

29 NOV 1960

Bharat Woollen Mills Worker's Union

(Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C. & W. F. T. U.)

REGD. NO. 3932

19/2, RUSSA ROAD SOUTH 3rd LANE

CALCUTTA - 33

President : Janab Md. Ismail

Gen. Secy. : Sri Pannalal Dutta

Ref. D/44/60

Dated 26. 11. 1960

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To
The Manager,
Bharat Woollen Mills No.1,
13/14, Pran Krishna Chandra Lane,
Calcutta 33

Sub : (1) Retrenchment of the Seasonal Workers on 12.11.60; (2) Violation of the "Status Quo" while the conciliation proceeding is going on; (3) Systematic violation of the Code of Discipline from the side of the management.

Dear Sir,

It is a matter of regret that inspite of our repeated representations and correspondences to you the Company is flagrantly violating a number of principles involved in respect of the pending disputes at the Labour Directorate.

Although the issue of the demands of the Workmen as well as the cases of the Seasonal Workmen are pending with Sri N. C. Kunda, Assistant Labour Commissioner, the Company has suddenly retrenched 100 seasonal workmen on 12.11.60 without discussing the matter with the Union prior to the retrenchment, nor it has been communicated to Sri N. C. Kunda, and prior permission was obtained. This action of the Company, in our opinion, is a gross violation of the industrial disputes Rules procedures and a violation of the Code of discipline too.

From some time past we were viewing with concern that the company is systematically pursuing an anti-labour policy against all principles of employer and employee relations and thereby they were violating the principles of the Code of discipline adopted at the 15th Labour Conference under Govt. of India. All these matters were repeatedly brought to the notice of the company but unfortunately with no effect

Continued

nor the matters have been improved.

Further, since few days it is seen that the Company is refusing any representation from the side of the Union including the undersigned to discuss about the daily urgent problems of the workers which in our opinion is being intentionally planned. We are at a loss to understand that why the Company is refusing representation while the Union is said to be a recognised one, which was also then confirmed by the the Manager of the Factory in writing..

It has further been reported to us that the Company ~~a~~ has issued orders to stop paying loss production wages to the Handloom Weavers since last few days when representation from the side of the Union were refused.

The above facts, alone prove the inner attitude of the Company in respect of the employment ~~of~~ and non-employees of the Workmen and their attitude to the Union, on the other hand we find that the company is fixing up dates for Bi-partite negotiations on the Charter of Demands to come to an amicable settlement. We cannot understand or appreciate the particular stand of the company while ~~the~~ is pursuing systematically unfair labour practices and flagrantly violating, the Code of discipline.

In view of the circumstances, it can be presumed that the Company has no good intention behind the negotiation on the demands nor they are supposed to follow the principles of the labour laws of the country. Therefore, the Union is in the opinion that no useful purpose will be served by sitting in direct negotiation while unfair labour practices are being continued systematically. So, the Union demands that all sorts of unfair labour practices should be immediately stopped failing which Workmen will be suitably advised to take direct course of action to stop the unfair labour practices of the company. An immediate reply may please be given so that we can proceed accordingly.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Copy to :-

P. T. O.

General Secy.

- 1) Sri Gulzarilal Nanda,
Minister-in-Charge,
Department of Labour & Employment,
Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 2) The Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C.,
4, Asoke Road, New Delhi.
- 3) Sri N. C. Kundu,
Assistant Labour Commissioner,
Govt. of West Bengal,
1, Hastings Street, (11th Floor),
Calcutta 1. for perusal and necessary action.

6 JUN 1960

دستار یو ال کارخانہ و مرکز یونین کی دوسری سالانہ

کالفرنس بتاریخ 12 جون 1960

جنرل میگزینی کی رپورٹ

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صافی مک بند - یہ ملاحظہ فرمائی جاوے۔ بیماری یونین کی یہ دوسری سالانہ کالفرنس ہے۔ وہیں کے مطابق یہ کالفرنس اپریل کے مہینہ میں ہوئی تھی۔ مگر مالکوں کی طرف سے شروع کئے گئے فوجداری مقدمات کی وجہ سے کالفرنس وقت پر نہیں ہو سکی جس کے لئے ہمیں افسوس ہے۔ لیکن ہمیں فوشی ہے کہ اس وقت تک یہ کالفرنس ہو رہی ہے یونین نے کئی کام کامیابیاں حاصل کی ہیں جس کا وجہ سے یونین آگے کی نسبت مضبوط ہو گئی ہے۔ ایسا اس رپورٹ میں ان کامیابیوں کے علاوہ اس لمبی جہد و جدوجہد کا ذکر ہوتا ہے جو ہمیں شروع سے اس وقت تک کرنی پڑی ہے۔ بیماریوں سے صحت سے متعلقہ ہیں۔ یہ رپورٹ ان کے لئے تجویز میں بھی پیش کرتی ہے۔

یونین کی کامیابیاں۔

دراستہ بات چیاں۔ یہ پنجاب کی پہلی یونین ہے جس نے یہ مزدور کے لئے سالانہ دست بائوواہ اتنی اہمیت حاصل کی ہے۔ یونین بننے سے پہلے مگر ہو جانے پر بھی مزدوروں کو چھٹی نہیں ملتی تھی۔ اب جو بس لہنگے کے نوٹس پر مزدور کو بھی فوری کام کے لئے ایک ساتھ تین دن کی چھٹی دے سکتا ہے۔ بیماری کی صورت میں ایک ساتھ تین دن کی چھٹی بھی دے سکتا ہے۔ قانون کے مطابق مالک جس قدر کہ چھٹی کرے اسے مزبجوتی ملتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر وہ دینا چاہے تو اسے قانوناً کوئی مزبجوتی نہیں ملتی۔ یہ یا بڑھانے کی رقم ہے۔ ناکارہ ہو جانے کی صورت میں اسے ہفتہ سے زیادہ سے زیادہ 4 گھنٹہ ماہ کی تنخواہ کے برابر۔ اس لئے اسے اسے اڈا کی چھٹی پر اوپنڈنٹ فنڈ کی رقم کاٹ کر اس طرح مالک مزدور کو نام نہاد رقم ادا کرتے تھے۔ اب مزدور کو پر اوپنڈنٹ فنڈ علیحدہ اور مزبجوتی کی ادائیگی علیحدہ ہوتی ہے۔ اس طرح آئندہ سال سے زیادہ سے زیادہ مالک مزدور پر اوپنڈنٹ فنڈ کی رقم کے علاوہ تھروٹ کے لحاظ سے ایک ماہ کی سبب تنخواہ کی سال مزبجوتی حاصل کرے گا۔ ایسے وقتوں میں بڑھانے کی رقم سے ناکارہ ہو گئی ہوئے یا بیمار ہونے کی صورت میں اسے مزبجوتی ملے گی۔ بلکہ سال سے زیادہ سال کی سروس والے مزدور کو آئندہ دن کی سال سے حساب سے مزبجوتی ملے گی۔

اپنی بیگم پوینس کی سالانہ قائم رکھ سکیں۔ اور ساتھ ہی فرحتوں کے کئی نوکریوں کے وفد کو
رہنمائی سے معزز رکھتے ہیں۔

پوینس انفرادی کیمپوں کی جگہیں۔ اولمپیا کی ہماری پوینس کی اہم کامیابیوں کے علاوہ انفرادی کیمپوں
کی جگہیں ہیں۔ اہمیت نہیں دھکتیں۔ مثلاً فن ان سٹیڈ کو معزز
- 2000 سے نقد دیوانا اور کئی کامیابیوں کا قلم۔ اور کئی سال کی تنخواہوں کے فرق
کی رقم کی ادائیگی کے علاوہ پیر واپسی پر کئی کامیابیوں کا قلم۔ اور کئی سال کی تنخواہوں کے فرق

معاوضہ پوینس کی اہم جگہوں میں شمار کیے جاتے ہیں۔ اور کئی نوکریوں کے وفد کو
رہنمائی سے معزز رکھتے ہیں۔

جد و جہد

برادرانہ امداد و قربانیاں۔ ساتھ ہی یہ شاندار کامیابیاں ایسے ہی حاصل نہیں ہو سکتی۔ ان
کے لیے ہماری پوینس کے جہدوں کا اتنا دور قریب دنیاں جہد ہی ہوئی ہیں۔ ان کے علاوہ ان کے
کی کئی سالانہ فرزند اور ایکٹو پوینس اور ان کے رہنما کامیابیوں سے پال ڈنگ (ہمارے رہنما)

پنجاب ٹریڈ یونین کا ٹریننگ کے رہنماؤں بابا کمر تارنگ اور کامریڈ سٹیو ونیا کی بروقت امداد ہمارے
کامیابیوں کا باعث ہے۔ ان دو سالہ جدوجہد کے دوران ہماری پوینس کے کئی فرزندوں مثلاً
مثلاً سٹیو۔ جو کئی سالہ۔ جونی لالہ۔ جیت پند۔ جی روم۔ کندن سٹیو۔ نرائن سٹیو۔ رتن سٹیو
بالک سٹیو۔ ریل دریں کو نوکریوں سے ہاتھ دھونا پڑا ہمارے عقبر اعزازی جہدوں کا فرزند ہے۔
بعد کئی سالوں کے بعد اور کامریڈ راجا کے جھوٹے قدمے ہٹائے گئے۔ جھوٹے پتال ہونے
کے بعد ان کی جگہیں۔ اب 1971 میں گرفتار کر دیے گئے۔ پانچ آدمیوں پر قدمے چلے گئے ہیں۔
محلوں کے اندر و کیمپوں کے مائلوں کے ساتھ دکان کی خرید و بیچ سے ہی۔ تنخواہیں وصول کرنے سے
انہیں کئی سالوں کے دوران دو سالہ تک جیلوں میں رکھے گئے۔ اور ان وقت چلے گئے تب جا
کے ہیں ان کامیابیوں کا نتیجہ دیکھنا عجیب ہے۔

