

SRIPAD AMRIT DANGE

LIFE SKETCH

(By K.B. Panikkar)

Shripad Amrit Dange was born on October 10, 1899. His father Amrit Raghunath Dange was a clerk in a solicitors' firm in Bombay. When S.A. Dange was only 2 years old, his mother died. It was the mistress of his uncle, Dagutai, who took care of the child. In 1909 Dagutai with Dange moved to Nasik where he had his early education. When he was 14, they came to Bombay and Dange was admitted in Bhadra High School. In 1917 he passed his matriculation. In the same year he joined the Wilson College in Bombay. This was an important formative period in the life of Dange. In the college he organised, the "Marathi Sahitya Samiti" the first of its kind in an English School, and also edited a magazine called "The Young Collegiate".

In 1918, while he was studying in the College, a big epidemic of influenza broke out in Bombay. The spirit of service to the people drew him to help the victims. He chose the working class area as his field of activity. This brought him into direct contact with the working class.

Two months before the final B.A. examination, at the end of 1920, Dange left the college and joined the non-cooperation movement. However, the denunciation of the peoples' action by Gandhiji during the boycott of Prince of Wales in Bombay induced him to turn away from Gandhism. The scanty information available in those days on the Russian Revolution, and some of Lenin's writings helped him to turn towards socialism. A hundred page English publication by him in 1921 entitled "Gandhi Vs Lenin" shows the direction of his future political march. In 1922, he started an English weekly called the "Socialist" which is perhaps the first socialist newspaper in India. The publication continued till 1924.

In 1924, the big strike struggle of the Bombay workers for bonus was started. Dange threw himself in the struggle. In other industrial centres of India also the working class was waging struggles and socialist ideas were penetrating into the trade union movement. To arrest this trend the Government launched the "Kanpur Conspiracy Case". Along with others, Dange was arrested in 1924 and sentenced to four years~~xx~~ imprisonment. Even the reformist leadership of the All-India Trade Union Congress at that time had to accept the effectiveness of Dange's work among the workers that according to a decision of the Executive Committee he was to become the Asst. Secretary of the AITUC. From 1924 to 1927, Dange spent his jail term in Kanpur and Sitapur Jails. The jail period enabled him to brush up his Hindi as well as study some Persian. In May 23, 1927 he was released. After his release he took over the editorship of 'Kranti', a Marathi weekly and also joined the 'Workers' and Peasants' Party. On October 5, 1927, he married Ushbai. He is the father of two daughters.

The Eighth Session of the AITUC which was held in Kanpur elected him as Asst. Secretary of the AITUC.

The anti-rationalisation struggle of the Bombay workers culminated in the historic general strike of April 24, 1928. Dange threw himself whole-heartedly into the general strike. The millowners had to retreat against this mighty action. The strike gave birth to the Girni Kamgar Union and by January 1929 it had a membership of over 55,000. The birth of this mass union with revolutionary approach began to change the character of the trade union movement and the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Afraid of the growing working class upsurge, the Government instituted the Meerut Conspiracy case and along with others, Dange was arrested on March 20, 1929. He was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment which was reduced to 3 years in appeal. In ~~1931~~ May 1935 he was released. In 1936 he was elected to All-India Congress Committee and in Faizpur

session of the Congress he demanded that for the Assembly elections, the AITUC should have the right to nominate the workers' representative and the Congress should accept such nominations. The Congress did not accept this suggestion and he resigned from the AICC. The XVI session of the AITUC elected him as one of the Vice Presidents.

One of the biggest strike actions of this period which was organized by him was the historic strike of the Bombay workers against the Industrial Relations Bill introduced by the Congress Ministry. The General Strike against this black bill on November 7, 1938 was one of the biggest actions of the India working class.

On March 10, 1940 along with other Communist leaders, Dange was arrested and detained under defence of India rules and was released early in February 1943. The twentieth session of the AITUC in 1953 elected him as the President of the AITUC. In 1945 he was elevated as the Vice president of the WFTU.

In 1946 he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly as a candidate of the Communist Party. His speeches in the Assembly showed his exceptional talents as a parliamentarian. Many used to attend the session just to hear Dange. His maratho speech of 8 hours in Bombay Assembly against the "Black Bill" is a record in Parliamentary debates in this country.

The repression launched by the Congress Government in 1948 against the Communist Party and the trade unions found Dange again behind the bars. The 23rd session of the AITUC held in Bombay in 1949 elected Dange as the General Secretary. Since then he has been elected successively as the General Secretary of the AITUC.

After his release in 1951 he devoted his whole attention to revitalizing the AITUC.

He was one of the moving spirits of the Goa liberation struggle in 1956. He led the great movement for the linguistic State of Maharashtra and took initiative for the formation of the Sanyukta Maharashtra Samiti. He was arrested and kept in Jail by the Government of Bombay in 1956, for his leadership of the Sanyukta Maharashtra movement.

During the 1957 elections as a Communist Party candidate, he was elected to the Parliament from Bombay city with the largest vote polled by any single candidate in the country.

As a Marxist his contributions are outstanding. The penetrating analysis of class forces, economic problems and the tasks confronting the working class in our country usually found in all his General Secretary's reports of the AITUC, usually serve as handbooks for all trade unions and Marxists. Hardly any one could escape the mark of Prabhakar's influence. Even his political opponents generally agree that there is none equal to Dange in his understanding and tackling the problems of the India working class.

His contribution with regard to the marxist interpretation of Indian History is an outstanding example of his ability as a historian as well as a marxist thinker. His work, "India from Primitive Communism to Slavery" published in 1949 is a work first of its kind. His marathi work called "Literature and People" a short review of Marathi literature of eight hundred years also ranks among the best contributions.

Dange combines in himself a versatile scholar, charming conversationalist, effective public speaker and forceful writer. But there are his attributes. Essentially he is a man of the people, with them in the practical work in the field of active struggle.

As one of the founder members of the Communist Party of India, the directing genius of the All-India Trade Union Congress, leader of the Sanyukta Maharashtra Samiti Dange's glorious record of four decades of service the working class and the nation is a record to be proud of.

In our country trade unionism and the working class movement have seen quite a number of leaders. But none excels S.A. Dange and rightly he occupied the position of the initiator and leader of revolutionary trade unionism in our country.

15.6.1959.

In 1948 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly as a candidate of the Communist Party. His role in the Assembly was of exceptional calibre. A parliamentarian of many years he took the floor to lead Dange. His powerful speech of 1947, in support of the working class against the "Black Bill" is a landmark in parliamentary debate in this country.
The Government attacked the Communist Party in 1952 against the people's Party and the trade unionist Dange spoke with vigour. The 23rd session of the CP took place in Bombay in 1955. Dange was elected as the first deputy speaker and he has since been elected successively as the General Secretary of the CP.
After his retirement in 1957 he devoted his whole attention to revitalizing the CP.

साक्षर कामगारांचा पध्दत विषय.

कंत्राटीची अनिष्ट पध्दत रद्द करण्याचा कोर्टाचा निर्णय.

सर्व कोर्टे हाली आता साक्षात अभ्यवसावणी हवी, कोर्टाची हून कारखानदारानी
राखावी.

कोल्हापूर सा. १० :- मुलाची लोडणी व तोडलेल्या मुलाच्या वहातुनीच्या कामा-
व्यतिरिक्त बाकीची सर्व पैती विषयक कामे करण्या करिता कॅम्पूवट पध्दतीने
कामगार कामाचा लावण्याची पध्दत साक्षर कारखान्यानी रद्द करावी. कारखा-
न्यानी जाफे हुबेरीवर कामगार या रीतीने या कामा करिता कामगार नेमाकेत
या कामगाराना कारखान्याच्या स्वतःच्या कामगारप्रमाणे केस देण्यास याचे
आणि त्याच्या नोकरी विषयक इटीहि कारखान्याच्या स्वतःच्या इतर कामगार-
राखारच्या असाव्यास. असा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे औद्योगिक कोर्ट
पी.पी.डी. सावरकर यानी कोल्हापूर जुपर फिल्ल ठि., फलटण जुपर बर्ब ठि.,
मुहम्महाराष्ट्र जुपर सिंडीकेट ठि. या कंपन्यातील कामगारांच्या कतीने कंत्राटी
पध्दत रद्द व्हावी असा केलेल्या पावणी संघास दिला आहे. या निकालाची प्रत
साक्षर कारखान्याना मिळाल्या पाहून एक महिन्याच्या आत अभ्यवसावणी करावी
असाहि निर्णय कोर्टाने दिला आहे.

