Arun Sen R66, GARDEN REACH ROAD, CLCUTTA-700024.

Date 24 - 6 - 1987.

Phone: 45-4092

Dear Com.

Enclosed herewith the original the decision dt. 16.6.1987 on the application dt. 21.4.87 filed by the Factory Manager, Kesoram Industries Ltd (Textile Section), soliciting permission to close down the textile section under Section 25 -0 of the I.D.Act, 1947 - for your immediate attention.

The Association in its Memorandum to Brime Minister dt. 28.9.86 has stated that the financial assistance for the modernisation even to viable Mills is 11.5% but rather sick mills which are to be made viable get assistance at 6% interest. The mills that is not sick but viable and needs modernisation urgently. And as such special consideration may be given to the mills at 6% interest instead of 11.5% considering the position of various factors of freight equalisation etc.

The Government's Order has not touched with the basic question that the lockout has been made with the purpose to pressurise the unions to accept retrenchment of 1461 workers and curtailment of other benefits of the workmen which is also embodied in the application of the Closure and the Company's letter to Shri Shanti Banjan Ghatak, Minister of State Labour, W. Bengal, dt. 4.2.1987.

Shri Jyoti Basu has not taken any initiative to convene any meeting though we have met him after your letter to him dt. 22.4.1987. Letters to the Ministry remained unanswered.

Can you take up the matter at the Union Ministry level.

With greetings,

Encl .: - As above.

Com. INDRAJIT GUPTA (M.F.), 41-Western Court, New Delhi - 110 CO1. Yours .

of the factory langer, lesoral Industries Ltd. (fextile Section) soliciting permission to close down the textile section under section 25-0 of the Industrial Magnets Act, 1947.

(Textile Section) has submitted an application dated 21.4.87 soliciting permission to close down their Textile Section known as Kespran Cotton Hills situated at 42, Garden Reach Soad, Calcutta-24 with effect from 27.7.87 under the provision of section 28-0 of the Industrial Misputes act, 1947. The number of werknes whose services will be terminated on account of the proposed closure of the undertaking is about 7744.

The representatives of the company as well as the unions functioning in the undertaking have been heard in this connection.

The company through the papers submitted along with the application and also during hearing have stated the reasons for seeking permission for closure of the undertaking. They have stated that inspite of heavy investment of about 10 crores of rupees during the last 7 years in the form of modernisation, improvement in plant and technique, expansion, overhauling and diversification of products the company has been beset with inumarable and variety of problems which remaining unredeemed have resulted in complete loss of economic viability of the mill. According to them, the excess labour in the factory, low labour productivity, very low workload, high pertentage of damage due to workers negligence, indiscipline among the workers and frequent work stoppage had put the entire

that all their appeals to the workmen for increasing productivity and maintaining discipline have gone unheeded.

Further, the cost of basic raw materials, dyes, chemicals, coal, power and spares have gone up considerably without any commensurate increase in the price of their products. They have stated that they have already approached the Central Government and the Government of West Bongal for certain concessions which are yet to receive favourable response.

They have submitted that the company has thus been put under colossal loss and since there are no signs of immediate redemption of the baid factors and adversities leading to its entinued loss of economic viability, the company is left with no alternative but to close down permanently.

other hand, have stated that the grounds given by the company in its notice for permission of closure are not real. according to them, the instant application has been made with the notive to pressurise the workers and to take more financial concessions from the government. They have further stated that in a bid to violate all tripartite and collective settlements and for imposing increased workload and retrenchment of workers the company has submitted the the instant application. They have further stated that the company made huge profit in the past and floated subsidiary companies within and outside the state. The unions have submitted that the permission for closure shall not be granted to the company.

The view points of both the management and the unions have been considered. So far as the financial position of the company is concerned no definite conclusions can be arrived at as the company has not submitted the rofit & loss 1/c and the Balance Sheet as required under the Bules, On being asked to submit these counts they have submitted only statements of assets/Lighilities for the last 3 years which do not give all the details. The annual production figures of the company during the last 3 years show that while production of cloth in 1985-86 went down marginally, the production of yern in 1985-86 almost doubled over the production of previous years. Similarly, the annual sales figures for the last 3 years show that while there was marginal fall in the sale of cloth, the sale of yarn almost doubled. The company has approached the lovt, of lest Bengal for resolving the long outstanding problems of the industry, vide their letter To. II: M: 406: 87 dated 4.2.87 to the Labour Minister, Novt. of Jost Sangal. It is found from the said letter that the company has been negotiating with the Unions and also through the Labour Commissioner/Deputy Labour Commissioner for settlement of the pending disputes. It is also seen that the lastern India Taxtile association have approached the Govt. of India for urgent consideration of the Government for removal of certain basic problems facing the industry of the eastern region, vide their letter dated 28th September, 1986 to the Frime Minister of India. The problems of the injustry are thus cutting attention of the Government at the highest level. The company

The application for closure, therefore, seems to be premature.

Therefore, in terms of Section 25-0(2) of the L.B. Act the application seeking permission to close down the undertaking is rejected and it is ordered that the company shall not close down the said undertaking.

Let the copy of this order be served to the menagement, unions and the Labour Commissioner, Mast Bengal.

Deputy Secretary, Labour Department, Covt. of Sest Sengal.

HO. 30(8) + SH

dated, the 10th June, 1987.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the :

- 1) Pactory Nanager,
 Kesoram Industries Limited (Textile Bection),
 9/1, R.M. Mukherjee Boad,
 Calcutta-1.
- 2) General secretary, Sarden Beach Textile orkers' Union. R-66, Carden Beach Road, Calcutta-700 024.
- 3) Genral Secretary, Carden Seach Sutakel Shranik Union, P-40, Sarden Reach Road, Calcutta-700 024.
- 4) General Secretary,
 Kesoram Settem Mills Employees' Union,
 P-134, Mudials Road, Calcutts-700 024.
- 5) General Secretary, Kesorem Industries & Cotton Mills Masdoor Sangha, 10, Kiron Mankar Roy Hoad, Calcutta-700 001.
- 6) Seneral Secretary,
 Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.Mesdoor Union,
 A-28, Carden Reach Road, Calcutta-700 024.
- 7) Ceneral Secretary, Kesoram Sutakal Shramin Union, 8-69, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-700 024.
 - 8) Labour Commissioner, West Bengal.

homic 16/6/87
Labour Parartment



Pondicherry State Trade Union Council

7, VELLALA STREET.

10000

PONDICHERRY-605 001.

புதுவை மாநில தொழிற்சங்க கவுன்சில் 7, வெள்ளழு வீதி, புதுவை-605001.

Hon'ry President: V. Subbiah

President:
M. Manjini

General Secretary:
R. S. Zivanandamor

RECEIVE

14 AUG 1987

A. I. T. U. C.

Date 12.8.1987

Dear Comrade Indrajit,

I believe that you might have received my telegram of even date seeking your intervention in regard to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills of Pondicherry. This mill was owned by Jaipuria & Company of Kanpur. Because of the family dispute that went for a long time between the sons of Jaipuria. this Swadeshi Mill was very much neglected. Government of India has taken over this Mill under Industrial Development Regulation Act, in the year 1975. Even at that time, the conditions of the machines in the mill were pretty old. Due to our agitation carried on by the trade union, this mill was later taken over by National Textile Corporation which did not make necessary investment for modernizing and regarding the mill. As a result of this, machineries have become so obselete and unfit toble for production. For more than one year now, the Swadeshi management is closing down certain machinaries of the Mill which were not fit for production. Particularly, where weaving section about 400 looms were closed and there is every possibility of closing down also the preparatory section of the weaving department. Likewise, the moulding department of the mill is also being closed down. On the whole,, 1000 employees were laid off. It looks that the management has a plan to convert this composite mill into a spinning unit, perhaps on line with the textile policy of the N.T.C. at the moment. Therefore, there is every possibility of the mill closed down at any time which will result in a unemployment to over 2,300 working employees.

I request you to take up this matter before the Minister for Commerce and the Chairman of the N.T.C.

warm greetings ,

Yours fraternally,

(V. SUBBIAH)

Frem : A. I. T. U. C.

THE COTTON MILLS MAZDOOR UNION

(Regd.) ABOHAR दी काटन मिल्ब मजदूर यूनियन रजि • अबोइर का इन्द्र जीत गुप्ता रक्त वी जारल सीने ही जा गा र प्रकारिस गुकानम् लेन नई दिल्ती ॥०००।

ECEIVE अप आर्मिश द्वारा कारक मिल मज़दूर यूनियन रिज पर मिल की कारक मिल के इसारे मर जायरी कारणा -2 DEC 1987 कारका वा इस मज़दूर जारे की कारक की स्माजिस Ref. No. 30/83 (GISHU: - on 3/1-102 and ob on a Dated 30-11-87

आयम कारन किल मज़ हुर श्रीनतन के नुमादन्य विरवद्म कारते हैं कि जनरेल सिंह बाड़ भी में हैं से वहले भी आवी तारात के पैसे स्वाकर मज़दूरी वर अत्या चार करवाता रहा और 12 वंटे की की ड्यूटी जी की नीक वर न्यलंबाला रहा। मज़दूरी जे उसे छ यूनियत की प्रधावमें से निकाल दिया। किय - दो साल से इस यूनियत को रवतम करते की काश्चित से कारता आरहा है अब ने वारी नोलां के हता। वा व में में के मेर ही मिल कर जवरी कहना कारता चाहता है चंडीगढ़ कई बार कता. मत्ही गी असार वहीं महा कि महा कर के महा कर के अधाव भी हिस हो के कर वाहावाला किसी पुकार इस सीनवम वर कवना करों या समाद्ध करों किस वेकर जो भेट्रा नार् के आहात के तकड़े अत से उत्ता वीनपन के जिला विपाल था। भी भी उनकी साथ लेकार जलत प्रचार पार्टी विशेषी व यूनिया विशेषी कि खरे पर के ने में कार कि कि कि कि कि कि कर हर के कर हर के कर कि अरुमाय राह भी नाष्ट्री वह मिल और सांस मारे नारके में अवड देखा है कार विवा पिशक वर इलाके का यही हाल है दोहाड़े चल रहे हैं जो कि अवर आरिमपों पर नोड कार्क्या व हार्ने के लाएग मज़दूर जामात व तारी व प्रतिपंत्र के पिनासी दिन भी परिवास मन्त हासकार हैं आहे सब कारी शुकासान है।

भी आड़ी बार देवी है जानरेल मिंह बुद्दिने क्रक जाती भेरक मिय रीजिस्टर भर कर बंद कामरे में ह अपना कील आरमी वह लार मन गंदन सुनाव कार्ल धारिमत 22.11.87 क्ले कारिया है दिन १-12-87 की अगाड़ी करेंग का आबाहर भी विलया है। इस पर अगार आपने धापन कर्मा रिवर तो आण क्या परिगाम होने वो उत्तयही सीचे। आपका सांची काटन मिल्ज मजदूर यूनियन (रिजिं)

जारक में बुद्ध सामा काटन मिल्ज मजदूर वृत्यान

Textile

दिनोंक 2 रितम्बर 1967

ीप्रय कामरेड,

आपका पत्र है - 12-57 की प्राप्त हुआ । इत कार्य के तिल आवश्यक्तम कार्यवाही की बार्य । ज्यान है हैं

जीभवादन सहीत,

आपना साधी, भागा साधी, १ टोमी दानी १ सेक्ट्रेरी

ा दूलन दात जनरल केंद्ररी काटन मिल्स मजदूर यूनियन राज्य अबोहर - 152116

Phone: 45-4092

Date 23. 11. 1987. 19

Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union

(REGD. NO. 463)

(Affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress)

R-66, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta-700024.

President: ARUN SEN

General Secretary: ABDUL MANNAN

Ref.

The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress
24, Canning Land,
New Delhi - 110 001.

25 NUV 1987

Re: Affiliation Fee of 1986.

Dear Com.

The Management of Kesoram Industries Ltd. (Textile Divn.) has imposed illegal lockout of the Mills since 15th February, 1987 with a view to retrench about 3000 workers out of 8000 workers and to impose workload. Though more than 9 months has already passed but the lockout is still continuing.

We have paid affiliation fee upto 1985 but we are unable to pay the Affiliation Fee of 1986. We have already sent you want audited Annual Return of 1986.

Total Membership of 1986 is 3215 only.

Please exempt us with payment of Affiliation Fee of 1986.

With fraternal greetings

Yours fraternaly,

(Genl. Secretary)

ab leaves .

Textile

November 26,1987.

The General Secretary
Garden Reach Textile Workers'
Union,
R-56 Garden Reach Road,
CALCUTTA 700024.

Re: Affiliation Fee of 1986

Dear Comrade,

Received your letter of

23.11.87. As you yourself mention that
the Mills is locked out from February

15th 1987, the affiliation fees for 1986
can not be waived:

with greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(HOMI DAJI) Secretary. Dear Friend,

We, the accredited representatives of Textile Workers'
Unions operating in Bara Hindu Rao unit of the Delhi Cloth
Mills company hereby take the liberty to draw your kind
attention to the 3 year old dispute centring round the
proposal of the said company to close-down one of its three
major Textile units located in the Union Territory of Delhi.
The unit in question, at present employing over 5000 workers,
is located in the area known as Bara Hindu Rao.

from time to time with regard to the genesis of the closure proposal put forth by the mill company and the actions initiated and carried out by the Joint Action (ommittee of the Unions by way both of agitation and mass struggle as well as of legal measures undertaken to combat or counter the maid closure proposal, lot of misunderstand and confusion persists with regard to the positions taken by the concerned parties in this conflict. This is because of totally mis—leading propaganda being carried on by certain groups hostile to the organised working class movement. These include the paid agents of the employers enjoying the patronage of certain local politicians.

We, therefore, consider it necessary to full acquaint you with the facts of the dispute in which the central govt. as a necessary and major party to it is playing the proverbial role of running with the hare and hunting with the hound. The Govt. while declaring itself against clasure of the concernedTextile unit, is in fact not only forcing closure, but also creating a situation in which the monopoly whouse of O.C.M. is enabled to wriggle out of its legal and contractual commitments to the workers in terms of cash compensation to which they entitled should the closure becomes unavoidable.

A Various representations on behalf of the workers have been made to various authorities, including the Commissioner of Labour and Sacretary, Labour Depth, of the Helhi Administration, the Lt. Governor of the Union Yerritory of Delhi, the Union Minister for Urban Development, beside the

Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself. A copy of such representations is being enclosed. It seeks to explain in brief the role being played by the various parties concerned in the dispute. We beseek you to spare some of your precious time and attention to go through its contents to be convinced that the unions deserve your valuable guidance as well as intervention infavour of the five thousand & odd workers in terms of the prayer/demand contained in the enclosure.

The Union Ministry for Urban Development is now making fresh attempts to cover up its misheading statements on the issue by way of a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the full bench judgement of the High Court on point of law, decided against them on the basis of the affirmations made by them during the hearing of the case. This is simply to gain time for shifting the onus of closure on the courts of law, while the basic remedy lies has in its own hands.

With apologies for this intrusion on your valuable time.

Yours fraternally

Hamil

Co-Convenor
JAC of Textile Wrockrs* Unions

af

Kapra Mazdeer Elta U tion (Repo Gaushala Gute, Lishan Gaoi, LELIV) The Secretary (Labour) cum Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration, 15, Rajpur Road, Delhi-110054.

Dear Sir.

The various unions representing the workers of Delhi Cloth
Mills (Bara Hindu Rao unit) through their representatives
signatory to this statement/memorandum, hereunder set out their
considered views and position vis-a-vis the situation arising
out of the proposed closure of the abovenamed unit and the
positions taken by the various respondents before the Delhi High
Court in respect of the issues involved in the case. The unions
consider it necessary that the stand of the unions is once again
put on record while the Administration carries out the directions
of the Hon'ble High Court in respect of review of the order of
the Administration dated 15th April, 1985, rejecting the
application of M/s. D.C.M. Ltd., seeking permission under section
25 (0) of the Industrial Disputes Act to close down its Bara Hindu
Rao unit.

At the outset the unions reiterate their original stand that they are as a matter of basic principle totally and unreservedly opposed to the closure of the aforementioned unit of the industry, or any other unit of the industry for that matter.

The unions have all along been maintaining this position, feeling fortified by assurances given by the Central Ministers concerned on the floor of the Parliament. It was on the basis of these assurances that the unions found it possible to convince themselves and their members that the legal bar against the continuation of manufacturing activity of the mill imposed by the stipulations of the Delhi Master Plan, formulated under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, would be removed through suitable statutory amendments/modifications. In stoutly opposing the closure move by the D.C.M. through

agitation in the first instance, and later by contesting the petition filed by the company in the Delhi High Court against Delhi Administration order dated 15.4.1985 the unions placed considerable reliance on the aforementioned assurances given on behalf of the Central Government. On the face of it these assurances implicitly indicated that appropriate legal steps would be taken to alter/modify the relevant portions of the Zonal plan so as to remove the explicit/absolute legal prohibitions against continuance of the manufacturing activity of the Bara Hindu Rao unit of the DCM Ltd. beyond the year 1989. Such action on the part of the Govt. would naturally have resulted in demolishing the main and the formidable plank sustaining the company's decision to close down the said unit. Implied in the Govt. assurances to prevent the closure of the unit was also the alternative that the mill would be directed to shift to a conforming area within the Union Territory. These steps, if adopted by the Govt. would have enabled the workers and their unions to force the D.C.M. company to abandon for goodor for a considerable time its closure move and alternatively ensured security of jobs.

To the utter amazement and dismay of the unions, however, both the union Ministry of Housing as well as the DDA appearing through their respective counsels from the very beginning of the proceedings before High Court took positions completely at variance with the statements/assurances held out by the Central Ministers in the Parliament as well as outside. These positions clearly and categorically adopted on behalf of the Govt. both in written statements as well as orally in the course of hearing before the High Court ruled out any possibility of altering the land-use of the mill site from non-conforming to conforming one for the purpose of permitting the unit to continue functioning beyond the year 1989. Nor was the Govt.

contd 3/

prepared to modify its earlier stand that the mill has got to close or shift from its present site to one somewhere outside the Union Territory of Delhi.

The DDA aswell as the Union Housing Ministry rigidly stuck to the above stand throughout the proceedings lasting over 2 years despite repeated opportunities afforded to them by their Lordships of the High Court to file affidavits committing the Govt. to review the entire matter with the object of giving effect to their assurances through modification of the Master Plan or such other legal measures as may be necessary. This also included issuance of directions under section 11A of the D.D. Act.

Admn. to the contents of the Special Leave to Appeal filed recently by the DDA in the Supreme Court of India. This appeal has been preferred against the judgement of the Full Bench of the Delhi High Court restoring the permission earlier granted by the DDA to the DCM Company to commercially rodevelop the mill site and the attached land. In this application the DDA has once again categorically reiterated its earlier stand against permitting the mill to continue at its present site beyond the year 1989. In this way the appeal of the DDA in the present context jeopardises the rights and interests of the workers.

Additionally the assurances given by the Central Govt.

to prevant closure of the mill stand negatived by the

exemptions given in express terms to the company from

operations of the Urban Land Ceiling Act.

It is more than evident from the foregoing recital of facts and circumstances that the Govt., including the DDA, have in a calculated and studied manner failed to take any steps to rectify the situation created by the

provisions of the Master Plan as well as by itsown sanctions in favour of DCM Ltd. This is tantamount to paving the way for closure of the mill followed by commercial redevelopment of the mill site. It is this clearcut attitude of the Govt. that hasultimately made the workersveer round to the view that the only alternative left to them is to negotiate a settlement with the company inorder to defend their vital interests. It has been rightly felt that the workers' interests would be seriously jeopardised if the mill were to close down as a consequence of court's judgement striking down the Delhi Administration orderdated 15.4.1985, rejecting the proposal for closure of the unit, which by now appears a distinct possibility.

As is well known that over 5000 workers representing almost 99% of the employees on the rolls of the unit have directly approached the H_n'ble High Court expressing their preference for a negotiated settlement which ensures to them the maximum possible compensation in case of closure of the unit. The unions are in no position to ignore the workers¹ mandate unless the Delhi Administration and the Central Govt. take immediate measures to alter or modify the Master Plan as already stated.