رب، انجیل کارول اور دیگر تباہی کی قربانیوں اور برادرانہ امداد کے علاوہ ہماری پوینس نے انجیل
مائلوں کی جگہیں کو نکالنا۔ ان لیڈروں کے دو سالوں میں فرزندوں
"جھوٹے گھر کے مائلوں کو کافی فائدہ پہنچایا ہے۔ جیسے ایل قب ہماری پوینس کو جی ٹانگ اٹھاتی تو
یہ لیڈر کئی فیصلے کرتے۔ جب یہ بات نہ ہو تو یہ ملک کوڑیوں کی حمایت کرتے مگر ایک طرف پنجاب
سرکار سے مل کر پوینس ٹریڈ یونین کے حوالے نہ ہونے دیتے۔ دوسری طرف مائلوں سے فرزندوں کو
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ہماری پوینس کو فرزندوں کو سوجھ بوجھ میں رکھنے سے ان کی جگہیں کو نکالنا۔ ان لیڈروں کے دو سالوں میں فرزندوں
کی بیچ فرزندوں کو حل کرنے کی تجویزیں نہیں کرتی تھے وہاں انجیل کی بیچ مائلوں کو
کامیابیاں دینے کا اڈہ بنی ہوئی ہے۔ ایسا وجہ ہے کہ فرزندوں کے ساتھ لگتے کرتے ہیں۔ کوئی
ان کے جگہیں سننے کے لیے تیار نہیں۔ جگہیں کے لیے یہ آخر پوینس کی امداد دیتے ہیں۔

۱۷۰۰ تک پھیلے اور سرکاری نوکریوں میں بھی سرکار کے امتیازی سلوک کا تصور ہے۔
 ملک چھوڑ کر وہاں چل کر آئے۔ نئے یونین سے بات چیت نہیں کرتے۔
 کے دو مہینے ٹریڈ یونین کا سلیوشن ہو جانے کے باوجود ابھی تک وہاں عداوت نہیں ہے۔ ایک مہینے
 ہمارے چار سال کے نوکریوں کا مطالبہ نہیں رہا۔ یہاں تک کہ وہاں کے نوکریوں کے لئے کم از کم
 ضروری اجرت قدر کرنا 2500 مزدوروں کو کیا کرنا۔ ان سیکلز مزدوروں کے لئے
 کریڈٹ سکیمیں۔ ریٹائرڈوں کو ملنے والے سٹیپنڈیم ڈیڑھ یا دو گنا ہونے کے لئے ضروریوں کو

کمیٹی کے ملزمان قرار دیئے جانا۔ ٹانگ میں لٹیکیدر کے ذریعہ رکھے گئے دستوں کی پنہ کا ملدن
 قرار دینا۔ نئی دیئے جانے والی نوکریوں کے لئے جو وہ نہیں لے گئے۔
 سوڈا فاکس سپین۔ صنعتی اور ٹائم رکھنے کے لئے تیار کیا گیا ہے مگر یہاں ماہی گیری کے
 حکومت بھی اس کی وجہاں اور اس میں نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے یونین کا رخ
 کے اکثریت مزدوروں کی فائدگی کرتی ہے۔ لیبر آفیسر سے لیبر ڈیپارٹمنٹ تک کہا جا رہا
 ریٹائرڈ سٹیپنڈیم ہونے سے۔ ملوں کے باوجود بھی ملک ان ملک کی فائدگی و پیٹرو یونین کو
 مانے ہوئے ہے۔

۱۷۰۰ تک پھیلے اور سرکاری نوکریوں میں بھی سرکار کے امتیازی سلوک کا تصور ہے۔
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 کے دو مہینے ٹریڈ یونین کا سلیوشن ہو جانے کے باوجود ابھی تک وہاں عداوت نہیں ہے۔ ایک مہینے
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ہمارے مسائل

ایک ایمرتوں کا مسئلہ - زوج بھی کم ایمرتوں کا مسئلہ ہمارے لئے سب سے بڑا مسئلہ ہے۔ ہمیں رشتہ
 وکٹروں کی خاص طور پر - جلدی - فینڈر - ٹویشٹر - دوسرے ایمرتوں کے
 کٹنگوں کے لیے بہت ہی کم ہوتے ہیں۔ جو عین ایمرتوں کے مسئلہ - ہمیں سیکلڈ اور
 ان سیکلڈ وکٹروں کی توجہ میں بہت کم ہیں۔ ایمرتوں کے سوال پر انکسپتیا سمیت ہمارے
 کی حد کار رہی ہے۔ 22 ایمرتوں کا مجموعہ ایک غرض سے کیا گیا تھا۔
 22 کے گریڈوں کا مسئلہ 1954 کے ایوارڈ کی رو سے ہے جو کہ تمام گریڈوں کو ملنے
 چکے ہیں۔ ان کے فروری کے ایوارڈ کو فہم کرنے کا نوٹس دے کر ان کے رہنے والے

کمرہ کے گریڈ بند کی جائیں۔ اور سب سے نوٹ دینے جا دیں۔

سالانہ بونس - ہمارا کارخانہ ہر سال مذاہم میں جا مانا ہے۔ آئیے ان کو بڑی توجہ سے
 دیکھیں۔ مگر مزدوروں کو مانگنے کے باوجود ان کو بڑی اہمیت دی جاتی نہیں۔ اور نہ ہی بونس
 انکسپتیا کے بعد لگے ہیں۔ بونس کے سلسلہ میں یہ سیکلڈ ایمرتوں کے لئے بونس کی غرض سے دھارہ پھول کا
 کارخانہ کا پیوہ گاہ ہے۔ بونس کی قانونی حدود میں اور کچھ نہیں ہے۔ بڑی کاوٹ پیدا
 دی ہے لیکن ہمیں بونس حاصل کرنے کے لئے شوٹی نہ کرنی۔ اسے نکالنا چاہیے۔
 میری جو نزلے کہ بہانے یونین کو جی آئی سی کی دوکری یونینوں سے فوراً مشورہ شدہ
 کوئی ساٹھواں اسٹہ نکالنا چاہیے۔

گریجویٹوں کے مسائل - ایمرتوں کو بڑے لحاظ سے اسٹیفٹ کے ایمرتوں کی اصل کرنا
 کے لئے وارنٹوں کو گریجویٹوں کا حق دیکھنا۔ کارخانہ کے اندر یا باہر
 حادثہ کی وجہ سے ناکارہ ہوجانے پر بھی یہ سیکم لگائی ہو۔ کے لئے نئی ڈیپارٹمنٹس کروانی درکار
 ہے۔

ڈاکٹر کی بھی سیکم - وکٹروں کی حالت کے ہسپتال کے علاوہ شہر کے چار ہسپتالوں کے
 ہونے چاہیں۔ جو وہ سیکم وکٹروں کی نفسی نہیں کرتا ہے
 بیان وکٹروں کو بقیہ کے ہسپتال میں بدمعاشی سے بچانے کے لئے
 سہولتیں بھی ہونے چاہیں۔ دوائی فرقوں کے مطابق اس کے مطابق ملتی ہے
 ہسپتال کے صحت و شہرت کو بہت تسکینات ہیں۔ اگر وہ دوروں کو کوئی کروا کر کسی
 بخش عدلیہ نہ ملد تو وہ سیکم کے خلاف ہو جائیں گے۔ یہ بات قابل ذکر ہے کہ
 کارخانہ صحت ڈاکٹری سہولت دینا چاہیے۔ ان کے ہماری حالت کے لئے کوئی بہانہ
 توجہ سے نہ ہو بلکہ کارخانہ سے آ کرے۔

کوہنہ شوہر کا مسئلہ - اس دفعہ یونین کی ہیل تھی کی وجہ سے حکم کو ایم شوہر کا مسئلہ نے
 دیا بیوروں کو ایم شوہر کا مسئلہ کا خفا دیکھا دیا حکم مالکوں نے
 سزا دے حکم کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے خلاف قانون کچھ من کی ہے۔
 ہماری یونین نے ریسٹو رر کو یہ یو شوہر کا مسئلہ سے متعلق کی مارتھ سہولت

ورکن کیٹھن۔ ورکن کیٹھن کا ضلع و کین جان بوجھ کر لیٹ کر رہی تھی۔ آگے سے بھی ہم کو ہم

کے مزدوروں کا مسئلہ۔ کارخانہ میں ہر سال 800 کے قریب کچھ مزدور بلدیہ جاتا ہے
جب تک کام کی قسم کا پکا جاتا ہے۔ ان میں سے بہتر مزدور کچھ
پانچ سے دس برس سے بھاری کھجے ہمارے ہاں ہیں۔ دیگر ہر سال کا ہے اور
تین کام کرتے ہیں۔ مگر ان میں سے ہر دو روز سے سو فیصد کم ہے۔ ہر سال ہر
توڑی جاتی ہے۔ یونین کی سائنٹیفک کہ خورا "مزدوروں کو بھاری کام سے اور ہاں
و پیناری الا فانس دیا جاوے۔

یونین کی سائنٹیفک کا سوال۔ ہماری یونین کا کارخانہ کی بہت بڑی اہمیت ہے۔ فائنڈ
اور کام کرتے ہوئے دو سال سے زیادہ عرصہ ہو چکا ہے۔ مگر وہ نہ صرف فائنڈ ہے بلکہ

و کیم کرنا ہے۔ خود کرنا ہے۔ قانون کی حدود کو ڈاؤن ڈیولپمنٹ کے خلاف لڑنا ہے۔
ہمیں پنجاب کی اسپرڈو ایجن اور اسپرڈو ایجنس پر زور دینا چاہئے کہ ہماری یونین
فائنڈ کیم کرنا ہے۔ اسی سلسلہ میں ۲۰۱۱ء کی مونت کرولی ہر کارخانہ
میں کو بھی ملا جاوے۔

تذکرہ

مہر شہب۔ ہماری یونین کی مہر شہب پچھلے سال 1784 تھی۔ مگر اس وقت صرف
1400 تھی۔ وہی تک بہت کچھ مزدور نہ تو کام پر بلاتے ہیں۔ نہ ہی کیم کرنا ہے
ہیں۔ اور پچھلے سال ہماری مہر شہب پچھلے سال کی نسبت بہت بڑھ جاوے گی۔

و کیم کرنا ہے۔ پچھلے دنوں سے ایملر آؤٹ لاک و کیم کرنا ہے کی 19 یونین
میں جن سے وہ کورس کر رہے ہیں۔ وہی وہی وہی سے ملتی ہے۔ آپ جزل ٹوف کی