कोर्टाची निर्णय :-

निरनिराळ्या कामगार बाकणी कर्मिच्या आणि कमीकने यानी निर्दरनाप
जाणलेल्या कंत्राटी पध्दतीच्या दोषांपैकी (evils) दोन साक्षर कंपन्यांच्या
कंत्राटी पध्दतीत आहेत. कामगारांच्या इने-या ठेवल्या नास नाहीत, कंपनीच्या
एत्यस नोकरीना दिला नातो त्या प्रमाणे या कंत्राटी कामगाराना पगार मिळतो
असे वाठवून येत नाही. पॅन्सुहटी, रजा, पगारी सुट्या, स्टॅंडिंग वॉर्डर्स बाकीत इक
कायम नोकरी वगैरे कंत्राटी कामगाराना मिळत नाही, या कामगाराना न्याय
पध्दतीने कोनसही मिळत नाही. कंत्राटी कामगार करीत असलेली कामे साक्षर तयार
करण्या करिता आवश्यक कडवण पाठ निर्माण करण्या करिता नानरीची आहे.
नानरी असेल त्या वेदी कामगार पिढणे कठीण नाही. कंत्राटी कामांमध्ये विन-
कुळ कामगारांचा झुतीगी मरणा असल्यामुळे लहव रित्या त्यांना एका कामा मंतर
दुस-या कामाचा लावणी शक्य आहे. या कामगारांच्या कामावर देखरेख करण्या-
करिता प्लॅंटमन, फिल्लमन, पुणदम आणि सुपरवायझरी कामगार नेमण्यास
साक्षर कारखान्याना उडवणी येण्याचे कारण नाही. कंत्राटी पध्दत नाहिची करण्यास
येणारा आर्थिक मार साक्षर कारखान्याना प्रेणार नाही असे म्हणणेसाक्षर का-
रखान्यानी केव्हाही पाडलेले नाही. म्हणून हून लोडणी व त्याची वहातू करणे

या व्यक्तिचित्त रैतीच्या इतर सर्व कामात कंत्राटी पद्धतीने कामे करून घेण्याची पद्धत रद्द करावी असा निर्णय देवात घेत आहे असे कोर्टाने आपल्या निकाल पत्रात म्हटले आहे.

पूर्वतिहास :-

१९५१ सालापासून ही क्लेस चालू होती. औद्योगिक कोर्टाचे न्यायाधिकार पी. नाईक यांनी १९५६ च्या नाममातीत काही कंत्राटी कामातील कंत्राटी पद्धत रद्द करण्याचा निर्णय दिला. त्यावर साक्षर कारखान्यांनी लेबर अॅपिलेट ट्रिब्युनलकडे अपील केले. अॅपिलेट ट्रिब्युनलने १६ जालीय निर्णय दिला. लेबर अॅपिलेट ट्रिब्युनलने काही सुचना करून घेत सुनावणी करिता इंडस्ट्रीयल कोर्टाकडे ही क्लेस पाठविली. लेबर अॅपिलेट ट्रिब्युनलच्या निर्णयावर एका साक्षर कारखान्याने सुप्रीम कोर्टाकडे अपील केले. एखाद्या कारखान्याद्वाराता त्याच्या पर्येती प्रमाणे त्याचे काम करून घे याचे त्याला असलेल्या अधिकारावर बंधने घालण्याचा ट्रिब्युनलचा अधिकार आहे किंवा असे असा प्रश्न या कारखान्याने सुप्रीम कोर्टात उपस्थित केला होता. सुप्रीम कोर्टाने प्रत्येक बाबतीत हुकूम होणा-या पुराव्या नुसार या प्रश्नासंबंधी विचार करित अस्ताना बंधने घालण्याचा अधिकार ट्रिब्युनलचा आहे असा सुप्रीम कोर्टाने १९६१ साली निर्णय दिला. या रीतीने ही क्लेस पी. पी. डी. सावरकर यांच्या औद्योगिक कोर्टाकडे आली. व त्याचा बरोबर प्रमाणे एक बाब वेरीय बाकीच्या सर्व बाबतीतील कंत्राटी पद्धत रद्द व्हावी असा या पूर्वीच्या कोर्टाच्या पुढे राहून अधिक कामातील कंत्राटी पद्धत रद्द करण्याचा निवाडा या कोर्टाने मुस्ताय दिला.

त्रेवटची घडणूक :-

महाराष्ट्र अॅप्रीक्युवरल सॅन्ड सोलिंग अॅन्ड पास आख्यामुडे सरकारलाही फसकार करावे असा प्रश्न उपस्थित करून वेड काढण्याचा प्रयत्न साक्षर कारखान्यांनी केला. साक्षर कारखान्यांच्या कडील नवीन मार्च १९६१ मध्ये सरकार आपल्याकडे घेणार असल्याने कोर्टाने या क्लेसा निर्णय देऊ नये, सुनावणीच तहकूब करावी असे अखेरचे प्रयत्नही साक्षर कारखान्यांनी करून घेतले असतानाही कोर्टाने बरोबर प्रमाणे निर्णय दिला आहे.

निर्णयाचे परिणाम :-

कोर्टाच्या बरोबर निर्णयापुढे या तीनच साक्षर कारखान्यातील कंत्राटी कामगारात नव्वे तर महाराष्ट्राच्या सर्व साक्षर कारखान्यातील हजारो कामगारात आनंदाचे व हुस्नाहाचे वातावरण निर्माण झाले आहे. साक्षर कारखान्यांनी कोर्टाच्या निर्णयाची अम्मलबजावणी करण्याची ते वाट पहात आहेत. नवू वर्षे होऊन औद्योगिक कोर्ट, लेबर अॅपिलेट ट्रिब्युनल, सुप्रीम कोर्ट वगैरे सर्व कोर्ट साक्षर

कारखानदारानी केव्हा नंतर कोर्टाचा हा निवाड आला आहे. उच्च सीटिंग बेंच आपल्याला जाणू करत आहे म्हणून साबर कारखानदारानी साबर कारखान्याची त्रै-
 तीवरीक कामगाराना ते देत असल्याचा वागणुकीची पुढाची चिन्ने रपयिकी . कंत्राटी
 कामगाराना ते देत असल्याचा वागणुकीची चिन्ने न्या देणे कोर्टापुढे आली त्या वेळी
 दिवून आलेल्या विवेकीवर औपचारिक कोर्टाने वागलेच कोर्टे आढले आहेत. पूर्वी सर्व
 कामे विभाटमिन्टली साबर कंपनीत असत. साधारण पणे पैस्या १२-१५ व-
 रीतच या फदलीचा वाढत्या प्रणालीवर यथम नफ्याच्या हावेने साबर कारखान्या-
 न्यावरून अवलंब करणयात येत आला. साबर कारखान्या कडची पैसी वातू पिना-
 वारीवर वाजार असल्याने वेवटच्या लगी सामाजिक न्याय व वर्षानुवर्षांचे कंत्राटी
 कामगारांच्याची असलेले कारखान्याचे वेवट आणि सर्व कोर्टाने कामगारांच्या वातूचे
 दिवने निर्णय, मजुरी घातकी कपिटया व कपिडनचे अडवाळ विचारात घेऊन कंत्राटी
 फदलीच्या वारीवर येणा-या वन्यायाची कल्पना असल्याने आपल्या वारीवरचा त्रै-
 तीचा वेवट नाहीसा होत असल्याने घालत आलेली अनिष्ट रकडी वेद करतून कामगार-
 रांचे वेळे करण्याची वातून आलेली मणी साबर कारखानदार वाया घालवणार नाहीत
 अशी कंत्राटी कामगाराना आज वाटले असे कोर्टाच्या या निवाड्या नंतर आपणाल
 वर्षा करताना कामगार ओळखाना वाढवतात. या निर्णयाची अम्मलबजावणी साबर
 कारखानदारानी केळी नाही तर सर्व कोर्टाने आपल्या वातूने निर्णय दिना आहे
 आताह कोंगलेच कोर्ट विल्लक राहिलेले नाही लेंवडा आता अम्मलबजावणी कामगार
 देखील करतून पेशील असे आत्मविश्वासपूर्ण बुदगारही कामगार वाढताना दिवून येत
 आहेत.

कोल्हापूर, फलटण व म्हन्महाराष्ट्र कंपनीतील कामगारांची वातू
 साबर कामगार युनियन, कोल्हापूरच्या वतीने का. आर. एस. कुर्की व का. डी. एस.
 नारगोकर, अहमदकोट, मुंबई यांनी-सं-मांडली.

*in favour of
 prohibition
 is not valid*

To

The General Manager,
Baghpet Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd.,
P.O. Baghpet.
Distt. Masrut.

