public criticisms. The most deplorable outcome of these differences is that a large number of rival unions have sprung up in Bengal. I found the worst situation in the Jute industry in which as a general rule three rival unions and in certain instances four rival unions have been existing.

It was not for public lectures but mainly to resolve these differences that I went to Bengal. But in consultation with leaders there I came to the conclusion that an extensive lecturing tour on my part was essential to again give a new impetus to our movement. Hence I agreed to give priority to touring and lecturing work and I am satisfied that it was a wise course and that it has had some

had tangible results. But even then the organisational difficulties engaged my anxious attention. As the problem of rival unionism was most rampant in Jute industry, I devoted my attention mainly to it. After carefully going into the whole situation I have given my decision. I have advised various groups to come to an amicable settlement. Failing that I have authorised provincial secretary Mr. Deben Sen to hold elections wheresoever such dispute may exist in the jute industry and to complete the same by the 30th November 1948. Mr. Sen will act as the returning officer and he shall be assisted by one person from each of the rival unions at a particular place. As soon as these elections are over, the unions that are declared as affiliated unions shall meet through their representatives and constitute the National Jute Mill Workers Federation.

Regarding rival unions in other industries, I have decided to leave the same to be decided by the executive of the B.P.N.T.U.C. The provincial committee must see to it that wheresoever rival unions affiliated to INTUC exist they must either merged together or one of them is checked off. Of course where any checking off is deemed necessary it should have the approval of the INTUC President or General Secretary. This rule however should not apply to new rival unions formed after 31st March 1948 and not yet affiliated to INTUC. I am definitely of opinion that the tendency to start rival unions must be checked. If there is any group of persons who feels that any existing affiliated unions are not functioning properly and that creation of new union is necessary in the interest of the movement, he must first bring definite change against the existing unions and secure withdrawal of affiliation before a new union is started.

Apart from applying my mind to the question of rival unions, I made an effort to bring about some working compromise between contending groups. I am thankful to my Bengal friends that they cooperated with me in my effort. In this connection, I should like to make special note of the spirit of accommodation and goodwill as shown by Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee. Although no out and dry agreement could be finalised while I was in Bengal but the process of negotiations was completed and Dr. Banerjee intimated to me while I was leaving Calcutta that he had decided to resign from the presidency of the B.P.N.T.U.C. and to get

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get Bipin Ganguly to be appointed as President. He further his agreement to include six nominees of Ganguly ~~have~~ ^{be} executive of the provincial INTUG. While sending this note I ^{was} in a position to state whether the above agreement has been ^{imposed} ~~imposed~~. I have written to the Bengal Committee and I am waiting for their ~~reper~~ ^{reply} on this subject.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

Bengal is faced with an explosive situation. The Communists though apparently ineffective constitute a potent danger. To meet the situation, it is my honest belief that an earnest effort should be made to bring about a working compromise among important groups. Otherwise our differences would give a chance to our opponents. Already the opponents are creating a ground for them by taking advantage of these differences. But while standing for unit, I am convinced of the thing. The present state of affairs in Bengal, where within the organization, various groups are openly fighting against each other must be put an end to and if that is not possible, we should even at the risk of some temporary setback bid goodbye to discordant elements and lend our whole-hearted support to the largest single group i.e., Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee & Debeb Sen.

Sd. Harihar Nath Sen.

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रामसिंह क. वर्मा

प्रधान मंत्री:

इन्दौर मिल मजदूर संघ;

अध्यक्ष:

नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांफेंस (प्रांतीय शाखा.)

संपादक, मजदूर संदेश

फा. न. २०५

१६०, स्नेहलतागंज

इन्दौर, ता. ११-१०-४१

पूज्य सरदार साहब

कोमावेत्र सेवामें

सा. वन्दे मातरम्

कुछदिन पहले मैं ने आपकी सेवामें एक पत्र भेजा था उसके बाद से एक के बाद एक ऐसी घटनाएं घट रही हैं उसको लेकर मध्य भारत का मजदूर संगठन खलबला होन जा रहा है इस संबंध में मैं ने प्रांतीय ओ. ला. ला. जी साहब और एस. आई. साहब से भी बात की थी और वे हमें वृत्ती मदद और सलाह प्रतीत रह रहे हैं मगर कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिसके लिये वे मजदूर हैं और आपका सामन रख सकें मध्य प्रदेश के लिये ठीक नहीं। वाल्वि ओ. डायरे भी आप के सामन रखने मैं संकोच महसूस कर रहा हूँ मगर आज मेरे लिये पूरे मध्य भारत में ऐसी हालत फैल गई कि शाप इससे भी बड़ी मजदूरों के काम के न संभावित है इस लिये एक दफा आपकी सेवामें उम्मीद है चंद मित्रों के दुरन सुनाया जा रहा है

इससे हमसे कम मुक्त से तो बतों भी हो जायगा.
कृपा कर मिलने की तारीख तय करके हमसे
बात कर लेंगे. ता. 20 अक्टोबर से रक्षाबंधन
में अट्ठमावादा हूँ. इसके बाद का समय
हो दिया जाये तो बड़ी कृपा होगी.

आपका
आशाचारी सेवक
दा. ल. वर्मा

(नटल)

सी.डी.सी. नॉटल, नॉटल,
१४. ७. ४

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अध्यक्ष सरदार साहेब,

साहेब प्रहारा.