To sum up the workers and their unions would prefer the Govt. adopting forthwith the following concrete & positive measures to prevent the closure of the Bara Hindu unit of the DCM Ltd.

i) Modification of the Zonal Plan forming part of
the Master Plan drawn up under the provisions of
the Delhi Dev. Act, 1957, through appropriate
legal measures so as to alter the land-use of the
DCM site permitting the units manufacturing activity

- 5 to continue permanently or till such time as an alternative site within the Union territory is provided to the Company for shifting the same; ii) Withdrawal of exemption granted to the company under the Urban LandCeiling Legislation: iii) Creation of adequate legal sanctions ensuring each employee of the unit in case of its closure in the foreseeable future \ quantum of compensation not less than what the proposed settlement filed in the High Court guarantees to him or her. In case, however, the Administration and the Central Govt. do not find themselves in a position to make a categoric and explicit commitment on the above lines before the High Court, then the administration along with all other responding govt. agencies must endorse the compromise application, dated 28th July, 1987 filed befor the Full Bench of the Delhi High Court by and on behalf of the workers. Supermoto review of the administration's order dated 15.4.1985 to be undertaken by it in terms of the directions of the High Court, may be carried out accordingly, For and on behalf of the workman of Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi. Dated: 11.9.87 JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE Comprising 1. Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union Textile Mazdoor Janta Union 2. 3. Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh Rashtriya Textile Mazdoor Congress 4. 5. Adarsh Mistri Union Kapra Mazdoor Lal Jhanda Union 6. 7. Textile Mazdoor Congress 8. DCM Clerks' Association 9. All India DCM Commercial Staff Union Watch and Ward & Peons Union 10. Kapra Mazdoor Union 11. 12. DCM Mistri Union.

PHONE: 528054 ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION (AITWF) Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, Delhi - 110 006 November 14, 1987 To All affiliated State Federations and all affiliated Trade Unions of Textile Workers. Dear Comrades, Launching of a nationwide militant struggle of Sub: workers of all the three major sectors of the Textile Industry against mounting attacks on their jobs, wages/earnings, working and living conditions, and trade union rights in the wake of implementation of the 'New Textile Policy' of the Central Government. This important communication is being addressed to your Federation/Union in accordance with the unanimous desire expressed by representatives of workers in all the three major sectors of the Textile Industry, (i.e. the mill, powerloom and handlooms) to forge a united countrywide fighting front in defence of their jobs and living-standards, gravely jeopardised by the anti-working class/anti-people 'New Textile Policy' of the Central Government, Calculated failure of the Government to heed the advice of the Trade Union Movement aimed at evolving an integrated Textile Policy, harmonising fully the operations of all the three major sectors of the Textile manufacturing system, and subserving the interests of the vast mass of the working and toiling people, has already resulted in further intensifying the acute man-made crisis in the industry. Tens of million workers and employees deriving sustenance directly or indirectly from the operation of the three major sectors of the industry, thus find themselves face to face with unprecedented threat to their jobs, incomes, and working and living standards. The Rajiv Gandhi Government has got to be forced to altogether abandon its utterly ill-conceived and illintentioned 'New Textile Policy' in favour of a policy genuinely pro-people in content, with complete nationalisation of the mill industry as its key aim. In order to achieve this, Textile workers and their organisations in all the three major sectors have got to join their forces on a national plane. P.T.O.

I am, therefore, desired to strongly propose that a meeting of representatives of workers' organisation in the mill, powerloom as well as handloom sectors, be held in Delhi on the 10th/11th December 1987, to chalk out a common and militant programme of action to force the Government to place an immediate ban on closures, lockouts and lay-offs in the mill industry besides ensuring all statutory benefits to powerloom workers and adequate relief to handloom weavers, pending nationalisation of the Textile mill industry.

The suggested dates, i.e. the 10th/11th December, would undoubtedly suit the convenience of most of the workers' representatives in view of the fact that most of our affiliated or associated organisations will be participating in the proposed mass rally of working-people before the Parliament on the 9th Dec., '87.

Particular attention, in this connection, is invited to the resolution adopted by the Calcutta session of the General Council of the AITUC on the important issues forming the subject-matter of this communication. You are requested to immediately contact workers' organisation in the power as well as handloom sectors in your state/centre and ensure the participation of their representatives alongwith yours in the suggested national meet.

It is expected that this task will receive at your hands the high priority and importance that it merits.

With greetings,

Yours Comradely,

(B.D. JOSHI)
General Secretary

Copy with 30 spare copies for favour of circulation to all concerned, to the General Secretary, AITUC, 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

P.S.: Kindly do take the trouble to inform us about the approximate number of delegates from your State/Centre, likely to participate in the proposed national meet.

Toxtil

के टेक्सटाइल मजदूर युनियन, नागदा (म. प्र.)

(अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बधित क्रमांक १३६ म. प्र./१०.२.७३)

रजिस्ट्रोशन नं. ३२७/इन्दौर/७३ दिनांक २७.१.७३

RECEIVEL 14 NOV 1987

लक्ष्मीबाई मार्ग नागदा (जंकशन) जिला उज्जैन (म. प्र.)

दिनांक विव, ११, ८८

बीमान भमायुक्त महोदय, बोदोिमक सम्बन्ध, मण्डाठ मोती बंगला, बन्दोर-

विषय:- नामदा रिश्वत भारत कार्म्स उद्योग में प्रथमध्य जारा की वा रकी कदौरियत उदयी, प्रथमित वम कामूनों का उन्तंबन तथा प्रम सेवों के साथ इप समझोतों के उन्तंबन के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयाण्यांत निवेदन है कि भारत कांग्र्स उगोग नगता के प्रवन्धकों जारा लगातार प्रचलित बम कानूनों एवं स्थायी बाजाबों का उन्लंधन किया जा रथा है । उगोग में वार्यरत बम-संधों के साथ लग्मण समझौता दिनाक 15-10-69 का उन्लंधन कर समजीते में मान्य क्यतस्थानुसार रिसींग विभाग के प्रथम पाना में 50 भीनक यूलरी एवं तासरी पानी में 44-44 मीनक स्थायी स्थ से कार्य कर समझौत पानी में 44-44 मीनक स्थायी स्थ से कार्य कर समझौत पानी में 5 भीनक प्रथम पानी में प्रति पानी के बाँग्रेस एवं बेनिंग विभाग में 5 भीनक प्रथम पानी में रखना भी मान्य है । नेविन भारत कांग्र्स प्रजन्मक जारा किना किया गया है । नेविन भारत कांग्र्स प्रजन्मक जारा किना किया विभाग के बांग्रेस कर विभाग कांग्रेस कर विभाग के मोनों को बन्द कर दिया गया है और रिलांग विभाग की मोनों को बन्द कर दिया गया है और रिलांग विभाग की मोनों को बन्द कर दिया गया है और रिलांग विभाग की मोनों को बात से स्टाकर स्टीर में रख दिया गया है जिससे उपरोक्त विभागों में कार्यरत करीब 200 भीनक रोज प्रभावित वीवर

बेरोजगारी के कगार पर है। रिलींग बाते से बिधकांश मही नों को व्येथ रूप से इटाकर स्टीर में रखने से रिलींग बाते में सभी पालियों में समजोतेल के बनुसार लगने वाले श्रीमकों को नियमानुसार हाजरी देने के लिए इंडल इंबल्ध बाध्य है। जबकि प्रबन्धक हारा तमाम श्रम- कानूनों का उल्लेखन कर श्रीमकों के हाजरी कार्ड पर जान-बुक्कर ब्रव्ध रूप से दिलीक्ष कि अध्यदि बैंक्त किया जा रहा है बौर श्रीमकों को बन्य बातों में जावर काम करने के लिए विवश किया जा रहा है।

इसी प्रकार डबानिंग विभाग में समझौता दिनांक 10-4-79 का उन्लंधन कर करी व 21 म्हानिं बवध स्प से बन्द कर दी गयी है। इस विभाग में प्रतिदिन 52 श्रीमक प्रभावित इए हें जबकि दूसरी और टी०एफ०बो० और औटो कोनर जेसे स्ववन्तित महीनें प्रस्थापित की जा रही है। बाहिंग विभाग में भी समझौता दिनांक 21-10-86 का उन्लंधन कर पांच महानें प्रतिदिन प्रतिमानी बन्द रखी जा रही है। इससे करीब 80 श्रीमकों की रोजी-रोटी के साथ विस्तवाङ विभाग जा रहा है।

भारत कांमर्स प्रजन्धक की उपरोक्त बवैध कृत्यों से प्रतिदिन लगभग 520 असिक क्यों सित छटनी का शिकार क्याया जा रहा है। प्रवन्धक की उपरोक्त षड्यन्त पूर्ण कार्यवाही से असिकीं में क्याप्त असन्तीय बाक्रोश का रूप लेता जा रहा है। बौर प्रवन्धक की गलत एवं मजदूर विरोधी नोतियों के कारण क्षेत्रोगिक व्याप्ति का स्तरा निर्मित हो गया है। विवाद का शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान के लिये कार्यरत अम संधों से किसी प्रकार का विवार विमर्श भी नहीं किया गया है। माननीय अम न्यायालय उप्लेम की बादेश की भी प्रवन्धक द्वारा सरे- आम क्षेत्रहेलना की जा रही है। सहायक अमायुक्त उप्लेम सम्भाग उप्लेम को अम संधों वारा सम्पूर्ण जानकारी देने पर भी प्रवन्धकों की क्षेत्रध कार्यवाहियों पर रोक लगाने एवं अमिकों को साहत दिलाने में अस्पन्न रहे हैं तथा अम विभाग के व्यधिकाश व्यध्वारी प्रवन्धकों की ग्रामी में महागृत हैं।

बतः अम सब श्रीमान् से माँग करता है कि तत्काल हस्तीप कर पुलन्धक भारत कामसं बारा की जा रही है श्रीमक विरोधी कार्य-वाही पर रोक लगार्वे तथा प्रशीलत अम कानूनों पर्व अमलेशों से सम्पन्न समझौतों का पालन करावें धीमकों की रोजी-रोटी के साथ जो जिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है उसके लिए प्रबन्धकों पर उचित कानूनी-कार्यवाही की जावे व शीमकों को राहत दिलायी जावे शीमान् बारा की जाने वासी वार्यशाही से लंध को क्वगत कराया जावे।

भवदीय,

प्रतिनिष स्वरित एवं उचित कार्यवाही हेतुः

प्रधान मंत्री रक्सटाइल एजदूर यूनियन

वागदा (म.प्र.)

- भी नानु वस सिंचल महीदय,
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 बलसभ भवन, भी पाल•
- 2- माननीय मृख्यभंशी महोदयं, मुख्य सालन, भीपान-
- अीमान् मृज्य अमाय्कत महोदय, भारत शासन, नई दिल्ली
- 4- सिकेट्री M.P.T.V.C.

 श्रीपाल १६०००१ सिकेट्री मे. 1.T. U.C.

 28 कामीन स्निन नार्ड रिलामे

Textile

RECEIVE A. I. Y. U. C.

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WY TOWN

काति कोल इन्ह स्टीय व का ग्रीनवन का तुरुश व कि वात 25.16.27 में उत्पार निस्त नितान हार बाह । व वव्यवस हुआ। निवान वव्य व कारते हुन इन्हें वर्ष को की निजी से हुन विवा

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5.	सैयका स्टियय	
6.	वित सीवव	श्री महिन तात । विकेश श्री परेश राभ तदेव
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8.	प्रवर्ग सीवन	भी भारत रामेजारो का विवेद
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14-	सदैव -	भो भिति बच्चा देवा तहेंचे
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17.	तदेव	भी जय करण वहेंग
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व सि विषट र को रतन हिन्दान छन । विष. ॥.

विव देश महा शिष्द सारत स्रेत एम स्टोब ग⁸रत हुई। alog and the life he

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3.11.87.

NOTE ON THE TEXTILES MEETING HELD ON NOVEMBER 2,1987

In the meeting was present on behalf of the Government, Vasant Sathe, Minister of Energy, Minister of State for Finance, Gadhvi, Rammivas Mirdha, Minister of State for Textiles and officials of the Textiles Ministry. Representatives of AITUC, INFUC, CITU, HMS, BMS and NLO were present.

Earlier trade unions consulted amongst themselves on the agenda and viewpoints to be put forward at the meeting. This meeting took place at INFOC office at the instance of INTUC.

The meeting of the Ministers was called specifically to discuss about the NTC mills and the everincreasing losses in many of the mills. The Government(s proposal was that either these mills should be run as cooperatives by trade unions or should be closed down.

As decided earlier, the trade union representatives at the meeting unanimously put forth two points:-

1. The socalled new Textile Policy launched in 1985, has failed and therefore a new integrated textile policy should be evolved by involving the trade unions in working out such policies. As all sectors of the textile industry are in crisis with various manifestations, it is useless to discuss and to try to find out a solution for any one sector piecemeal. The idea of cooperatives was of course rejected by the trade unions. 2. The Textile industry should be forthwith nat-

ionalised. Sathe who was presiding, agreed to consider the suggestions and to organise further discussions in this

regard. These ended the meeting.

The Trade union representatives present,
besides myself, were G. Ramanujam & Haribhah Naik

(INTUC), P.K.Ganguli (CITU), N.L. Barot (NLO), Vimal

Mehrotra (HMS) and BMS from Kanpur.

(T. N. SIDDHANI'A)

Government of India
Ministry of Textiles

Textile.

Dated, the 20th October, 1987.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to state that the Minister Textiles will take a meeting on 2.11.1937 at 3.30 PM in Room No. 264, Udyog Phawan, New Jolhi regarding the offering of some mills of National Textile Comporation to Labour Cooperatives and participation of labour in management.

2. You are requested to kindly nake it convenient to participate in the meeting.

22

(R. K. KAPILA)

- 1. Shri Ajit Singh, CMD, NTC Ltd., Vew Delhi.
- 2. Shri C. Ramanujan, President, Indian Mational Trade Union Congress, 1-3, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.
- 3. Shri Manchar P. Mehta, Freedeant, Dhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, 2025, Tilak Gali, Ghuna Mandigi Paharganj, Mer Delhi.
- 4. Shri Samant Roy, President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, 120, Bahar Road, New Delhi.
- 5, Shri Chaturanan Mishra, President, All India Trade Union Congress, 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
 - Gandhi Mazdoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Nomedebad.
 - Dr. M.K. Pandhi, Secretary, Central Indian Trade Union Congress, 6, Talkatora Road, New Delbi.

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Dagi or may Soo handa may attend 16

Copy to :-

- 1. PS to Minister (Textiles).
- 2. PS to Dy.Minister (Textiles).
- 3. PS to Secretary (Textiles).
- 4. PS to US(SNS).

(K. K. KAPIDA)

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No. 180 20/3/87_NTC

Government of India

Ministr of Textiles,

Udyog Flawen, New Delhi.

Dated, the 26th October, 1987

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to invite reference to the OM of even number dated 22nd October, 1987 and to state that the Sub-Group of Ministers comprising of Minister for Energy, Minister (Textiles), Labour Minister and the Minister of State (Expenditure) will take the meeting on 2.11.1987 referred to in the aforesaid OM.

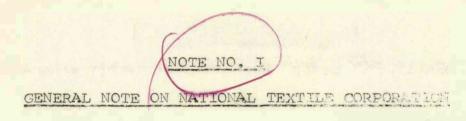
2. The undersigned is further directed to enclose herewith notes for consideration in the meeting.

(K.K. KAPILA) DIRECTOR

Encls: i) Copy of the CM dt. 22.10.1987. ii) Notes.

- 1. Shri Vasant Sathe,
 Minister for Energy, New Delhi.
- 2. Shri P.A. Sangma, Minister of State for Labour, New Delhi.
- 3. Shri B.K. Gadhvi,
 Minister of State (Expenditure), New Delhi.
- 4. Shri Ajit Singh, OMD, NIC Ltd., New Delhi.
- 5. Shri G.Ramanujam,
 President, Indian National Trade Union Congress,
 1-B, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.
- 6. Shri Manohar P. Mehta,
 President, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh,
 2426, Tilak Gali, Ghuna Mandi, Paharganj, New Delhi.
- 7. Shri Sament Roy,
 President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, 120, Babar Road,
 New Delhi.
- Shri Chaturanan Mishra,
 President, All India Trade Union Congress,
 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

- 9. Shri N.M. Barot,
 President, National Labour Organisation,
 Gandhi Mazdoor Sevalaya, Shadra, Ahmedabad.
- Dr. M.K. Pandhi, Secretary, Central Indian Trade Union Congress, 6, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.



INTRODUCTION

NTC Limited was incorporated in April, 1968 and it started functioning in October, 1968. N.T.C. was set up with the main objective of managing the affairs of the sick textile undertakings taken over by the Government. It was also proposed to rehabilitate and modernise these mills after the takeover and expand them, wherever necessary, with a view to making them economically viable.

- 2. At the time of incorporation of NTC in 1962, there were only 16 mills under Government management. This figure gradually went up to 103 during 1972-73. All these managed mills were nationalised by an Act of Parliament in December, 1974. Subsequently, the management of 22 more mills was taken-over (2 on 19th July, 1976, 6 on 14th April, 1978, 1 on 24th October, 1981 and 13 on 18th October, 1983) and these mills were also entrusted to the NTC for management, thus bringing the total number of mills under N.T.C. to 125.
- 3. Six units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., taken over hy Government in April, 1978, have been nationalised on 19th April, 1986 with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1985. The number of nationalised mills under N.T.C. thus has risen to 109 in addition to 16 'Managed' units. Out of 109 nationalised mills, two mills viz (i) Shri Kothandram Spinning Mills, Madurai in Tamilnadu (ii) Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedahad, are not in the prodution. Thus, out of the total 125 mills, only 123 mills (107 nationalised and 16 'Managed') are in production.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

4. NTC started with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 10 crs., which was raised from time to time, and it stood at Rs. 425/- Crs., as on 31st March, 1987. The paid up capital, as on that date was Rs. 354.85 Crores.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

5. With a view to ensuring effective management on decentralised hasis, NTC has formed 9 subsidiary Corporations with Headquarters at Delhi, Kanpur, Indore, Bombay (2 Subsidiaries), Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

GENERAL REVIEW OF FERFORMANCE

(i) SIZE OF OPERATION

The total installed caracity of these mills as on 30.4.87 was 41.01 lakh spindles and 56086 looms. This accounts for roughly 18% of the spinning capacity and 29% of the weaving capacity of the organised cotton textile industry in the country.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERFORMANCE

many operational areas. The production value of matrices mills (101 Nos. in 1975-76 and 109 Nos. in 1986-87) has cone up from Rs.225 Crores in 1975-76 to approximately Rs. 698 Crores in 1936-87. The production value of 'Managed' Mills. was Rs. 156 Crores during 1986-87.

The overall sales realisation of cloth per metre has gone up from Rs. 2.00 in 1975-76 to Rs. 6.17 in 1986-07. Similarly, the overall sales realisation of market yars per 41. has also gone up from Rs. 12.27 in 1975-76 to Rs. 29.33 during the year 1986-87.

The average count has also improved from 25.8s in 1975-76 to 34.4s in the year 1986-87.

Froductivity in Spinning (40s conversion) has cone up from 52.6 gms., in 1975-76 to about 61.0 gms., during 1985-87,

The spinning and weaving utilisation, which was about 68% and 65% respectively during the year 1975-76, had increased to 72.0% and 71.1% respectively during 1986-27.

MC TERNISATION

The mills taken over by the NTC were the weakest textile rails and at the time of their take over, were having dilabidated ruildings and choolete and outdated machinery and excess langur. In order to bring these mills to a level of working viamility, NTC prepared a Corporate Flan in respect of the nationalised mills. This Corporate Flan identified an expenditure of Rs. 320 Crores till the end of the Sixth Five Year Flan Period. This includes a sum of Rs. 100 Crores invested prior to the Sixth Flan Period. Upto 31st March, 1935, an amount of Rs. 301 Crores had been spent by the NTC on the installation of new machinery renovation, replacement/overhauling and on the immediate repairs of buildings, installation of hoilers humidification plants and installation of diesel generating sets etc. It may also be stated here that only around Rs. 160 Crores was actually spent on modernisation of machinery and the balance amount was incurred on rehabilitation and on expenses of statutory nature essential for production. As at the end of March, 1987, the total amount spent on modernisation/rehabilitation in these mills was around Rs. 347 Crores.