Sir,

Some circumstances have pressed me very hard and crushed my feelings in the evening of 14.9.62 when Factory Manager called me in his office and spoke a bit harsh for marking S.C. present on 19th and 26th Aug. 62 while he was out to his village on both of the above dates for some of his personal work. I am afraid to mark him present as such, nor I wish to force my assistant to do so. I therefore, have no remedy to escape myself from unlawful work and intolerable harsh words but to tender my resignation which may kindly be accepted after the limit of the notice under the standing orders.

Yours faithfully,

((W.L. MAHESHWARI),
Head Time Keeper.

Noted :- 15.9.62.

Copy to I. Union, Baghpet (Masrut).

BEFORE THE CHAIRMAN CONCILIATION BOARD
BAREILLY.

Ref. Case No BR-CB-73B of 1962,
between workmen through U.P. Trade Union Congress
and their employers M/s H.R. Sugar Factory Private
Limited, Bareilly.

Written statement on behalf of the workmen.

It is respectfully submitted,

1. That Sardar Jagat Singh son of Sardar Gurdit Singh is a member of Sugar Mill Labour Union, Bareilly, which has taken up and espoused his case is affiliated to U.P. Trade Union Congress, an approved federation of Trade Unions approved under Rules 40 of the U.P. Industrial Dispute Act, 1957.

2. That Sardar Jagat Singh is in the employment of the Concern since 1932 as a permanent workman without any breakage in service. From 1932 to 1945 he was designated as workshop foreman and then from 1945 he was promoted as Asstt. Engineer.

3. That on 20th July 1962 he was served with a notice by the Management of the concern that he is reached the superannuation age about 58 years and therefore liable to retirement.

4. That in response to the above notice Sardar Jagat Singh immediately replied that he is under 55 with a healthy and strong body hence no question of his retirement. He produced one copy to the Sugar Mill Labour Union, Bareilly and one copy of it to the Regional Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Bareilly as well.

5. That there being a dispute about the age of Sardar Jagat Singh and being no reliable record of it, he sought the opinion of the Civil Surgeon of Bareilly District, who determined his age about 55 years.

6. That the Sugar Mill Labour Union, Bareilly produced before the factory Management, the relative certificate of the Civil Surgeon of the Bareilly District vide their letter No. J/R/2 dated 7/8/62 with the request that in view of the above certificate to treat the above notice, dated 20/7/62 issued to Sardar Jagat Singh, as cancelled and sent one copy of it to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Bareilly.

7. That the Management of the factory in the meantime gave extension of one year to five other such workmen who have no comparison in health and physical stoutness with Sardar Jagat Singh, and inspite of this that these workers did not make request to give such extension.

8. That the Management of the concern gave such notices of superannuation age, on the same date of 20th July 1962, to six other workmen, but the retirement of these was detained when they produced the certificates fro Civil Surgeon.

9. That inspite of producing the certificate among all only Sardar Jagat Singh was retired on 20th August 1962 wrongfully and prejudicely.

10. That The retirement of Sardar Jagat Singh is wrongful, illegal, effected by communal and provincial views.

Prayers

It is therefore prayed that Sardar Jagat Singh be reinstated with full wages for the period of involuntary unemployment inflicted on him with effect from 20th August 1962 with all such benefits and aminties for which he would have been entitled had he not been retired wrongfully and illegally.

Date 4-12-1962.

(Harsahal Singh),
Vice President,
U.P. Trade Union Congress.

It is hereby verified that the contents of the paragraphs 1 to 10 are true to the best of my knowledge and information.

This verification has been signed at Bareilly on the 4th day of Dec. 1962.

(Harsahal Singh)
Vice President,
U.P. Trade Union Congress.

Received 1956 1/11/63

Replied.....

GWALIOR SUGAR Co. WORKERS UNION (Registered)
Head Office - Behind Chhaya Talkies
Lashkar, GWALIOR.

Dated 31.1.63.

To

Comrade K.G. Shrivastava
Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., New Delhi
Dear Comrade,

Our Union is contesting a bonus case of the workers working on the farms of the Gwalior Sugar Company Ltd. Dabra. This Company has registered *separately* as a subsidiary Company of these farms under the name "The Gwalior Agriculture Company"

All the shares of this latter company are owned by ~~the~~ former and the management and officers are the same. As a matter of fact they are one. But for bonus they pretend that they are quite separate and they have no relation with each other.

We have learned, that a few years back, the Federation of all Sugar Factories in India submitted a memorandum to Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, for the exemption of the sugar cane farmers from the Land Ceiling Act. The management of Gwalior Sugar Company, Dabra has also submitted their memorandum along with others and which is attached to that Joints Memorandum, ~~this book~~ in which they have demanded exemption from Ceiling of these farms. This book is in printed form and was distributed to different organisations. This book is urgently needed in this bonus case. Please see if it is available in your office or ^{from} any other source. We shall pay its cost and postage as soon as you are kind enough to inform us.

Thanks

Fraternally yours,

गवालियर शुगर कं.
वर्कर्स यूनियन डबरा
Gwalior Sugar Company Workers Union.

H. N. Sharma
General Secretary, 13

have with
UPPRE
4/2
2 com R.N.
4/5 1/2 up
20. no.
7/20
need 2000.
Postage stamps.
R.P.
1/10

नाम... ल कर्मचारी संघ बागपत

पोस्ट बागपत—जिला मेरठ

र.आई.टी.यू.सी. तथा प्रकाशित... मजदूर फेडरेशन लि संवा-पत

[रजिस्टर्ड नं० २१७२]

क्रमांक.....

दिनांक.....१९६६

18)

श्रीमती का उत्पादन अधिकार बढ़ाने के लक्ष्य में लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने का लक्ष्य
 2000000 रूपये की शर्तों में मिल रही है। तब ही उन लक्ष्यों का पालन
 में सको ही सके है। तब ही जबरन से इन को कर के द्वारा
 जहाँ भिन्न भिन्न। जो ही उनको अन्त में रखने की व्यवस्था की
 मिल सकेगी की ~~सर्व~~ इस तरह की नहीं है। जिस कारण से शर्तों
 के अर्थ के अर्थ 2000000 रूपये हैं। अतः शर्तों की ऐसी शर्तों
 में प्रती अर्थ नहीं उठा पाते हैं। शर्तों अधिकार परिष्कृत करने
 में भी उन्हें शर्तों के साथ व्यापक शर्तों के साथ शर्तों
 करने का मिलने अधिक की शर्तों के साथ। यह शर्तों अर्थों
 0200000 रूपये अर्थों में शर्तों के साथ अर्थों शर्तों। जिससे शर्तों
 के उत्पादन में शर्तों की शर्तों उठावी सके।

19)

शर्तों की प्रती शर्तों की शर्तों के अधिकारों की शर्तों हैं।
 शर्तों के शर्तों के शर्तों हैं। कि शर्तों शर्तों के शर्तों हैं।
 हैं। परन्तु शर्तों में No. (1) = शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों नहीं हैं।
 शर्तों शर्तों हैं शर्तों शर्तों हैं। कि शर्तों शर्तों के शर्तों
 शर्तों की शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों हैं। कि शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 नहीं शर्तों हैं।

शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों की शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों

शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों

शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों
 शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों शर्तों

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ बागपत

पोस्ट बागपत—जिला मेरठ

श. आइ. ए. मुस्ली. तथा युनाइटेड चीनी मिल मजदूर संघ के बीच में संवैधानिक

[रजिस्टर्ड नं० २१७२]

क्रमांक.....

दिनांक..... १९६

(क) इस कार्य में हमें अपने Sugar House में Chief Sugar Dept
Collection और एम १३. Sugar Melter लाने का काम है।
 जिस का मासिक मजदूरी ₹ ५०००० है। परंतु वही

(संगठन/संघ) नहीं प्रदान करते हैं। हमें यह है। जिस
 का प्रदान करने से ₹ २०००० का काम है। ₹ २०००० का ₹ २००००
 का काम है। ₹ २०००० का काम है। ₹ २०००० का काम है।

संघ/संगठन

सामग्रीय संघ/संगठन का काम है। ₹ २०००० का काम है।

- (१) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (२) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (३) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (४) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (५) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (६) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (७) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (८) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (९) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (१०) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (११) ₹ २०००० का काम है।
- (१२) ₹ २०००० का काम है।

संघ/संगठन
₹ २०००० का काम है।

₹ २००००
₹ २००००

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ,
 बागपत (मेरठ)