आपको सायद मालूम होगा कि पिछले पाँच
हफ्तों से मैं अमेरिका में हूँ। इंटरनेशनल लेबर
ऑनियरन्स के लिखे प्रतिनिधि के रूप में अन्य सारे
कॉन्फेडरल सभा सनशुनरीरको आया हुआ था। वहाँ से
ऑनियरन्स भलम दोनों पर चलता जो रवाना हुआ। देश
पहुँचने के मालूम रवाना आया कि अमेरिका और
यूरोप को मजदूर आन्दोलन के संघर्ष में
कुछ कानडावी प्रोपगेंडरू ने आपकी संस्था के लिखे
कुछ प्रयोगों को, इसी लिखे अंत आर और रूक गया।
२० अगस्त को वे सब अंत हो गए।

अबने के पहले मैं आया कि आपकी देशी
उरला आपूँ पर आपकी रकार्योडा-क्याल डरके,
यही लय दिया कि आपकी उरर न हूँ। इसी व्यापारो
पत्र ली नडी लिखरहाया, पर तीन सारे रोज हुको
जल कि अरसाल के संघर्ष में आपकी और विस्तृत
वडतल पडा. उररकी लषि और जोरकी हेडर
मुझे विचार हो गया कि आप कल विरुद्ध
रकार्य है. उरर वडतल पर न डेलल यहाँ के
गारलवासियों में अरम हर्ष और संतोष हो जल
उरर देश के उरर नीलाओं ने ली सन्मान के साथ आपकी
जारे में उरर जाने पूछी.

अब - ऑनियरन्स के संघर्ष में आपकी ललडाए
लिखे कुछ जगों लिखता हूँ. यहाँ पहुँचने की ७.५.०.
ऑफिस को औरर उरर जरीने की नडल मिलीने
A.I.T.U.C. ने ७.N.T.U.C. को जलरू लेलथा.

જાતા સંબંધે દ્વિતીય યુદ્ધ દરમિયાન Italy કે Workers' delegation
કે સ્પોર ને મળ્યા. દોનો બેચનો ને સરેલી
બાલે કી :-

- (१) I.N.T.U.C. हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों की सहायता
आयाज नहीं है। अहिंसक मार्ग पर चले जाने के लिए उसे
जगजाया गया है। उसने संयुक्त में यह कहा गया
कि ३ मई रात १९३८ ई. को संयुक्त द्वारा उसकी
समापन कार्य मार्ग पर चले जाने के लिए अहिंसक रूप में
हिया। यह भी कहा गया कि उसे संयुक्त के
कार्यकारिणी समिति में कुछ विनिश्चय हैं। जिसमें
मजदूरों का मार्ग मार्ग पर चले जाने के लिए है।
- (२) दोनो संस्थाओं के सदस्यों की संख्या कम है।
नहीं है। I.N.T.U.C. में संगठन की यह कोई भी
कार्यकारिणी समिति नहीं है, जिसमें स्वायत्त नहीं है।
- (३) अहिंसक मजदूरों ने मार्ग को जलो में डाल
दिया गया। उनमें दृष्टिगत में नाला पड़ गया। और
और राहत में है। जो यह जिसने I.N.T.U.C. के
कार्यकारिणी समिति में दिखा नहीं है।
- (४) असल में हिन्दुस्तान में यह ही संस्था
मजदूर संस्था है। यह है I.N.T.U.C.

(२) एनो रिपयाजों के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ेगी।
- नए कूट. A.I.C.U.C. में प्रवेश करने वाले लोगों को
दारा जाय हो, जिससे स्थायी नहीं होगा।

उ) अरबनी मजदूरों को तालाबों को जलो में डाल दिया गया। उनको दूधरो में ताला पड़ गया। और जोसा राजत पड़ा हो गई जिससे A.I.T.U.C. के कार्यकर्ता जेल में दिखा न हो सके।

(૪) આર.સી.સી. રોડસ્ટાનને ૨૩૩ ઈ. ૨૧૨થી
અગ્રે રીંગરોડે બા. ડે. A.I.T.U.C.

[illegible]

(4184)

संज्ञा साबित हुआ। पर लाला सरदार ने
 हीनता न्येय के लिए not checked और
 unchecked दोनों figures को जोड़ दिया।
 और जोड़कर जनजाति। उ. जिस संस्था के
 उन्ने संस्था है। नतीज यह हुआ कि दोनों
 संस्थाओं के वसि हुई नामा ~~संस्था~~ संस्था गया। इसके
 वही नही जल्द लाला सरदार की जो इंडीय डायला
 है उनमें जगना मेजरेशन A.I.T.U.C. के claim
 दियाया उसको सचिउ उनको दिया।

और ने लाला परिरुपति ही, जिसने अपने
 और को सचिउ लाला सरदार के पेश किया
 गया। - उनका गुण गुण्डिया की ओर से लाला
 दिया गया - और A.I.T.U.C. की ओर से लाला
 दिया। मैंने अपने लाला सरदार की कोडू-डीए
 लाला सरदार के लाला सरदार। शायद उनको ने
 सचिउ जनजाति को।

I.C.C. Conference ने कोडू credential
 Committee. मुंडरर की जिसको लाला सरदार
 लाला सरदार के लाला सरदार को लाला सरदार नाम
 Mr. Paul Burgh. लाला सरदार ने लाला
 लाला को लाला सरदार और लाला सरदार को लाला
 INTUC की मान्य दिया और लाला सरदार के लाला
 ने दिया है। लाला सरदार दिया।

हिस कोडू-लाला कोडू लाला सरदार
 Director - General की लाला सरदार के लाला
 लाला को लाला सरदार Social and
 Economic developments और गु

૧, ઔરંગઝેબ રોડ,
ન્યુ દિલ્હી, રાજસ્થાન

માર્ચ બુંદનાઈ,

તમારો કાગળ રજાનો મળ્યો. વગલાઈ
તો તમારે મારી આશા રાખવાય ગયી.
ઝુસાફરી કરવાની મને મનાઈ હતી. મને તો
કંઈ ખ્યાલ નહોતો. કુશાફરી કરી શકું તો પાછી
પાછો દુકાન ચાલવું. પછી તો તમારો પત્ર
ડોને પસંદ કર્યું. તમારો તમારો પત્ર
દુકાન તો રોજે જા પાડું છું. વળી વડા-
પ્રધાન પરદેશી ભવાના છે એ દરબીદાર
તો જુની કાગળ ન લખું. તમારો તમારો
મારી આશા છે. તમારો પત્રો પત્રો
ધર શરૂ ને કરું કરવામાં લાગી છે. વધારે
જેવવામાં તમારો રજા મને તમારો રાજ્ય
રાજ્યલાલુ રાજ્ય છે એ તમે તમારો જુરો
કાં તો મારો મારો.