چند ہفتے اور تین ہفتے ہیں اس کے چند ہفتے ہیں۔ یونین چنڈا
کیم کرنا ہے کہ یہی کیم کرنا ہے کہ اس کے کیم کرنا ہے کہ اس کے کیم کرنا ہے
باقاعدہ ہو جائے۔

مہر۔ یونین کا دفتر وہی ہے کہ کیم کرنا ہے۔ مگر کیم کرنا ہے کے ادکات مقرر ہونے
پچھلے چار پانچ ماہ سے جزل ٹوف کی دفتر میں باقاعدگی سے آتا ہے۔ بوجہ مقرر
نور ہادی کا نام بہت بڑھ گیا ہے۔ یونین کی لائبریری میں مزدوروں کے قانون گارڈ
پیسر لائبریری کو کیم کرنا ہے۔ اگر بڑے کیم کرنا ہے اور اس کے کیم کرنا ہے
ہیں۔ پچھلے سال تقریباً 351 روپے کی قانون کی کتابیں ملو گی ہیں۔

اخبار۔ ہمیں اس وقت ہے کہ ہر روزہ ضروری ہے۔ 1960ء کے مزدور مللاپ اخبار کا
پرچہ نکالنا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ کیم کرنا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ کیم کرنا ہے
اخبار پچھلے میں ڈیپٹی کے ساتھ ساتھ کیم کرنا ہے۔ اخبار یونین کا مددگار ہے۔

بیماری کلنزوریان

سیاسی و تنظیمی شعوری کمی - بیماروں کو چین میں ہوسکتا ہے۔ - یہ ایک شریف کھانا کا دور ہے۔
 کے آگے کس سیاسی سوال پر کوئی سرگرمی نہیں کی۔ ابھی کوئی سیاسی رینڈو لیڈر نہیں
 بھی نہیں پاس کیا۔ صرف انہی کے پاس ہی ہے۔ خلافت جلسہ کیا ہے۔ بیماری کی وجہ سے
 اصل زیادہ تر لوگ مل مسائل میں لگی ہوئے ہیں۔ جہاں سے ان کا تعلق ہے۔ کہ مرکزی یا صوبائی
 میسج بھی حصہ لے لیا۔ چنانچہ میری گزارش ہے کہ صوبائی لیڈروں کو مل سے دور
 کر لیا جائے گا۔ بندو است کیا جانا چاہئے۔ اور ان کے ذریعہ ان کو کچھ کام بھی دیا جائے۔

بیماریوں کی کلیننگ کا جبر سنانا۔ - اس کے حالات میں یہ بات ضرور ہی ہے کہ ہرگز دور دور
 کلنزوریان ہیں۔

ضلعی ڈسٹرکٹ ڈویژنل کمیٹی کی حالت۔ - سبھی بیماریوں کی ایک دھارہ والے
 علمیدہ ہے۔ اس کا ہمارے ساتھ جو کتنا رشت ضروری ہے۔ اور نہ ہماری کمیٹی ایک خاص حد
 سے آگے نہیں بڑھ سکتی۔ - کچھ دوسروں میں یہ علمیدہ کی گائی درجہ ٹوٹی ہے۔ - مگر ابھی تک
 پوری طرح نہیں۔

دیکھو میں ہم باغیہ گری کا رجحان زیادہ تر انہی کام ہونے کی وجہ سے ہو گیا ہے
 اور وہ وقت گزر رہا ہے۔ - اس کی وجہ سے ہمیں
 پر توجہ ہے۔ - ماہی اور کھیتوں کے کام میں دقت کو گھٹانے کے لیے - پوری
 توجہ دینی ہے کہ آئندہ ہنگامہ دار کمیٹیاں قائم کر دی جائیں اور انہیں ان کے کاموں کے
 متعلق کام میں لگایا جائے۔ - سبھی بیماریوں میں نے ایک سائینس ڈسٹریکٹ
 کا کیا بیان خبر ہے۔ - سبھی بیماریوں اور ان کی کلیننگ کی کلنزوریان رکھنی گئی
 ہے۔ - پوری درجے میں ایک سال کے اندر ہنگامہ دار کمیٹیوں کی کلیننگ ہے۔

مردوروں کی درجہ بندی کروانا اور ہر دوہے ایک نئے گریڈ بنوانا۔
 پچھلے سالوں کے بولٹی کیلئے خبر دیکھ کرنا۔ اور لازمی سالانہ بولٹی لینے لگانا
 گریڈنگ کی سیکم میں جوت۔ - رکھنا اور سیکم میں رکھنا۔
 2500 مردوروں کو پکا کرنا۔ - ہر ایک مردور کے لیے ایک بولٹی اور ایک مقرر کرنا
 ڈاکٹری ہبہ سیکم میں رہتی کرنا اور پینل سیکم لائی کرنا۔
 ہوا پر پیک سیکم کے گائی کے سے ہندو لہو نظریہ پیک کرنا۔
 ورس کیلئے گائی کے جلد ز جلد کرنا۔
 بولٹی کے لئے گائی کے کرنا اور ہر مقرر کی بولٹی لینے لگانا۔
 بولٹی لینے کو پیک کرنا۔
 ہر مردور کو بولٹی لینے لگانا۔
 ہر مقرر کو بولٹی لینے لگانا۔

۵ ورننگ کیسی - جنرل کوائل اور کلمہ وار لیکچریوں کا ہمیں سگرنگ کرنا -

۱۰ خیابار باقاعدگی سے لکھا لیا اور اس میں ضروری تبدیلیاں کرنا -

۵ ورننگ کیسی کو ٹریڈر کوئین مسائل پر تقیم دینا -

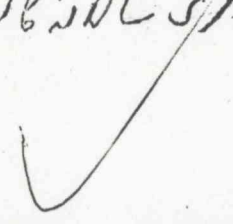
مجھے امید ہے کہ اگر ہم سارے کام کر پائے تو آگے والے سال
بہتر فخرات حاصل کریں گے -

کارخانہ دکنز کوئین واقعہ اریور کوئین کانگریس زندہ باد

مزدور اتحاد زندہ باد - دنیا بھر کے محنت کش ایک ہوجا

دوڑی سالانہ کانفرنس زندہ باد - ہاویس آشد مزدور باد

کنڈل سنگھ
جنرل سیکریٹری



COPY

D.O. No.8/2/60/LRIV

MINISTER FOR LABOUR

New Delhi, the 7th April 1960

My dear Shri Gour,

Kindly refer to your D.O.No.172/R/60 dated the 23rd February 1960, regarding conditions of workers in the woollen textile industry. Enquiries made reveal that the workers in the woollen industry are experiencing difficulties due to splitting up of factories into smaller units. The Government is seized of the problem and is considering various ways and means to safeguard the interest of the workers as well as the industry. The issues involved are rather complex and it may take some time before they are solved.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd. (G.L.Nanda)

Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour, M.P.,
Secretary, AITUC,
New Delhi

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April 9, 1960

1. Com. Shantilal Vasa,
Trade Union House,
Ranjit Road,
JAMNAGAR.
2. Com. Raj Kumar,
Dhariwal Karkhana Workers Union,
DHARIWAL, Punjab.

Dear Comrades,

We have received the enclosed reply from the Union Labour Minister with regard to our representation regarding conditions of workers in the Woollen Textile Industry. Copy of our letter to the Union Labour Minister ^{has} already been sent to you.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

VRS
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

Encl:

Woollen Mill Kamdar Union(Swatantra)
Trade Union House, Ranjit Road,
Jammagar, the 19th March, 1960.

22 MAR 1960

URGENT.

Com. Raj Bahadur Gorer, M.P.
4 Ashoka Road,
NEW DELHI.

Dear Comrade,

One of our reference regarding salary scale for clerical, sub-ordinate and supervisory staff is pending before Industrial Tribunal and the Hon'ble Tribunal has sought the following information from us within a week.

We shall be most pleased if you shall send whatever information is with you immediately. The decision in this matter in our opinion shall affect other matters of similar nature pending before other tribunals.

1. Salary graded scales for clerical, sub-ordinate, jobbers and supervisory staff and dearness allowance paid to them.
2. Financial position of the Mills (if you have balance sheets please send them for years ending March, 1958 and 1959 which shall be returned to you)
3. Whether the Mills is a Public Ltd?
4. What is the number of employees?
 - (i) Workmen.
 - (ii) Clerical Staff.
5. Information regarding modernisation of the plant. To what extent modernisation has taken place? In which departments? No. of modern machines.

Enclosed please find some information of state of affairs in the owners' camp.

Further you shall be pleased to learn that we have entered into an agreement with the Digvijaya Woollen Mills regarding Dearness Allowance (for manual workers) and bonus for year 1958-59. The D.A. has been enhanced from Rs. 43-00 to Rs. 58-50 with effect from March, 1960 and a bonus for 47½ days wages including D.A. for the year 1958-59.

Thanking you,

Yours fraternally,

Wasa
General Secretary,
Woollen Mills Kamdar Union(Swatantra)

C.C. to:
Com. Raj Bahadur Gorer, M.P.
New Delhi.

P.S: The Mills employes about 1000 workers.
In your "Labour Notes for N.A. you may include
D.A. & Bonus settlement if you so please.
Sincerely, Wasa

NATIONAL CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE OF WOOLLEN TEXTILE
WORKERS IN INDIA.

Trade Union House,
Ranjit Road,
J A M N A G A R.

16th March, 1960.

Dear comrades,

You might be knowing that there is a split in the ranks of the Woollen Mill Owners' of India. Only the Castles, Raymonds, Lal-i-mli, Dhariwal, O.C.M., and Digvijaya remain in the Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, Khaitan of Dhruva Woollen Mills has proposed to form a separate Association of Woollen Mill owners, their number being about 35. Shri Manubhai Shah, the Minister of Heavy Industries of the Centre, it is learnt, has convened a meeting of all mill owners to patch up the split and unite them at Delhi in the third week of February.

In the meanwhile, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, Delhi, has through its letter dated 9th March, 1960, No.17(14) TEX-D/59 instructed all the Woollen mills supplying Hosiery Yarn to other small units to supply yarn of count 2/22s (seventy tops) at the price of Rs.9-10-0 per lb., and that the mills putting up the order shall have to deposit a sum of Re.1-6-0 per lb. with the government against the orders.

The said letter inter alia reads: "I may add for your information that we have already taken steps to investigate the cost structure of woollen yarns and final settlement will be made on the basis of the price determined by the cost accountants of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India."