7TH FIVE YEAR FLAN FROFOSALS

Taking into account the overall improvement in its working, NTC prepared a plan, identifying its investment needs for the 7th Five Year Flan period. The proposals were, both in respect of the 101 nationalised mills and the 22 managed mills (at the time of formulation of 7th Flan proposals) at an envisaged outlay of Rs. 302 Crores and Rs. 329.62 Crores (revised) respectively. Six Swadeshi Group of Mills have since been nationalised

...3/-

The break-up of the proposed expenditure of 32 minumills (at the time of formulation of 7th Flan proposels) with the as follows :-

(Rs. in Crores

(i)	Swadeshi Group of Mills (5 units nationalised w.e.f. 1.4.1985)	24.23
(ii)	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	3.09
(iii)	Atherton Mills	3.98
(iv)	Mohini Mills, West Dengal	3 • 50
(_V)	13 taken over mills in Bombay	293.94 (including Labour Ratio- alisation)

329,52

As against the above proposals, the Flanning Commission has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 117 Crores in the first phase for 101 nationalized mills only. Of this amount, Rs. 75 Crores is proposed to be spent to meet statutory & safety requirements, such as restructuring of old hazardous huildings, effluent treatment plants, replacement of old hoilers, etc. The halance amount of Rs. 42 Crores is proposed to be spent mostly for labour rationalisation, leaving hardly any amount for modernisation.

SOCIAL OBLIGATION

As per the textile policy statement of June, 1985, the responsibility for the production of controlled cloth shall be transferred to the Handloom Sector by the end of 7th Five Year Flan period. The present quantum of controlled cloth production, which is being shared by NTC and Handloom Sector, kept at 650 ml. metres per annum, shall be suitably increased in order to provide a larger quantum of cloth at affordable price to the poorer section of the population.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR PATIONALISATION SCHEME IN NIC

NTC faced multifarious problems upon take over of sick textile undertakings, and one of such problems was higher labour complement in most of the mills. To deal with this problem, NTC evolved a Scheme of Labour Rationalisation, 'Without tears' in consultation with the concerned trade unions or by accerting voluntary resignations from concerned employees on payment of an exegratia rayable under the rayment of Gratuity Act.

In the year 1982, a detailed study on excess labour complement in each mill was entrusted to South India Textile Research (Association (SITRA), who worked out excess labour complement in four conditions

-: 4 :-

	CONDITIONS	SURFAUS 1 OLK
(<u>i</u>)	Existing processing conditions and mill's work assignment	20,300
(ii)	Best use of machinery and mill's assignment	12,664
(iii)	Paticnalisation of labour;	29,859
(iv)	Modernisation of machines and rationalisation of labour.	29, 370

Surplus labour as per (ii) category for its nine subsidiary Corporations, including some 'Managed' Mills, i.e. Swadeshi Group of Mills and Mohini Mills, was identified as 12,664 Nos. The Labour Rationalisation achieved during the year 1984-85 was 6,789 and during the year 1985-86 was 4,707. During Jar. '86-March, 1987, 8465 posts have been rationalised in all the nationalised mills under NTC including Mohini Mills,

Prior to SITRA Report in 1984, labour rationalisation was carried out in NTC mills on ad-hog basis. After nationalisation, i.e. during 5th Flan Feriod (1974-75 to 1978-79), the number of surplus labour force was estimated at about 1,21,000. Accordingly, 12,231 posts were rationalised under the Scheme and an amount of Rs. 10,49 crores was spent on it. During the period from 1979-00 to 1983-34, 10,110 posts were rationalised in the nationalised mills and an amount of Rs. 11.43 Crores was spent on it. Thus totalling to 22,341 posts rationalised at an expenditure of Rs. 21,92 Crores prior to SITRA Report in 1984.

No study was undertaken by SITRA in respect of 13 taken over mills in Bombay since the management of these mills was taken over in October, 1983. However, labour rationalisation achieved in 13 Managed Mills of Bombay during they year 1985-86 was 5,306 and during April-December, 1986 was 3,978.

Thus the total labour rationalisation in all the mills in NTC including all managed mills, during 1985-86 was 10,013 Total achievement of labour rationalisation in all the mills between April, 1986 to March, 1987 was 8465 as against the target of 4800 only.

An amount of Rs. 28.48 Croros has been spent on labour rationalisation in respect of all nationalised and managed mills under NTC from 1984-85 to Dec., 1986.

EMILOYMENT

The employees, including workers, as on 30.9.86 in 109 nationalised mills were 2.01 lakhs and 0.31 lakhs in 16 'Managed' mills (totalling to 2.32 lakhs).

NTC'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXCHEQUER

and the state of the second state of the secon

NTC Mills have contributed approx. Rs. 400 Grones of the exchequer upto now by way of excise duty, sales tax and other taxes. At present, NTC's annual contribution to the expectage (Nationalised Mills) by way of these taxes is to the tupe of Rs. 90 Crores.

FINANCIAL FERFORMANCE

All the nationalised mills under the NTC put together have reported a cumulated loss of over Rs. 1069 Crores from the date of nationalisation i.e., April, 1971 till March, 1987. This includes the losses sustained by the Swadeshi Group of Mills which were nationalised with effect from April, 1985. This does not take into account the interest remission granted to the NTC mills of the order of Rs. 322 proces and the investment allowance reserve of Rs. 1.28 crores which were written back.

- 2. An analysis conducted into the trend of losses sustained by the mills indicate that 56 mills out of 107 nationalised units accounted for accumulated net loss of Rs. 904 crores out of the total net loss of Rs. 1069 crores suffered by those nationalised units under the NTC from the date of nationalisation till March, 1987. In other words, these 56 nationalised mills were responsible for 84.5% of the total cumulated boss of the NTC mills.
- 3. Fased on the performance of all the nationalized mills for the last 7 years, a study indicated that 41 units had an average net loss upto 20% of their production value, 37 units ranged between 20.1% to 50%, 17 units between 50.1% to 100% and 2 units over 100%. The remaining 10 mills had shown profits during these 7 years revied for which the study was undertaken. It becomes glaring, therefore, that 56 units under the NTC could be termed as very heavily losing and whose performance is a matter of deep concern to the NTC.

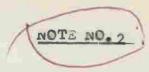
The millwise study undertaken by the SITRA had indicated that the surplus manpower (operative, non-operative and others) in these heavily losing mills were as follows:

1. Unde	c existing	conditions	Other reduction to the	11383
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^{2.} With optimum use of machinery 5954

3. After rationalisation and optimum use of machinery 16803

4. After modernisation = 15785



NOTE ON EMPLOYEES PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT OF MICH.

HISTORY AND OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME

The scheme of Workers Participation in Management and introduced in the NTC mills, is different from the scheme announced by the Govt. (Ministry of Labour) in December, 1 NTC scheme is under implementation since May, 1983. This scheme postulates the setting up of Management Committees. Initially, the Committee consisted of two representatives of workers who are employees of the mills which was set up to look into and attend to matters such as Production programme, utilisation, efficiency, productivity, quality of products, cost reduction, improving profitability, purchases, sales including disposal etc.

- 2. The constitution of the Management Committee was reviewed by the Holding Company in January, 1985. The constitution was revised to have more involvement of workers' representatives in the decision making so as to ensure their involvement in the management of the mills. In the revised constitution of the Management Committees (Annexure-I) there are three representatives from workers who are employees of mills, three representatives of mill management and the chief executive of the mill would preside over the meetings. The representatives of the workers are selected on the basis of consensus.
- 3. The workers, staff and supervisors of mill can send their suggestions through workers representatives in the Management Committees for improving the performance of the mills.

PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME

4. Out of the 125 mills, 109 mills are nationalised and the remaining are managed, Workers' Participation

in Management through Management Committees have been introduced in 63 units (including the processing factory of Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills, Bangalore). A list of mills where the Management Committees have been introduced is attached at Annexure_II. One nationalised mill is yet to be restarted (Kothandaram Mills, Madurai). The possession of one mill (Fine Knitting, Ahmedabad) has been taken over only recently.

- 5. As a sequel to the review by the Holding Company on 17.4.1985 it was decided that orientation course of about one week's duration for workers and management representatives in the Management Committees should be organised. It was also decided that the venue of the course should be away from place of work of such representatives and it should be organised by an outside agency such as ATIRA, SITRA etc. In this training course, these representatives are to be provided with inputs which may inter-alia include!
 - i) to improve their knowledge and skill for effective participation in Management Committees:
 - fi) to provide advantages of professional management
 as against the private management;
 - fii) to enlighten on the roles of trade unions in India and abroad, and
 - to provide new work ethics in which labour can play a very important role.

Accordingly, NTC (APKKM) Ltd., Bangalore, conducted a training at SITRA, Coimbatore, from 22nd to 26th July, 1985 (both days inclusive). NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay had the

help of Central Board of Workers' Education (West Land and M/s Rashmi Impex (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay, NTC (Grand) Ltd., Ahmedabad, conducted the programme with the help of ATIRA from 29th July, to 3rd August, 1985. NTC (DPR) Ltd., New Delhi conducted the programme for the four Rajasthan units on 11th and 12th February, 1986 at Udadpur, NTC (UP) Ltd., Kanpur, organised the programme on 1st and 2nd August, 1985.

6. Greater and effective participation of Labour is one of the coals of the NTC during 1987-93.

DIFFICULTIES IN FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME

7. The main difficulty faced by the NTC in introducing the scheme in the remaining mills is the flered intermunion mivelry resulting from multiplicity of trade unions. Whenever the mills attempt to form the committees avoidable tensions were created and trade unions could not arrive at any understanding regarding the nominations of three representatives of workers on the committees.

NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD,

WORKERS PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT CONSTITUTION OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE _ ITS OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS AND WORKING.

1. NAME OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee will be named as Management Committee (Hereinafter referred to as the "COMMITTEE"),

2. ODJECTI VÆS:

For greater and active participation of Labour in management with a view to improve the industrial relation and performance of mills.

3 CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEES:

- 3.1 The Committee will consist of:
 - i) Chief Executive Officer/General Manager,
 - ii) Production Manager/Pactory Manager.
 - iii) Head of Personnel Department of the Hills
 - iv) Head of the Finance & A/c Destroof the Mill.
 - Three representatives of workmen from amongst mill's workmen to be decided by CEO/G.M. in consultation with the trade union(s) concerned in any manner as per the local conditions in the mill. (The nominee must be an employee of the mill).
- 3.2 The Chief Executive Officer/General Manager will be ex-officio Chairman of this Committee and will preside over the meetings. In his absence, the Froduction Manager/Factory Manager will preside over the meetings,

3.3 The Committee will be resonstituted on an annual wasis or at any period as per local requirement at the discretion of the CEO/G.M. of the mills.

4. FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE:

- 4.1 The Committee shall look into and attend to the following
 - 1. Production Programme;
 - ii. Utilisation;
 - iii. Efficiency;
 - iv. Productivity;
 - v. Quality of Products;
 - vi. Cost reduction;
 - vii. Improving Profitability;
 - viii. Purchase; and
 - ix. Sales including disposal.
- 4.2 The Committee shall not attend to the following matters;
 - i. Selection of personnel against sanctioned vacant posts:
 - ii. Service matters including conditions of service of employees individually or collectively; and
 - iii. Matters which come within the purview of trade unions or any other statutory body.

5. WORKING OF THE COMMITTER:

- i. The meeting of the Committee will be held once in a fortnight.
- ii. The Head of the mill's Personnel Popartment shall also be the Secretary of this Committee.
- iii, Chairman shall circulate the Agenda papers to the Committee members well in advance on the subject concerned in clause 4.1 above incorporating "Action

Taken Report on the decisions of the previous meetings. Minutes of all meetings shall be drafted immediately after the meeting preferably at the end of the meeting itself and circulated to the members alongwith the agenda papers for the next meetings. The minutes shall be recorded in the minute book.

- iv. The significant achievements on the implementation of the decisions of the Committee may be given wide publicity and the same may be displayed on the notice boards. Such achievements may also be circulated among other mills of the same subsidiary corporation and also to other subsidiary corporations as well as the Holding Company.
- v. Workers, staff and supervisors of the mill be advised to put forward their suggestions for improving the performance of the unit through the workers' representatives in the Management Committees so that these representatives can bring up such suggestion at the meeting of the Committee for consideration and decision.
- vi. A suggestion box may be provided at the mills where workers/staff could offer some good suggestion regarding work improvement/safety etc.
- 6. In the event of any need for a clarification in regard to the total functioning of the Committee, the matter will be referred to the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the subsidiary corporation whose decision will be final.
- 7. The Committee will be a decision making body and implementation of the decisions shall be the responsibility of the officers concerned. Decision of the Committee shall be on the basis of consensus and not by a process of voting
- 8. The Committee will generally function within the policy laid down by Central Government/N.T.C.

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ANNEXURE_II

NAME OF THE MILLS WHERE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES HAVE PEEN SET UP

S.No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mills.
	NTC (APKKM) Ltd. BANGALORE.
1.	Yallamma Mills, Davnagere (Kantataka)
2.	Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills Nimal (AP)
3.	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills (Processing Factory)
4.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills, Renigunta
5.	Azam Jahi Mills, Warrangal
6.	Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Mills, Trichur.
7.	Cannanore Spg. & Wyg. Mills, Cannanore.
	NTC(DP&R) Ltd NEW DELHI.
8.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar, Chandigarh
9.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijay Nagar, (Rajasthan)
10.	Suraj Textile Mills, Malout Mandi, Punjab.
11.	Dayal Bagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Amritsar.
12.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar.
13.	Edward Mills, Bearweer.
14.	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar.
15.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Bearwar.
	NTC (GUJARAT) Lta AHMEDABAD.
16.	Jehangir Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
17.	Himddri Textile Mills, Ahmedabad,
18.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
19.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
20.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Ahmedabad.
21.	Petlad Textile Mills, Petlad.
22.	Mehalaxmi Textile Mills, Bhavnagar.

NTC (MN) L+d BOMBAY.

23.	Vidarbha Mills, Achalpur,
24.	RBBA Mills, Hinganghat.
25.	India United Mills No. 1, Bombay.
26.	India United Mills No. 2, Bombay.
27.	India United Mills No. 3. Bombay.
28.	India United Mills No. 4, Bombay.
29.	India United Mills No.5, Bombay
30.	India United Mills, Dye Works, Bombay.
31.	Model Mills, Nagpur.
32.	RSRG Mohta Mills, Acola.
33,	Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Acola
	NICO CAMPA T. MILTOOPER
	NTC (MP) Ltd. INDORE.
34.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon.
35,	Indore Mclwa United Mills, Indore,
36.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur.
37 .	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore,
38 ,	Kalyan Mal Mills, Indore,
39.	New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal,
	NIC (WIADO) Ltl. CALCUITA
40.	Associated Industries Grandropur (Assam)
41.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya
42.	Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagabpur,
43.	Mohini Mills, Calcutta.
44.	Jyoti Weaving Factory, Calcutta.
	NTC (SM) Ltd DOMBAY,
AP.	Challenger (Wahanashtan
45,	Chalisgaon TextileMills, Chalisgaon (Maharashtra
46.	Nanded Textile Mills, Bombay.
47.	New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
48.	Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
49.	Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
50.	Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.
51.	Digvijay Textile Mills, Bombay.

NTC (INEP) Ltd. COIMBATCRE

52.	Om Paraskthi Mills, Coimbatore,
× 53.	Kaleshwarar B' Mills, Kalayarkoil.
X 54.	Pioneers Spinners, Kamudakudi.
Admirate 56.	Bairama Varama Textile Mills, Shencottah.
56.	Combodia Mills, Coimbatore.
57.	Sri Sarda Mills, Coimbatore,
58.	Sri Rangavilas Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore.
59.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore,
60.	Sri Bharathi Mills, Fondicherry.
	NTC (UR) L+A KANPUR.
61.	Bijli Gotton Mills, Hathras.
62.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur,
63	Smadesai Cotton Mills Noini

SHORT NOTE ON HEAVILY LOSING MILLS OF NTC

managing the affairs of the sick textile undertakings taken over by the Government. Today, it has 109 nationalised and 16 managed mills. The total installed capacity of these mills as on 30.4,1987 was 41.01 had spindles and 56086 looms. This accounts for approximately 18% of the spinning capacity and 29% of the meaving capacity of the organised sector in the country.

A sum of Rs. 347 crores including Rs. 150. 37 crores from IDBI/IFCI) has been spent till Manch, 1987 on modern sation, rehabilitation of nationalised mills. However, against by projected requirement of Rs. 32 crores, the Mith of cartley is only Rs. 117 crores which is grossly inadequate to meet the essential needs. While there has been improvement in some parameters, desired improvement in financial terms has not been possible due to various reasons including resource constraints.

The cumulative losses of nationalised mills of NTC till March, 1987 were Rs, 1069 crores (excluding interest remission on Government loans of the order of Rs, 322 crores). Despite efforts to curtail the losses, they have been on increase. The net loss during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was. Rs, 117 crores and Rs, 176 crores respectively. This year, it is likely to increase to Rs, 200 crores.

An analysis of losses indicates that 56 out of 107 nationalised mills in operation account for net loss of Rs,904 crores (about 85 per cent of the total accumulated loss). Out of these, during the last 7 years the percentage of loss to production value was 20-50 per cent in case of 35 units, 50-100 per cent in case of 17 units and more than 100 per cent in case of 2 units. I list of these 56 units is attached.

The Government is finding it increasingly difficult to reimburse the mounting losses, is a result, the backlog in reimbursement is increasing. The amount of unreimbursed cash losses which was No.58.75 crores on 31.3.1985 has increased to No.81 crores as on 31.3.1987 and is likely to increase further steeply this year. This in turn leads to shortage of working capital, further affecting the working and profitability of the mills. This situation has been a matter of serious concern for the Government and this cannot continue much longer. Therefore, with a view to avoid ultimate closure of these mills, it is for consideration, if they could be taken over by labour cooperatives or managed by labour in some other form.