મુજીસપાલાટીમાં આજુબાજુએ મળીનાર્ન
હોવા કર તો કારું છે. મલા મલા કામકામ
કુશાલ મળીને આજુબાજુએ તમારો પત્રો
તમારો આજુબાજુએ તમારો પત્રો
આજુબાજુએ તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો
તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો
તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો
તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો
તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો
તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો તમારો પત્રો

બાળી મેલ ભેદલો.

મથુરા મવાનનાં કામ લગાવે
જોડાયલો. એ પાયા ઉપર આપણી ઈમારત
ઉભા છે. મથુરાને બહુ ભોમી આવેલા
પેદાશો નો આપણે કામ ન ચાલે.

માનકો અમલ નો દાનકો
પ્રતી પત્રા મેરવેલી હાલ નામ લેવા
એ છે. એને સારી રીતે લખવા એકો
દાન ને એકો પ્રયત્ન કરવો પડેલો. મિત્રપાત્ર
ભાવ નામકો ભેદલો. મિત્રપાત્રના એક
કામ પાયા જે નેમકો દાનકો નામકો કામકામ
આપણે આજનાં સારી રીતે ભેદલો. આપણે
પાયા સારી રીતે સારી રીતે અમલકો
અમલકો નામકો ભેદલો. એ રીતે કામ
નામકો રીતે નો આપણે સારી રીતે નામકો
કામ રીતે.

મથુરાનાં INTUC કામ સારી રીતે
કામ નામકો. આપણે એક કામકામ નોમકો
કામ કરવો ભેદલો. ભાવ રીતે કામકામ
નામકો ભેદલો. નોમકો ભેદલો. નોમકો ભેદલો.

નો

(સારી) પાયાનાં કામ.

શ્રી જાંડલાલ દેસાઈ,
મથુરા મવાન,
અમદાવાદ.

24/5

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haya naan diya. 21-9-48

01-29-V. 75.

ਦਿੱਖਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸੇਵਾ ਸੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ 31/12/2017

ક્રમશઃ નવી બેઠા બુદ્ધિમાન મનુષ્ય સેવકોદયની સમાજ
રૂપે સમાજમાં સોશિયલિસ્ટ તા-રખામે સમાજ. આ
સમાજને સમાજ રાજ્ય તરફ આપે તેને રાજ્ય પાંડિત્ય
પુરોષ સ્વાગત છે અને આપ તરફ આપી રહો. પરંતુ એક કિસ્સો
હોય, સમાજ તબક્કા સમાજ રાજ્ય અને પુરોષુરો રાજ્ય સમાજ
રજીસ્ટર અને તા-રખામે સમાજ આપો તો કમને વધારે
અરેખા સમજાય. રાજ્યના પાણીને કિશોરો દ્વારા પરોળો
મળ્યા અને અને તેઓ તા-રખામે આપવા પડ્યા હશે,
પરંતુ રાજ્ય સમાજ છે કે તબક્કા સમાજ રજીસ્ટર તો આપશે
સમાજના રાજ્ય રજીસ્ટર આપવા પડે. આપ રજીસ્ટર રજીસ્ટર
અને એ રજીસ્ટર મનુષ્ય સેવકોદય સમાજ છે અને
તો પ્રકારે તેઓ રાજ્ય તા-રખામે આપે અને તે સમાજ પ્રકાર
સમાજ તબક્કા. તેઓ મનુષ્ય આપશે અને સમાજના પુરોષના
અર્થમાં તેઓ સ્વાગત તરફ આપવા રાખ્યા છે અને તા-રખામે
પુરોષ એ સમાજના કારણે સમાજ તબક્કા છે. એ આપશે

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કે દેશના પાંચાદશામી રાજ્યને શાહુશાહી વર્ણનાર
રહેવા લાગતાં તેરવત તથા રહેવા દે. મુલકનાં આમજા
તે રહે તેના કોમ આગેવાનો અને પારિશ્રામી પ્રતિજ્ઞાને
જાણી તરે છે અને આપણાં રાજ્યો વિશ્વાસી સમતા મેવા
દે. દરવાજા બંધીયા રહેવા રાજ્ય દેશમાં તેર રહેવા
દેશ દુશ્મનામંદી લાક્ષણિકતા તેના રાજ્ય રાજ્ય અલગતામાં
આપણાં ગુરુશી પોસ્ટિંગ રાજ્યનાં પાડું ભેગાં અને
તેને રાજ્યનાં રાજ્યનાં મળા રાજ્યનાં રાજ્ય, અને દેશમાં આમજા
મળા આપ ને શાહ રાજ્યનાં દેશનાં રાજ્યનાં રાજ્ય અને
મોલનાં વધારો દે તેરવત તથા પડા ગરવ. મોલનાં વધારો
દેશનાં રાજ્યનાં મળા મળા દે પડું ભેગો રહે તેને રાજ્યનાં
અને મળા તરે છે.