The implications of these steps are very clear. These arrangements are applicable to those spinning units and composite units who supplied hosiery yarn in the year 1957, when the spinning units' supply was marking upward graph, and the prices were about Rs.13-50 to 14-00.

This not being palatable to these speculators and profiteers, they have started a countermove according to our information, and have urged the ministry concerned to also investigate into the cost structure of woollen fabrics and fix its price, too. To consider these steps of their rivals the meeting of the FMWI is taking place in Bombay in the last week of this month.

I think, we must support this policy of the G.O.I. and defeat the attempts of the split-up mill owners to force the ministry to the withdrawal of these steps.

This is for your information of the internal trends of the mill owners' organisations.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Wasa
Secretary,

Co-Ordination Committee.

WOOLLEN MILL KAMDAR UNION (SWATANTRA),
TRADE UNION HOUSE, R ANJIT ROAD,
JAMNAGAR. 21st March, 1960.

Com. P. L. Dutta,
23, Russa Road, South,
2nd Lane, CALCUTTA -33.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you very much for your letters dated 12-2-60
and 11/3/60.

We regret the delay in replying to your communications
due to unavoidable circumstances.

Enclosed please find the wages for manual workers
prevailing at present in Shree Digvijaya Woollen Mills Ltd.,
Jamnagar, whatever revision that has taken place is included
in a separate sheet, along with different incentive schemes
that are in force.

As for the copies of Resolutions adopted by the
Dharnival Conference, we also are waiting for the same and
I am addressing a letter to Com. Satish Loomba to expediate
the despatch of the same to various centres.

Enclosed please also find a circular letter regarding
the state of affairs in the camp of the Woollen Mill owners.

You shall be pleased to learn that yesterday we arrived
at an agreement with the management of the Digvijaya Woollen
Mills regarding D.A. and Bonus for year 1958-59. The Dearness
Allowance (for manual workmen) has been enhanced from Rs. 43-00
to Rs. 53-50 with effect from March, 1960, whereas the Mills
have agreed to pay 47½ days' wages including Dearness Allowance
as bonus for 1958-59.

Enclosed please find another circular letter of
URGENT nature seeking some information from your end. Though
much delay has been caused in replying you from my end, I hope
you shall be kind enough to expediate the sought information
as we have to place these informations before the Industrial
Tribunal within a week.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

O.C. to:
1. Com. Raj Bahadur Gour M.P.,
NEW DELHI.


General Secretary.

2. Com. Satish Loomba,
JULLUNDUR.

REVISION OF WAGES IN CERTAIN
CATEGORIES IN DIGVIJAYA WOOLLEN
MILLS LTD., JAMNAGAR.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Enhanced from Rs.43.00 to Rs.58.50 (flat) with effect
from 1st March, 1960.

BASIC WAGES:

1. Woollen Spinning

Garnetman..... 42.50
Ragman..... 29.00

2. DYEING, FINISHING

Yarn Dyer..... 31.00
Dyeotizingman..... 31.00

3. Weaving:

Shaft-sorter..... 29.00
Pin Dropper..... 30.00

4. Engineering:

Pumpman..... 37.50
Shaper-man..... 62.00

5. Jobbers:

Pirn-winding Jobber... 67.50
Dyeing " ... 67.50
Combing (Asst)" ... 67.50
Drawing-in(Hd) " ... 194.00
Spinning " " ... 194.00
Doubling. " " ... 179.00
Winding " " ... 67.50
Finishing(Bend)" ... 103.50
Carding " " ... 155.00
Other Asst. Jobbers.... 67.50

6. Mule-tinder..... 42.00

7. Allowances:

Overhauling Fitters... 10.00
Press-man..... 16.50
" Helper..... 13.50
Electrician (winder).. 15.00
Workmen performing the
duty of Asst. Jobber. 15.00
Asst. Jobber working
for Hobber..... 35.00
Workman doing semi-clerk
duties..... 20.00

Yours faithfully,
For WOOLLEN MILL KAMDAR UNION (SWATANTRA)


Gen. Secretary.

March 23, 1960

Dear Com.Vasa,

Received letters of 16th, 19th and 21st March 1960.

We shall be unable to send you any material concerning clerical grades in Wollen Industry as we have no such information in our office.

Will the clerical grades suggested by Textile Wage Board suit you? It is for you to decide.

What happened to the Woollen Workers' Demands Day on March 15? We have no reports.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour)M.P.

Com.Shantilal Vasa,
Trade Union House,
Banjit Road,
Jamnagar

203 ਦੁਨੀਆ ਭਰ ਦੇ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੋ ਇਕ ਹੋ ਜਾਉ ।

Dhariwal Karkhana Workers Union (Regd.) DHARIWAL.

ਧਾਰੀਵਾਲ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾ ਵਰਕਰਜ਼ ਯੂਨਯਨ (ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ) ਧਾਰੀਵਾਲ ।

ਧਾਰੀਵਾਲ ਕਾਰਖਾਨਾ ਵਰਕਰਜ਼ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ (ਧਾਰੀਵਾਲ) ।

Ref. No. _____

Dated 2.3.1960

ਮੈਂਬਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ
ਕਾਰਖਾਨੇ ਵਰਕਰਜ਼ ਯੂਨੀਅਨ (ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ) ਧਾਰੀਵਾਲ

ਕੌਲਿਸ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਅੰਤਰਾ

ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਾਲਾਨਾ ਕੌਲਿਸ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ 29 ਮਾਰਚ 1960 ਤੋਂ 31 ਮਾਰਚ 1960 ਤੱਕ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੌਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਫਰਮੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੌਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਫਰਮੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੌਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਫਰਮੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕੌਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਫਰਮੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੌਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਫਰਮੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੌਲਿਸ ਦੇ ਫਰਮੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਕੌਲਿਸ
ਯੂਨੀਅਨ

1. ਕੌਲਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।
2. ਕੌਲਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।
3. ਕੌਲਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।
4. ਕੌਲਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।
5. ਕੌਲਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।
6. ਕੌਲਿਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣੇ ਚਾਹੀਦੇ ਹਨ।

943
1-3-60

30 JAN 1960

WORKERS OF THE WORLD; UNITE!

Dhariwal Karkhana Workers Union

Affiliated to :

(REGD.)

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Ref.No. 927A

DHARIWAL

28.1.1960

To,

Com. R. G. Shrivastvi
Secretary A.I.T.U.C.
4, Ashok Road,
New Delhi

Dear Comrade:

In pursuance to the call of National Conference of woollen Textile workers of India to observe March 15 as demands day, this Union has decided to bring out a special number of its Bi-weekly paper "MAZDOORMILAP". You are requested to contribute a article for it on the problems of woollen workers as also your impressions about the foundation.

With greetings

Yours Comradely

Rakman

First National Conference
of
Woollen Textile Workers of India.
(Dhariwal 23-24th Jan.1960)
REPORT

Comrades,

It is notable day to-day for the woollen textile workers of India whose representatives are gathered here in their First National Conference. It is the first attempt to hold such a sectional conference and to discuss their specific problems. This report seek to briefly present a picture of the industry, the condition of the workers their organisation and their problems.

I. CONDITION OF INDUSTRY

The woollen textile industry is located as follows:-

Total units State	Spg	Wvg	Composite woollen yarn In LBS	Worsted weaving	Worsted hosiery	Worsted knitting	Carpe yarn
Bombay 6	3	8	251396	430004	79127	49135	1637
Madhya Pradesh I	-	I	-	-	-	-	-
Mysore I	-	2	148996	-	-	-	-
Punjab 20	100	10	223215	276142	120014	79308	158527
U.P. 2	-	3	177616	88652	20886	1201	1090
W.Bengal 2	I	I	134492	19864	68343	78237	-
Delhi I	-	-	-	-	-	3037	-
J&Kashmir -	-	I	27328	2899	-	-	-
Total 33	104	26	963043	817561	288320	210919	1191254
Grand Total . . . . .			.2471097 Lbs.				

The other figures regarding production are given in Appendix A. The total No. of workers employed are as follows:-

Amritsar . . . . .	.8,000	U.P. . . . .	.3,000
Dhariwal . . . . .	.3,000	Bombay	not known
Ludhiana . . . . .	.5,000	Bangalore	-do-
Kharar	700	Kashmir	-do-
Panipat . . . . .	.2,000	Madhya Pradesh	-do-
Bengal . . . . .	.2,000	Delhi	-do-
JamNagar . . . . .	.1,000	Total . . . . .	.24,700

The industry comprises of mechanised units some of which are modernised, as well as hand looms, About 75% of the machinery is old.

It is difficult to present a generalised picture of the industry as a whole. However some of the main problems which the industry faces are as follows:-

a) Wool tops are imported from Australia and elsewhere. Recently the Govt. has curtailed import quotas leading to fall in production and retrenchment of worker. There is considerable speculation in wool tops and yarns, and this specially hits the woollen hosiery industry of Ludhiana. Thirdly there is lack of a stable export markets, which is very important in view of the limited home consumption. Even in the home market increasing competition is being met from various foreign goods specially Japanese goods. One of the main reasons for this is the poor and uncertain quality of goods produced. Mixing and other mal practice

Indian wool tops are not of good quality and in the absence of combing plants, raw wool is exported, processed abroad and re-imported. This adds to cost and also stands in the way of further development of sheep breeding for purposes wool.

All these difficulties lead to a certain amount of instability in industry and hamper its further development.

2. The imposition of excises duty on woollen power looms with exemption upto four looms has led to split up large and medium units into small units because

the employers desire to escape excise duty and labour legislation. While on the one hand such split up adversely affects the workers, on the other hand it has led to decline in the quality of goods produced. The smaller units cannot afford technical arrangements and enough technicians to warrant quality products. Thus split up of units has led to a falling off in the industry itself.

The main impediments in the way of the further development of this industry are therefore closely connected with the policies of the Government. The demand which the workers should raise in this connection would be :-

- a) Government should explore through a trade mission all possibilities for securing suitable overseas markets while at the same time instituting some form of quality control.
- b) Speculation in yarn and wool tops should be curbed.
- c) Quotas for imported wool tops should be liberalised.
- d) Excise duty exemption upto four looms should be withdrawn and a limit fixed at one loom.
- e) Aid should be given to indigenuous breeding of sheep for good quality wool and combing plants should be set up in the public sector.