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ बागपत

पोस्ट बागपत - जिला मेरठ

60 अर्ध-वर्षीय तय्यार हुनातु हेड ऑफिस बागपत, पेट्रोलिंग से सम्बन्धित

क्रमांक ५५२-५५३
५३

रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० २१७२
दिनांक ५-४-१९६३

श्रीमान रजिस्ट्रार साहब
हेड शक्तिपनत उत्तर प्रदेश कागपु

महोदय,

निवेदन यह है कि आपका पत्र संख्या २७५४-६०१

दिनांक २५-३-६३ के विषय में निम्नलिखित आपत्तियाँ हैं जो लीखी जा रही हैं।

- (१) संघ के रजिस्ट्रार विभाग की धारा २८ की डॉर संकेत कोन का पत्र ही नहीं पैदा होता है। जबकि प्रधान कारीनाथ पाण्डेय को नोडल चुनाव कोन की लिखी लिखित कोन के विषय में हीने वाली कारि-कोरारि की बैठक की सूचना डाक द्वारा पूर्व ही भेजदी गई थी।
- (२) वर्ष ६२-६३ के चुनाव के लिये कारि कोरारि द्वारा लिखित की हुई लिखी की सूचना डाक द्वारा भेजदी गई थी। साथ २ नामांकित-पत्र की प्रदान पद हेतु चुनाव की लिखी तब भेज देने की सूचना डाक द्वारा उचित समय पर की जा चुकी थी। पान्डे उन्ही ने कोइ ही या नो, व डॉर का नाम ही लिखा।
- (३) उक्त त० (१) व (२) के विषय की जाँच दिनांक ५-४-६३ को श्री अर० के साहसिया हेड शक्तिपन (मेरठ) द्वारा की गई थी, जिसमें चुनाव की हरि कारिवाही तथा डाक के सवृत सत्य लिखे थे।
- (४) अपील सं० ६० में इस सच की स्थापना की गई थी। जब से अब तक ही कारीनाथ पाण्डेय ने सिर्फ एक बैठक में भाग लीया ही।
- (५) प्रधान की अनुपासिती में संघ के रजिस्ट्रार विभाग की धारा (४२) के अनुसार उप प्रधान को दिनांक २४-५-६३ की कारि-कोरारि की बैठक द्वारा संघ के हरि कारि कार का संचालन कोन हेतु मान्यता प्रदान की जा चुकी है।
- (६) श्री कारीनाथ पाण्डेय संघ के प्रधान अवश्य थे लेकिन संघ का सारा कारि भाग उप प्रधान की पैरि रावे में चल रहा था।
- (७) आपने दिनांक २५-३-६३ का जो पत्र संख्या २७५४-६०१-२-२८४४ संघ को भेजा है, उसमें श्री रेशम सिंह को स्पुटाक मंत्री लिखवा है।

कृपया उत्तर की दारो भेजिए।

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ
बागपत (मेरठ)

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ बागपत

पोस्ट बागपत—जिला मेरठ

क्रमांक ५६२-४३
५३

[रजिस्टर्ड नं० २१७२]

दिनांक ५-४-१९६३

(८) जब आपने २२ जनवरी को आपने पत्र संख्या २४५०/टी०२-२८४४, ४०५१(१)२-२८४४, ५०५२(२)२-२८४४ दिनांक २५-५-६२, २४-५-६२ १०-१-६३ को द्वारा संघ को मंत्री घोषित किया है। इसकी प्रतिलिपि संघ को मंत्री नहीं घोषित किया जा सकता है।

(९) आपका पत्र संख्या २०५५-६०टी०२-२८४४ दिनांक २५-३-६३ से स्पष्ट है। कि आपने आप न केवल अपनी मनमाने घोषित-वाजी की है और कजूर वर्क के साथ जुड़ा घात किया है। साथ ही कालीनाथ पांडेय को इस संघ में जोड़ित रखा है। क्योंकि पावर आपकी अपनी है।

आत-डाकित आप हेतु-पत्र आपकी सेवा में प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, इसका है आप डाकित कार्यवाही मामले में लाने का लक्ष्य लेंगे।

प्रति कर्मचारी

- १- प्रधान मंत्री
हे० आइ० टी० ए० सी०
 - २- आठे वाला, राठी कानसरी रोड
मंडी देहली नं० १
- आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।

मध्यम

~~मध्यम~~

म

(संयुक्त मंत्री समिति द्वारा)

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ,

बागपत (मेरठ)

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ बागपत

पोस्ट बागपत—जिला मेरठ

हं० अइ० २००५० सी० तथा यनाइ टैड चीनी मिल काजइट फंडेशन से सम्बन्धित

[रजिस्टर्ड नं० २१७२]

क्रमांक ५५८
६३

Received... 18... 1/11/68

दिनांक ४-३-१९६३

प्रधान मंत्री जी।

हं० अइ० २००५० सी० अर्थात् स रानर कांसी रोड
नई देहली नं० १

महोदय,

सिने दन ई कि दिनांक २८-२-६३ को सघे को युताव
वष १८६३-६४ को कापि-कोररके सामिति व पदाधिकारियों
का कि पा जा युका है। जिसकी सूचना आवश्यक कापि-
वाद्ये हेतु आपकी सेवा में प्रस्तुत की जा रही है। इस पत्रा
के साथ परिशिष्ट नं० १ भी नत्थी है।

पाठ शिष्ट नं० १
साक्ष में नत्थी है

महोदय
हिमराज

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ
बागपत (मेरठ)

बांधव (मिठ)

- व्याप - व्यापारी के सदस्यों तथा पदाधिकारियों के सूची -

वर्ष १९३३-३४ ई०

पारिशिष्ट नं० १

इस पत्र का नाम व पता - वागपत चौकी जिले के चारों ओर संघ वागपत - रघान - संघ व्यापक लक्ष वागपत सहकारी चौकी जिले वागपत -

पोस्ट ऑफिस - वागपत सहकारी चौकी जिले वागपत जिला (मेरठ)

संघ का चुनाव दिनांक २८-२-३३ ई० को श्री बाबू बृजराज केशरि वकील सेडोमेन्ट की अध्यक्षता में संघ व्यापक लक्ष पर सम्पन्न हुआ। चुनाव के दिन सदस्यों की संख्या २१० थी। चुनाव में २७० सदस्यों ने भाग लिया। चुनाव - सर्व सम्मति से सम्पन्न हुआ। चुनाव के पक्ष में सदस्यों की संख्या २७० थी कि पक्ष में कुछ नहीं थी।

क्र.सं.	पद	नाम	आयु	निजी स्थायी पता	पेशा नावरी या स्थान व पद	विवरण लिखें
१	समापक	डा. चणू दीपन्ना	४५ वर्ष	चौन्दावा हाईवेस्ट ब्रिजवा रोड मेरठ	समाजिक व्यापक - वकील	
२	उप समापक	श्रीगुरु सिंह त्यागी	४१ "	वागपत सहकारी चौकी जिले वागपत (मेरठ)	विष्णु सहकारी चौकी जिले वागपत (मेरठ)	
३	" "	मो.पालू सिंह शर्मा	२४ "	" " " " " "	मोटा अटोमेट " " " "	
४	कंठी	सुलकी सिंह	२७ "	" " " " " "	इलेक्ट्री शीपन " " " "	
५	संयुक्त कंठी	पुष्पन्द लाल दान्डा	४७ "	" " " " " "	बी.प्रा.ले.गं. हाउस इंचोर्ज " " " "	
६	" "	वी.वल शर्मा	२८ "	" " " " " "	दवाइन अटोमेट " " " "	
७	व्यावसायिक	श्रीम. सैन शर्मा	४३ "	" " " " " "	श्री.प.मैन " " " "	
८	सदस्य	रोशन सिंह सैंगल	३५ "	" " " " " "	पट्टर " " " "	
९	"	चन्द नारायण	४३ "	" " " " " "	कौपसिंग हाउस इंचोर्ज " " " "	
१०	"	सादर सिंह	३८ "	" " " " " "	गेट वीपन " " " "	
११	"	के.एन.क.पट्ट	३५ "	" " " " " "	इलेक्ट्री शीपन " " " "	
१२	"	द.गु.लाल	३२ "	" " " " " "	पट्टर " " " "	
१३	"	धारा सिंह	३८ "	" " " " " "	मोटा अटोमेट " " " "	
१४	"	गो.सिंह	२८ "	" " " " " "	जमादार स्वलास्य " " " "	
१५	"	लक्ष्मण सिंह	२७ "	" " " " " "	स्वीच बोर्ड अटोमेट " " " "	

हस्ताक्षर पुराने रजिस्टर्ड समापक : श्रीगुरु सिंह त्यागी नव निवाचित मंत्री के हस्ताक्षर : -

हस्ताक्षर पुराने रजिस्टर्ड कंठी : श्री. ए. ए. ल. शर्मा नव निवाचित समापक के हस्ताक्षर : -

हमारा ध्येय ?