[illegible]

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मञ्चदूर काँग्रेस

[illegible]

၆၇။ နှစ်ပတ်စာ၊
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THE HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD
ON 24th and 25th JULY 1948 AT NEW DELHI.**

A Meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh was held on the 24th and 25th July '48 at New Delhi. Babu Rajendra Prasad presided. The following members were present:-

1. Babu Rajendra Prasad
2. Sri Jairamdas Daulatram
3. Sri Shankarrao Des
4. Sri Acharya Kripalani
5. Sri Khandubhai K. Desai, and
6. Sri Gulzarilal Manda

Among the special invitees the following were present:-

1. Sri Jagjiwan Ram
2. Sri S.K. Patil
3. Sri V.V. Dravid
4. Sri P.K. Sawant
5. Sri Ramsinghbhai
6. Sri M.K. Ostwal
7. Sri Suraj Prasad Awasthi
8. Sri G. Ramannajam

After reviewing the developments in the country subsequent to the last meeting of the Working Committee, and the present Labour Conditions and State of Organisation, the Committee passed the following resolutions:--

RESOLUTIONS

1. The Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh notes with satisfaction the rapid advances made by the Indian National Trade Union Congress since its formation in May 1947 in giving unified form to the widespread but scattered trade union activity in which Congress men have been engaged in different parts of the country and looks upon the emergence of the Indian National Trade Union Congress as the most representative central organisation of labour in India as a tribute to the tenacious devotion of

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Congressmen to the cause of labour while battling for the independence of the country during the last three decades.

2. The Committee expresses its sense of appreciation for the support and facilities provided by Congress Committees in several provinces to the workers of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh engaged in the work of the Indian National Trade Union Congress while fully respecting its autonomous and democratic character. The Committee feels constrained, however, to invite the attention of the Congress Working Committee to the fact that in some places there is not sufficient realisation on the part of Congressmen and Congress Committees of the valuable contribution to the stability and progress of independent India which the I.N.T.U.C. has made and can make in an increasing measure while facing the determined and continuous opposition from certain hostile political parties, dominating sections of the labour movement. It appears to the Committee that if the implications of the various resolutions of the Congress Working Committee touching the work of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and the Indian National Trade Union Congress were properly appreciated by all Congressmen and Congress Committees and if they were to act fully in conformity with the spirit and the letter of these resolutions, great benefits would accrue to the working class, in the Congress and the Country.

The Committee is of the opinion that at this critical juncture in the affairs of the country any indifference to the organisational work in the labour on the part of Congressmen and Congress Committees ^{would be} fraught with grave risks and it is incumbent on them to give whole-hearted and active support to the work of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and the Indian National Trade Union Congress, and to take initiative in forming and developing Branches of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and ^{to} provide these Branches with funds and facilities for carrying on their activities effectively.

3. The Committee learns with regret that in ^{certain} some parts of the country ^{some} certain Congressmen are still associating, directly or indirectly with organisations of labour opposed to the Congress and is of the opinion that association of Congressmen with any organisation of labour other than the Indian National Trade Union Congress is inconsistent with their obligations as Congressmen and would be a violation of ^{the} directions ^{given} by the Congress Working Committee from time to time. The Committee requests the Secretary to bring to the notice of the Congress Working Committee through its Central Labour Committee all these ^{relevant} facts and any evidence of such undesirable action^s as he may have in his possession.

4. The Congress Working Committee has in a series of resolutions clearly enunciated its policy with regard to the participation of Congressmen in labour work. Congressmen have been asked to make the fullest use of the facilities provided by the Mazdoor Sevak Sangh for the service of the working class, and to accept its guidance in dealing with labour questions and to get these unions which they are organizing and of which they are members affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

The Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and the Indian National Trade Union Congress are functioning in consonance with aims of Congress policy with regard to labour. In view of these facts it is, in the opinion of the Committee, not proper, necessary or useful for Congress Committees to undertake, through labour Committees or otherwise, any activity in relation to trade union work. It is therefore resolved that the Central Congress Labour Committee be requested to take necessary steps with regard to any province where remedial action in this connection has become necessary.

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5. The Committee regards it of the utmost importance that the workers and members of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh should remain aloof from all sectional and group controversies within the Congress and should concentrate on the positive activities undertaken by the Sangh.

6. The Committee is of the view that while the formation of Labour Volunteer Corps in different areas is necessary for the ~~from~~ promotion of the objects and activities of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, such corps should function as a part and parcel of the Congress Seva Dal wherever it is functioning or is brought into being.

7. Resolved that in pursuance of the resolution of the Central Board of the Sangh dated 3rd May 1947 the Provincial Branches of the Sangh should be permitted to collect Funds through their authorised agents, on condition that 25% of the collections made by the Branches will be paid to the Central Office and that the Central Office should be free to make any further collections in any area for its general purposes. Only printed ~~manuscripts~~ and duly stamped receipts issued by the Central Office will be utilised for the purpose of collection of funds by Provincial Branches.

8. Resolved that the Sangh should devote increasing attention to the organisation and welfare of agricultural labour and its approach in the matter should be on the basis of the general uplift and solidarity of the village community and of the utilization of the methods of discussion, conciliation, arbitration and legislation for the achievement of social justice.

Resolved further that this work should be taken up and pursued in close consultation ~~with the~~ and co-operation with the congress committees in each area and that the Central Labour Committee of the Congress should be requested to enlist the initiative and active support of congressmen and congress committees in this

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9. Resolved that the Sarva Seva Sangh, Wardha, may be informed that the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh agrees to join the Akhila Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh as the Madara Unit on the condition that the pledge to be adopted by the Sarva Seva Sangh does not create more obligations than those applicable to the effective members of the Congress.

10. The Committee accepts the resignation from the following:--

1. Shri Jayaprakash Narain
2. Shri Aseka Mehta.

The following having ceased to be members of the Indian National Congress ipso-facto also cease to be members of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh:-

1. Sry. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya
2. Sri. B.D. Joshi
3. Sri. S.R. Subramaniam.

New Delhi,
25th July '48.