CONDITION OF WORKERS.

Seasonal retrenchment of workers. In Bengal, Dhariwal, Kanpur and the hosiery mills of Ludhiana, there is heavy retrenchment during off-seasons. As regards hosiery a number of units close down altogether during the off-season and the workers are thrown out without any compensation, and re-employed at the beginning of next season. As there are a large number of factories (8776), there is considerable mobility of workers as between factories. In Bengal the mills work 1 shift for 8 months in the year, and for the remaining part of the year sometimes they work 2 and 3 shifts. The workers are retrenched in the off-season (Dec. to July) and again re-employed in the next season. In Dhariwal and Kanpur also during the off-season considerable number of workers are retrenched without any compensation and re-employed in the next season. Of course no retaining allowance is paid as in the Sugar Mills. Thus the employers take advantage of the accumulated skill of the workers from year to year and just discharge them in the lean period. In this regard the workers should raise the demand of retaining allowance.

Such seasonal retrenchment has its effects on the wage-rate also and depresses the wages.

WAGES AND D.A.

The wages of the unskilled workers vary from Rs 35/-pm (total wage) to Rs 60/- p.m. and wages for skilled categories also vary. A comparative investment of wages in various mills and units is attached here with.

It is clear that there can be no uniform demand as regard wages. It is equally clear that demand for wages increase is due in all centres. As regards D.A. it is being paid at flat rate in some places and at others there is separate D.A. Only in Dhariwal it is linked with cost of living index. But there also the system is so faulty as to make this link absolutely fraud.

As prices are bound to rise in the future, a demand for D.A. linked to the cost of living index must be raised.

Recent pronouncements by spokesmen of the government including Shri G.L. Nanda have indicated that the government intends to link any further increase in wages with increase in productivity. At the same time appeals in the name of reconstruction and national defence which are being made show that any demands for wage increase and struggles for their achievement, are going to be stoutly resisted not only by the employers but also by the government. The report of the Central Pay Commission is also a pointer in the same direction.

As regards linking increase in wages with increase in productivity the very basis is wrong, because wages are not dependent upon productivity but must be linked with the cost of living and a rising standard of living. In the past productivity has increased by about 35% between 1950 and 1956, accordingly to Shri Shri Nanda himself, while again according to him, nominal wages and real wages have registered an advance, taking 1951 as base year, of only 14% and a mere 5% respectively by 1957.

Hence workers must stoutly resist this "theory" and advance their own claims for increase in wages and D.A. based on increasing cost of living and the need for a rising standard of living. An immediate increase in wages is also justified on the basis of increase in productivity between 1951 and 1957. At the same time since wages always lag behind prices and D.A. never neutralise rise in prices cent

per cent, the trade union movement must fight for lower prices. In the present context of a rising price level, any increase in nominal wages and D.A. is bound to be more than off-set by price increase. Hence along with other workers the woollen workers must raise the demand for a stable price policy.

BONUS

By now the right to bonus has been established. In various mills bonus has been won. But a) each mill separate dispute has to be raised annually and b) the present formula is very inequitable.

Hence our demand should be, along with workers of all other industries, that till fair wages are given minimum bonus should be paid whether there is profit or loss; that it should be made a legal right, and lastly that in case of profit a more equitable and just formula should be framed. In some Mills productivity or incentive bonus is being given.

HOUSING AND OTHER FACILITIES.

In most mills quarters are not given. The small units cannot afford to give housing. Courts have absolved employers of responsibility with regard to housing. But housing is a very acute problem and workers must put forward the demand for house or house rent. In small units the demands must be raised for supply of houses under Industrial Housing Scheme. At the same time the workers must take full advantage of the cooperative housing scheme.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVES

Festivals holidays with pay are being given in most places varying from six per year to twelve.

Casual leaves is not being given by many mills. In Punjab 7 paid casual leaves per year has become the rule whenever the case has gone for adjudication.

As regards sick leaves, where E.S.I. scheme is not in operation 7 days sick leaves with pay per year is being given by courts in Punjab. In some settlements and awards sick leaves has been secured in addition to benefits under E.S.I.

It is worth discussing whether the demand should be raised at least on state level for legislation regulating festival holidays, sick leaves and casual leaves.

Immediately the demand for festival holidays, sick leaves and casual leaves should be raised in all mills where any or all of them or not allowed.

E.S.I.

E.S.I. is operative in Amritsar, Ludhiana, Kanpur and Bombay. In all these places we have the panel system except at Kanpur where the service system is in operation. We prefer the panel system, though that also has many drawbacks.

Now E.S.I. is being introduced in Dhariwal and Bengal. In Dhariwal the problem is that the service system is being foisted without even consulting the wishes of the workers, in clear contravention of the decisions of the Indian Labour Conference. In Bengal the comrades are opposing the introduction of the scheme till the demands raised by the insured workers are first conceded.

SPLITUP of FACTORIES.

In Amritsar specially, the owners are splitting up the factories into units working less than four looms each. This results in closure, break in service of workers, denial of many rights and cut in wages. By now practically all medium and big factories have been so split.

The reason advanced by the Govt. for grant of exemption is that some protection should be afforded to cottage industries. But this plea is wrong. Even a single loom in woollen industry costs not less than Rs 25,000 to install and work.

Our demand is that no exemption should be given and the excise duty should be extended to cover all units. This demand has further justification because split up consequent upon exemption has led to a sharp fall in the revenues of the Govt. itself. Hence split up has not only hit the workers, it has also deprived the Govt. of tax and has led to deterioration in the quality of goods produced.

RATIONALISATION

Recently in some mills e.g. in Bengal automatic looms and other automatic machines are being introduced. As a result workers are being retrenched.

In Dhariwal work load is being increased in some departments and this has resulted in retrenchment. The tripartite agreements at the Indian Labour Conference regarding rationalisation and retrenchment is nowhere being observed. Our slogan should be that this agreement must be observed and that the Government should see to it that employers do not get away with their schemes.

WOMEN WORKERS.

In some factories in Panipat, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Kharar, women workers are employed to do unskilled job. Recently we have won the right to equal wages for men and women workers for equal work. But wherever we have tried to get the minimum wages enforced, the employers have resorted to retrenchment of women workers and to place them in separate enclosure under contractors.

Our slogan should be that no employer be allowed to reduce the number of women workers by installing machine for work previously done by them or in any other way and all workers who are placed under contractors be defined to be employees of the mills.

Organisation of Workers.

Workers in all the centres are organised in their unions. Membership figures are as follows:-

Amritsar composite union of woollen and silk workers : total membership		
5,000 out of which woollen workers are about	2500	
Dhariwal	1787	
Ludhiana)	1200	Bombay, Bangalore etc. no
Hosiery)		figures available
Woollen	300	
Panipat	125	
Kharar	450	
Bengal	1200	
Kanpur	?	
JanNagar	900	
		Total 8462

these figures reveal that though organisations of workers exists, yet much headway is required regarding increasing membership. One of the main slogan which the conference must advance must be to bring all woollen workers in side their unions.

Satish Loomba
 General Secretary
 Punjab and Himchal Committee of AITUC
 G.T. Road, Jullundur

WOOLLEN TEXTILE PRODUCTION.

Item	unit	Dec. 1958	Cumulative total		Monthly average	
			Jan.58	Dec.57	Jan.58	Dec.57
Woollen yarn	1000Lbs	963	11,596	27,838	966	2,320
Worsted yarn	1000 Lbs	1508	17,547	-	1462	-
Woollen/worsted fabrics	1000yds	1417	19366	16141	1614	1345
	1000lbs	1297	166311	N.A.	1368	N.A.

YEARS	PRODUCTION						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
woollen/worsted yarn	178080	16030	18500	19361	20700	25576	27939-1000lbs
woollen/worsted fabrics ...	12140	11380	13160	13748	13578	16308	16141-1000yds

Worsted woollen yarn (in 1000lbs)	1958										
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep.	Oct.	Nov
	2266	2194	2544	2058	2350	2427	2369	2680	2595	2825	2364
	Total....29,143										Dec. .2471

worsted woollen fabrics (in 1000 lbs)	1958											
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	1553	1366	1720	1390	1488	1321	2465	2508	1471	1161	1417	
	Total ....19,366											

PRODUCTION OF WOOLLEN/WORSTED YARN OF THE ORGANISED WOOLLEN MILLS IN INDIA IN DECEMBER, 1958.

State	Total units		woolen yarn lbs	worsted yarn for hosiery wvg lbs	worsted yarn lbs	worsted knitting yarn lbs	carpet yarn lbs
	spg	wvg.					

As shown on page -I

PRODUCTION OF WOOLLEN/WORSTED FABRICS IN ORGANISED WOOLLEN MILLS IN INDIA IN 1958.

Section	quality	Lbs	Yds.
Woollen	suitings	1481764	1729826
	uni-cloth	1186995	1200963
	lohis	66448	110768
worsted	suitings	3732046	5518825
	cloth	361977	348703
	lohis	453729	861750
Mixing	Suitings	345282	487344
	cloth	244562	487344
	lohis	183611	336208
	Blankets etc	6331394	117647
	Hosiery	568374	999134
	others	1481614	3296108
	shoddy	194088	189846
	total	16,630,984	19,365,669

EXPORTS (VALUE IN LAKHS OF RS.)