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NATIONAL TEXTILES CORPORATION LIMITED

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MILLS HAVING AVERAGE OF NET LOSS AS % TO PRODUCTION VALUE FOR 1981 TO 1987 IN THE RANGE OF - 100 & -500)

SNO.		MILL NAME	STATE	YEARS	AVERAG		NO. OF	CASH LOSS	WAGES & SAL
	CODE				NET LOS	SS LOSS FROM	EMPLOYEES	OF 86-87	(INC.BONUS)
					AS % 1	ro 74 TO 87	AS ON	(RS.IN	OF 86-87
		h: 89			j:	PV (RS.IN LAC)	31/3/87	LAC)	(RS.IN LAC)
		= (4)							
	C07	RAMPOORIA MILLS	WB	7	-99.3	33 -2292.06	1909		286.80
2	C13	KANDRIA MILLS	MB	7	-80.5	-615 . 19	424	<u>-66.76</u>	<u>63,39</u>
3	J03	KANPUR SWADESHI COTTON	UP'	7	-80.1	10 -5111.39	5594	-815.10	816.57
4	C16	GAYA COTTON MILLS	BIHR	7	-76.6	52 -1131.04	524	-123.28	157.00
5	009	ARATI COTTON MILLS	HW.	7	-71.5	51 -977.13	797	-78.66	119.25
. 6	CO4	BENGAL FILE NO. 1	WE	7	-71.C	04 -268 <mark>7.71</mark>	1121	-1 45. 18	165.61
7	C01	BENGAL TEXTILE MILLS	WB	7	-70.5	99 -701.49	1051	-79.58	81.18
8	C11	BENGAL FILE NO.2	WB	7	-67.0	04 -543.79	398	-65:39	61.40
9	005	BENGAL LAXMI MILLS	WH	7	-66.4	-2 343. 53	1984	-192.01	300.85
1.0	006	SRI MAHALAXMI MILLS	WE	7	-63.0	06 -1729.94	1 <mark>6 6 5</mark>		263.24
11	J06	RAIB <mark>ARELI SWA</mark> DESHI	UP	7	-59.6	-461.69	<mark>752</mark>	-84.45	73.90
12	C15	BIHAR CO-OP MILLS	BIHR	7	-58.2	-542.41	524	-47.66	74.32
13	C18	ASSOCIATED MILLS	ASSM	7	-5 <mark>5.7</mark>	6 -604.58	752	-55.11	94.46
14	COS 7	LAXMINARAYAN MILLS	WB	7	-55.2	25 -1448.38	1185	-142.59	178.34
15	104	SWADESHI COT.&FLOUR MILLS	MP	7	-54.7	0 -2311.63	2991	-299.25	397.25
16	C14	SODE-FUR MILLS	WB	7	-52.6	4 -555.39	4 38	- <mark>65.</mark> 73	7 <mark>7.7</mark> 7
17	B05 /	SRI VIKRAM COTTON MILLS	UF	7	-52.3	2 -928.38	1072	-124.31	98.29

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Page No. 10/07/87

NATIONAL TEXTILES CORPORATION LIMITED

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MILLS HAVING AVERAGE OF NET LOSS AS % TO PRODUCTION VALUE FOR 1981 TO 1987 IN THE RANGE OF -50 & -20 /

	SNO.	MILL	MILL NAME	STATE		AVERAGE NET LOSS AS % TO PV	CUMM. NET LOSS FROM 74 (O 87 (RS.IN LAC)		CASH LOSS OF 86-87 (RS.IN LAC)	WAGES & SAL (INC.BONUS) OF 86-87 (RS.IN LAC)
	1,1	A05	PANIPAT WOOLEN MILLS	PB	7	-47.22	-783.46	1286	-78.28	142.19
10	2	608	INDU NO.6	MAH	7	-44.54	-1280.43	1257	-199.31	250.79
	3	B02	NEW VICTORIA MILLS	UBI	7	-39.49	-3185.17	4120	-592.62	697.84
	4	F02	DIGVIJEY TEXTILE MILLS:	MAH	7		-1310.58	2761	-150.63	502.57
	5	BQ4	LORD KRISHNA MILLS	UP.	7	=-37.95	-2476.09	2944	-399.28	405.75
		002	MANINDRA MILLS	WE.	7	-37.13	-440.94	555	-47.34	83.77
		GQ7	INDU NO.5	MAH	7	-35.80	-747.66	1644	-181.68	331.75
		F11	MUMBAI TEXTILE MILLS	MAH	7	-34.08	-1595.63	2752	-285.96	511.02
	- 9	FO6	BHARAT MILLS	MAH	7	-34.02	-1318.11	2041	-199.57	387.42
		103	HIRA MILLS	MP's	7	-33.78	-2190.63	3541	-359.27	408.26
		G03	INDU NO.1	MAH	7	-31.52	-4038.18	4607	-567.85	850.57
10		C10	BANGASARI MILLS	MB	7	-31.35	-794.03	1051	-97.75	155.69
		A01	AJUDHIA TEXTILE MILLS	DL	7	-30.85	-2185.98	2429	-320.69	308.24
		101	BENGAL NAGPUR COTTON MILL		7		-2016.75	3437		333.25
		Bog	BIJLI COTTON MILLS	UP	7	-27.24	-965.87	1108	-110.89	140.71
		E08	MINERVA MILLS	KARN	7	-25.94	-25 66. 56	2500	-369.85	437.61
		106	INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS		7	-25.34	-3514.24		-461.94	753.56
		A0311	SURAJ TEXTILE MILLS	PB.	7		-736.12	785	-41.85	76.76
		G04	INDU NO.2	MAH	7	-25.04	-3558.57	2703	-387.43	503.98
		F05	APOLLO MILLS	MAH	7	-24.69	-1617.44	2274	-120.08	446.86
			AZAM JAHI MILLS	AF	7	-24.50	-2016.32	4005	-284.67	505.35
			MYSORE SPG & WVG MILLS	KARN	7	-24.49	-2403.08	2683	-274.90	538.12
			SAVATRAM MILLS	MAIH	7	-23.88	-655.69	1192	-97.63	140.23
			ORISSA COTTON MILLS	ORIS	7		-572.06	970	-38.56	105.42
			KALYANMAL MILLS	Y -	7	-23.40	-2263.23	3928	-411.36	559.53
			NEW HIND TEXTILE MILLS	MAH	7	-23.28	-1581.88	2699	-291.01	480.54
			MUIR MILLS /	UP -	7	-22.90	-2273.68	3478	-258.08	659.66
			JUPITOR MILLS BOMBAY	MAH	7	-22.73	-2773.96	3282	-229.01	596.99
				MAH	7	-22.69	-2811.52	3492	-588.67	689.61
			M.S.K.MILLS	KARN	7	-22.34	-1323.25	2798	-229.21	398.91
	31		R.S.R.G.MILLS	MAH	7	522.20	-536.23	1616	-142.37	176.53
			ANATHAPUR MILLS	AP	7	-21.77	-372.56	743	-70.93	76.56
			DAYALBAGH SEG & WVG.	PB	7	-20.94	-623.46	720		76.63
				GUJ	7	-20.34	-1698.91		-318.57	459.55
	35	LIOA	RAJ <mark>NAGAR NO.1 &</mark> 2	GUJ	7	-20.20	-1661.60	4395	-442.95	574.10

NATIONAL TEXTILES CORPORATION LIMITED

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MILLS HAVING AVERAGE OF NET LOSS AS % TO PRODUCTION VALUE FOR 1981 TO 1987 IN THE RANGE OF 1/2 -10

SNO. MILL MILL NAME STATE YEARS AVERAGE CODE NET LOSS LOSS FROM EMPLOYEES OF 86-87 AS % TO AS ON (RS.IN 74 TO 87 OF 86-87 FV (RS.IN LAC) 31/3/87 LAC) (RS.IN LAC)

C12 JYOTI MILLS WB 7 -210.63 -1001.29547 2 CO3 CENTRAL COTTON MILLS -328.82 7 -156.28 -3507.442760 398.28

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Range of Losses.

No of units

1. Greater than 100%

2. Between 50%-100%

17

3. Between 20% - 50%.

37

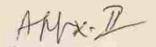
(5- Nos 29 +35 in the Print out is in repret of 2 mills cach)

Smadeshi Limillo mahimahaci W. e.f 1.4.85

AHLX. I MEMORANDUM Resolution. F We, the workers representatives of Bata Enterprises in ASIA, having assembled for the 2nd. meeting in Bangkok on October 1 - 3, 1987, resolve to firmly reiterate the demands contained in the memorandum approved by our first meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in November, 1986. While reiterating the demand for implementation of the relevant I.L.O. Conventions referred to in the above mentioned memofandum, and demands concerning trade Union rights, Wages, Service benefits and improvement in working conditions and safety and Welfare Measures, we deem it Necessary futher to elaborate the demand for abolition of Contracting and Sub Contracting of Work in its various forms: Abolish the abominable system of Sub - Contracting and farming out' of Work increasingly being resorted to by Bata Company in its ruthless drive for Super Profits at the expense of poverty - stricken. toiling people in developing countries of Asia. The latest strategy of Bata to effect largescale transfer of licensed production capacities of major factories to smaller or 'decentralised' Units in under developed regions of countries with low level of wages must be frustrated, since it is designed to reap the double benefit of considerably reducing labour costs besides dismembering Well - established and Well organized unions of workers as in the case of giant factory located

in Batanagar, Calcutta (India).

- The practice of extracting work from so called 'temporary' or 'stand by' Workers on highly discriminatory terms must be put an end to, and the principle of equal pay for equal work should be followed and all such workers must be brought on to regular rolls of the factory concerned with full job protection.
- Effective schemes must be introduced for training and re training of workers likely to be adversely affected as a consequence of new technology. Such training must be aimed at improving the skill and overall professional qualifications of the worker at the expense of the company, with full assurance of upgradation and consequential increase in emoluments commensurate with the worker! improved skills, Canteen subsidy andrecrational facility should be extended to all workers.



OF THE SECOND ASIAN REGIONAL MEETING OF BATA WORKERS' TRADE UNION

We, Participants of the second Asian Regional Meeting of Bata Workers' Trade Unions appeal to all fellow Worker in leather, Shoe and allied industries - to promote contacts, exchanges of experiences and cooperation to better defend their social, economic and trade union rights.

- To work together in determining and establishing alternative regional and national policy for leather and textiles for developing the industries and satisfying the needs of the people through an increased consumption and higher living standards.
- To actively resist and repeal anti labour legislation wherever it exists and all punitive measures against trade union activists.
- To relentlessly resist separatism and communalism and promote a real spirit of fraternity and solidarity
- To work together to stop the useless waste of economic and human resources on the arm race instead of genuine development.
- To unitedly conduct a sustained Campaign calling for an early conference of the U.N. on declaring the Indian ocean as a Zone of peace.

Bangkok - Thailand

October 3, 1987.

Annex. II

TEXTILE WORKERS CONFERENCE

7TH TO 9TH OCTOBER, 1987

BUTTERWORTH (Parimay - Malaysia)

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the representatives of the Textile Unions in Malaysia, having met in Butterworth from October 7th to 9th, 1987, hereby resolve to:-

- 1. Call upon Employers in the Textile Industry to immediately cease from contracting, sub-contracting and farming out of jobs currently being practiced in the Textile Industry.
- Call upon the Government to enact laws to abolish the Contract Labour System in the Textile Industry.
- 3. Call upon Textile Companies operating in the Free Trade Zones to allow the formation of trade Unions in their respective enterprises without any form of interference as laid down in Convention 87 of the ILO and also the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises.
- 4. Call upon the Government to abandon its proposed move to amend the Trade Union Act, 1959, to legalize the formation of more than one union in a single enterprise.
- 5. Call upon the Government to include all contractual allowances and bonus payable as part of wages in its proposed move to amend the Employment Act 1955 to redefine the meaning of wages.
- Call upon the Government to amend the Company's Act to ensure payment of termination benefits to workers be given first priority against the existing 3rd priority status of the above payment when a Company goes under receivership.
- 7. taking into consideration that in the year 1987, a day of peace was observed in our country, we call upon the Government, Trade Unions and Workers to intensify their campaign for Peace and Disarmament.

Dated the 9th day of October, 1987.

Negeri Sembilan and Melaka Textile Union

Perak Textile Union
Penang & Province Welles.ey
Textile Union.

Setiansaha Agang Kesatuan Pekerja Pekerja Perusahaan alembua: Tekstil Dan Pakaian Pulau Pinang Dan Seberang Perai.

दैक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

कमांक १२७%

[AFFILIATED - A. I. T. U. C.

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जिय महस्य-

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उस प्रम का साल सान्य से त्यान

आपक्रा अना में अस रहे हैं आ

उत्तर उस पर स्थान कार्यवाही करेंगे

कां ज्याय क्या कारायं।

anoually: .

न्त्रदर्शमत्त्र

BILLION

जनरस सेब्रोहणी जेनस्टास्थ्य केवट प्रशिवस्थानसम्बद्धाः (पायः)

RECEIVEL

5 OCT 1987

4, 1, Y. U. C.

ब्री धाउ

तेवरीमन तात्व, एन.टी.सी.। डी.पी.जार.। नई दिल्ली.

विषय:- एन.टी.ती. हे श्रीमार्ग हो भी 100/- ह. 120/- ह. महाबार ही अन्तरिय राहत अन्य तार्ववनिक उथोगी हे श्रीमहो की भाति चितना आवश्यक है उसे दिलापे जाने बाहत ।

प्रिय महाजय,

नेव तल दे सदाईल कारपोषेवन जिले में हे न्यूप सरकार द्वारा गित किया गया है एक सार्वजनक उच्चीम है जिलेंगे एक लाख ते ज्यादा अभिक्र काम करते है, ये उच्चीम देव की जनता है लिये तीन जाका पकताओं और मैं ते एक की पूर्ति करता है। रोह्नो व्यवहा और महान । (हैं।। क्यहे की ।

- 2. देत में अन्य कवड़ा जिलों के मुकाबले जिल्हें देश का सरमायेदार बला रहा है आपकी जिलों में नगतार काजिशर बढ़ाया है, हमारेय्हां भी काजिशर बढ़ाया है प्राईट उपीण ते कम काजिशर नहीं है, काजिशर बढ़ाया और हर कारमाने में अधिक काजी
- 3. हमने हमारे त्यानीय जारताने में एड वर्ड और महालक्ष्मी किल में 10 वर्ष ते 800-800 अधिक कम कर दिए, देव में वही ऐसा वार्धभार नहीं होगा जिला कार्थभार हमने वर दिया ।
- 4. हमारे इन उची गो में वहाँ हमने इतने श्रामको की कमी की है उसके रचव में न तो जान से बाने दाले श्रामको जो उदनी का मुशावजा दिया गया, और न पीछे काम पर ह रहने वाले श्रामको को भारी कार्आर स्वीटार करने के रचव में कोई देतन बृद्धि हम लगातार कार्थार हर माह खडाते ही रहें।
- 5. इस उवीम है जाम करने वाले श्रीमको को राजस्थान के इसी उवीम के श्रीमको के बर देसन के बराबर देसन बढ़ कर अब तक फिल्हा रहा है लेकिन इस बार 16 2.87 के स्थान से राजस्थान सरकार ने सन. टी. सी. को छोड़कर खाणी 52150 सिका है जान है जिल्हा है जो दिलाया है जाकि इन एन टी. सी. किया में काम वरने वाले श्रीमको को भी उसी मेंस्याई की मार को सहना पड़ रहा है जो दूसरे जिल्हों के मक्दों को सहनी पड़ रही है पिर उन श्रीको को पैसा बढ़ाका फिलेगा और एन टी. सी. के श्रीमको को नहीं ये कहा का स्थाय है ?
- 6. एन.टी छ सी, डी. पी. आर. के देहनी में बाम इस्ने वाले अधिकों को स्वा 1986 में जून में 70/- ह. महाचार ही बदोतिंदि फिलती है लेकिन इसी हम्पनी सहत राजस्थान में बहने वाले जिलों के अभिकों को ये पैसा वर्षों के मि

कि आज वर्क तमान हमारे वहा के प्रसिकी का देवन नहीं बदाया गया।

7. अवीं के न्यिय सरकार में सार्वजनिक उपीय के करीब 20 लाख क्य लोगों के नेतन में अन्तरिक्ष हुद्धि कर राहत यहुवाई है 700 तक मूल वेसन पाने हाले हो 100%- क महिलार और 700 तेडयर पाने वाले हो 120%- महावार देवन में अन्तरिक हुद्धि की है हमारे एक हो ली. के कारकान वो तार्वजनिक उपीय के के निरुप अरकार के कारवान है इसमें आया हरने वाले प्रमिकी को पे वहाई हुआ पेता हुत्ये अरकार के कारवान है इसमें आया हरने वाले प्रमिकी को पे वहाई हुआ पेता हुत्ये अरकार के कारवान है इसमें आया हरने वाले प्रमिकी को पे

- 8 इन कियों के अधिक नुक्यान काफी क्या जा रहा है वे एक जाव का विषय है कि इन कारवानों में अवना भारों के नुक्यान किये हैं है और किये बजह ते हैं हजारा इसके साथ बहना है कि वे नुक्यान प्रक्रिकों की वज्ह ते नहीं हमने भारी काफेशर रवीकार किया है छहनी की वस्तास्त किया है। वे नुक्यान का गर व अधिविन्तिता और हुव्यास्थाओं की बज्ह ते हैं जिल्हें लिये मन्द्र कि वार नहीं है।
- 9. इन दली नो को आपके सम्बंहती हुए हम वह कह सकत है कि एन टी ए ती.
 है अधिकों है तथ अगतरार नाईगाफी हो रही है, मेद भाष बरता जा रहा है
 और समान जार्थ का समान वितन के सिहान्त भी लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है इस
 पुकार में आ विक दण्ह दिया जा रहा है कि अधिक किसी भी हालत में सहन
 वरने को तेगार नहीं है।

10. इस पत्र पत्र सम आपते निवेदन दरते हैं कि आग इन एन. टी छती.

18री. पी. आर । के क्रिकों के आप अस सीर में राज्यान के क्रिकों के साथ

स्वाम कराये और पे यदा हुआ जनतरिस हाहत का पता 700/- पर 100/
क् की द्वार्त करके दिलाने की एएकस्था कराये, = जिल्ले असन्तीय सामृष्टिक

रूप से न भहते।

आवा है कि आव दिन ही हमारे पत्र पर ध्यान देशे और उन्सरिष राहत तंत्रम्न की द्वारधा करायें।

धन्यवरत

केसरी मन

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प्रतिलियी :- वास्ते सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतू

- वाननीय प्रधानकी देहती
- 2 "" अभ मेरी के निद्ध तरकार देहली
- उ 'साइमानें के अपहा कि गंदी देन्द्रिय तरकार देहती' /
- ५ " मुख्यकी राज सरकार लपपुर
- 5 अग की राज मरबार अध्युर
- 6 " माथी इन्, जीत जुप्ता स्म. थी. एटक देहली
 - 7 कि मु मोदी सांस्ट हेडली
 - 8 " चप्रमेन हम एन. दो. सी. हो हिंग क्रम्पनी टेहली
 - 9 "हा. बी.डी. जो मि अपन इण्डिया देवल्टाईन के रेशन देहनी
 - 10 " का. धिकनावन की एटक राज्यधान वध्युर
 - ।। " महापृष्टीपत स्डव्हें किस हवाहर
 - 12 " महाप्रदेशक महा किसी किन स्वासर
 - 13 " मधादक एटक सम्बाद देहली

afall

। केसरी मन ।

व्यवस्य तेवीवरी हेम्सवाक्य केवर पुलिवय,स्वायम (शायः)

Telephone: 52 80 54

अधिल भारतीय टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

(A!TWF

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary: Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref.

Our Ref.

Textles

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated_ 1/9/87.

To

The Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
National Textile Corporation,
Surya Kiran Building,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi- 110001.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Payment of ad-hoc relief to NTC workers.

Fellowing the acceptance by the Central Govt. of the demand raised by the workers in the public sector for an ad-hec relief, the NTC workers all over the country are expecting the extention of the benefit to them also. Their expectations are fully justified not only because the NTC happens to be a major public sector enterprise, but additionally because the level of wages & allowances in the organisation is dismally low when compared to workers in the rest of the public sector.

I am desired through this communication to ask you with utmost seriousness to consider the above demand favourably and advise the various regional subsidiaries to implement the same urgently.

Expecting an early response,

Yours faithfully,

(B. D. JOSHI)
General Secretary.

Copy & the Seel Sey,
AITUC (Com. Parathi
Krishnan)
24- (anning Lane N. Delly)

7/9/87. To Shri R. N. Mirdha, Union Minister of State for Textiles, Udyog Bhawan. New Delhi- 110011. Dear Sir. Subject: Memorandum submitted by representatives of Textile Workers' Unions at the conclusion of their day-long protest "Dharna" at your office on 4-8-1987. I am desired to invite your serious attention to the contents of the memorandum referred to above, which was handed over to your private Secretary in your absence from your office throughout the day despite prior appointment made through your Personal Assistant. A memorandum raises vital issues connected not only with the jobs and livelihood of hundreds of thousand workers employed in different sectors of the Textile manufacturing system, especially in the mill-sector of the industry, but also with the future of the industry itself. The deputation of the representatives of the unions and the Federation received by your Private Secretary in your absence, was assured by the latter that an early opportunity would be provided to the office-bearers of the Federation to meet the Minister so as to enable them to discuss the serious situation explained in the memorandum. I regret to have to say that far from fixing up the promised appointment with you, your Deptt. has not even cared to send a bare acknowledgement to the receipt of the memorandum. This is to request you to ask the staff concerned to fix up a definite date and time when a full-fledged deputation of representatives of this Federation could meet you for detailed discussions on the admittedly serious issues raised in our memorandum. An urgent response to this communication is solicited. Yours faithfully, Copy to a level benetary,

Copy to a level benetary,

AITUE, with the regnest

That he wire thirdly use his

good offices to get the desired

good offices to get the desired

with the attomitments fixed up as early

minster as possible. General Secretary.

Telephone : 52 80 54

असिल भारतीय टेक्स्ट्राईल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Textiles

(A!TWF)

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary: Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref.

Cory

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated 24/8/87.

To

The Chairman-cum-Managing Director,
National Textile Corporation,
Surya Kiran Building,
Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi- 110001.

Dear Sir,

SUB: Victimisation of Trade Union Workers in the NTC- owned Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya (Bihar).

We have received communication from our constituent, the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Workers' Union, Gaya, complaining against mass victimisation of active trade union workers by the mill management and against failure of the Eastern Regional Subsidiary of the NTC to look into the genuine grievances of the workers of the mill concerned. The present anti-labour policies and practices of the Gaya mill management have already given rise to widespread discontent among the mass of the workers, who have been demanding termination of frivolous and unjustified penal proceedings against their leaders.

This is to request you kindly to give urgent attention to the matter and prevent the present unrest developing into industrial conflict in the mills.

Anticipating urgent action in the matter,

Yours faithfully,

(B. D. JOSHY)
General Secretary.