President.

הנהגתו של הממשלה
הוא שיש להקטין את
ההוצאות של הממשלה
ועל ידי כך להקטין את
המס הכספי של הממשלה
ועל ידי כך להקטין את
המס הכספי של הממשלה

הנהגתו של הממשלה
הוא שיש להקטין את
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המס הכספי של הממשלה

הנהגתו של הממשלה

הנהגתו של הממשלה

HINDUSTHAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH

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Telephone 43262

President:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Secretaries:-

Sgt. Jitramdas Daslatram

Lala Gulsari Lal Nanda

No 93/1/48

Congress House,

~~2nd Floor, "KANKAR"~~

BOMBAY 4.

Dated the 9th July, 48

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Entered

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh will be held on Saturday and Sunday, 24th and 25th July, 48 at 4, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi, at 4 P.M. to discuss the following items. You are kindly requested to attend the meeting.

1. To confirm the minute of the last meeting.
2. To consider the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st Dec. 1947.
3. To consider the resignation of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan and Shri Ashok Mehta from the Central Board.
4. To consider the question of disqualifying members who have ceased to be members of the Congress.
5. To consider letters dated 28th April & 21st June 1948, from the Organiser and Secretary of the Sarva Seva Sangh, Wardha.
6. To fill the vacancies which have occurred on the Central Board.
7. To consider the question of organisation of agricultural labour.
8. Revision of the constitution of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh.

P.T.O.

9. To consider the question of organising training classes for members and workers of the Sangh.
10. To consider ways and means to collect funds for the Sangh.
11. Any other items taken with permission of the Chair.

Gulab Nanda

Secretary.

To

Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

1 Bursargate Road,

New Delhi

TELEGRAM

STATE

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X

SHRI KHANDUBHAI DESAI
MAZUR MAHAJAN KARYALAYA
AHMEDABAD

IMMEDIATE

HAVE JUST HEARD FROM BENGAL THAT SURESH BANNERJEE
PROPOSES ORGANISE ONE DAY PROTEST STRIKE IN JUTE MILLS OF
BENGAL STOP THIS WOULD INVOLVE 3,00,000 jute workers
AND IS QUITE CONTRARY TO OUR POLICY STOP PLEASE INSTRUCT
DR. SURESH BANERJEE NOT TO LAUNCH THIS STRIKE AND TO SEEK
AMICABLE AND PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IF NECESSARY BY ARBITRATION
VALLABHBHAI

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED:-

MINISTRY OF STATES

....

Camp: Dehra Dun, the 30th June 1948.

P.A. to Hon'ble Sardar Patel.

D.O.No. 2123(5) Lab.



Commerce, Labour & Industries
Department,
Calcutta,
The 24th June, 1948.
26th

Dear Sardar Vadabhai Patel

I am sending herewith copy of a resolution recently passed at the First Annual General Meeting of the Jute Millworkers' Federation, Bengal, for your perusal. Dr. Suresh Banerji, who held the portfolio of Labour before me, happens to be the President of the Federation and it will be interesting to note in which direction the mind of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in this Province is working.

Dr. Banerji, as Labour Minister, took the initiative by calling certain tripartite conference, to bring about an understanding between the employers and the workers on the two issues referred to in the attached copy of the resolution but nothing tangible could be achieved. Apart from the generalities of the question, whenever any specific dispute arising out of dismissal or lock-out is brought to our notice steps are invariably and quickly taken to resolve such disputes by means of

of conciliation or adjudication, though it is admitted that the existing law does not go far enough to prevent strife. It is not, however, understood how the Jute Mill Workers' Federation, affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress can improve matters by calling a 'one day strike' of three lakhs of men in the Calcutta industrial area. In the present explosive condition in the labour field such conduct will tend to bear the same resemblance to what the communists are doing, creating widespread industrial unrest. I am inclined to think that the threatened strike militates against the avowed policy of the Indian National Trade Union Congress which has for its policy the object of co-operation within the existing economic order, whatever that may be. I am drawing your attention to this as I consider that the threatened strike, if it materialises will tend to create a situation which may prove to be extremely embarrassing to Government.

Yours sincerely,

Kalipada Mukherjee
(K. P. Mookerjee)

Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Home Minister, Government of India, Awronzzeb Road,
New Delhi.

ONE-DAY PROTEST STRIKE

The indiscriminate dismissal of working hands from the different jute mills of Bengal has been agitating the minds of the workers since very long. Although the Government of West Bengal has set up an ombudsman tribunal to adjudicate all the disputes between the employers and the employees of jute mills, the former having contested the jurisdiction of the tribunal to adjudicate disputes in regard to dismissal and reinstatement, the matter has gone to the High Court for opinion and in the meantime the employers are merrily dismissing the workers sometimes vindictively also in clear defiance of the industrial disputes act to dismiss workers during the pendency of the award of the tribunal. The federation suggested to the employers and the Government to set up a tripartite committee to settle all cases of dismissal but the suggestion did not find favour with the employers and apparently the Government did not respond to our suggestion. The jute-workers feel that mere slogan of 'produce or perish' and a little increment in wages although not in conformity with the abnormal rise in living index will not bring industrial peace until an effective check is put in the so-called 'inherent and sacred right' of the employers to dismiss workers at their sweet will and security of service is guaranteed. The industrial disputes act which was hailed by the workers as a magna charter in the history of the settlement of labour disputes is now being resented by them for the absence of any protection against dismissal. The workers could not have as yet responded adequately to the appeal of the India Government for industrial truce because of this want of protection against dismissal.