Code No.	Article	unit	11 months ending Nov., 1958	
			quantity	Value
			lakhs lbs	
262/01	sheep & lamb wool			
	greasy . . . . .	.2	296.00	756.45
262/06	wool shoddy	2	3.88	5.83
262/07	wool tops and others			
262/08	waste of wool & other animals hair		0.25	.22

65I/02	wool yarn knitting				
	wool	10000lbs	3.22	0.20	
653/02	woolen & worsted				
	piece goods & shoddy	lac yds.	2.63	39.58	
	woolen piece goods mix		0.04	0.16	
	fents of wool &				
	other woollen piece		0.48	6.55	
653/07	knitting fab.	-	-	0.56	
656/03	blankets whol. y or				
	mainly woollen shwls				
	and lohis	-	-	9.01	
657/01	woolen druggets	-	-	3.77	
84I/02	stocking	-	-	3.15	
84I/02	underwear & nightwear	-	-	0.56	
84I/03	outerwear knitted	-	-	12.06	
Re-Exported					
65I/02	yarn wool shoddy hair	-	-	0.01	
653/02	woolen fabs.	-	-	0.04	

I M P O R T

		<u>I M P O R T</u>		<u>II months ending</u>		
		units	Nov. 58	Nov. 58		
		qunty	value	Qunty	value	
262/02	sheep & Lamb					
	wool greasy	-				
-do-		-	0.02	0.07	10.25	32.59
262/02	-do- dyed, etc	-	0.55	1.84	14.93	63.92
262/03	Fine animal hair					
	for spg.	-	-	-	-	
262/06	wool shoddy	-	1.1	0.65	12.05	10.62
262/07	wool tops and					
	others	-	7.05	35.56	142.80	867.68
262/08	waste of wool & hair	-	0.82	0.90	19.82	28.58
65I/02	knitting wool, yarn					
	for wvg., shoddy woollen	-	0.27	0.69	30.01	48.27
653/02	woolen & worst d					
	goods piece	-	0.02	0.27	0.79	9.08
	woolen shoddy cloth	-	-	-	0.17	0.89
	fab. 10 to 90% wool/less					
	10% silk rayon	-	-	-	0.26	1.63
	woolen piece goods mix	-	-	-	0.03	0.33
	Fents of wool & others Fbbs.	-	0.11	1.30	0.65	4.16
653/07	knitting Fab. art silk					
	cotton, silk, wool etc lbs	-	-	0.15	0.22	0.40
655/02	Hat bodies of wool felt					
	Fur felt lbs	-	-	-	0.19	
657/01	Wool druggets etc	-	-	-	0.15	
84I/01	Stockings & hose of					
	cotton, art silk, woollen etc	lakh lbs	0.04	-	-	0.32
84I/02	underwear & night wear					
	knit or made of knitted					
	cotton, woollen etc	-	-	-	0.10	
84I/03	Outwear knit or made					
	of knitted fab. of cotton					
	woolen etc.	-	0.16	-	0.37	
<u>MACHINERY</u>						
716/08	wool carding spng and					
	washing m/c other m/c	-	2.24	-	34.87	
	textile m/c	-	2.53	-	28.80	
	Parts of wool m/c not					
	specified	-	0.49	-	9.77	

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF WOOL

India earned foreign exchange of the value of Rs 8.17 crores through export of raw wool during the year 1958 while import of wool or fine hair carded or combed including tops accounted for Rs 9.56 crores.

Exports of raw wool from India rose appreciably in the first quarter of 1959 at 9.4 million lbs actual weight. This was 29 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 16 per cent up on a year earlier. Compared with Oct.-Dec., shipments to the United Kingdom rose by 39 % to 4.2 million lbs and those to the United States more than doubled to 3.7 million lbs to nil betw en the two quarters. Export of raw wool were as follows:-

Ist. quarter	(in 1,000 lbs)	
	1959	1958
	9,440	8,140
2nd "		7,090
3rd "		11,407
4th "		7,308

Imports :-Seaborne imports of raw wool rose further to 712,000 lbs in the first quarter of 1959. This was 10 % on the previous quarter although only half as great in the first quarter of 1958. Compared with Oct. -Dec. receipts from Australia doubled to 439,000 lbs but those from New Zealand fell by 30 % to 266,000 lbs.

Tops imports also rose during the first quarter to 4 million lbs as against 3 million lbs in the last quarter of 1958. Imports from U.K. and Australia were respectively 16 and 10 % higher than in Oct. -Dec.

Yarn imports during January -March 1959 were slightly higher at 103,000 lbs as against 63,000 lbs in the last quarter of 1958 but were well below the 1.4 million lbs import in the first quarter of 1958.

The comparative import figures are as follows:-
(in ,000 lbs)

period	Raw wool		wool tops		wool yarn	
	59	58	59	58	59	58
Ist quarter	712	1,311	4,002	3,546	103	1,423
2nd "		541		4,345		805
3rd "		514		4,631		720
4th "		650		3,377		63

Wool tissue imports during the first quarter of 1959 came only to 31,000 linear yards as against 97,000 yds in the first quarter of 1958. 46,000 yards in 2nd quarter 49,000 yds in the third quarter and 61,000 yds in the 4th quarter. Import of blankets and rugs in the first quarter of 1959 came to 1000 lbs as against 34,000 lbs in the first quarter of 1958 ,2000 lbs in 2nd quarter, 1000 lbs in the third quarter and nil in the last quarter.

PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1959 FWMI report ,1959
EXPORT AND IMPORT FIGURES ,DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
AND STATISTICS.

1959

Total spindles in organised Woollen Tex. industry.....1,92,000
Total looms 2,004
(woollen development council report)1959.
Total installed capacity lying idle
due to various reasons 40 % (FWMI report)
Total percentage of old & second-hand machinery installed capacity...75 %

IMPORTS	July -June		lbs	Rs
	58	59		
			42,04,600 lbs tops	
			47,93,000 lbs tops (FWMI)	
	Apr.	March		
	1953-4		100,38,000	6,83,79,000
	1954-5		1,15,71,000	7,15,98,000
	1955-6		1,17,61,000	6,96,21,000
	*Eleven months Apl. to Feb,56			
	Jan.-Nov58		1,42,56,000	8,66,69,000

EXPORT MARKET

There is an ample demand of woollen fabrics from the countries of eastern Europe, and USSR ,Poland and ~~MS~~ it is learnt have offered to some mills to enter into contract for 3 to 5 years and run this mills to full capacity for supply -demand.

Resolution on Demands.

This All India Conference of Woollen Workers views with great concern the working conditions of woollen workers of India. Low wages, no proper categorisation, no link of D.A. with the cost of living indices except in the solitary centre of Dhariwal where also it is formal and faulty, scanty leave and holidays facilities, meagre or no bonus, no retention allowance for seasonal workers and above all rationalisation and retrenchment are lot of woollen workers unenviable.

This conference presents the following main and immediate demands of woollen workers of India and calls upon the Government and employers to concede these just and reasonable demands:-

1. Immediate wage increase upto 25% for all categories of workers.
2. Where the wages are split up into basic and D.A., the D.A. should be linked with the cost of living index and where there is no D.A. it should be introduced and linked with the cost of living index.
3. The proper categorisation of all workers should be done and minimum wages for each category should be fixed. This should be done on the basis of decisions of the 15th Labour Conference.
4. Minimum Wages should be fixed in the cases of piece rated workers.
5. Just as in Sugar industry, retention allowance should be fixed and paid to seasonal workers.
6. Festival holidays with pay, casual and sick leave with pay should be included in the Factories Act or a separate legislation should be enacted for this purpose.
7. The principles laid down by the 15th and 16th Indian Labour Conference should be strictly observed and enforced by the Government where ever rationalisation retrenchment and closure is to be carried out.
8. Regarding bonus, the full bench formula should be done away with. Moreover unless the workers wages reach the level of fair wages, Compulsory bonus equivalent for one months' consolidated wage be paid to each worker every year. This compulsory bonus should be apart from profit sharing bonus, incentive bonus and other bonuses.
9. The interest of women workers should be protected and their minimum wages and services should be guaranteed. As soon as minimum wages are fixed, women workers are either retrenched for all times or put under contractors in separate enclosures.
10. Split up of factories which is done to escape from excise duties on the one hand and from labour welfare legislation on the other such as provident fund etc., should be banned and all units should be considered as one unit or alternatively the condition of length of service or number of workers in a factory in case of labour legislation should be abolished.
11. All India Wage Board should be immediately appointed for fixation of wages scales and service conditions of woollen workers.
12. This Conference call upon the woollen workers throughout India to observe 15th March 1960 as Demands Day to propagate their demands and to press for their realisation.

Firing on RIHAN Dam Workers.

This Conference condemns the firing on the peaceful workers of Rihan Dam who are on strike for the achievement of their just legitimate demands. As a result of the firing three workers have lost their lives and eight others have been seriously injured.

The Conference pays its homage to the martyrs of the working class and expresses its solidarity with the workers in their struggle. It demands that an enquiry be instituted into the firing and the guilty officials punished.

On Violation of Tripartite Conventions.

This Conference of Woollen Workers of India deplores the tendencies on the part of all the employers either in the public or in the private sector to ignore and violate the conventions unanimously laid down by the Tripartite Indian Labour Conference, specially the 15th and 16th Indian Labour Conference held in 1957 and 1958 respectively.

The employers in the Woollen Factories have all along refused to abide by the Code of Discipline in spite of demands from the unions in respect of non-interference in trade unions, recognition of majority unions and introduction of grievances procedure.

These employers have deliberately violated the Tripartite recommendations concerning rationalisation and closures, unilateral decisions concerning rationalisation and closures are taken, rendering a large number of employees unemployed and hitting the wages and service conditions of workers.

Even the minimum wages committee appointed by the Punjab Govt. to fix statutory minimum wages, has ignored the recommendations concerning the need based norms laid down the 1957 Tripartite Conference.

This Conference calls on the central and state Govts. and the employers to revise their attitude and adhere to these unanimously laid down conventions in the interest of proposed industrial relations in woollen industries.

This conference suggests a Tripartite Conference in Woollen industry to discuss these and other problems facing the workers and employers in this industry.

On shortage of Electricity in Punjab.

This All India Conference of Woollen Workers views with great concern the cut in electricity imposed by the Punjab Electricity Board in the supply of electricity to these industries, as well as all other industries in the State.

For the last one and half months, the position has been going from bad to worse so much so that not only ten hours working is allowed. This has resulted in -

a) Large scale retrenchment of workers, b) huge reduction in the wages of workers especially piece rated workers, c) Loss of common weekly holidays.

This situation is due to the fact that consumption of electricity is more than the actual production capacity and because along with hydro plants there is no arrangement for thermal power which may be used when the water in the rivers are reduced due to lack of rains or such others unforeseeable eventualities.

This Conference calls upon the Government to-

- a) Increase the production capacity of electric power.
- b) Install thermal generating plants to supplement the hydro-generating plants.
- c) Ban retrenchment of workers from being carried out because of this cut in electric power and to ensure full wages to the workers for this period.