Supta, Gent Gen. Altoc. for information on Poss





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म्रस्तिल भारतीय टैक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

President : ARUN SEN Gen. Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated 26/8/87.

7

Shri R. N. Mirdha,
Union Minister for Textiles,
Udyog Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Representation against unjust suspension and victimisation of active union workers in the Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills. Gaya.Bihar.

This is to draw your special attention to a case involving manifest vinductiveness on the part of the management of abovenamed NTC-owned mill against active trade union workers of the trade union enjoying confidence of majority of the workers of the enterprise. This matter has also been referred by this organisation to the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the NTC, New Delhi, a few days back.

The Workers' Union, namely, the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Workers' Union, has been repeatedly representing the case to the Managing Director of the NTC (Eastern Zone, Calcutta) over the past one year, without being able to obtain any remedy whatever. It has now represented the matter directly to you through a detailed communication inorder to obtain justice which appears to have been inexplicably denied to these victims of the managements' high-handedness.

According to the representation submitted by the union, 23 workers of the mill have been under suspension for that 1 years on allegations not at all connected with the

performance of their duties. Seventeen of the 23 workers have simultaneously been falsely implicated in criminal cases at the instance of the management. These have also been dragging on in a local court for more than a year since the prosecution does not appear to be in possession of sufficient material to proceed with the cases.

Strangely enough the management also continues to drag on a so-called 'domestic enquiry' against these 17 workers on the very same charges/allegations which form the basis of criminal proceedings referred to above.

Now, in the first instance, it is manifestly improper and grossly unfair on the part of the management to continue the domestic enquiry against these 17 workers on charges which form the very basis for their prosecution in a criminal court. Moreover the very fact that the so-called 'domestic enquiry' has been going as for the last 18 months without reaching anywhere near conclusion, militates not only against all canons of fairness and justice, it additionally detracts seriously from the bona-fides of the managements' conduct in initiating the enquiry itself. To continue to keep trade union workers under suspension for a period that shows no signs of coming to an end, thereby inflicting on the victims actute mental stress and agony as well as physical hardship, by itself provides cogent evidence of vindictiveness and victimisation on the part of the management. The managements' conduct only helps to strain and embitter labour-management relations and create on undesirable atmosphere prejudical to the interests of production.

I am, therefore, desired to seek your effective intervention is bringing to an end this highly undesirable state of affairs in the only NTC unit in the state of Bihar, which is fully capable of attaining complete economic viability, given the managements' readiness to give up its present anti-labour policies and practices.

Awaiting early responses,

Yours faithfully,

`-e ->

(B.D. JOSHI) General Secretary.

Copy forwarded to the General Secretary, AITUC, for favour of the matter being taken up with the Textiles Minister.

Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills Worker's Union Purana Jail Khana, GAYA

Regd. No. 1967

Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.

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Dated

सेवा में,

क्पड़ा मंत्री, भारत सरकार, नर्व दिल्ली,

िल्था:- गया काटन एएड यूट मिल्स, गया विहार सरकार के अधिग्रहण में एन-टी-सी-, पूर्वी केन कलकरता में के 23 मजदूरों के 17 माह से जारी निलेक्त के संबंध में ।

महांश्य,

गया काटन एक जुट मिक्स, गया विहार, राज्य का एक मात्र सिक्टिय क्याड़ा मिल है। बाम कटिनाइयों से जूबता नेतनस टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन की यह इंकाइ स्थानीय प्रशासन की नीतियों से भी परेशान है। पिछने मार्च 1986 से हकाई के 23 मजदूर नगातार निस्धित है। इनमें से 16 मजदूरी पर प्रकाल ने कोजदारी मुख्दमा भी दायर किया है। रोध र मजदूरी पर सामान्य कोटि के काराध समाप गए है। इन मजदूरी पर जो अपराध नगाए गर है उनकी जांच कोचदारी न्यायालय और डोमेरिटक जांच जनग किए जा रहे हैं। एक उपराध के लिए दी-दो जांच क्याया जाना कभी भी उच्चित नहीं है। होना यह बाहिए कि जिन मबदूरों के काराओं के संज्ञान न्यायालय ने ते कर काराध की बांच वार्ष कर दी है उन मजदूरों को डोमेरिस्टक जांच जी प्रबंधन हारा क्वाए जा रहे हैं से मुक्त कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि प्रबंधक का कार्य की कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता । शेष मजदूरों के जिक्क प्रसंधन प्राप्ता जारी कीमेरिटक जांच की प्रक्रिया सही है और समझ में भी जाती है। इससे प्रवंधन की निसंबन को सम्बी बतिध तक मे जाने के निर विका होना पड़ रहा है। बीर मजदूरों की 17 माह से क्लेक कठिलाइयों का सामना करना पठ रहा है।

प्रबंधन के लामने लथा कलकता सी एम ही के समक्ष निलंबन के निक्यादन के लिए प्रयास किए गए हैं किन्तु यह इस तरह की किश्रीत में पढ़ा है कि निक्यादन संभव नहीं हो हहा है। से किन यह सौ की बात है कि निलंबन का अपना श्रीस दायरा है जो एक प्रक्रिया के तहत.

Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills Worker's Union Purana Jail Khana. GAYA

Read. No. 1967

Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.

Ref. No.....

- 2 年

Dated

करना पड़ता है। स्वाभाविक तौर तर 50 दिनों के भीतर सभी जांच पड़तान हो जानी चाहिए अगर आक्रायक हुआ तो उस अविध को आगे। बढ़ाने का प्रातकान हे किन्तु इस तरह का निमंबंद जिसका बन्त ही नहीं हो और निलंबन उद्देश्य होने बनकर ल्या का रूप ने लिया हो का कोई तुक नहीं है। बन यह मामना काफी उलब-पुलब गया है और कोई भी वदाधिकारी इसे समेटने में सक्षम महीं है। एक बास उठायी जाती है कि कभी धीम जाँच चल रही है, जाँव की रिपोर्ट के बाद तक कुछ कहना कठिन है। वेकिन यह जांत्र किली दिनों तक चलती रहेगी इसका पता किसी को नहीं है। इन 23 निलीबत मजदूरी की दशा को जाप के समक्षेत्र स्तुत करेते इए आग्रह है कि ४=

- गयां काटन एवंड जूट मिक्स के 23 निलीबत मजदूरी की काम पर वापस करने के आदेश निर्मत किए जार्च और निर्मंबन समाप्त की जाए ।
- इन मजदूरों की बकाया राशि का प्रबंधन अधिन अधिन स्थान करें।
- दन निर्मेखित मजदूरी की 17 माह से बेठाकर भूगतान देने से जी धाटा प्रचंधन की चुना है उसके लिए जिम्मेत्रार पदाधिकारी पर उचित बार्यवाडी की जाये।
- इन मजदूर् को 17 माह तक बेठाने से उनकी क्षमता में हास हुवा है और हो रहा है जिसे समाप्त करना अति आवस्यक है।
- मनमानी निलंबन की ब्लिश को लगाप्त करने में, जिससे मजदूरी को तथा प्रबंधन को भी छाटा है, बिकाम्ब कार्यवाही की जाये।

बत: श्रीमान से प्रार्थना है कि इस संबंध में अपने अधिकार केंद्र का प्रयोग करते हुए, 23 मजदूरों के 17 माह से वल रहे निसंबन को समाप्त करने की क्या की जाये तथा तत्सम्बंधी निर्देश अपने अधीनस्थ तथा संबंधित अधिकारियों की देने की क्या की जाये।

311441 AZ91HA 312781 29/2/29

From : A. I. T. U. C.

THE COTTON MILLS MAZDOOR UNION

की इन्द्रपति युत्ता ल. र. 15 (Regd.) ABOHAR
दो काटन मिल्ब मज़दूर यूनियन रिज• अबोहर - 2 Gerent 110001

Ref. No.....

साथी की लाल साता 'आम को अस पार द्वारा भूचित चारते हैं कि यहाँ कालोहर में बलरह द्वीमां रिक्रांची प्रचार से आवर्गत कराता है कि ट. रे. । पारी में पंद न माउत्दा द्वारा भारत किल माजपूर द्वीयत शेया का समादत काता याहते हैं। किल मारित्स में हम में निक्ती स्वार्थ में किन अराजा संगठन वर्गा के मारात प्रयासिट रेह हैं। कांव सरका सिंह सहगल शिकलिन है केश के किए मजदूरी में यदा व अनीमांत ने महा किया पांच साहत्व केश पटाने वे वाद को दि वा दर्भ मूमर्था गा। उथनी रूम गामी रहम त्रिमार में सहगट थे. दी उसम् तह दिला मा कुल्लाक कि वर्षेट्र कि वर्षेट्र कित साल में अनेत कित र तारि खें में केरियात हुंडी E. इ. १. के ली। परेन्य सहगंल में लामावाही में कारणा न सुरू मिश्रा इका न इन लाडों को अवला / रमलिए अमरे माद्र आरेट्या, नि वह के हा भी दिली गहीं भी। को लेखा और का निहली का गह में ने कार्मारेड महत्र द्वारत द्वी. दी. की वह याची की है। स्टेट दे दी उन्होंने बातार्का इसमें बुद्ध गरी है दुबारा अजील हो मन्त्री है। को से स्ट्रिश्वमांकी को लेका कोर्ट को रेडिसे फंग था, फनकरी 1987 में कार दी वी को दे रियाँ उत्पत्ता भी । स्त्विंत रिनंह सहगाल ला । 6/9/87 की अराबमें युत होकी main men hien ste natiet hi pa altet from the or comments किसील्य की मेर्ड मेंने जांत जारियम में डॉल कर जीत रेजधां मिजदर लाइपां कार्य कार्या की हरी है है कि सि मीलव का पेसा क्यों नहीं दिलाया PA साल पहले कुछ वर्षेट प्रतिमत में ज़ार हो अरे भी। सब्त मिल्लों पर उन्होंने भी स्वीकार किया। तब उन अह वर्षी को श्रीमां में वर्षिं करेरी के सब सम्मती है यूर्गांत है रिज्याल दियां गया है उत्त अस वर्ष रां तथा का क करेंद्र किंड वराउ के साथ किंत कर A. स्तावन रिंह तिरात योगात रेक्शामी ज्या कर रहारी P. T. O

(mantite कारायं का मिलमाहनकों से फिल कार्य प्राप्त का मानां के जावत दुवारा द्रीयक के कही दुका कामा इस्रिट वदल की भावता के पर युंगीयंत्र रेवा हेरहारी. कार्या वा रिस्मा की रह है। हिमा हिन्द्रामरी की आवा andi (A.I. T. C. c.) muin hir hoss 2 mit को गाम कामरेडा है वनाया जार्व । उत्ताशा निष्ट्र का शिक्यान पूर्व में देशी पता दें . दह जिल्ला है। - द्यारा बाई Ano nanco de ele comos de como 2min = 00/016 लिया कोई का देशांकन था, जनकी 1987 में आक दीक मोर्ट कि अलका की रम्बान कि हमार ला॰ होता है। हमार के व्याप्त के व्याप्त के विकास Trues in ste soul forthe 89 it Jather ste wal ason later क्रम अरही क्रील अस कार में जाती के जात के दें हैं के दें क्रिस और 一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 南州 10g7 | 本面 1 gm 并加州 5年 10g 150 10g Fa les with the fire on on on the first make for fish in mot and & alleg & lower Ba & fite



Phone: 528054

प्रक्रिक भारतीय टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

President

: ARUN SEN Gen. Secretary: B. D. JOSHI Goshala Gate, Kishan Gani, **DELHI-110006**

Dated___ 5/8/1987.

PRESS RELEASE

For favour of publication.

Textile Workers Protest action against Government Textile Policy.

Hundres of representatives of Textile Workers' Unions from different states and centres of the Textile industry staged a protest 'Dharna' at the Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi, accommodating the Textile Ministry of the Union Govt.

A deputation led by Shrimati Parvati Krishnan, Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, and Shri B.D. Joshi, General Secretary of the All India Textile Workers' Federation later in the day handed over the accompanying memorandum to the Textile Minister.

The gathering was addressed by Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P. and Shri Homi Daji, General Secretary and Secretary respectively of the AITUC.

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Memorandum submitted to the Union Minister of State for Textiles on Behalf of Workers' Unions affiliated to the All India Textile

Workers' Federation.

4.8.1987.

Representatives of Workers' organisations operating in all the three sectors of the industry, viz. the Mill, Powerloom as well as handloom sector, participating in the protest 'Dharna' at the Textiles ministry consider it necessary to call upon the Union Govt. through your Ministry to come forward with the utmost seriousness and urgency with steps to protect the jobs and livelihood of tens of thousand Textile Workers.

We regret to have to state that the present Textile policy, described as the 'new Textile policy' of the Govt. has signally failed to halt, much less reverse, the process of closures, lay-offs, etc. resorted to by the tycoons of the mill industry by continuing to engineer deliberate 'crises' in the industry. Facts revealed even by official statistics, and admitted by the spokesmen of the employers themselves, establish that the tempo of closures, lock-outs and lay-offs has been continuously getting intensified. Moreover there is no indication whatsoever of any abatement of the intensity of this diabolical offensive against jobs and livelihood of lakhs of Textile Workers and their families. Already well over 90 Textile Mills are known to have been closed down throwing out of employment more than one lakh workers.

Seizing upon the ill-advised, ill-conceived and markedly anti-working class orientation characterising the so-called 'new Textile policy', powerful textile monopoly houses have mounted a major offensive against the workers through far-reaching schemes of 'modernisation', 'Rationalisation of labour force' and retrograde structural changes, such as shedding of weaving capacity and its transfer to the powerloom sector. If allowed to proceed unchecked, these schemes will spell ruin not only to the Textile workers, but also to the industrial economy of the country.

What is most reprehensible the nationalised sector of the industry has all but joined this made race leading to the ultimate decimation of the industry. The closure, or threatened closure, of # NTC Mills in different parts of the country on the so-called grounds of 'economic non-viability' adds to the dimensions of the unprecedented threat to the jobs and livelihood of lakks of Textile

workers. Unable to thwart the planned sabotage of the nationalised sector by an infilmential section of a corrupt bureaucracy, hand in glove with private interests, the Government is trying to put the blame on the workers. However, there are instances where a NTC unit with a committed management has, with willing and full cooperation of workers been able to show consistently excellent results disproving all such allegations.

The Priority task of registration of ever-increasing number of powerlooms with a view to subject this sector to some degree of regulation, is proceeding with inexplicable tardiness and haphazadness. As a consequence the working and living conditions of millions of powerloom workers continue to be revolting in nature. They remain totally deprived of any statutory protection against ruthless exploitation by powerloom-owners.

find themselves either without work, or at best with partial employment, due to persistently manipulated shortage of yarn which is cornered by organised rings of traders. Woeful lack of credit facilities to the poor artisans and workers in this sector further accentuates unemployment.

In short the giant Textile manufacturing system of the country is afflicted with a deep and entirely man-made malady, which is eating into its vitals, heaping misery on millions of Textile workers besides workers in a host of other industries supplying inputs to this major industry.

We, therefore, approach you with the request that the following measures be adopted by the government without any further delay to retrieve the situation:-

- (1) The Textile mill industry should be completely nationalised;
- (2) Pending such nationalisation, lock-outs, closures or partial closures, or any other action resulting in retrenchment of labour force must be statutorily banned both in private as well as nationalised sector;
- (3) All closed or locked—out units in the private mill sector must be taken over immediately and restarted,

reinstating all the retrenched or discharged workers with full statutory benefits;

- (4) Genuine and effective participation of workers in the management of NTC mills must be ensured All NTC mills whether closed or locked out must immediately be re-opened.
- (5) Registration of powerlooms should be proceeded with on urgent footing and completed within a year. Effective steps must be taken to enforce all labour laws be-gining with spot-issue of identity-cards to workers besides guaranteeing and implementation of minimum wages at rates substantially above the poverty level as defined by the Planning authorities, or as fixed by respective State Governments.
- (6) A Powerloom Welfare Fund should be created and financed by levying a cess on cloth produced on powerlooms. It should be administered by a Tripartite Board or Committee;
- (7) Effective mechanism must be set up to prevent cornering of yarn by private trading interests and to ensure uninterrupted supply of yarn at reasonable rates to handloom workers and artisans besides providing marketing facilities for the products of this industry.
- (8) Pending full-scale cooperativisation of handlooms, arrangements should be made to ensure credit facilities and rebates to individual handloom weavers;

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION, DELHI.

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION (AITWF) Goshala Gate Kishan Gani DELHI-110006. Dated: 8.8.87 To All affiliated Textile Workers' Unions Dear Comrades, Sub: Observance of a protest day against the Union Governments' Textile Policy -Tuesday, the 15th September, 1987. In accordance with the Federations' decision conveyed in the previous circular, representatives of affiliated unions of Textile Workers from many states assembled in New Delhi and staged a day-long "Dharna" at the office of the Union Minister for Textiles on Tuesday, the 4th August, 1987. This 'Dharna' as you were informed, was staged to express our indignation. at the unrestrained spate of closures, lock-outs, lay-offs and retrenchment in the mill industry as a direct outcome of the thoroughly retrograde Textile policy being pursued by the Government of India. At the close of the 'Dharna' a memorandum under the signatures

At the close of the 'Dharna' a memorandum under the signatures of representatives of Textile workers from each state was presented to the Ministry through the Private Secretary of the Textiles Minister since the Minister himself avoided coming to the office for obvious reasons.

The participants in the 'Dharna', in consultation with the office-bearers of the Federation as well as of the A.I.T.U.C., decided that a day of protest be observed by our unions allover the country on the 15th September, 1987, over the demand for scrapping of the retrograde 'new textile policy' of the Government, besides other demands contained in our memorandum. The memorandum will probably be published in the coming issue of the T.U.Record.

The main form the protest should take must be <u>burning of the</u> effigy of the Governments'. Textile policy at every mill gate, accompanied by massive and militant demonstrations. Every possible attempt should be made to involve local affiliates of other T.U. Centres in these protest actions.

You are consequently requested to take urgent steps to implement the above decision, without forgetting to send a report about the same to the centre.

With cordial greetings,

(B. D. JOSHI)

Yours Compadely

General Secretary.

Copy with 20 spare copies to the General Secretary, AITUC for favour of circulating to its state committees.

Phone: 528054



श्री India Textile Workers' Federation

(AITWF)

President : ARUN SEN
Gen. Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

MOST URGENT

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated 3rd July, 1987

Begum Mohsina Kidwai
Union Minister for Housing & Urban Development
Government of India
Nirman Bhawan
NEW DELHI-110001.

Dear Madam,

Sub: Prevention of closure of Delhi Cloth Mill, situated at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi, through suitable and immediate intervention of your Ministry.

I take the liberty to draw your kind attention to the representation made to your goodself about two weeks back by a deputation consisting of representatives of Trade Unions of Textile Workers affiliated to various national centres, including the INTUC, AITUC, HMS, CITU and BMS, etc. on the above important subject.

The Unions had been expecting that suitable measures would be taken by your Ministry under appropriate provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, to help their Joint Action Committee to counter the main ground urged by the D.C.M. Company in support of their writ petition pending in its final stages before a full bench of the Delhi High Court. To their dismay, however, your Ministry has not so far moved an inch from its original position, thus directly strengthening and supporting the case of the D.C.M. Company for closing down the mill on grounds of 'non-conforming land use' in respect of continuance of operations of the mills in the locality/zone concerned.

I am enclosing a note briefly explaining the present position with the request that the matter be attended to immediately.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(B.D. JOSHI)
General Secretary.

Copy for favour of appropriate action to:

1) Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India

All India Trade Union Congress, New Delhi

(dekven) on 372/87)

The Bara Hindu Rao unit of the giant monopoly house of DCM is one of the well-established major units of Cotton Textile Industry in North India. At present it employs over 6000 workers directly besides indirectly providing employment and livelihood to tens of thousand citizens of the Union Territory, including workers in ancilliary industries/occupations, wholesale and retail trades, etc. The annual rate of sales of the unit as at present is of the order of about Rs. 4000 lakhs. The Current annual production of yarn and fabrics is in the range of about 8000 and 5000 M.T. respectively.

The company had served a closure notice dated 27.3.85 on the workman proposing to close down the unit, simultaneously seeking permission of the Delhi Administration under Section 25(0) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to do so.