The frequent declaration of lock-out has against irritated the minds of the jute workers. This is the latest innovation of penalising the workers on-lock, innocent and guilty for the fault of a few and sometimes for no fault. In this connection, the federation suggested that before the declaration of lock-out the employers must seek the permission of the Government where the workers will have their say in the matter. But again the Government has not responded to our suggestion. The attitude of the employers in regard to dismissal and lock-out is very arrogant as stated above and the Government could not have come forward to help the helpless workers. The federation can no longer be an idle spectator to this staggering scene of atrocities.

As a protest against this unsympathetic attitude of the Government the federation is hereby directing the 3 lacs jute workers of Bengal to observe a 'One-day general strike' if no satisfactory reply is forthcoming from the Government for the protection of the jute workers against lock-out and dismissal within a fortnight after the receipt of this resolution.

This meeting further authorises the executive of the federation to fix the date of the proposed 'One day strike' if it become necessary and inform all concerned.

Unanimously passed at the meeting.

Sd/- Dr. Suresh Banerjee
President of the meeting.

JUTE MILL WORKERS' FEDERATION, BENGAL.
115B, Dharmatala Street,
Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 21st June, 1948.

Ref. No. G.48.

To
The Hon'ble Labour Minister,
Government of West Bengal,
Writers' Building,
Calcutta,

Dear Sir,

I have been directed by the federation to forward to you a copy of the resolution passed at the first annual general meeting of the Federation held on Sunday the 20th. at the Calcutta University Institute Hall, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee the president of the federation. Sometimes back we sent you some suggestions in regard to the prevention of lock-out and dismissal as was formulated in a meeting of the Jute workers held at the Indian Association Hall and this resolution is a reminder of our former suggestion and the decision for a one day strike in case of no reply from you within a fortnight. We are very much agitated over the question of dismissal and lock-out and we will request you to accept the suggestion embodied in the resolution.

An early reply will be very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Phani Ghose,

General Secretary.

Enclos:

A copy of the resolution.

Copy to :-

- (1) Labour Commissioner, Govt. of West Bengal.
- (2) Secretary, I.J.M.A.
- (3) Secretary, I.N.T.U.C.
- (4) Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India.

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TELEGRAM.

IMMEDIATE
STATE.

KANDUBHAI DESAI
CARE INTUC
BOMBAY

PLEASE CONVEY FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO FIRST ANNUAL
CONFERENCE OF INTUC TOMORROW BEGINS MANY YEARS AGO
WHEN HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH WAS FOUNDED UNDER
GANDHIJIS INSPIRATION ITS OBJECTIVE WAS LIMITED STOP
THE IDEA WAS TO START IN SELECT CENTRES A MODEL
ORGANISATION OF LABOUR WHICH COULD SET AN EXAMPLE
OF AMICABLE RELATIONSHIP OF LABOUR WITH EMPLOYERS
BASED ON ARBITRATION ~~AND~~ AND A RELATIONSHIP IN WHICH
JUST DEMANDS OF LABOUR WOULD BE MET WITHOUT DEPRIVING
EMPLOYER OF HIS LEGITIMATE SHARE STOP WHEREVER THIS
ORGANISATION WAS STARTED IT HAS MET WITH CONSIDERABLE
SUCCESS STOP IT HAS SUCCEEDED NOT ONLY IN RESTORING
FEELINGS OF AMITY AND GOODWILL BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND
LABOUR BUT ALSO IN EVOLVING A NEW CONCEPTION OF
LABOUR'S DUTIES TO ITS OWN CASE AND TO NATION AT
LARGE STOP HANDICAPS OF BEING ENGAGED ~~IN~~ IN STRUGGLE
FOR FREEDOM FROM ALIEN RULE RETARDED GROWTH OF THIS
INSTITUTION BUT WITHIN LIMITS THE MOVEMENT PROSPERED
AND REGISTERED SOME NOTABLE SUCCESSES AND ADVANCE STOP
THESE HANDICAPS AFFECTED NOT ONLY ~~THE~~ GROWTH OF THIS
MOVEMENT BUT ALSO ENTIRE LABOUR MOVEMENT STOP THE
WITHDRAWAL FROM FIELD OF CONGRESS ELEMENTS GAVE
OPPORTUNITY TO CERTAIN SECTIONS OF PEOPLE TO EXPLOIT
SITUATION TO THEIR ADVANTAGE AND GAIN STOP PLACING

(Continued on page 2).

PLACING BEFORE LABOUR VISIONS OF AN UNREALISABLE
UTOPIA THESE UNSOCIAL ELEMENTS MISLED LABOUR MOVEMENT
INTO CHANNELS WHICH BY UNNECESSARILY ACCENTUATING
HOSTILITY AND WEAKENING COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC POSITION
HAVE DONE INCALCULABLE HARM TO INTERESTS OF BOTH
LABOUR AND COUNTRY STOP PROFESSING THEMSELVES AS
PARTNERS IN THE COMMON ADVENTURE OF WAR AGAINST
TOTALITARIAN REGIME THESE SOCALLED FRIENDS OF LABOUR
MERELY SOUGHT TO INCREASE THEIR OWN STRENGTH AT THE
EXPENSE OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND COUNTRY'S NATIONAL
ORGANISATION STOP WE HAD HOPED THAT WITH NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT IN OFFICE SANER COUNSELS WOULD PREVAIL
AND REALISATION OF STAKES INVOLVED AND COUNTRY'S
WELFARE AND INTERESTS WOULD BRING ABOUT SOME
IMPROVEMENT BUT MUCH TO OUR DISAPPOINTMENT AND
REGRET HARMFUL ACTIVITIES CONTINUED AND INJURY TO
CAUSE OF LABOUR AND COUNTRY MULTIPLIED STOP WE ALSO
FOUND THAT FORUM OF TRADE UNIONS WAS BEING SHAMEFULLY
EXPLOITED AND DISGRACEFULLY UTILISED FOR FURTHERANCE
OF PARTY ENDS AND TO THE DETRIMENT OF LABOUR STOP
FACED WITH THIS CHALLENGE THE CONGRESS DECIDED TO
ENTER THE FIELD WITH ITS OWN ORGANISATION BASED
NOT ON EXPLOITATION BUT ON JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY FOR
ALL INTERESTS AND SUPREME NEED FOR COUNTRY'S WELFARE.
WITHIN SHORT TIME THAT THE NEW ORGANISATION OF
INTUC HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE IT HAS SECURED ENCOURAGING
AND SUBSTANTIAL SUPPORT FROM COUNTRY IN GENERAL AND
LABOUR IN PARTICULAR STOP MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT

3-5
(Page 3) (Continued from page 2).

INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY HAVE POINTED OUT
SUPREME NEED FOR MORE AND MORE PRODUCTION COMBINED
WITH EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRODUCT OF
INDUSTRY STOP THIS ^{IS} /COMMON MEASURE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN GOVERNMENT COMMA EMPLOYERS AND LABOUR
AND WE ARE TRYING TO SECURE ITS IMPLEMENTATION
BY AN INDUSTRIAL TRUCE FOR THREE YEARS STOP IT IS
DEFINITELY TO COUNTRY'S DETRIMENT TO PAY LIP HOMAGE
TO THIS TRUCE AND TO DISOWN IT IN ACTION STOP
THAT IS NOT THE WAY OF INTUC STOP INTUC STANDS
BY ITS PLEDGE AND SHALL HONOUR IT BOTH TO LABOUR
MOVEMENT AND TO COUNTRY AT LARGE STOP I AM SURE
BY ADHERING STEADFASTLY TO ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS
AND SERVING WITH SELFLESS DEVOTION THE CAUSE OF
LABOUR AND COUNTRY ITS RANKS WILL INCREASE AND
THE ORGANISATION WILL PROSPER STOP IT WILL SAVE
LABOUR FROM INTERESTED AND SELFSEEKING LEADERSHIP
OF THE PAST STOP IT WILL SAVE LABOUR AND COUNTRY
FROM UNJURIOUS UNCERTAINTIES AND HESITATIONS OF THE
PRESENT STOP IT WILL SAFEGUARD BOTH FOR COUNTRY
AND LABOUR INDUSTRIAL PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE
FUTURE WITHOUT WHICH WE CAN NEVER HOPE TO ATTAIN
THE PLACE WHICH OUR MOTHERLAND IS ENTITLED TO
HAVING DUE REGARD TO ITS POTENTIALITIES AND RESOURCES
STOP MAY THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL
CONFERENCE OF INTUC SUCCEED IN GIVING THE CORRECT
LEAD TO THE LABOUR MOVEMENT AND MAY SUCCESS ATTEND

(Continued on page 4).

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(Page 4) (Continued from page 3).

ATTEND THE EFFORTS OF THE ORGANISATION AND ITS
WORKERS ENDS

VALLABHBHAI

Not to be telegraphed:

Signature:

Address: The Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
Deputy Prime Minister of India,
Camp: Birla House, Mussoorie.

Dated: 15.5.1948.

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

C.

309

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X

RF
NOTICE

Charges to pay.

Rs.

As.

Office Stamp



This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this telegram.

Handed in at (Office of Origin) -

Date.

Hour.

Minute.

Service Instructions.

Words.

To Bombay @ 11 11 30

Read. here at

H.

26

Sardar Vallabhbhai

Patel ME

14

= Kindly send your blessings and
message for first session intuc
to be held Bombay Sunday
next = Khandubhai Desai
Secy intuc ✓

W.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed is written after the text

S. B. Prasad Benar 1944

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308

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

G.

X SF

Ag 20

NOTICE

Charges to pay. Rs. Office Stamp. As.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this telegram

6

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date 16/8/30

At

Service Instructions.

17 Words.

To

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel mgs

Kindly send blessings To intuc Sesion
opening tomorrow Sixteenth:-

Khandulchao Ochoa

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed is written after the text.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION—BOMBAY

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Mazdoor Manzil,

25 Government Gate Road,

Parel, BOMBAY 12.

3rd May 1948

Respected Sardar Sahab,

The First Annual Conference of the Indian National Trade Union Congress is to be held in Bombay on the 16th and 17th inst. We should very much like to have a special message from you for the occasion. Please therefore send the message and oblige.

Respectfully yours,

Shankar H. Shah

Gen. Secretary.

S/S.

શ્રી. મહાશયન.

૨. બુચને તરફ તો પડશે નહીં
 આરો સંદર્ભે એમની પાસેથી મેળા અરુ માફલશે.

૨. બુચની તબીયત સારી છે. તમે ખબર લો.

મ.
 શ્રી. મહાશયન.

310
34

સાહેબજી કલમજી દેસાઈ એમ. એમ. ૫

સભ્ય, લોક પ્રતિનિધિ સભા

પ્રધાન મંત્રી, હિન્દો રાષ્ટ્રીય મહામંડળ કેમિશન

૦૧ મે ૧૯૪૭.

પૂજ્ય સરજીવજી
ભિલો સંગમ વા સેવક છે. તમે
તે વાંચી કરો. પૂજ્ય સરજીવજી
મિત્રોને બધે સમને વધારે ને
સિંગ અને ભાગ્યેય કમીની
મુદતની. રૂલો પણ વધારા સમાજ
રૂલો સરજીવજી સારી બધી વાપરો
પાસે પાંચ થઈ જાતિ રશે અને
વાપરે પૂજ્ય સરજીવજી સંગ
ભિલોને પણ રૂ સમાજી સાથે મળી
ભાગ્યેય કમીની વાતે સારું કમી
દરે જાણમાં વાપરેને મોટું કમી
સરજીવજી સાથે મળે.