On FOOD

This First National Conference of the Woollen Workers of India expresses its deep anxiety at the continuous rise in the prices of food grains all over the country. It is of the opinion that the Central Government as well as the State Governments are still complacent while there is every sign of further deterioration.

This Conference deplores the indifferent attitude of the Govt. which ultimately helps the hoarders, speculators and black marketers thus creating acute crisis all over the country. Therefore it makes the following demands before the Govt. in order to overcome the crisis.

- a) Immediate opening of ration shops all over the country and regular supply of good quality of wheat and rice at cheaper rates.
- b) State Trading in Food Grains to check the forward speculators and black marketers.
- c) Formation of All Parties Food Advisory Board at all levels with representatives of all mass organisations including Trade Unions.

On Organisation.

This First National Conference of the Woollen Textile Workers of India feels that it is necessary, to co-ordinate the activities of the Woollen Textile Workers in various parts of the country.

For this purpose this Conference resolves to set up the "National Co-ordinating Committee" of Woollen Textile Workers of India.

The Following are elected to this Committee:-

1. Comrade Raj Kumar Dhariwal
2. Com. Parduman Singh Amritsar
3. Com. Panna Lall Dutt . . . Bengal
4. Com. Babu Lal Kappur.
5. One representative from Bombay.
6. One representative from Bangalore.
7. Com. Vasa of Jamnagar. Convener.

Against Proposed Bill of Bengal Government re: meetings and demonstrations.

This First National Conference of the Woollen Workers of India strongly condemns the anti democratic bill of controlling the meetings and demonstrations, which is going to be enacted by the West Bengal Government in the coming session of the State Legislature. This Conference is of the opinion that Controlling meetings and Demonstrations by enactment is against fundamental principles of democracy and amounts to a fraud on the constitution of Republic of India. This is another example of the growing tendency on the part of the executive to arm itself with more and more powers, to suppress the democratic movement of masses, arising out of its pro-vested interest policies.

This Conference therefore calls the working class of India and all democratic minded people to fight resolutely, against this anti-democratic bill in defence of democratic rights.

On the strike of 400 workers of Bengal (Birati).

This First National Conference of Woollen Workers of India greets the 400 workers of West Bengal National Textile Mills who have been on strike for last one month against the unjustified retrenchment of about 185 workers by the management which is making false plea of shortage of raw material.

This Conference demands that the State Govt. should explore all possible avenues for the reinstatement of the retrenched workers and restore normalcy in the mills.

Industrial Resolution.

This First Conference of Woollen Workers of India expresses its concern over the State of the industry.

I. The Government of India has imposed an excise duty on looms, while an exemption is given to those units which work four or lesser number of looms. This exemption has led to the splitting up of bigger factories into 4-looms units specially in Amritsar. Though the primary reason which has led to this splitting up is the desire of the owners to escape the duty, and it has in fact led to a great fall in the duty collected and thus a loss to the Govt., its result has adverse affects on the workers. Almost all have lost continuity of service, seniority of jobs and the benefits from those legislations like Provident Fund, Lay off etc which are dependent upon length of service and number of workers in a factory. Wages have been cut. At the same time the quality of goods produced has also worsened.

The plea advanced by the Govt. that this exemption is given to protect small owners is fallacious in as much as even a single loom requires a capital of over Rs 25,000.

In these conditions this Conference demands that the exemption given upto 4 looms units be withdrawn and excise duty levied on all units.

2. The industry faces difficulties regarding raw materials. Wool tops are imported from Australia and elsewhere. Recently the Govt. has curtailed import quotas and the employers have retrenched workers in Bengal, Jamnagar and elsewhere taking advantage of this plea.

In almost all places large number of workers are laid-off. There is considerable speculation and cornering of markets in wool tops and yarns which specially hits the small-scale weaving and hosiery units at Ludhiana,

Amritsar etc. on the other hand indigenous wool tops are exported, processed abroad and reimported.

Therefore the Conference demands that -

- a) import of wool tops be liberalised.
- b) speculation in wool tops and yarn be banned.
- c) a combing plant to process indigenous wool be established by the Government in the public sector.
- d) The Government should take immediate steps to encourage the improvement of breed of sheep for wool tops and research centre should be established for this purpose.

The Conference views with concern that while on the one hand the owners retrench large number of workers on the plea of shortage of raw materials and mills and factories in many places work only from 4 - 6 months at capacity, rendering a considerable number of workers surplus in off-season, there is no restriction on establishing new units.

The Conference therefore demands that the Govt. should introduce a licensing system for installation of new looms, and those licenses should be given only where sufficient raw material is available for looms already installed.

3. Another difficulty relates to proper distribution of available raw material. The quotas system is unrealistic and distribution through manufacturers' associations leads to favouritism and black-marketing while many actual producers are starved.

Hence the Conference demands that quotas of raw material be allotted to actual producers, on the basis of loanage and capacity. A survey should be made for this purpose, and unions of workers should be associated in this work.

4. The goods produced by this industry have a considerable over seas market. While further possibilities of expansion of this market should be explored, at the same time it is an unfortunate fact that our products have a poor reputation abroad and we are facing competition from Japan even in the home market. The main reason of loss of over seas market is the poor quality of goods. Mixing has become a wide spread evil. The splitting up of bigger factors has also led to a fall in quality.

In these circumstances the Conference demands a proper enquiry in the matter and some sort of institution of quality control.

5. The small-scale producer faces financial difficulties. The resources of finance computations are not available to a majority of them. Banks do not advance loans. Private financiers charge exorbitant rates.

This Conference demands that Government should make arrangements for supply of cheap credit.

The Conference feels that in order to discuss these and other proposals and problems the National Co-ordination Committee of Woollen Textile Workers of India should be given proper representation in the Development Council of Woollen industry.

For an immediate discussion of these and other problems the conference demands that the Govt. should convene a Tripartite meeting of representatives of Govt., employers and employees.

This Conference appeals to all unions of woollen textile workers in India to raise these demands unitedly and to fight for their realisation.

- - - - -

February 1, 1950

Dear Com. Raj Kumar,

Thanks for your letter of 28th Jan.

2. As you are aware, the General Council of the AITUC is to meet from 13th February at Delhi. At the moment, we are extremely busy in preparing for the same.

I will be able to pay attention to writing something for your special number only after the meeting is over. I do not know if you can wait till then.

The news of the conference is being published in the Trade Union Record dated February 5.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G.
(K.G. Sriwastava)

Com. Raj Kumar,
Dhariwal Karkhana Workers Union,
Dhariwal.

15 JAN 1960

PUNJAB & HIMACHAL COMMITTEE

Answer to
All India Trade Union Congress

G. T. ROAD, JULLUNDUR.

Ref. No. PTUC. -TU/60-I

Dated 14th January, 1960

24
Dear Comrade Yusuf,

We have been informed by the AITUC that you have agreed to attend the Woollen Workers Conference at Dhariwal on 23rd and 24th January, 60. This is to request to you/reach Dhariwal on 22nd as it has been decided that you should hoist the flag at 7 AM on 23rd. It will be best if you catch Bombay - Pathankot Express from New Delhi at 7-40 AM. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ this will bring you to Dhariwal on 22nd evening. Please confirm your arrival telegraphically at the following address-

Com. Raj Kumar,
Karkhana Workers Union, Dhariwal.

Please also arrange for delegates from Lal Imli Mills to attend, specially because the Dhariwal Mills are also a D.I.C. Concern.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Satish Toomba
(Satish Toomba)

Copies to

AITUC, New Delhi ✓
Raj Kumar, Dhariwal.

15 JAN 1960

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To

Comrade Satish Loomba,
Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.,
C/O Kherkhana Workers Union,
Dhariwal, Dist. Gurdaspur,
(Punjab).

Sub : Report of the Woollen Industries in West Bengal.

Dear Comrade,

In response to your Circular regarding a detailed report on the condition of Woollen Textiles Workers in West Bengal, I am sending the following report for your perusal so that you can prepare your All National Report on it.

1. No. of Mills : 4
2. Total No. of Workers : About 1200
3. Name of the Mills :
 - i) Bharat Woollen Mills No.1.
 - ii) Bharat Woollen Mills No.2.
 - iii) Bengal National Textile Mills.
 - iv) Calcutta Spinning & Weaving Mills.
4. Minimum Wage : Re.1.75 n.P. for unskilled group workers, who are temporarily appointed.
5. Minimum Wages for the permanent Workmen is Re.2.25n.P.
6. Wages of the Workers of other categories varies between 2.37 nP to 2.94 nP which is the maximum being paid to the oldest workers working in spinning, magnum, twister, reeling and Gill Box machines.
7. Appart from the above categories of Workmen there are Handloom & Power Loom Weavers whose rates are fixed on their specific jobs. That is depending on the length, breadth, number of colours in Blanket weaving section which varies between Rs.0.50 nP to Rs.0.70 nP per piece. The average earnings of these workers are about Rs.22.00 a week.
8. Besides the above categories of workmen there are maintenance Staff whose wages vary from Rs.2.50 nP to Rs.3.00 per day.

para 9 continued

9. The Factories are running one shift for 8 months of the year and for the remaining portion of the year some times they run two to three shifts.

10. The specific feature of these mills ^{are} that they employ a good number of casual workers, in their season period (July to December) and retrench them in the month of December totalling about 600 to 800. The same group of Workmen are again re-employed in the next year without paying ~~the~~ retaining allowances as the Behar and U.P. Sugar Mills are doing.

11. Quarters. There is no adequate arrangement of quarter for their workmen.

12. Leave : The Workmen are getting statutory leave in accordance with the Factories Act. They are also getting 10 to 12 Festival Holidays through the year.

13. Medical Treatment : In most of the mills there is no recognised policy of giving medical treatment free of cost to their workmen. The E.S.I. Scheme is going to be introduced soon inspite of our vehement protests. Only in Bharat Woollen Mills No.1, the workers are getting 15 days' Medical Leave with half average pay.

14. Recognition of the Union. The management of Bharat Woollen Mills Nos.1 & 2 have already recognised the Unions in their respective mills.