T. U. C
5545... 26/11/63

- ★ यूनियन के संगठन को उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धतर बनाना और सदस्यों के न्याय संगत हितों की रक्षा करना ।
- ★ उन समस्त विरोधी तत्वों का नाश करना जिन्होंने यूनियन को जड़ें तक खोखली कर दीं ।
- ★ यूनियन में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध करना ।
- ★ यूनियन के उन नेताओं का बहिष्कार करना जिनसे मैनेजमेंट को दायमी इश्क है और जिन्हें मैनेजमेंट ने मुस्तक़िल तौर से रुपया देकर इसलिये पाला है कि वह मजदूरों को जैसे चाहें गर्दन काटें और वह ता मैनेजमेंट का दिल से बराबर साथ देते रहें मगर जाहिर में मजदूरों को धोखा देने और झूठा रोब गालिब रखने के लिये मैनेजमेंट को शानदार गालियां देते रहें ।
- ★ "मजदूर मजदूर भाई भाई" के नारे को सही रूप में पालन किये जाने का भरसक प्रयास करना और जो विरोधी तत्व, अपनी नेतागिरी को कायम रखने की खुदगर्जी की नियत से क्रौमवाद और देशी परदेशी का जहर बो कर, मजदूरों की यूनियन (संगठन) को क्षति पहुंचा रहे हैं उन पंचमांगियों (गद्दारों) का मुकाबला करना और उनसे मजदूरों को छुटकारा दिलाना ।
- ★ राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस (INTUC) के उद्देश्यों में पूर्णतया विश्वास रखना और उस कम्प्यूनिस्ट ग्रुप (AITUC) का सर्वथा विरोध करना जो सन् १९५५ से हमारे नेता आदरणीय श्री काशीनाथ पांडे, एम० पी०, राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस (INTUC) और हमारी यूनियन को मुंह पर और लिखित गालियां देता रहा तथा उनका खुला विरोध करता रहा । इस सबके साथ साथ उन विश्वासघाती पंचमांगियों का भी भरसक विनाश करना कि जो अपनी उदर पूर्ति के लिये मजदूरों को धोखा देकर हमारी यूनियन के नेता बने रहे परन्तु उनका मतलब हल न होने पर वह अब उक्त कम्प्यूनिस्ट ग्रुप (AITUC) में जाकर मिल गये ।
- ★ हमारी यूनियन की लगभग ५००००) रु० की सम्पत्ति, जिसका व्योरा "क्या यह सच है" पैम्फलेट में दिया है, जो श्री छोटेलाल त्रिपाठी व श्री शोभाराम मिश्र इत्यादि के कथनानुसार सरकारी कर्मचारी श्री शिवसुमरनलाल जौहरी, वर्तमान स्थानीय सरकारी वकील, के नाज्जायज़ कब्जे में सन् १९५५ से है, को यूनियन की सम्पत्ति समझ कर आदरणीय श्री काशीनाथ पांडे, एम० पी० की अनुमति से उसकी बसूलयावी का भरसक प्रयास करना ।
- ★ सर्व श्री छोटेलाल त्रिपाठी, राजाराम बाजपेई और शोभाराम मिश्र और उनके गुट के उन साथियों का विरोध करना जो सन् १९५५ से श्री जौहरी को शायद बेईमान और नादेहन्द कहते थे परन्तु फिर भी उनसे मिल गये, जबकि श्री जौहरी ने "क्या यह सच है" पैम्फलेट में वर्णित हमारी यूनियन की सम्पत्ति सम्भवतः अब तक नहीं दी, हमारे खिलाफ उन्होंने अनेकों मुकदमों चलाये, हमारी यूनियन के विरुद्ध कम्प्यूनिस्ट यूनियन (AITUC) को उन्होंने जन्म दिया और इण्डियन नेशनल शुगर मिल्स वर्कर्स फेडरेशन तथा राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस (INTUC) ने सन् १९५५ में सर्व श्री छोटेलाल त्रिपाठी और शोभाराम की अपील पर उन्हें अनुशासन भंग करने के कारण स्योहारा कान्फ्रेंस में निकाल दिया था ।

सत्येन्द्रकुमार अवस्थी

मन्त्री

एल० एच० शुगर फैक्ट्रीज मजदूर यूनियन (INTUC)
पीलीभीत ।

दिनांक १४-३-६३ / २०००

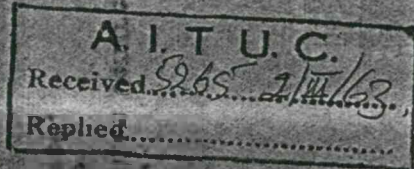
गोपाल प्रेस, पीलीभीत ।

ALL INDIA AUDIT & ACCOUNTS ASSOCIATION

5A/144, W.E.A.,
New Delhi-5, 1-3-63.

Phone: 57256

The Editor,
Trade Union Record,
All India Trade Union Congress,
5, Jhande Walan,
Rani Jhansi Road,
New Delhi.



Dear Comrade,

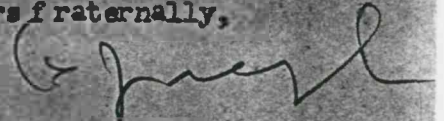
The Headquarters of the All India Audit and Accounts Association has been shifted from 17, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay-4 to the address given above.

May I request you to be so good as to note this change of address in your mailing list?

Please accept the warm greetings of the Audit and Accounts employees.

Warm regards.

Yours fraternally,



(E.X. Joseph)
Secretary-General

Comrade
Pl. note change in
our mailing list
V.K.
Zman

बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ बागपत

पोस्ट बागपत—जिला मेरठ

४०-४१-४२-४३-४४-४५ तथा ४६-४७-४८-४९-५०-५१-५२-५३-५४-५५-५६-५७-५८-५९-६०-६१-६२-६३-६४-६५-६६-६७-६८-६९-७०-७१-७२-७३-७४-७५-७६-७७-७८-७९-८०-८१-८२-८३-८४-८५-८६-८७-८८-८९-९०-९१-९२-९३-९४-९५-९६-९७-९८-९९-१००

[रजिस्टर्ड नं० २१७२]

क्रमांक ५५०

दिनांक ३०-२-१९६३

साथ २ दिनों का रुकावट के लिए नुकसान को भुगतान को ही उन्हीं के माध्यमता प्रदान की है।

(१८) उक्त सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राजस्ट्रेट्स ट्रस्ट द्वारा पत्रवाचक ने वेई गार्डी और वुडव की बड़ी धांधले वाली कॉलेज गजदरों को फीस देती इस संबंध में कार्यनाथ पाण्डेय को जोखित रखा है।

(१९) जैसे कि इवज से किताबें ही गजदरों को अपनी रीटिंग्स का बिना होना पड़ा। केज नोट के सभी केस जान प्रोकोमे की द्वारा इवज को दे दिए गए। अपना तथा हा प्रचार को पर शान्ति कर्मचारी को सहन करने पड़ रही है।

(२०) यह भी सहकार है इसके कार्यकारी गवर्नमेन्ट की अंत में ही कि गजदरों को अल्प कोठिन इस का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कई की बुन पाई नहीं हो रही है।

अतः आपसे प्रार्थना - है कि उक्त विषयों को आर ध्यान देकर सिन्ड्रेल गवर्नमेन्ट द्वारा राजस्ट्रेट्स का किरा का ले को भु पा को जा प कि सि के मद कि गजदर उभ के व कि हाल त आ की हो की द्वारा भाव हो जा ये गी।

Handwritten signature
30/2/63

Handwritten signature
 बागपत चीनी मिल कर्मचारी संघ
 बागपत (मेरठ)

The Shrigonda Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Union.

(R. No. 2189)

(Representative and Approved under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act.)

Head Office : Trade Union Centre, Maliwada, Ahmednagar.

Telephone : 295

Branch Office - Belwandi Sugar Farm, Taluka Shrigonda, Dist. Ahmednagar.

D. B. BELHEKAR

PRESIDENT.

M. M. KATRE

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Ref. No.

Gen/

58 of 196

of 1963

Ahmednagar. D/—

May 1963.

Received 565 9.15/63
Replied.....

To

Hon. Shri Madhavrao Mane,
Minister for Labour,
Government of Maharashtra,
Sachivalaya, BOMBAY-32.

**Subject:- Problem of unemployment of Belwandi
Sugar Factory Workmen.
Request to make arrangements for starting
of crushing season for the year 1963.**

Reference : Previous correspondence resting with
your letter No. AES. 3362/60416-LAB (I)
dated 30th January 1963.