The two main grounds on which the proposed closure had been sought to be justified were: that the mill was located in a non-conforming area as per criteria laid down in para 5 of Chapter I of the Master Plan, prepared and finalised under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957; (2) that the unit has become economically unviable due to obsolescence of its plant and equipment, etc., and that any renovation and modernisation of the machinery involving huge amounts of money cannot be thought of due to insistence of the authorities on termination of the industrial activity of the enterprise within the stipulated time i.e. by 1990-92.

Inorder to forge an effective opposition to the proposed clsours affiliates of various National Trade Union Centres, including the INTUC, AITUC, CITU, BMS & HMS and other independent unions formed a Joint Action Committee (JAC). Folloing agitation on a massive scale under the banner of the JAC, the Delhi Administration exercising powers vested in it under section & 25(0)(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 turned down the company's proposal to close down the mill.

It was during the hearing of the Company's application for closure before the Secretary, Labour Deptt. & Commissioner of Labour, Delhi Administration that the Unions came to know for the first time that the company was already armed with the express approval of the various authorities, including the O.D.A., the Central Housing Ministry as well as the Deptt. of Industries of the Delhi Administration to redevelop commercially the 64 acres of land on which the Bara Hindu Rao Unit as well as over 1500 workers' quarters and tenements stood. More. The company has also obtained from the Competent Authority under the Housing Ministry exemption from the operation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. There was enough evidence to indicate that these clandestime dealings behind the back of the major party, that is, the workers, were the product of unholy collusion between the authorities at the highest level and the O.C.M. Company. The apparent reason behind the plea of non-conformity with the land use regulations was not the real reason, which consisted in gaining entry into the fabulously lugrative business of unrestrained racketeering in land. The 64 acres of land sought to be commercially redeveloped is at the prevailing market rate worth over 5-600 crores of reupees.

Following widespread agitation, including mass rallies, memonstrations, mass deputations, etc. to the various Ministries concerned, including the MiNisters for Textiles, Housing and Labour besides the Prime Minister himself and petition to the speaker of Parliament, the matter was agitated on the floor of both the Houses of the Parliament by members belonging to various political pasties, including the Congress (I) itself. As a consequence an assurance was given on behalf of the Govt. that the ablegations of the Unions regarding unerhand dealings in permitting "Commercial redevlopment n of the land at Bara Hindu Rao, and in exempting the same from the operations of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, would be subjected to a Departmental Enquiry. Subsequently an Enquiry Committee comprising some high officials of the Central Housing, and Labour

Ministries besides the Chief Secretary of the Delhi Administration was set up. Although the findings of this Committee have not been made public so far, it is learnt through reliable sources that it has taken objection to the procedures adopted by the authorities at various levels in according permission for the redevelopment plan of the company. However, there have been no serious attempts on the part of the Govt. to remedy the situation.

In the meantime due to continued pressure from the unions to block the redevelopment plans of the company, the O.O.A. through a resolution cancelled the permission given to the company to redevelop the mill land.

The DCM Company filed two separate writ-petitions in the Delhi High Court against (i) refusal by the Delhi Administration to permit the closure of the mill; (2) cancellation of the permission for redevelopment of the mill land. Hearings on these write petitions went on for the entire period April 1985 to the end of May, 1987.

As expected, the main ground on which the DOM Company has based its case is the one relating to the location of the mill in an area clearly falling under the non-confirming category as per the existing provisions of the Delhi & dai Master Plan. As per decision of the Full Bench of the Delhi High Court on the 2nd Writ Petition of the company, announced on 22.5.87, upholding the company's stand, unless the Central Govt. gives a clear direction in exercise of its powers under Sec. 11(A) of the Delhi Development Act, radically modifying the plan in respect of land use in the zone, the mill has no alternative except closing down its productive activity at the present site latest by the year 1992. This decision of the High Court has created a difficult and serious situation for the workers and their unions. There is justified apprehension among the workers and their unions that the company is also going to succeed in its first write petition against the Delhi Administration's refusal to permit the closure of the mill.

It is for this reason that the Unions have all along been asking the D.D.A. and the Housing Ministry

to assist in demolishing the main plank of the company's writ petition by giving an express undertaking before the High Court that the Govt. would reconsider the entire issue as to what extent the provisions of the Delhi Master Plan relating to shifting of the mill along with all large scale industrial units and hazardous and offensive industries) from its present non-conforming site could be modified to enable the mill to continue its operations without attracting the penal measures laid down in the Act.

Their Lordships of the High Court were pleased to afford several opportunities to the D.D.A. & the Housing Ministry to comeout categorically on this crucial issue.

Most unfortunately, however, this opportunity was not availed of by both these parties, despite our best efforts.

Desperate attempts were also made by All India
Textile Workers' Federation to persuade the Industry
Ministry and the Central Govt. as well as the Lt. Governor
to come to rescue of the workers by taking over the DCM
Unit and/or by acquiring the 64 acres of land accomodating
the mill and the workers' quarters. All these attempts
also proved futile.

In the validity or otherwise of **akk*dix* Delhi Administration's refusal to entertain the proposal for closure of the Mills in the next week or so. The only way in which the closure can be prevented is for the Central Govt. to modify the relevant protions of the Delhi Master Plan under powers vested in it by Section 11-A of the Delhi Development Act so as to waive/suspend or hold in abeyance for a sufficient period the operation of penal provisions against the continuation of functioning of the mill at its present site.

Time, however, is running fast and whatever can be done must be done immediately.

Book.

(circulated to all MPs, Central F. Vi. organisations, and 19 various forth authorities—paths as were central level)
suring extendine intervention in favour of the DOD wiskers.

UNHOLY CONSPIRACY TO MINT BILLIONS AT THE EXPENSE OF LIVELIHOOD OF TENS OF THOUSAND WORKERS AND CITIZENS OF DELHI.

FACTS BEHIND 'CLOSURE NOTICE' OF DELHI CLOTH MILLS MANAGEMENT.

(Issner on behalf

gran, E. M. E. Minn, AITUC

mmunication

Late on the 27th March an abnormally bulky communication was received in the officers of some of he unions of DCM employee from the management of Delhi Cloth Mills. It contained copies of notices served by the management on the Delhi Administration as well as on the Union Ministry of Labour under section 25(0) of the Industrial Disputes Act proposing to close down with effect from 1.7.1985, the principal Textile manufacturing unit of the company, namely, the Delhi Cloth Mills situated at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi. With the copies of notices endorsed to the unions of workmen, and of clarical and supervisory staff were enclosed two bulky files containing a statement of reasons for closure along with other data, purporting to support the closure move. In addition some statements of accounts relating to the past 3 years were also enclosed with the notice.

The Delni Cloth Mills company commenced its operations at the end of the last century by setting up a tiny textile manufacturing unit at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi. From its very inception the unit yielded fanta tic returns to the company enabling it to expand it into a giant textile mill, perhaps the biggest in this part of the country. Returns from the venture turned out to be so rapid and excessive that even after paying dividends at the staggering rate of 5-800% on the investment in some of the years. the company was able to pile up massive reserves. Decades of unprecedented prosperity with uninterrupted harvost of profits enabled the company to diversify its ranufacturing operations to cover a whole range of industries, including, besides Textiles, Chemicals & fertilizers, vanspati, sugar, royons & PVCresins & compounds, metal forgings, electrical & mechanical engineering, electronics & electrical appliances, refrigerators, vaccum flasks, sewing machines, automobiles and cement, etc., etc. The once tiny textilo manufacturing unit known as Bara Hindu Rao unit of Delhi Cloth Mills, thus turned out to be the hen laying golden eggs. The once insignificant Delhi Cloth Mills company thus blussumed into what it is today - the giant (vertical) monopoly-house of DCM with new assets and sales amounting to Rs. 193.27 crores and 502.60 crores respectively. Currently the DCM ubit produces nearly 8000 metres of yarn and about 5000 m.t. of cloth abnually. Export commitments of the unit for the period

ending May, 1985, are of the order of 35 lakh meters of printed cambric and 4 lakh meters of printed tapestry.

The process of renovation, rehabilitation and modernisation of what could be called the parent industrial unit of the house of DCM i.e. Delhi Cloth Mills, has been a continuous one. This is more than evident even form the statements of accounts for the financial year ending June, 1982, 83 & 84 as appended with the company's closure notice. Additions to the fixed assets, inly to the plant and mahinery during each of the three years have been as follows:-

Vear ending June	Plant & machine	Purchased or adde eryduring the year (Rs. in Lakhs)	d Additions to motor vehiles, furniture & fittings etc. (Rs. in Lakhs)
1982	982.09	261.61	10.05
1983	1228.04	84.09	10.32
1984	1315.57	44.56	7.88

Total value of Plant, machinery etc. added during the last 3 years.

Grand total of additions 418.51

390.26

28.25

The shove figures reveal that renewels, rehabilitation & modulisation of plant and machinery in the DCH unit, has been noing on at an average annual rate of Rs. 139.50 lakh. This is equal to 10% of the book-value of theplant; machinery and equipment. The inescapable conclusion is that a major portion of the plant, machinery & other equipment is in a reasonable modernised or rehhilitated state. Rehabilitation and modernisation, etc, have been accompanied by rationalisation of labour on a massive scale, reducing the complement of labour on a massive scale, reducing the complement of labour from nearly 10,000 in 1969-70 to a bare 6000 at present. The extent of savings made out of such drastic, reduction of labour compliment could be gauged from the fact that relation of wages of workmen to total cost of production came to only 18% in 1982, which declined to 15% in 1983 and came down to 15% in 1984, This should be viewed against the normal percentage of wages to total cost of production in the textile industry, which stands between 25 to 29%.

Income from sales of the products of the unit has also teen constantly going up. As revealed by figures contained in the statement of accounts filed by the management, sales went up from Rs. 209.22 laksh in 1981 to Rs- 2928.13 lakhs in 1982. They

registered a further increase to Rs. 3564.91 lakhs in 1983, and still further increase to Rs.3645.80 lakhs in 1984. Sales, thus, registered an increase of about 59% within a period of 4 years, yielding an average annual increase @ about 15%.

Losses shown in the so-called profit & loss account appended to the closure-notice, are totally fictitious, as instead of exploying the capital and reserves accumulated out of the profits of the DCM unit for its business, they have been syphoned off to other branches of the company. The DCM unit has been illegitmately saddled with huge, though hypothetical, loan liability & the P & L account of the unit has been debited with excessively heavy interest charges. The accounts have thus been manipulated to show imaginary losses. Analysis of the relevant portions of the statements of accounts filed with the closure-notice reveal the following facts:-

Year ending June	Total amount of loans (secured & unsecured)	Interest paid
1981	580,39	188.39
1982	517.55	202,56
1983	608.78	159 -93
1984	641 -, 12	164.24

The foregoing recital of facts and figures compiled mainly from the published Calance Sheets and Statements of Accounts of the Company, would convince anyone possessing even a modding acquaintance with industrial economics and company accountancy that the DCM unit of the Company does possess overall economic viability, degrees above what could be considered 'normal' or 'average' for a Textile unit under the prevailing circumstances. The workers' unions feel that any impartial and fair person or authority, would, consequently have no hesitation in rejecting outright the plea of loss of economic viability as even a distant reason for closure of the mills.

At the same time the conclusion is obvious that the so-called reason or reasons being trotted out for the intended closure of the DCM unit constitute a smoke screen for concealing the real reason, which is nothing more and nothing less than planned entry into the fabulously lucrative business of unrestrained land-reacketeering which promises to bring hundreds of crorers of unaccounted money into the coffers of the promoters of the venture. This allegation is brone out by the following recital of facts.

......

The DCM company, with its tremendous influence, appears to have managed to rally a major section of bureaucracy at the highest level to lend the weight of its authority for facilitating these land-racketeering ventures. Undoubtedly this could not have been possible without the covert backing of political bosses capable of operating fevers of power at the Centre. A close reading of the so-called correspondence between the company on the one hand and the Industries Deptt. of the Delhi Administration, the D.D.A. and the Central Works & Housing Ministry on the other, excerpts from which have been reproduced in annexure 'H' of the closure notice would disclose that the same is intended merely to camouflage a deal already finalised clandestinely between the parties concerned.

The Master Plan for Delhi had seen the light of the day almost three decades back. As admitted by the Company it received statutory backing as far back as 1966. Acknowledgedly the provisions of the Master Plan disfavour setting up of large scale industry in the Capital. But this applies to such industries in future. Nowhere does it sanction upropting of the existing industrial units, even when they fall in the 'Large Scale Category' on the other hand it lays down that large scale Industrial units situated in the midest of thickly populated limits of city may be shifted as far as practicable to areas or zones set apart for location of Industries. The company as well as D.D.A. and the industry dept. of Delhi Admn. will find it hard to explain what prompted them to raise the issue of relocation of DCM abruptly in 1981, when nothing wrong was seen in the DCM confirming as its old site or more than 15 years after the Master plan assumed statutory character and almost 3 decades after the master plan came into force.

Moreover it is also evident that it was at the instance of the DCM management itself that any Governmental agency raised the issue of re-location of the mills. It is plain that it was the sky-high appreciation of the value of the land occupied by the D.C.M. unit and the attached workers' colony (measuring nearly 64 acres) that provided the inspiration for the move. No business, much less Textiles, is capable of yielding returns hundreds of thousand times over the investment in Delhi except deals in land. This would be clear from the facts that as per the Balance-Sheets provided by the Company the book-value of the entire land owned by the unit (including

Rs.4/- lakhs only, whereas the current market value of the same would be around Rs.8-900 Crores.

Between 1981 and Nov., 1984 when the deal appears to have been finally clinched (in the wake of announcement of general elections) the negotatic s culminating in the deal were conducted in strict secrecy. None of the workers Unions get the wind of what was going on behind the scenes.

What is, however, shockingly strange, the most important Govt. agency whose assent to any change affecting the conditions and unemployment of labour, is of decisive importance and which has a final say in the matter in terms of the statute, i.e. the Deptt. of Labour, was also totally ignored all the time and an attempt was made to face the Deptt. with fail accompli. It was virtually asked to diete the decision, already errived behind its back by the many ment in collusion with the Deptt. of Industries, the DDA & Housing Ministry of close the mill down without relocating it in any industrial district in Delhi.

The management also appears to have succeeded in its attempts to scuttle the one time proposal of the industria. Dentt. to shift the mill to the newly earmarked Narela Industrial Area. Finding it increasingly difficult to explain its closure move in the face of the foregoing facts and circumstances, the management has lately been making statements promising payment of 'separation money' to workers rendered unemployment due to closure of the mills and also hinting at plans to set up a new & highly modernised mill somewhere in UP or Haryana where labour costs are much less than Delhi. This belated propaganda is intended merely to mislead the workers and the general public of Delhi, hundreds of thousand of whom would have to suffer a crippling financial below if the mill is closed down. On a rough estimate the intended closure will adversely effect directly or indirectly more than 10 lakh toilers, petty artisans and shop-keepers, etc. impairing the overall economy of the Union Territory to a substantial extent.

The rejection by the Commissioner of Labour, Delhi Administration, of the company's application for closing the mill down, is therefore, totally justified. But this does

* 1 of 1/ 1/2

not end the matter. The workers and their unions demands that the approval given by the DDA for the so-called re-development of the land occupied by the DCM and attached workers' quarters, as as well as the exemption obtained by the company from the operation of the Urban Land Celing for must both be revoked or withdrawn, Besides being the product of highly questionable and underhand dealings, these approvals & exemptions were ab-initio irregular & devoid of legitimacy since the very pre-condition which could sustain them i.e. the permission for closure under Sec. 25(o) of the I.D. Act, does not exist and had never existed.

In case the company choses to violate the decision of * the statutory authority, i.e. the Commissioner of Labour of Delhi Administration and persist in its malfide move of closure as indicated by the Managing Director himself, the govt. of India must lose no time in taking the establishment over and running it in public interest. The Labour Deptt. of the Administration has, after deep thought & consideration come to the conclusion that public interest demands that the mill should continue to run.

(April - 1985)

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(This above was published in the Also)

To,

The Administrator/Lt. Governor, Delhi Administration, DELHI.

Respected Sir,

MEMORANOUM SUBMITTED BY TEXTILE WORKERS TO THE LT. GOVERNOR, DELHI, PROTESTING AGAINST THE INTENDED CLOSURE OF DELHI CLOTH MILLS:

We, the Workers and Employees of Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi, have come to you to convey the unanimous demand of over 7000 employees. . . that the management be not permitted to close down their mill as envisaged in their Notice dated 27/3/1985.

We express our strong protest and indignation over the move of the management to close down the mill, notice/application seeking permission under Section 25(o) of I.D. Act is pending to consideration before the Administration. The proposed closure of the premier and major unit of Textile Endustry in the Union Torritory of Delhi would spell disaster for thousand of failies of workers and some other toiling sections of citizens of Delhi, besides causing substantial damage to the economy of Delhi. From a close perusal of the statement of reasons given by the management to close down the mills, it is obvious that monopoly house of DCM has been readily granted accommodation and favours through order to enable them to indulge in land-deals of unprecedented nature, presenting a picture of corruption of colossal dimensions.

We object to the contemplated closure on following amongst the major grounds.

The proposed closure is not for any bonafide trade reasons, as its working results at present are better than many other textile units in the industry. The mill is capable of improving its position further as many of its departments have recently been equipped with modern machinery and gadgets, like Rotary Screen Printing, New SIMMCO Looms and Galaxy Computer etc. Advancing of loan to the tune of about 6 crores in last 4-5 years by the Industrial Development Bank of India and other financial Institutions bears testimony to the fact that even the management has been moving optimistically.

- b) The proposed closure is against the Textile policy of the Govt.

 which aims at supplying cloth to the community in sufficient
 quantities. The closure negates all the steps of the Central Govt.

 being taken to revamp the industry. Our Prima Minister has
 announced time and again that his Govt. is duty bound to remove
 causes of sickness and mismanagement in the industry and an high
 power Textile Expert Committee is already studying the relevent
 issues in details and evolve out a Textile Policy in consence with
 the afore-mentioned objective. The proposed closure is contrary
 to all such announcements and efforts of the Govt.
- than 6 thousand workers, inflicting unsold misery on their families and dependents numbering about 30,000. Besides this, it will take away means of livelihood of several thousand peiple, including small scale subsidiaries, shop-keepers, artisons and manufactures of ancilliary spares and parts, who are directly or indirectly "dependent on the productive activities of this mill.
- it would cause severe shortage of essential commodity, i.e. cloth,
 which is only next to food. It is for this reason that the Govt. has
 already declared this industry as Public ubility service under Section
 22 of the I.D. Act.
- e) The glea that the Mill is in non-conforming area and concerned departments having allowed the undertaking to redevelop as per Master Plan is irrelevant as far as the provisions of Section 25(o) of the Industrial Disputes Act are concerned. The socalled redevelopment plan, which has been got engineered and approved in a clandestive manner, besides causing large scale unemployment, will result in uprooting about 3000 workers presently living in the mill colony. They will be thus thrown on the streets.
- The main ground part forward by the company in support of their proposal that mill is non-conforming area under the Master Plan is not at all new situation. The mill has been in operation even 20 years after the inception of the Master Plan and in the meanure?

could have secured an alternative site in Delhi, offer of which was even made to the company. The management did not avail the opportunity and was instead busy obtaining sanction to "fedevelop" the land.

g) The other ground relating to life of the building and pollution are false and baseless. The mill building is in sound condition and effective preventive and curative methods could well be applied for controlling the pollution.

The workers and their representative Unions also take this opportunity to lodge strong protests over the so-called "approval" obtained by the company and "exemptions" under the urbon Land Ceiling Act from the concerned Ministries and Departments. The whole deal smacks of under hand dealing between the company and some individuals in the departments.

The main "purpose" behind the closure of the mills is that the management wants to take advantage of the highly appreciated value of the landed property (about 63 acres).

In view of the urgent public interest and other relevant factors, we urge upon your goodself to:-

- 1) reject the application filed by the management under Section 25(o) of Industrial Disputes Act.
- 2, The so-called "Approval" granted to the management to develop the land as per Delhi Administration letter dated 14th Nov.,1984 be rejected.

 Thorough enquiry be also held into the circumstances under which the DCM Company has been granted exemption from various provisions of Law to "Redevelop" the land.

We further urgo upon the Lt. Governor that in case the management of the Mills is not prepared to run the mills, the Govt. should take over the the Mills alongwith land and other assets without paying them any compensation.