15. Affiliation : Of the four mills the first three are affiliated with the A.I.T.U.C.

16. Since last year the condition of this industry in our state is facing a crisis of unemployment due to the import quota curtailment of Govt. of India. In March last the Minister for the Industries of the Govt. of India was approached for the unemployment caused due to their policy but nothing could be done. The Bharat Woollen Mills alone retrenched some 400 permanent hands from their Mills No.1 & 2, in the month of February last. Very recently in the month of December the management of Bengal National Textile Mills have

also retrenched about 200 Workmen due to the same reasons. In protest, the workmen have struck work, and the strike is still continueing since last 20 days. The workmen are holding fighting for their reinstatement.

These are in short are the main points related to the working of these mills and the condition of the workers though there are other minor matters which may be communicated when we meet together. Hope the above points will help you in formulating the National Report for the conference.

Comradely Yours,

1. Pannalal Dutta.
2. sd/ S. Banerjee.

Dated,
The 14th January, 1960,
Pannalal Dutta,
19/2, Russa Road, South,
2nd Lane,
Calcutta 33.

Secretaries
Proposed Federation of
Woollen Textile Workers Unions,
West Bengal.

Copy to :-

The Office Secretary,
I.T.U.C.,
4, Ashoke Road,
New Delhi.



Jan. 19, 1960

General Secretary,
Dhariwal Karkhana Workers Union,
DHARIWAL.

Dear Comrade,

I will be reaching Amritsar by the
Frontier Mail on 24th morning. Please arrange
to book a seat on the bus from Amritsar to
Dhariwal, for the onward journey.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
hmc

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

P.S. Com. Raj Bahadur Gour will be reaching
on 23rd morning by the Frontier Mail.
We hope you will make arrangements
to receive him at Amritsar and take him
to Dhariwal.

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Punjab and Himachal Committee
All India Trade Union Congress, G.T. Road, Jullundur.

21 JAN 1960

20th January, 1960

Dear Comrade K.G.,

You have not answered my personal letter about which I am very anxious.

This is to remind you that you and Raj Bahadur have to reach Dhariwal by 22nd morning. You can catch the frontier mail on 21st night to Amritsar and from there catch a bus to Dhariwal.

Please send a telegram at the following address about your arrival:-

Com. Raj Kumar
Karkhana Workers Union
Dhariwal.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Satish Loomba

(Satish Loomba)

1960 NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OF
WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS

DHARIWAL

(PUNJAB)

SAT, 23TH, & SUN, 24TH, JAN, 1960

To Fight Against

- Rising Cost of Living, and Low Wages
- Increase in Work Loads
- Retrenchment, Split up of Factories

To Fight for

- A Living Wage, and Control on Prices
- Adequate Medical, Housing and Other Facilities
- Progress of Woollen Industry

To Organise

WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS ALL OVER

We Appeal to

ALL WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS & THEIR UNIONS
To Make This Their First National Conference

★ PROGRAMME ★

Saturday 23rd January 1960 : DELEGATES SESSION

Sunday 24th January 1960 : PUBLIC MEETING

January 8, 1960

Reception Committee,
First National Conference of Woollen
Textile Workers of India,
DEHRA DUL, Punjab.

Dear Comrades,

We are glad to know from your circular of 22nd December that the Conference of Woollen Textile Workers will be held on January 23-24.

Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC, will be participating in the conference on our behalf.

We wish you success in tackling the pressing problems affecting the woollen textile workers and in building unity of action behind common demands.

With warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K. G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

13 JAN 1960

Workers of the World: Unite!

Dhariwal Karkhana Workers Union

(Regd)



DHARIWAL

Dated 12th January 1960.

Ref. No. 906

From Chairman,
Reception Committee,
1st National Conference of
Woollen Workers of India,
Dhariwal, Gurdaspur District (Punjab-I).

To

Comrade K.G. Siriwastawa,
Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.,
4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

Respected Comrade,

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your ~~letter~~ dated January 8, 1960, wishing success to the proposed conference.

We also thank Comrade Raj Bahadur Gaur, Secretary, A.I.T.U.C., who has very kindly agreed to participate in the Conference.

2. It is evident from the activity initiated by the Workers of Dhariwal Karkhana Workers Union, since the announcement of final dates of the convening of the Conference as well also from the letters received from Bombay, Calcutta and Gujrat, (which indicate the existence there of great interest in the conference,) that it will undoubtedly be a successful effort.

3. With your blessings as well also your guidance, we fervently hope ^{that} with the convening of this All India meet, a positive step forward will be taken by the Woollen Workers of India in tackling their pressing problems affecting them and their National Woollen Industry.

With very warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(Raj Kumar),

72-1-12
28 DEC 1959

RECEPTION COMMITTEE
FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS
OF INDIA
DHARIWAL (Dist. Gurdaspur)
Dated 22nd Dec. 1959

To,
All Concerned Unions

We are very sorry that due to circumstances beyond our control we had to postpone the First National Conference of the Woollen Textile Workers of India more than once. We regret this inconvenience and uncertainty which this repeated postponement have caused. We assure you that we ourselves had no option.

We are pleased now that dates have been finally fixed which will not be further altered and as a token of the finality of these dates we are sending to you separately the English Posters which we have brought out. The dates are 23rd and 24th January, 1960 and we hope that you will be able to participate.

Please send us full report as per our last circular and also Rs 10/- if you have not done so already. The Report should reach us latest by 10th January, 60, so that we can prepare a consolidated report.

Please intimate to us the number of delegates so that we can finalise arrangements. Dhariwal is railway station on the Amritsar - Pathankot line and the most convenient way to reach it would be by Bombay Pathankot Express which leaves New Delhi Station at 7.40 AM and reaches Dhariwal at 2.25 PM. Alternatively delegates can reach Amritsar by Frontier Mail or Duplicate Frontier Mail in the morning and can catch bus from there to Dhariwal which is 30 miles away.

Please send us copies of any resolution which you would like to be adopted along with your report.

As already intimated food and lodging will be supplied by us but please bring winter bedding. If any delegate can not arrange winter bedding please let us know so that we can arrange for the same. Each delegate will be required to pay Rs 1/- as delegate fee.

The programme of the Conference is as follows:-

- Saturday 23rd January 7AM - Flag Hoisting
- 10AM to 12-30 Delegate session
- 2-30 to 8PM delegate session
- Sunday 24th January 8-30AM to 12-30 delegate session
- 1-30 PM Procession
- 2-30 PM Open Rally and cultural programme



263/4N(D)/60

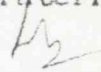
January 5, 1960

Dear Comrade,

We have been informed by the UPTUC that Com. S.S.Yusuf has agreed to attend the Woollen Conference. Please write to him directly and get his programme confirmed.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary

Com.Satish Loomba,
General Secretary,
Punjab PFUC

28 DEC 1959

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U . P . TRADE UNION CONGRESS .

Ref: N6.720/59

12/1, Gwaltoli, Kanpur.
Dated: December 26, 1959

Com K.G. Srivastava,
Secretary, A.I. Trade Union Congress,
4, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

We are happy to inform you that Sugar Factory Workers Union, Biswan (Distt: Sitapur) has been registered under the Trade Unions Act by the Registrar of Trade Unions, U.P. We had to struggle hard for the registration of this union. The registration papers were submitted to the Registrar about two years^{ago} and in the last season the application was rejected on some 'technical grounds'. Again a fresh application was submitted in December, 1958 and exactly after a year the union has been registered.

We have received your letter and posters regarding All-India Woollen Textile Workers Conference. We will try to send a good delegation to the conference.

I had a talk with Com S.S. Yusuf and he has given his consent to be present at the Conference.

With greetings,

Comradely yours,

(ANAND AGNIHOTRI)

For GENERAL SECRETARY.

Inform
Anand

17 6 DEC 1960

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PRESS STATEMENT ISSUED BY

SHRI BIHARI LAL KUMAR, PRESIDENT

Hand Knitting Wool Processors' Association Delhi

on 12th December, 1960. at 5 p.m. at GAYLORD, NEW DELHI.

- (1) Recently the Government of India has enforced the Woollen Yarn (Production & Distribution Control) order 1960. The Textile Commissioner Bombay, under powers delegated to him, has fixed up 20% quota for the manufacture of hand knitting wool from out of the wool tops imported by the spinning mills.
- (2) The general practice for the last so many years has been that spinners after spinning the yarn from the wool tops, passed on the same to the processors. This cottage industry is consuming rather the entire grey hand knitting woollen yarn by processing, dyeing, reeling, balling and packing etc. The processors market this production throughout the country through their own sales organisations. It can also be mentioned here that only 1 or 2 spinners were also in this line but they processed only 10% of the entire production whereas the former ones utilised 90% of the grey hand knitting wool.
- (3) It may be submitted here that the knitting wool processors industry had been recognised by the Government. and having found that it was fulfilling the needs of the millions of the consumers successfully a ban was imposed on the import of hand knitting wool. After a ban on the import of hand knitting wool was imposed the spinners began to enter the processing field for devouring the entire profit on this commodity and now they want that the whole quantity of 20% so fixed up should be processed and sold through their selling agencies thereby completely uprooting the cottage industry which has been employing thousands of labourers. These spinners thus want to centralize this decentralized cottage industry not minding whether this industry is finished for ever and machinery, labour employed and huge finances invested go idle. Certainly if they are allowed to do so it will be a clear favouritism to such units and gross injustice to our industry. The spinners are trying their level best by approaching, misrepresentations and wrong expressions to make an impression on the authorities that this industry did not exist. We now invite the Government to make a probe into the hand knitting wool processors industry and its allied affairs so that there may not be any wrong step that may be taken by the Government.
- (4) It may be pointed out here that the union Government is spending millions of rupees for the development and expansion of the small and cottage industries in the country whereas on the contrary the spinners are trying to put our existence in danger. We are confident our socialistic Government will see that the rich is not made richer and poor, poorer so that the ends of justice may be fully met with.
- (5) We request the Government. to kindly help our bonafide industry and allocate the 90% of the 20% quota fixed for the manufacture of grey hand knitting wool to the processors, and for this we suggest that the basic years for the fixation of the individual quotas should be taken as years 1957/58, 1958/59 and 1959/60.
- (6) It is further suggested that the Government should take a policy decision in this matter and decide once for all that the cottage industry which has made tremendous progress during the past should remain in the same category and it should not be allowed to be made a big industry in the hands of the millionairs.

Hand Knitting Wool Processor's Association
27, Smt. Sati Market,
Badar Bazar, DELHI.

(BIHARI LAL KUMAR)
President.