Respected Sir,

In continuation of the talk we had on 8-2-1963
when a joint meeting was held in Sachivalaya, I have
to inform you as under :

The factory remained closed for the crushing
season of 1962-63 with the result ^{that} ~~that~~ about 1,000
workmen remained unemployed, and there was loss of
production of sugar, which has now become a scarce
commodity. Since the available sugar cane supply
had already been diverted elsewhere, prior to our
meeting on 8-2-1963, there was no use of discussing
the question of starting of the crushing season for
the year 1962-63. So at that time the meeting was
concluded with your suggestion that attention
should be concentrated on starting the next crushing
season.

Normally, the crushing season for this factory
commences in the month of November. In order that
Government should have sufficient time at its
disposal, to see that the factory does not remain

closed this year, I am venturing to write this letter.

This year the Company has its own standing cane crop of 600 acres, which should normally yield more than 30,000 tons of cane, sufficient for running the factory for more than three months. Moreover, 10,000 tons of cane can be easily obtained from the nearby villages. Normally this factory works for 4 months and the required quantity of Sugar cane is available for this purpose. This fact can very easily be verified, if disputed by the other party, by calling the reports from the revenue officers.

Even though the agricultural lands of the company will be taken over by the Government soon, under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961, it is reliably learnt that this year's standing cane crop will be treated as company's own crop. It means that the company will be able to derive the normal profits from the agricultural side also.

Another factor worth noting in this connection is that this cane from company's own lands is of better quality yielding recovery of about 12 per cent. Normally at 10 per cent recovery, it becomes profitable to run a sugar factory. So with the possibility of 12 per cent recovery there should be no difficulty in running the factory.

Government has now fixed fair price for sugar. Usually Belwandi Sugar is of a slightly better quality which brings one or two rupees more per bag than the usual market rate. International sugar price is on the upgrade and consequently export losses will be diminished to an appreciable extent and in all probability there will be no losses on this count.

With all these favourable factors, there is no reason why the Directors of Belwandi Sugar Farm Pvt. Ltd. should not run the factory for the coming crushing season. The case for this is so strong and undisputable that normally the Union should have no reason for making any representation

to the Government ^{on} ~~of~~ this score. But whenever the Union approaches the Director or the Manager and makes inquiries in this respect, we are told that nothing can be decided presently. "The problem whether to run the factory or not will be decided at the time of commencement of the season not now". -we are told. Such being the position, we are approaching now the Government since the workers can not allow their fate hanging at the discretion of the employer.

We, therefore earnestly request you to intervene in this matter in good time. In order not to allow loss in sugar production and to ~~save~~ ^{save} the workers from being thrown in unemployment we request that Government should take over this factory for running it, to start with on no profit-no loss basis. The Union assures that the workers will extend every possible and necessary cooperation to the Government for this. We are sure that Government will find it profitable to run this factory.

All the while, during its existence of past thirty years with an exception of three or four years this company has made huge profits. Average may come to about 100 per cent during last decade. In spite of this, certain peculiarities of this factory will have to be taken into consideration to arrive at a permanent solution to the problem.

This factory has a capacity of crushing 350 tons of cane per day while a normal-sized plant has a capacity of 1,000 tons. The water^{supply} of Visapur Tank, on which the supply of cane depends varies from year to year since it is situated in scarcity areas. This company requires setting up of a one thousand ton plant so as to rest it on a sound footing. In fact, the-~~com~~

the Company has already obtained a Licence for expansion of the capacity. But it has not yet installed a plant with this capacity, since, there is as yet no assured supply of sugar cane. The perennial water from Ghod Irrigation Project will be available from the year 1966, it is reliably learnt. After this, abundant quantity of cane will be available. In fact the agriculturists in Shrigonda Taluka have already collected share capital for a co-operative sugar factory and they are awaiting Licence to erect their own plant.

Even before completion of Ghod Project, there is every possibility of obtaining sufficient quantity of cane for running this small factory for six months. Well irrigation has been on the increase in this tract. Due to contour bunding and percolation of water from Visapur canal and Ghod canal the number of wells with perennial water supply is on the increase. If the farmers are encouraged to grow cane, are given material aid to certain extent for it and if they are assured that this cane will be purchased by the factory, sufficient quantity of cane will be available, generally for all the years including in a scarcity year. Many factories in Maharashtra, e.g. Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Chingdeo-nagar etc. enter into such arrangements with the farmers and the Belwandi Sugar Farm also, at times procured good quality of cane by such contracts with the farmers. The farmers, in this area are yearning for growing cane if they are assured guaranteed purchase by the factory. But there is no encouragement from the company.

It will be thus seen that the difficulties, if any, for this company may occur only for three or four years. If, after obtaining so much profits

during last thirty years the company is hesitating in continuing production and employment for this short duration. In the interests of workers, cane growers and in the general interests of this tract of Ahmednagar District, the Union is quite justified in requesting the Government to take over this factory. Here, the Union is not demanding anything like nationalisation, but an interim arrangement for say three or four years, after which, Government will be able to install two 1,000 ton capacity plants in this area through whatever agency Government deems it expedient. But unless and until the present complement of labour gets absorbed in a new one thousand ton capacity plant, the fate of these workers should not be left at the mercy of the employer.

As a matter of fact, labour has already sacrificed to a considerable extent for the sake of this unit of Sugar Industry. All the while wages and other amenities at Belwandi have remained the lowest in Maharashtra. Even though the Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry has specifically rejected company's pleas for exemption it from general recommendations, labour has accepted phased implementation of the Wage Board Recommendations. Thus the Belwandi worker will start in the Wage Board scales in the year 1965 while his brothers in other factories started in those scales in 1960. Labour made this sacrifice in the hope that this will assure them continued employment and this was solemnly promised to them. But labour has been cruelly let down. We are sure, with this sacrifice from labour, the factory will definitely remain a profitable concern and no further sacrifice will be needed.

(P.T.O.)

Your very urgent personal attention and intervention is solicited.

We expect to learn from you what steps Government intends to take in the matter at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

M.H. Katre

(M.H. KATRE)
General Secretary.

copies f.w.cs for information and with a request to do the needful in the matter to:

1. Hon. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda,
Minister for Labour,
Government of India- NEW DELHI.
2. Hon. Shri Marut Rao Kannaikwar,
Chief Minister, Govt. of Maharashtra,
Bachivalaya, BOMBAY-32.
3. The Commissioner of Labour,
Maharashtra State, Bombay 2.
4. The Asstt. Commissioner of Labour,
PC NA.
5. The Collector, Ahmednagar.
6. The Govt. Labour Officer, Ahmednagar.
7. The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
NEW DELHI.
8. The General Secretary Maharashtra Rajiya,
Trade Union Committee,
BOMBAY-12.
9. Shri D.V. Dahanukar,
Director,
Belwandi sugar Farm Pvt. Ltd.
Industrial Assurance Building,
Opp. Churchgate Station,
BOMBAY-2.

கடூர் டெக்கான் சர்க்கரை & ஆப்காரி கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Company Worker's Union, Pugalur

R. No. 451.

From: R. UMANATHRAO, S.P.
To: K. S. SOMU.

PUGALUR SUGAR FACTORY P. O.

A. I. T. U. C.
Received. 1600..... 1st/7/63. Date _____
replied...

THE DECCAN SUGAR & ABKHARI CO., LTD.,

Pugalur Sugar Factory P.O.,
Tiruchirapalli District,
Date: 1st July, 1963.

The Secretary,
The D.S. & A.Co. Workers Union,
Pugalur.

Dear Sir,

Factory Working.

In the course of expanding the crushing capacity some modifications and changes have been made in machinery. These are expected to come into effect at the beginning of the 1963 Special Season and will involve some changes in allocation of labour and duties. In the event of the work being uncompleted at the start of the Special Season the changes will take effect from the time of completion. The attached note indicates where such changes will be affected and the extent of these changes. This letter and the attached note are given to you in pursuance of the Model Agreement reached at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference.

2. We have previously discussed with you possible modifications to the Sugar Godown and also referred to a possible modification at the Filter-Press Station. These changes will not take effect during the coming Special Season and are therefore not referred to in the Note.

3. We should be glad to meet you a discussion on this Note during the second week of July on a date to be fixed later when you have had the time to study these proposals.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/

General Manager.

புகளூர் டெக்கான் சர்க்கரை & ஆப்காரி கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Company Worker's Union, Pugalur

R. No. 451.

President:- R. UMANATH RAO - M. P.
Secretary:- K. S. SOMU.

PUGALUR SUGAR FACTORY P. O.

Date _____

NOTE.