જા
પંડિત

સંજીવની કમિટી દેસાઈ એમ. એલ. એ.
 સભ્ય, લોક પ્રતિનિધિ સભા
 પ્રધાન મંત્રી, દિલ્લી રાષ્ટ્રીય મંડલ કોમિસ

મજૂર મહાન કોડ,

(૧૮૮૨૨૦૦, ૨૫/૫/૫૨)

૧૧-૩-૫૨

પૂજ્ય સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ,

આપની લખેલ જાણવાના રીતીઓ જાણી,
 એક બધું જાણ સંતાપુર થયા રતા, એકે જો કોપર રક્ષા નો
 રીતેમંદા મારા જોર તથા આપણે સંરખા જોર અને અગત્ય
 રીતીઓ જાણી મારે સંતાપુર પૂરેપૂરું થયા રતા. આપે
 એક જાણું કે આપ રહે સંતાપુર રીતીઓ જાણી
 જોર થયા જો તમારે જાણી રીતે અને મારા જાણ અને
 ગુરુત્વા. કાર્યમાં એકે આપની કાર્યો અને રીતીઓ જાણી
 બધા જોર છે કે એક જોર રીતીઓ જાણી. કાર્યમાં જાણ
 જાણું કે આપણે જાણી જાણી થયા અને રીતીઓ જાણી.
 કાર્યમાં એકે આપની કાર્યો જાણી રહે. જાણી થયા
 રીતીઓ જાણી અને રીતીઓ જાણી. કાર્યમાં જાણી.

જોરમાં રીતીઓ જાણી કાર્યમાં રીતીઓ જાણી
 જાણી રીતીઓ જાણી કાર્યમાં જાણી રીતીઓ જાણી
 જાણી. આ જાણીમાં જાણી જાણી. કાર્યમાં જાણી
 રીતીઓ જાણી. આ જાણીમાં જાણી જાણી. કાર્યમાં જાણી
 રીતીઓ જાણી. અને રીતીઓ જાણી. કાર્યમાં જાણી

प्रधान मंत्री, हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय मञ्चदूर कांफ़ेस

(21)

સા.પા.ની કાંતે માલ રૂઝાવાસા માલની પુરીના લગાઈ ચલે ૩

3. ਮੁਖੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਟਿਪਕੇ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੇਸੇ ਲਾਂਭੇ ਅੰਗ ਵੀ।

પાંદુ રોગના માધ્યમ દ્વારા મરેલા પાંદુ રોગીઓની સંખ્યા વધુ છે. આથી કારણે દુધમાં ૨૦૦ એલ્બી ડી. ટી. માટે ૧૦૦૦ રૂ.ની રકમની જરૂર છે. આ રકમની જરૂર છે. આથી કારણે દુધમાં ૨૦૦ એલ્બી ડી. ટી. માટે ૧૦૦૦ રૂ.ની રકમની જરૂર છે.

ਪ੍ਰਿਤ ਨਾਮ ਏਕਿਲਾ
ਪਾਉਨਾ.

Rajin Mahajan ple

શ્રી. છોટલાલ બની, મંત્રી, કેવોરાકુંડ

વરીયા

313

ત્યાંના મનુર નેતાઓ
મનુરોને ઉરેમાં ઉરે છેને
ત્યાંના મેનરો એવો વગેરે
ઉંડાળા ગયા છે. આ બાબતમાં
ધ્યાન આપવા લાગે છે

સાચું જાણવું

નોંધ: તમેનો અંગ્રેજી ગ્રામ
શાળામાં જોતા
માર્ગ છે.
૪/૩/૪૮

TELE { GRAMS: "WORAH"
PHONE: JH. 484

Tharia, Dated 24th 2nd Jan 1946

દિનંતી માલવા માનિવાઈ વલ્લભ ગજ માલ
 રાખી ગલ્લા માલને રૂડું રૂડું ના માલ રાખા
 પાણી રૂડું

[illegible]

ગણેશ ચૈવ ડી ડી બના લાભારીયા હરે
 પૂજારી હીન હી. જે આપના દેવના બધાર નીકાર
 થાય. મનદુઃખીની આપના માંગ મળ્યા જે
 આનંદ મળેલ મનુષ્ય અચર્ય હોય તેમ આપને
 તેમ હરે તેના પ્રમાણ કાદેબ, આપે આ મોદિય
 રૂપ આપના મનુષ્ય નીકારી તેમ રૂપ રૂપી ભાગ્યે
 મળ્યા માં મુકે હી. આ આપના ગતિ કિરેતર
 માં દેવ લાભ ઉદ્ધારીત રૂપ રૂપી મળ્યા નીકાર
 મળ્યા અર્થ માટે આપી આપની બધી અપદ્ય
 મળ્યા આપ આનંદ ઉદ્ધારનાં મિત્રો રૂપ
 તેમી રૂપ પ્રમાણ ન રૂપી દેવો રૂપી માં
 મળ્યા આપી ઉભા રૂપ આપના આપના
 આપના આપની નીકાર પદ નીકાર આપના આપના
 આપના આપના આપના આપના આપના આપના

COLLIERY CO., LTD.

(3)

સાંજેની મીઠી પીઠાના સેવનના
ત્રીજા તરતી રૂબા પાનના નક્કી થઈ
જે કંઈક નામ છે. મારા નામો કોઈ
કેમ બંધ રહે નો કોઈ પણ પાન મીઠી
આર રૂબાની નીકળે નહીં મીઠી બંધ
રૂબા પા. મારી કોઈકે બંધ રૂબા મીઠી
રૂબા મારી કોઈકે બંધ રૂબા મીઠી
રૂબા મારી કોઈકે બંધ રૂબા મીઠી

[illegible]

CA. शासन विनय
दोहा द. वसुधायक