With due regards,

Horns Rambe

1. DCM CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

हरा समाजागर

3. KAPRA MILL MILL MAZDOOR SANGH

5. KAPRA MAZDOOR LAL JHANDA UNION

7. Kapo a Maz door Jonta Unio

Yours faithfully,

2. KAPRA MAZDUOR EKTA UNION

4. RASTRIYA TEXTILE HAZDOOR CONGRESS

6. TEXTILE MAZDOOR CONGRESS

8 Adash Mistry Chion

The Hon'ble Speaker and Members of Parliament, Lok Sabha, New Delhi.

Respected Representatives,

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY WORKERS OF DELHI CLOTH MILLS, DELHI, AGAINST THE UNHOLY INTERDED CLOSURE OF THE MILL BY MONOPOLY HOUSE OF D.C.M.

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We, the workers and employees of Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi have come in a march to convey to this august House, the unanimous demand of 7000 workers and their family members that the management of the Mills be not allowed to close the mill down and to further request you to lend your powerful voice in our favour.

The management of the mills had, late on 27th March, 1985 notified the Administrator of Union Territory of Delhi, the Commissioner of Labour and the Secretary, Union Ministry of Labour and workers and their unions of their intention to close the mill down from Ist July, 1985. This unholy move of the management has strongly been opposed by all the workers' unions.

Finding no substance in the statement of reasons put for—ward by the management, the Labour Department of Delhi Adminis—stration has since declined to give permission to close the mill on well-founded grounds and over—riding consideration of public interest. But the management of the Mills seems to persist in its malafide move to close the mills as indicated by the statement of the Managing Director himself. The notices served on the workers and the unions have also not been cancelled/withdrawn. This and other moves of the management indicate that the it is all out to violate the decision of the statutory authority, i.e. Commissioner of Labour of Delhi.

The so-called reason or reasons being trotted out for intended closure of this unit constitute a smoke-screen for

contd....2/...

concealing the real motive of planned entry into fabulously lucrative business of unrestrained land-racketering which promises them to bring hundreds of crores of unaccounted money into their coffers on account of the so-called redevelopment venture involving around 64 acres of land housing the mill and the workers' quarters.

The D.C.M. Company appears to have managed the permission in Nov., 1984, from the Development Authority and Ministry of Works and Housing by operation of levers of their power and influence in bureaucracy and political field. A close reading of the so-called correspondence between the company on one hand and concerned departments of Delhi Administration and Housing Ministry on the other would disclose the clandestine nature of the deal of unprecedented SCale*, presenting a picture of corruption of colossal dimensions.

The proposed closure is not for any bonafide trade reasone as its working results are better than many other textile united in the industry. The process of renovation, rehabilitation and modernisation of this unit has been a continuous one. Their balance sheets for the last three years reveal that modernisation of plant and machinery has been going on at an average annual rate of Rs. 139.50 lakhs, which is equal to 10% of the book value of their plant, machinery and equipment. Moreover there has been a drastic reduction in labour complement over the last few years, with the result that relation of wages of workmen to the total cost of production was only 18% in 1982, which came further down to 15% in 1984 against normal percentage of 25 to 29% in textile industry.

If the contemplated closure is allowed to take place, it will render about 7000 workers unemployed, 4000 families thrown on streets and adversly affect the livelihood of several hundreds thousand toilers, artisans, shopkeepers

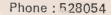
and ancilliary manufacturers and others dependent on the productive activities of the mill.

We, therefore, earnestly request for your serious attention in this matter of public interest to urge upon the Prime Minister of India, Minister of Works & Housing and other concerned Ministries and departments to revoke the approval given by the D.D.A. for the so-called redevelopment of land and other exemptions given to the management of D.C.M. These approvals and exemptions are ab-initio irregular and devoid of legitimacy since the very precondition which could sustain them, i.e., the permission for closure under section 25 (o) of the Industrial Disputes Act, does not exist and had never existed.

We further pray that if the company chooses to violate the decision of the Administrator of Delhi, the Govt. must lose no time in taking the establishment over and running it in public interest. The workers and their unions are fully prepared as ever to c-operate in efficient running of the Mill.

JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE OF TEXTILE UNIONS

- 1. Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union (AITUC)
- 2. Rashtriya Textile Mazdoor Congress (INTUC)
- 3. Kapra Mazdoor Lal Janda Union (CITU)
- 4. Textile Mazdoor Janta Union (HMS)
- 5. Kapra Mill Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
- 6. Textil: Mazdoor Congress
- 7. Adrash Mistri Union
- 8. DCM Clerks' Association.





श्रक्षिल भारतीय देक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

(AITWF)

President : ARUN SEN Gen. Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

yre.

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated 25.2.1987

Shri J. Vengal Rao Union Minister for Industries Udyog Bhawan NEW DELHI-110001.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Request for Government take-over of Bara Hindu Rao Unit of DCM Ltd., Delhi.

Undoubtedly your Ministry is aware of the proposal of the D.C.M. Limited, to close down one of its major Textile units located at Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi. Persuant to launching of agitation by various unions of workers, the Delhi Administration in exercise of powers vested in it under section 25(0) of the Industrial Disputes Act, rejected the proposal of the Company to close down this unit, which currently employs over 6,000 workers, besides providing livelihood to tens of thousand workers and other citizens. employed in auxilliary or ancillary occupations or trades. Assurances were also given by the then Union Minister of Textiles as well as by the Minister of Housing on the floor of the Parliament that the unit will not be allowed to close down.

Bent upon closing down the mills, the Company has since filed a writ in the Delhi High Court, seeking the annulment/quashing of the Delhi Administration's order rejecting the proposal for the said closure. The main ground on which the Company's writ petition is sought to be sustained is that the mill cannot operate at its present site beyond 1992 under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act and the Master-plan prepared



ग्रिष्टिल भारतीय देक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

(AITWF)

President : ARUN SEN Gen. Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated____

thereunder, which lays down a contrary land-use for the area.

: 2:

There is no 'sickness' of any sort involved in the closure-proposal. The mill has been one of the most prosperous/profit yielding units in the North. It possesses abundant reserves and a substantial part of its machinery and plant is fairly modernised/renovated. The mill and the worker's colony belonging to it cover an area of about 64 acres. Its location amidst one of the biggest commercial-cum-residential districts of the city, namely, Karol Bagh, invests it with immense advantage in terms of monetary value of the land.

The Company's writ-petition has now been pending in the Delhi High Court for nearly a year. It would have almost surely been rejected by the High Court, but for the repeated failure of the Delhi Development Authority and the Housing Ministry of the Government of India to file an affidavit carrying an assurance that the mill would be permitted to operate at its present site even after the year 1992, without attracting the penal provisions of the Delhi Development Act and the Master plan laying down the land-use for the site. This conduct of the Housing Ministry and the Delhi Development Authority runs totally counter to all the assurances held out on behalf of both the Delhi Administration as well as the Central Government on the floors of the Delhi Metropolitan Council as well as of the Parliament. Now the genuineness of these assurances is itself in doubt, since unless they are duly affirmed before the High Court, they have no worth in the eyes of the law.

In the circumstances, the only other means to ensure the continued operation of this unquestionably viable major



श्रांति भारतीय टैक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

(AITWF)

President : ARUN SEN Gen. Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated____

: 3 :

Textile unit is for the Industries Ministry to take its management over by invoking the provisions of the Industries Regulation & Development Act. Such take-over would be fully justified in view of the importance of continued productive operations of the unit to fulfil essential needs of the community at large, besides safeguarding the means of livelihood of takhs of workers and their families employed in the mills as well as in a large number of ancilliary industries, occupations and trades.

We have every reason to believe that the workers as well as all their unions will fully cooperate in running the mill efficiently and profitably.

In view of the urgency of the matter, we would expect an immediate and favourable response from your Ministry.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(B. D. JOSHI')

General Secretary

Copy forwarded for favour of urgent attention and appropriate action to :-

- 1. The Union Minister for Labour, New Delhi
- 2. The Prime Minister of India, New Delhi
- 3. The Gen. Secy. AITUC, New Delhi
- 4. The Union Minister for Textiles, New Delhi





प्रवित्त भारतीय देवसदाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

President : ARUN SEN Gen. Secretary : B. D. JOSH! ure

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated 25.2.1987

Shri H.L. Kapoor Lt. Governor of Delhi, and Chairman, Delhi Development Authority Raj Niwas DELHI.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Appropriate preventive measures against closure of Bara Hindu Rao Textile Unit of D.C.M. Limited, Delhi.

I am desired to enclose copy of a representation submitted to the Industries Ministry of the Government of India, urging the take-over of the management of the above Textile Unit under the provisions of the Industries Regulation & Development Act in view of the circumstances explained therein. While requesting you as the Head of the Administration to use your good offices with the Central Government to prevent the likely closure of this major industrial unit, we would also urge upon you to prevent the intended racketeering in land which is one of the major reasons inpelling the closure-move.

The ideally situated location of the mill promises fantastic returns if the land occupied by it and its workers' colony is allowed to be developed and sold on private account. It would be all the more reprehensible if such racketeering in land is allowed to take place at the cost of livelihood of lakhs of workers and ordinary citizens.

We, consequently, urge upon you to effectively intervene in the matter by acquiring the land under the provisions of the



प्रक्षिल भारतीय देक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

(AITWF)

President : ARUN SEN Gen, Secretary : B. D. JOSHI

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated_____

relevant laws enacted to promote orderly/planned development of the metropolis. The land under the D.C.M. workers' colony can be utilised for constructing a colony for industrial workers, if necessary, under the subsidised Housing Scheme of the Central Government. Such a pre-emptive move on the part of the Administration may also prove a major disincentive for the D.C.M. Company to go ahead with its proposal for closure of its Bara Hindu Rao Unit.

In view of the importance of the matter, we would expect an urgent and favourable response from you.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(B. D. JOSHI)

General Secretary

Copy forwarded for favour of serious attention and appropriate action to :

- 1. The Union Minister for Housing, New Delhi
- 2. The Prime Minister of India, New Delhi
- 3. The General Secretary AITUC, New Delhi

Greaves Cotton & Allied Companies' Employees' Union

(Registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926)

T. No. 2046430

KHANDELWAL BHAVAN, 1ST FLOOR. 166, DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI ROAD, BOMBAY-400 001.

DATE 28th July 1987.

The General Secretary All-India Trade Union Congress, 24, Canning Lane, NEW DELHI, 110 001.

Dear Comrade,

LOCKOUT AT DAVID BROWN GREAVES. CHINCHWAD, PUNE, LIFTED.

The lockout at the David Brown Greaves factory at Chinchwad, Pune, was lifted on 24th July 1987 after 5 months and 18 days. This was done without finalising the issue involved, with the Union.

The workmen have joined duty with high morale and firm determination to fight for their demand for higher bonus.

Yours fraternally,

General Secretary.

Copy to the General Secretary, Maharashtra Rajya Council, A.I.T.U.C., Bombay.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (1) OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY DATED THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1986

The Jule

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARIMENT OF REVENUE)

> NEW DELHI, the 18th December, 1986 27 Agrahayana, 1908 (SAK.

NOTIFICATION NO. 489 /86-CUSTOMS

GSR 1291 (E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962),
the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary
in the public interest so to do, hereby exempts the goods
specified in the Schedule below falling within Chapters 84,
85 or 90 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
(51 of 1975), from -

- the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the said Customs Tariff Act; and
- (b) the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under section 3 of the said Customs Tariff Act,

subject to the condition that the importers are actual users (industrial) engaged in manufacture of jute products and registered with the Jute Commissioner and produce necessary evidence to this effect to the Assistant Collector of Customs at the time of importation.

THE SCHEDULE

LIST OF MACHINERY

- 1. Jute Spreader.
- 2. Ring Spinning frame for jute.
- 3. Wrap yarn spinning frame for jute.
- 4. Ring twisting frame for jute (having package capacity of 4 kg and above).
- 5. Mpdern High Speed Automatic Cop Winding machine.
- 6. Jute precision winder.
- 7. Modern Automatic High Speed Circular and Flat bed looms suitable for jute.
- 8. High Speed Sack cutting machine.

Contd.....2/-

- High Speed industrial sewing machine for jute.
- Modern Carpet Plant comprising of the following machines and equipments:-
 - Cone dyeing or hank dyeing plant

(ii) Bobbin Winder

(iii) Sectional Warper

(iv) Carpet loom

- (v) Back cleaning machine
- (vi) Shearing machine
- Backsizing machine
- (viii) Fringing machine Overedging machine (ix)

Double brushing and steaming machine (x)

Punched Jacquard cards with special design (xi)for jute carpets.

LIST OF ACCESSORIES

- Draw Heads for jute cards.
- besting equipments for Spinning Frame.
- Attachment for Leno Weave.
- Automatic corner stitching attachment for jute bags.
- Attachment for Decorative Slub Formation in yarn.
- 2. This notification shall be in force upto and inclusive of 31st December, 1989.

4 ==

(GAUTAM RAY) Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

F.Nc. 346/51/86-TBU.

July 24, 1987.

The General Secretary, Suti Mill Mazdoor Union, 218 Daru Bhondela, JHANSI(Uttar Pradesh).

Dear Comrade,

please find enclosed herewith an application form for affiliation which is duly filled and send with endorsement of the General Secretary of UPTUC, with following formalities.

- 1. List of officebearers
- 2. Constitution of the Union
- 3. Latest statement of accounts (if it is old)
- 4. Affiliation fee minmum 30/-Rs. for 120 members.

with greatings.

Bula Boy Chowdh

(BULU ROY CHOMDHURY)

c.c.to: The General Secretary.
Bisheshwarnath Road

सूती मिल मजदूर यूनियन, झाँसी (सूतीमिल श्रमिकों का एकमात्र मान्यता प्राप्त संगठन)



—: कायां लाय:—

२१८. डरू भोंडेला, झामी ।

Daru Bhondela, Thans

दिनाँक 22-6-26

A.I.T.U.C.

ATTENTAL CATENTY.

TENTONE CATENTY CATENTY & HEAVENT &"

भागमा प्रमा प्राण हे भाग हर भन्म प्रतिकान haras noist

Enily Whis for cit EE+ de माणह तहीं है तहा। वालीई शुक्क भी गहीं, भगा 61171/ हक्त माम्बर्गा मार्थ 2) of diagon + (19) Elivi + (14) नित्रा देश भागा है।

Estamos Fergist" महमना - हाती भिरामाडिए दिन्य 212 5% miscell mild J-9.

Textile workers of Kampur staged a Mass Satyagraha on Ist. July'87 under the auspices of Suti Mill Sanyukt Sangharah Semiti, which consists of A.I.T.U.C., C.I.T.U., I.N.T.U.C., B.M.S., R.M.K.P. and one Independent T.U.

The U.F. is fighting against the Polices of the Government. The new Textile Policy is leading the Kanpur Mills to closures. It is worth nothing that out of 10 Textile Mills, 9 belong to the Government sector.

Workers assembled at the Collectorate Cate but the Police did not permit the Satyagraha is to enter the Collectorate Compound and arrested them at the Gate itself. Despite the Blanket Ban of the U.P. Government on meetings and precession, about 1500 workers gathered for Satyagraha. Police also did not allow Gate meetings and took forceful possession of the loudspeakers. Meetings were held without loudspeaker.

Satyagrahe is demanded that the Mills be run with full installed capacity and the required finances for this purpose be ensured, all the vacancies be filled with substitute workers, all the Temporary workers be made substitute and the wage increases of Rs. 60/- be also given to them, all the apprentice workers be absorbed as temporary workers, Gratuity be immediately paid to retired norkers and no worker be natived unless the Gratuity money is ensured, Muir Mill agreement dated 15th August'85 be immediately implimented, D. A. given @ Rs. 1.65 per point and all the workers be given H. R. A.

Prominent Leaders amongst arrested were Bijai Bahadur,
Harbans Singh, Arvind Raj Swarup, Chhadi Lel, Abdul Rehman,
Moti Lal Singh, Lajja Ram (AITUC), Ravi Sinha, Anjani Kumar
(CITU), Jamuna Prasad Dixit (INTUC), Ram Prakash Misra(IMS),
Ganesh Mixit (RMKP) and Ras Bihari Singh Gautam (Swadeshi Morcha).

10, The Editor
1. U. Reemd

(Arvind Raj Swarup)

Smullern.

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PAL AM TOT MESSIONET A -- NOT CONFIDENT ADVOCATE
RAEBARELI TEXTILE MILL MAZDOOR UNION
RAEBARELI

21ST STRIKE POSTONED TO MEDICAL

HOMIDAJI

Hephone No: 387320/20.7.87

ायबरेली टेक्सटाइल मिल मजदूर यूनियन (एटक से सम्बन्धित)

दिनांक

डी० पी० पाल एडवोकेट

श्यामलाल शर्मा

Com Indoapit huppla. Lecreting General: Consolas. Hen Delhi.

Dear Com. Loca our in Rae Broch. Terolite Min Strace 51 may 1987 and Madeshi Cotton Mills Marion Humabon Stronce 15 mi May 1980 ovor Continuing. the sy lobon lommissioner of human on has openly moroned in management that love out is illegal and paressing hood for sensioned but in management Lorles yolea of Cerobal how MIC MTC. Mulls in WHE Readleh are WOSSL affected of layof and ohn possiblems. Lood Korshna Teplikes Sahonempor has Improved 115 losses ave to managerial Change. The maker among be laken up inthe our Ministry or your livel. Secondly your orse or wore of Im. tach man we operate in mp Indian Telephone Industry Rae Broch effectively and any provapers in pushic Section negoliations brong windy be

Sent to us one, & man we many

ायबरली टक्सटाइल मिल मजदूर यनियन

Intermate in workers and sollisty them. Com Mahaduran may also be persuaded to their is improved to man we arrange entire lage tides the recodulina we my wown of Dec 1907. Imongni Ficoes boillit. om Hos read Cracio bangance with Com Waynagerian Centel nur finel response. Address for Communication.

De fal solvacah. 1. T. 1. Worres horrows.

Jonil Road Nehonragn Roll Booch

. May I hope mor prospers in layering reley hin be possèd to reach us bepore 2151 July 1900; mi day of loken stoke. in the reprodu

on you del. Defal manufact and for the service of the service of

Dear Comrade,

Received your letter No. BTSU/GN/50/87 dated 14.7.87.

We realise your difficulty and we would not charge affiliation fee for 1982 to 1985. Thus your union can pay &. 412.50 ps as affiliation fee for 1986.

Thanks,

Yours fraternally.

(HOMI DAJI) Secretary.

Com. Chakradhar Khadanga,
Joint Secretary,
Bhaskar Textile Shramik Union
P.O. Jharsuguda
Dt. Sambalpur (Orissa).

BHASKAR TEXTILE SHRAMIK UNION

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.) (Regd. No. 602)

RECEIVE

16 JUL 1987

To

Ref. No. BTSU/GN/50/87

ALT. U.C.

Registerd Head Office
B. T. M. LABOUR COLONY
P. O. JHARSUGUDA
Dist. Sambalpur (Orisşa)

Date 14th July, 1987.

The General Secretary,

A. I. T. U. C.; 24. Canning Lane.

NEW DELHI.

Sub: Affiliation fee of Bhaskar Textile Shramik Union (Affiliation No.27.ORS, District. Sambalpur.(Orissa).

Dear Comrade,

You are well aware of the fact that the Bhaskar Textile Mills, Jharsuguda where our union is functioning was under lock-out and closure since 2nd October, 1982 till 2nd October, 1985.

The Mill reopened after it was taken over by the Orissa state Textile corporation(Govt. of Orissa).

So, payment of affiliation fee on our part w_a s totally impossible and thus there was discontinuity/interruption.

We are remitting Rs.412/-(Rupees four hundred and twelve and fifty paise) as affiliation fee for the year 1986 for 1650 members.

Please acknowledge receipt of the same.