(1) Centrifugal Station. Modifications will take effect as follows in the 'C' Range:

'C' Range. The existing battery of 5 belt-operated machine will be replaced by 3 new semi-automatic electrically operated machines which will be erected west of the existing 'B' Range. These machines are fitted with ploughs as in the case of 'A' Range machines. In view of the increased responsibility involved in operating machines of this type it is proposed that the Operators will be placed in Grade B on the same grade as the existing 'A' Range workers. The total number of 'C' Range Centrifugal workers at present is 16 (excluding 2 vacancies), The total number of workers required for the operation of the new machines will be 3 men per shift i.e., for 3 shifts 9 workers plus 2 Relievers = Total 11. 5 workers will therefore be rendered surplus as a result of this alteration. 3 of these workers will be re-absorbed at the beginning of the 1963/64 Main Season when 3 appointments will be made to 'A' Range for the regular operation of the 6th machine. The eventual number of surplus workers will therefore be 2.

A separate Maistry will not be required for the new 'C' Range. It is therefore proposed to post a Centrifugal Attender I in Grade 'A' to supervise the work on B and C Ranges. This Centrifugal Attender will replace the present B Range Maistry. The Three 'C' Range Maistries and Reliever will become surplus.

(2) Pump House No. 5 Pan Dry Air Pump is being modified to an electric motor drive. This will render 3 Engine Drivers surplus in addition to the Engine Driver already surplus in our rolls. It is intended now to appoint an additional Fitter II per shift to improve the efficiency of work and this will enable 3 of the Engine Drivers rendered surplus by this modification to be re-absorbed.

(3) Boiler Station. It is expected that the oil-fired boilers at present being erected by M/S Seshasayee Paper & Boards Ltd., Erode will be made available for our operation from the

புகளூர் டெக்கான் சர்க்கரை & ஆப்காரி கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.
The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Company Worker's Union, Pugalur

R. No. 451.

President:- R. UMANATH RAO, M.P.
Secretary:- K. S. SOMU.

PUGALUR SUGAR FACTORY P. O.

Date _____

-- 2 --

commencement of the Special Season. This will mean that our existing boilers will not operate to generate steam though one furnace may be utilised for the disposal of a small quantity of pith returned from Messrs. Seshasayee Paper & Boards operation. The two new boilers are fully automatic and do not require any regular attenders. It is intended however that one Operator should be retained per shift at this station and it is proposed that the present Boiler Maistries be transferred to this duty. The designation of these workers will become Boiler Attenders. In the event of it being necessary to operate one of our furnances to burn pith, one Stoker will be required per shift. One Water Attender will also be required per shift if this furnace is used but as his duties will be reduced to attending only one Boiler he will also be expected to attend to oiling the single I.D. Fan which may be in use.

As a result of this the following workers currently on our rolls will be rendered surplus:

Feed Water Attenders.	7
Boiler Stokers.	21
Boiler General Workers.	19 (excluding two vacancies)

If it is necessary to operate one furnace for pith disposal the number of stokers surplus will be reduced by 3 and Water Attenders by 3 plus one stoker to act as common reliever.

A further consequence of this is that with the exception of possibly one I.D. Fan, F.D. & I.D. Fans will not operate and the Oiler employed on this Station each shift will be surplus.

புகளூர் டெக்கான் சர்க்கரை & ஆப்காரி கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Company Worker's Union, Pugal

R. No. 451.

President:- R. UMANATH RAD. M. P.
Secretary:- K. S. SOMU.

PUGALUR SUGAR FACTORY P. O.

Date

-- 3 --

2. To summarise, as a result of modification referred above, the following workers will be rendered surplus at their present respective Stations:-

Centrifugal 'C' Range Workers	2	(5 in 1963 Spl)
Centrifugal 'C' Range Maistries (Attender II)	4	
Feed Water Attenders.	7	(4 if one furnace is required to work
Boiler Stokers.	21	(17 if one furnace is required to operate)
Boiler General Workers	19	
I.D. & F.D. Fan Oilers.	3	
	--	
Total.	56	
	--	

3. Procedure.

While it is not the Company's intention either to retrench any of the workers or to demote them to a lower grade, it will however, be necessary to introduce certain changes in their station to suit the actual requirements of the number of workers in the difference stations.

This is likely to result in some of the workers in the higher grades at present having to work in jobs of a lower grade and, to the same extent, the number of workers rendered surplus in the lower grade will have to be taken into a 'General Workers Pool' and allotted any work available in the factory for which, in the past, casuals have been recruited.

As and when vacancies arise in the future, workers will be absorbed in such jobs according to the grade and seniority of the workers who have been rendered surplus under the changed circumstances referred above and are now asked to perform the job on a lower grade.

Pugalur,
D/1.7.63.

/True copy/.

Sd/
General Manager.

புதுச்சேரி சர்க்கார் சர்க்கரை & ஆப்காரி கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Company Worker's Union Pugalur.

R. NO. 451.

President:- R. UMANATH RAO, M. P.
Secretary:- K. S. SOMU.

PUGALUR SUGAR FACTORY, P. O.

Date..... 9-7-63.....

To,

மாணவரின் தலைவர்

A-1-T-U-C.

1651 15/7/63. டிபி.ஓ.

மேலா,

9-7-63 ஈ நதிவாசல் ஊர்
உயர் அதிகாரிகள் மூலம் வரிக்
கு- சிபி அலுவலர் மூலம் உயர்
வ சிபி வாரியாரிடம், சிபிவா
வாசல் சர்க்காரியல்புள்ள மூல
யில் சிபிவாசல் சிபிவாசல்
கார்ட் - சிபிவாசல் மூல
யில் சிபிவாசல் சிபிவாசல்
செய்து சிபிவாசல் சிபிவாசல்.

சிபிவாசல்
Sudakarajam
Vice President.

C. Atchann
4
15-7

புகளூர் டெக்கான் சர்க்கரை & ஆப்காரி கம்பெனி தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்.

The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Company Worker's Union, Pugalur

R. No. 451.

President:- R. UMANATH RAD. M. P.
Secretary:- K. S. SOMU.

PUGALUR SUGAR FACTORY P. O.

Date: _____

பிணக்கம்.

Factory Working என்று தீர்மானம்
1-7-63 லுடன் தீர்மானம் அனுப்பிய
பிறகு, உறுப்பினர் தீர்மானம் பற்றி
(Note) தீர்மானம் பற்றி தீர்மானம்.

அனைத்து (அப்காரி) உறுப்பினர்
யும் உறுப்பினர் தீர்மானம் பற்றி தீர்மானம்
பற்றி தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
1963 லுடன் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்

15-ம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்

தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்

தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம் தீர்மானம்
(தீர்மானம்)

2. A demand was made on the employers for settlement thereof on 21st day of August 1962 (month) in writing by approaching the Management.
3. The representatives of the employers refused in writing/verbally to settle the dispute/~~gave no reply~~
4. A dispute/~~difference~~ has accordingly arisen between the parties regarding the matters mentioned in paragraph (1) above;
5. The actual date on which the cause of action in respect of The dispute specified above arose is 21st day of August (month) 1962 (year);
6. The time lapsing between the date on which the cause of action arose and the date of this application is X year one month four days.
7. The circumstances responsible for this lapse of time between the date on which cause of action arose and the date of making this application are as follows;
Negotiations

8. The matters of dispute specified herein above have not previously been the subject of Proceedings before a Conciliation Board, Labour Court or a Tribunal or any other authority and finally settled therein;

Note-In case the dispute forming the basis of this application has been before any Conciliation Board, Labour Industrial Tribunal or any other authority necessary details including reference No. should be given.

9. The applicant has not sought relief in respect on the matter of dispute specified herein above in respect of which this application has been made by moving any other authority in any other law (such as the Factories Act, the payment of wages Act, and the U.P. shops and Commercial Establishments Act).

The applicant, therefore prays that a Conciliation Board be constituted forthwith for settlement of the Matters of dispute specified herein to enable him to obtain the following relief.

That the above workman, Sardar Jagat Singh, Asstt. Engineer be reinstated with immediate effect and full wages of his suspension period be paid to him.

Sd. Har Sahai Singh
Vice President,
U.P. Trade Union Congress,
~~Secretary~~

Date of making the application; 25th September 1962

Sugar Mill Labour Union, Bareilly.

The applicant does solemnly hereby declare that the statements made in the preceding paragraphs are true to the best of his knowledge, belief and information. This verification is signed at Bareilly on 25th day of Sept. 1962.

Sd. Harsahai Singh
Signature of applicant.

TRUE COPY

H.R. Sugar Factory Private Ltd., Bareilly.

Date 20th. July 1962.

Sir,
Sardar Jagat Singh,
Asstt. Engineer

Dear sir,
Your age is above 58 and you are,
therefore liable to retirement. Please,
therefore, note that you shall stand retired
on expiry of one month from the date of this
notice.

Sd. Secretary

Copy to H.T.K.C.A., C.E. and Stores for
information and getting their final dues
paid as soon as they retire.

TRUE COPY

To

The Secretary,
H.R. Sugar Factory Private Ltd.,
Bareilly.

Sir,

I beg to refer your letter No. Nil dated 20th. July 1962 regarding retirement superannuation and request that I am not exceeding 58 years. I am still under 55 years in age for which I ~~am~~ ~~may~~ produce necessary certificate. Moreover I have a strong and stout body bearing a very good health. I am working in this factory since the last 30 years with a continuous permanent service and on account of such a long service I expect that your goodself shall not retire me before I exceed 58 years as such I have to serve the factory a few years more and request you to remain kind as in the past.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Dated 31/7/62

Sd. Jagat Singh
Asstt Engineer (Workshop I/c)
H.R. Sugar Factory Private Ltd.,
Bareilly.

Copy forwarded to:-

1. The Regional Asstt. Labour Commissioner, Bareilly.
2. The sugar Mill Labour Union, Bareilly.

(Jagat Singh)

TRUE COPY

Examined Shri Jagat Singh
s/o Sardar Gur Datt Singh of H.R.
sugar Factory Pvt. Ltd., Bareilly
today for the determent of his age
on his request.

From his general appearance and ~~PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT~~
physical development, I am of the
opinion that Shri Jagat Singh is of
about fifty five years of age.

sd/. Jagat Singh.
Attested.

sd/-Illegible,
Civil Surgeon
Bareilly.

sd/-Illegible,
28/7/62
P.M.S.I.,
Civil Surgeon
Bareilly.

True copy.

Sugar Mill Labour Union

Aff. No. 95 U. P.

BAREILLY.

Regd. No. 2207

Affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress

Ref. No. J9/4

Stamp: A.T.U. Date 2/8/29th July 1963
1999

July 1963.

My dear Com. Han Asray,

backdated

I am enclosing herewith the details of a case No. BR-CP-73 B of 1962. The enclosed papers are self-explanatory. I have to tell you that this case has been in-expedient. Though neither we at Bareilly nor you at Kanpur have been informed for this by the Labour Commissioner. I knew this by the R.C.O. Bareilly, who was also sorry for this in-expediency of the case, which was confirmed when the employers gave the workman a fifteen days notice to vacate the quarter.

I expeditiously went to Kanpur for the representation to L.C. but I could do nothing in your and Com. Sinha's absence as the case was moved by IPTUC when we were had not completed our two years period. Comrade Samir advised me to meet you and Com. Sinha at Lucknow for which I caught the B's on 25th instant from Kanpur to LKO but in the way I met with a confidence party who took me to rush to Sitapur and the sad events did not permit me to meet you there at LKO. However Com Samir showed me a draft which he was going to circulate to all the affiliated unions and under the light of this No. 163/63 dated 22/7/63 from AITUC, Delhi, I am sending you these papers of S. Jagat Singh with the request to very kindly make representation to the L.C. Kanpur, so that the above case be referred to adjudication.

InCB this case was heard by R.C.O. Bareilly on 10/4/63, 16/4, 22/4 and it was then sent to The Labour Commissioner Kanpur on 3/5/63. At the first stage the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur advised us, in the light of a G.O. to settle the case and to rely on the age as shown in the Provident Fund forms, but our case was that the ~~MEMORANDUM~~ these entries in our factory are not reliable because the factory gave notices to some other workmen that you are exceeding 58 years whose age in P.F. forms is far below 58, and as such these entries of P.Fund forms are not reliable in the books of the employers also, hence the opinion

Cont.....

W
1/8

(2)

of the District Civil Sureon is the final.

We were ready and offered to give the case in the arbitration of A.L.C. or R.C.O. Bareilly, but the employers refused it. Even the R.C.O, Shri Raj Mohan and The A.L.C Shri P.N. Sabharwal pursued the Management to agree the arbitration but the employers flatly refused the advise.

I am sending the copies of all the relative papers of this case No.73(B) as enclosed for you, to the AITUC, Delhi also for Necessary action in this regard as they deem fit, but for you, I have to request again to very kindly make an early and strong representation before the Labour Commissioner Kanpur so that the case may be referred in adjudication which wrongfully has been declared in-expedient.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Prithi Raj
Secretary,

Com. Ram Asrey,
c/o 22 Kaisar Bagh,
Jan Yug Adhikar Press,
LUCKNOW.

Sugar Mill Labour Union,
BAREILLY,

Copy to: A.I.TUC, Delhi with the enclosures.

We also acknowledge the receipt of yours
No. date 16/7/63 which is taking our
prompt attention.

*We are shortly sending you the
the affiliation fee due on us.*

Wause 104
10-8-63

Dear Com. R G.

A report in Summary is
being sent herewith.

Mr. Mamber will be
sending the official reports
and then a copy of the same
will immediately be
endorsed to you by me

Yours
J. C. W.

NB. I am being brought

T. P. C. Van MA, U.B. L

159 - 3rd Ave
Columbia, Bowery

MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee to
Study Consider the question of
work-load studies in cement factories.

The tripartite Committee set up by the
Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government
of India to consider the question of under-
taking work load studies, in the light of
work load studies already carried out
in certain cement factories, ~~in various~~
~~other cement factories and to make~~
out at the Central Secretariat New
Delhi on 9-8-63 under the Chair-
manship of Shri^{N.S.} Mambiker, Chet
Chelam and Advisor, factories,
Government of India.

The Sub-Committee meeting considered
the question of undertaking similar
studies in other cement factories and
also of making suitable recommendations
to the Central Government including
the question of appropriate agency
for carrying out such studies.

2

In connection with the work load study in Cement Industries it is worthwhile to ^{recall} remember always that in the manufacture of Cement, machinery plays an important part compared to the contribution by individual workers. Even in the process departments there is difference between factory and factory in the lay out, type of machinery installed, disposition of plant, capacity of mills and process of manufacture. Therefore it would not be possible to evolve a uniform standard in regard to work loads in Cement Industry and each factory would have to be treated as an ^{independent} different unit. Due to various reasons, in Cement Industry, the fixation of work loads can only take the form of determining the adequacy or otherwise of the workers employed.

In the Sub-Committee meeting on behalf of the All India Cement Workers Federation, it was stressed that any future study in work load in Cement Industry has to ^{be} done in the light of previous studies

Carried out ^{at} Shahabad cement works (A.C.E.W.)
and now the study must more particularly
be ^a study of work load on the machinery cum
manual labour and this should be done
in detail with the aid and help of
experienced workers with sufficient
education ^{and} in co-operation with the
management. It was also suggested
to give sufficient training to workers
to carry out the work load study
by under auspices of the Ministry
of Labour welfare and trade supervision
of the Chief Adviser factories.

Any import of ~~ex~~ so called
experts from foreign ~~countries~~
were were not acceptable to
the Committee.

~~The~~ ~~Sub~~ Committee's

It was the opinion of A.C.E.P.
that workers are doing their best and
therefore a detailed study of work load be
carried out in various factories -

Com. T. P. C. Nair from Bombay
is the member of the sub-committee
from A.T.M.C.

Lee

SUGAR INDUSTRY FACING CRISIS --

104

EXPORT EXPECTATIONS LIKELY TO BE UPSET

MEERUT, DECEMBER 15 The sugar industry is likely to face a crisis during the current season on account of reduced cane supplies to the factories and consequently their early closure.

In U.P., the biggest sugar producer in the country, lower yield of cane was reported this year while the rising tendency in gur prices also makes it clear that more cane would be diverted for production of gur. The reduced supplies will oblige the sugar factories to close crushing early and many factories are likely to be closed down by middle of March next, it is understood.

Sri Zunnurain, the U.P. Cane Commissioner, who recently toured different parts of the State, is reported to have estimated that sugar production in the country during current cane-crushing season will be in the neighbourhood of 25 lakh tons only.

Sri Zunnurain has suggested measures to prohibit unlicensed cane crushers and stoppage of new licenses to cane crushers in the future. He also favours special efforts to persuade cane-growers to divert their cane supplies to the sugar factories.

The anxiety felt over the crisis developing for sugar industry is heightened because it may upset the proposed drive to earn foreign exchange by exporting sugar. India is already committed to export four lakh tons of sugar this year. But since the internal consumption is rising considerably and the cane supply during the current season has not been good, sugar industry might not be able to earn the much needed foreign exchange, as was earlier expected.

There are indications that the sugar millowners would shortly approach the Government of India for help and urge taking of some drastic steps so that gur prices could be brought down and more cane might be available for running sugar factories for a longer period.

Gur prices has increased during the last week alone by about Rupees five per quintal in major U.P. markets such as Meerut, Harpur and Muzaffarnagar markets. --(IPA)--