Fraternally yours,

(CHAKRADHAR KHADANGA)

JOINT SECRETARY

Bhasker Textile Shramik Union

Sexter 32

अधित भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेड 24, जेनिय लेन नई दिल्ली -110001

दिनां 15-7-87

4 अगलत नो देखती में कपड़ा मजदूरों का तासुहित परता

प्रिय ता ध्यों,

आपने 25 नई न्यूर्तर प्राप्त िया होगा । आप र॰आई॰टी॰ डब्दू॰ रफ॰ के नहामंद्री कामरेड बी॰डी॰ कोशी को तेंग्र नो 14 दून "न्यू रक" में छ्या है उसे ही अथवा अनुदाधत कर देनिक या ताप्ताहिक पत्रों में प्रकारतत कराये । य उस आधार पर पर्ये भी निकासे ।

अंशार्टरेन केडरेशन द्वारा तामूिक धरना 4 अवस्त 1987 को नई दिक्ली में दिया जायेगा । देश भर के तभी दूनियनों से कम से कम एक द्वितिनीध इतमें आर्थ तेंगे । परन्तु वम्बई, ग्यालियर, नागदा, इन्दौर, अहमदाबाद, हिरयाणा, पंजाब, द्वालस्थान, व देहती से अधिक से आधक ताथी आना नाहिए । धरना प्रभावशाली होना चाहिए । राष्ट्रीय कम्पेन कोटी द्वारा ३ अगस्त के तत्यागृह से अति रक्त प्रतिनिध ताथी इतके लिए आये जिन्हें ठहरने जी व्यवस्था विदय वर्मी मन्दीर न्यू देहती त्टेशन कि गई है ।

टेराटाइत यूनियनों के आतादा पावरद्वय तथा हैण्डव्य यूनियनों के प्रतिनिधियों जो भी 4 अगलत े धरना में भाग तेने की कोशिय करना वाहिए। बन्द तथा राष्ट्रीय वपड़ा निगम की मिते जो बन्द होने के कगार पर है, ये निहिच्चत रूप है आग है।

पूर्वेक राज्य े प्रभारी ताथी क्षड़ा द्वीमको की मांग का प्रतिवेदन तथा छंटनी के तम्बन्ध में व्योरा, बंदी का व्योरा तथा प्रक्रित करधा रेव हाथ करधा के द्वीमकों की तमत्याओं जी व्योरा अववय लाये। ताथ ही तभी तथानों पर इसी दिन इस धरने के तमर्थन हैं उच्चोंग के तमक्ष धरना का आयोजन करे। इसते दिल्ली के बारो तरफ के धरना देने वाले ताथियों का मनोबद बढ़ेगा तथा इस धरने को प्राावकारी बनायेगा। इन निर्णयों के तमर्थन में आपके द्वारा किये गये कार्यक्रमों से भी हों अवगत करायेगे।

आपम् ताधी योग्येय•्यी होमी दाजी । देंद्रेटरी

Phone: 27-9768

West Bengal Cotton Textile Workers' Federation

144, Lenin Sarani, Calcutta-700 013

Ref. No.....

Com. T. N. Sidhanta, Secretary, A. I. T. U. C., 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi - 110 001.



The Govt. of West Bengal in its letter No. 30(8) - SA dated 16.6.1987 issued by the Labour Department has rejected the permission for Closure of M/s. Kesoram Industries Ltd. to close down its textile mills situated at 42, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta - 700 024 by stating

".......Therefore, in terms of Section 25-0(2) of the I.D.A ct the application seeking to close down the undertaking is rejected and it is ordered that the Company shall not close down the said undertaking".

Kesoram Cotton Mill is the biggest composite textile Mills in Lastern India owned by monopolist Birls as with more than 76,000 spindles, 2215 looms (including 454 automatic looms) and the very modern processing house for bleaching, sanfarising, mercerising, chainless rotary printing employing about 9,000 workers. The Company consumes Cotton, Staple Fibre and Polyester Fibre and Filaments to produce marketable yarn and finished cotton and multi fibre cloth. The Company has earned fabulous profit (the production of this very mill is above 48% the total production of mill made cloth of the State) years after years and the Balance Sheet of the company for the year 1985—86 shows a turnover of Rs. 1,70,02,17,540 and a gross profit of Rs.18,29,45,410 (The company has set aside Rs. 6,90,814 for Gratuity, Rs. 44,98,441 for Debenture, Rs. 8,01,61,824 for Depreciation, Rs. 1,00,00,000 for Taxation. Thus keeping out Rs. 8,75,94,340 for Appropriation).

While tripartite discussion was being held before the Labour Directorate for the implementation of Grade & Scale of Pay awarded by Labour Minister, extra remuneration for operatives working in modernised and newly installed sophisticated machines the Company declared the lockout on 15.2.1987. Later in the tripartite meeting the Company demanded retrenchment of 1461 workmen, increase workload of various occupations and curtailment of

several existing benefits. The in Trade Unions and the Conciliation Officer did not agree with such anti labour demands of the Company, the Company with a view to blackmail and pressurise the workmen and Government applied to the Govt. on 21st April, 1987 seeking permission to close down the Kesoram Cotton Mills. The Govt. after hearing the parties and going through the various documents has issued the order dt. 16.6.1987. The Govt. undernoted that

"The annual production figures of the company during the last 5 years show that while production of cloth in 1985-86 went down marginally, the production of yarn in 1985-86 almost doubled over the production of previous two years. Similarly, the annual sales figures for the last 3 years show that while there was marginal fall in the sale of cloth, the sale of yarn slmost doubled. Despite the order of the Govt. rejecting the permission of Closure the Company is illegally continuing the lockout which has crossed 140 days. The lockout is primafacie illegal as the Textile Industry is Public Utility Service and any lockout without due stipulated notice and during the pendency of adjudication is illegal.

Shri Arun Sen, General Secretary of Cotton Textile Workers' Federation has urged the Union Govt. to take over the Company immediately and have also requested the State Govt. to take firm penal action against the company for gross violation of the Statute and imposition of illegal lockout. The workmen of the Mills are entitled to get full wages for the period of lockout.

Yours faithfully,

(Arun Sen) General Secretary. we for

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, Delhi (6).

Debacle of the 'New Textile Policy'
of the Central Govt. leading to further
deterioration of the situation facing
the Textile Workers.

Both the AITWF as well as the AITUC had time and again warned the Central Govt. well before it started implementing the ill-conceived 'New Textile Policy' that its acceptance would result in further accentuating the 'crisis' deliberately engineered by the powerful monopolies dominating the Textile Industry. However, shamelessly surrendaring to the 'diktats' of the very same milltycoons who bear the responsibility to take this essential industry to the brink of ruin, the Govt. chose to ignore these warnings altogether. The near-unanimous demand of the organised Textile workers' movement that it should agree to evolve a meaningful pro-people policy towards development of the Textile industry, based on radical changes in its ownership pattern, with the principal aim of clothing the vast mass of semi-clothed people, simultaneously providing increased evenues of employment and improved earnings to the millions of workers employed in the various sectors of the giant Textile manufacturing system of the country, also fell on deaf ears.

Fully exploiting the retrograde, anti-labour and anti-people features of the 'New Textile Policy' the tycoons of the industry have subsequently mounted a full-scale offensive against the jobs and working conditions of the Textile workers in the form of unrestrained closures, lock-outs, etc. resulting in discharge, retrenchment, lay-off of workers on an unprecendented scale. Nor is there any indication of the intensity of the offensive abating in the near future. Already more than a hundred thousand Textile Workers are estimated to have lost their jobs due to closure of over 90 Textile units. Still others in tens of thousand are likely to be rendered jobless in the coming period as a direct consequence of far-reaching schemes of 'modernisation', unrestrained 'diversification of the product-mix' and 'rationalisation of labour-force', accompanied by large-scale transfer of weaving operations to the powerloom sector. Ground is being prepared for further closure on a mass-scale of so-called 'sick units', as indicated by recent pronouncements of representatives of the Textile monopolies. According to these pronouncements, besides the closures already effected "160 mills fall under the category of sick units. Of these sick units only 50 or 60 are said to be viable -- that is

they can be revived with the help of financial & managerial assistance...."

(Write-up in 'Patriot' dated 22-5-87) by M. K. Shukla

The implications of this statement are clear. What is contemplated is total closure of an additional lot of 100-110 mills, coupled further with the threat to close down the rest of the 50-60 units, unless the mill-owners' 'diktat' for further liberal financial assistance on their own terms (inevitably including a free hand to reduce the complement of workers) is obeyed by the Govt. Continuing his analysis in Patriot dated 25-5-87, the same author remarks as follows: "In essence, the Textile Policy was full of contradictions. It sought to balance the interests of two inreconcilable sections of the industry. It overlooked the basic fact that the days of the composite mills were gone and that cloth production at economic rates could be carried out only by the powerloom sector, except in the case of high-priced Textiles." If these observations are taken to me represent the views of the 'captains' of the industry, as apparently they do --- then the lakhs of workers employed in weaving and allied operations in the surviving composite mills are evidently face to face with an impending disaster of the first magnitude.

The closure of some of the NTC units in different states, followed by repeated statements made on behalf of the Textile ministry, including the Textile minister as well as the Prime Minister himself, favouring the closure of all 'economically non-viable' nationalised Textile units, add to the dimensions of the unprecedented threat the hundreds of thousand Textile workers find themselves confronted with. We need hardly dwell upon the basic causes, including planned internal sabotage, bureaucratic management, rather mismanagement, corruption, favouritism, etc. whit which irrefutably lies at the root of this so-called 'economic non-viability' in the nationalised sector. Blinded by its anti-working class philosophy, the Govt. all the time tries vigorously to sweep all this under the carpet, and conveniently, though shamelessly, follows the textile monopolies in making the working-people carry the cross.

while tens of thousand axed mill workers continue to swell the ranks of those precariously holding on to their jobs in the powerloom sector, the conditions of living and working for the latter get from bad to worse. Almost totally deprived of anything like security of service, the powerloom workers are forced to toil ceaselessly without any statutory protection in

respect of such elementary rights as hours of work, rest intervals, leave or holidays, etc. Far from enjoying any service benefits, they remain deprived of even the below-poverty-line minimum rates of wages fixed by different State Governments.

The Govt. had made the tall claim that its 'new textile policy' would directly benefit the millions of handloom workers because of its 'integrated view of the industry' formulated with the object of avoiding the "structural rigidities of the previous policy." Yet in reality a wast majority of handloom workers continue to remain without work, or at best, only with partial employment due to persistent and manipulated shortage of yarn which is cornered by big sharks in the trade and has to be procured by the handloom workers at excessively high prices. R Recent findings of the sub-committee of the All India Handloom and Handicrafts Board on yarn prices, fully confirm this fact. while recommending that the National Handloom Development Board (NHDC) should be enabled through a number of facilities to _ substantially increase its yarn supplies to the handloom sector, it has called for elemination of speculation in the prices of hank-yarn through such measures as putting an end to overdraft facilities on bank-godown mortgages for private traders in yarn, besides totally disallowing bank credit for stocking or hoarding yarn.

As for achieving the declared and crucial aim of 'increasing the cloth production of acceptable quality at reasonable prices to meet the requirements of a growing population,' the new textile policy has miserably failed to fulfil it in any measure. Even the 'Hindustan Times' of Birlas has, in a write-up in its issue dated 25/5/87, admitted that 'cloth prices could not be described as reasonable' and that 'prices could not be described as reasonable till the poor sections of society could afford reasonable quantities of cloth.' The chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Association in one of his recent speeches (Indian Express, dt. 16/12/86) himself lamented the 'slrinking of the internal market for the products of the industry.'

Liberalisation of imports of chemical fibres and synthetic yarns etc. by the Govt. as a part of its new textile policy, has led to a serious dislocation of the cotton market, hitting hard millions of cotton growers, who are compelled to launch agitations for renumerative prices for their produce and for increasing export of cotton inorder to relieve the 'glut' in the cotton market.

The 'new textile policy' of the Govt. has thus benefitted none other than the Textile monopolies, speculators CONTD...4

and boarders in cotton and yarn, in turn spelling privations, misery and unemployment for millions of Textile workers and cotton growers. Of course the semi-clothed masses do not find the products of the industry anywhere within their reach.

Faced with the growing exposure of the hollowness of its claims with regard to its new textile policy, even the Govt. is now obliged to acknowledge the need to 'review' it. Far from being taken in by such gestures on the part of the Govt., the Textile workers and their Trade Unions must further gird up their loins. Note must also be taken of veiled statements being made by spokesmen of the Textile monopolies suggesting 'review' of the textile policy. The real motive behind the 'review' being suggested by these 'gentlemen' is to pressurise the Govt. to make it possible for them to realise the full potentialities of the policy in their favour. The following report of the speech delivered by the chairman of Indian Cotton Mills Association at an important gathering of the members of the Association would illustrate the point. "The chairman also doubted whether the &. 750 crore fund for Textile modernisation of the Industrial Development Bank of India would prove meaningful as the modernisation investments estimated at &. 2000 crores had lost their pay-back capacity faced with insurmountable odds...... The industry in the present predicoment was unable to nurse large interest bearing loans, and hence it had to search for interest free funds. He sought permission to sell lands in the metropolis to provide funds for setting up high-tech. modern units on the outskirts to decongest large areas and prevent further pollution of the environment...... (The Indian Express dt. 16/12/86).

So the cat is entirely out of the bag, Something much more sinister than so far expected or envisaged my happen unless the Textile workers' movement takes urgent steps to go over to the offensive to foil the designs of the profit-hungry monopolies who appear to be moving according to a plan to which the Central Govt. is also privy.

Textile workers' unions owing allegiance to the AITUC and the All India Textile Workers' Federation must therefore lose no time is taking initiative to forge the broadest possible unity with unions of other affiliations to carry forward a relentless struggle on the following urgent demands:

(1) Immediate ban on all closures, partial closures, retrenchment, lay-offs, etc. in the Cotton Mill industry;

- (2) Halt all moves to denationalise NTC mills, and ensure genuine and effective participation of workers in the nationalised sector at all levels;
- (3) Complete nationalisation of the Textile mill Industry;
- (4) Scrap the retragrade 'new textile policy' in favour of a genuinely people-oriented policy evolved in consonance with the views of the organised trade union movement;
- (5) Ensure adequate wages and human conditions of work with all statutory benefits to the powerloom workers.

(B. D. Joshi) 2/6/8/2

ALL INDIA TEX. FORKERS FEDERATION.

Textilo

Cable: "AITUCONG" Telephone: 387320 386427

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi-110001

President: CHATURANAN MISHRA M.P.

General

Secretary: INDRAJIT GUPTA M.P.,

Circular No. SC/18/1987.

Dated: 18/6/1987

URGENT AND IMPORTANT

To

All State Committees

Re: TEXTILE WORKERS' MASS DHARNA AT DELHI ON 4 AUGUST 1987

Dear Comrade,

You must have received a copy of the circular from the All India Textile Workers' Federation dated 25 May 1987 regarding the task of initiating a wide campaign on textiles. We had also informed you of the article by Comrade B.D. Joshi, General Secretary of the AITWF appearing in New Age of June 14th 1987 and asking you to have it translated and printed in dailies or weeklies as the case may be.

The mass dharna planned by the AITWF will now take place on 4th August 1987. Please take steps to ensure that at least one delegate from each of the textile unions in your state participate in this demonstration. The delegates can be part of the state contingent to the NCC satyagraha which is to take place on 3 August 1987. Arrangements for extra stay of these delegates will be made by us.

Apart from delegates from textile unions, please take steps to include also delegates from amongst powerloom and handloom workers, as issues affecting them will also be highlighted in the dharna on 4 August 1987. The priority should be given to closed textile units and NTC units which are in crisis and threatened with closure.

Each state delegation should also bring with them memoranda containing the major demands of the state textile workers and details of the effects of rationalisation, details of closures, details of the powerloom and handloom workers. State Committees should also take steps to organise joint dharnas or demonstrations of textile, powerloom and handloom workers in support of the demands outlined in the AITWF circular on 4th August 1987 in all major textile centres from which only nominal delegates are being sent to Delhi such as Coimbatore, Davangere, Madurai, etc. This will help to give an effective all-India projection to the dharna being staged in Delhi where the majority will have to be from the neighbouring states from U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, etc. Please keep us posted as to the steps being taken by you in implementation of these decisions. We are also sending this circular to major textile centres for action.

With greetings,
Yours fraternally,
Factor (Parvathi Krishnan)
Secretary.

File fols

Dated: 6th May, 1987.

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MEMORANDUM ON ILLEGAL AND UNJUSTIFIED LOCKOUT OF KESORAM INDUSTRIES LTD., 42, GARDEN REACH ROAD SINCE 15.2.1987 KHK AND ON THE APPLICATION SEEKING PERMISSION FOR CLOSURE OF THE TEXTILE MILLS dt. 21. 4. 1987.

de É

The Company has imposed an illegal lockout since 15.2.87 and in its note submitted to Shri R. K. Saha, Deputy Labour Commissioner, West Benga in a tripartite meeting held on 25.2.87 has demanded the option to retrench 1461 workmen in the 1st phase under the title "Increased Productivity", Higher Workload and Rationalisation".

1. (a) The issue of workload and Rationalisation to effect any increase of such workload are not be pressed has been accepted by the parties in textile industry of West Bengal as per settlement dt. 14.3.79. It was agreed that status que in workload and working will be maintained till the industrywise settlement is arrived at the instance of Labour Minister. But the employers particularly this Management did not pay even a lip service to the above agreed terms and all the years it tried to increase the workload and in the name of Rationalisation endeavour to reduce the workforce. The Lockout of the Mills from 17.2.85 to 15.5.85 is an instence where the Company succeeded in reducing the work force of the category of Flat Grinders from 4 to 2. It may be mentioned that though as per settlement these two existing Flat Grinders are giving the production of Four earlier Flat Grinders and these two workmen entitled to get "additional remuneration will be paid to the concerned workmen from the date of regular operation of the machine i.e. 30.10.84". But till to date the Company has refused to settle the quantum of additional remune - ration despite of series bipartite and tripartite discussion.

It may be mentioned here that the Management of this mill is headed by a President of Eastern India Textile Mills & Association and during tripartite discussion held on 15.11.1986 before the Labour Minister the Association Officials formaly agreed not to press for issues of workload etc. and agreed to implement the Award of former Labour Minister on Grades & Scales of Pay of the Textile Workmen which is to be effected from 1.3.1981. But fare from implementing the Grades & Scale of Pay to the workmen the Management started to take all sorts of unfair labour practices, violating the terms of tripar tite sattlement, substantive bipartite settlements with a motive to reduce complements, increase the Workload. The Management has also resorted to unfair and wrongful termination of several hundred of permanent workers on the plea of "Physically incupable of performing normal duties" without even obtaining medical report of E.S.I. Authority and also superannuating workmen violeting Standing Orders of the Company.

- List of reduction of complements in violation of trip rtite and bipartite settlements is given and marked as Annexure—'A' and a list of some cases amongst others of termination of services of the permanent workmen on the plea of "Physically inca—puble of performing normal duties" without even obtaining Medical Report of E.S.I. Authority is given and marked as Annex—'B' and another list of some cases amongst others Superannuating workmen in violation of Standing Orders of the Company is given and marked as Annex—'C'.
- (B) Not only this the company arbitarily and illegally started reducing working complements and tried to force to reduce workforce to undertake the work of full strength under duress of charge sheets with suspension, illegal termination of services alleging physically incapable of performing normal duties and by way of harassement by whimsical transfers of skilled workers to some jobs of lower unskilked category and in some cases to non existence job and also by refusing to grant mark attendances and pay wages to permanent workmen working in permanent categories for decades. Cases of such are given in enclosed Annex-10° series.

2. Modernisation :

The Company has contended that not less than Amees Ten Crores has spent for modernisation by installing some upto date an sophisticated machines to increase productivity and production. The Company has alleged that due to non co-operation of the Union and the workmen the desired result are not obtained but the facts are untrue. The Union and the workmen has cooperated till to install and commission of such several machines as approached by the Management. These are New man Sophisticated Flat Grinding Machine, Laxim Reiter Combing Machines, High Spead Laxim Reiter Simplex Frames and Ring Frame, Barber Coalman Winding Machine, N. Taxt Pirn Winding, Chain less mercerising, Jet Dyeing, Rotary Screen Printing, New Scaper, Synochornised Most Drier, Thomapack Boiler, Wester Work Boiler etc. by installing and commissioning the above machines the Union co operated with the Management and is ready to co-operate for further, plans, if any, provided such modernisation increase the regultant production of Yarn and Cloth and by installing such machines employment is not reduced and the operatives get a share of the gains. But though the workmen have cooperated zet I above we have gardenouse to install and commissioning such plants Management has so far feiled to reach tripartite settlement on the issues of Manning, Remuneration etc. of the above machines save N. Tex Pirm Winding, New Sosper Machine & Synchronised Float Drier, Productivity has increased by commissioning the above machines to the extent of 30% to 100% in places of old existing machines but the overall production has not increased the Management is deliberately curtailing the overall production

of the Mills in respect of Yarn, Cloth and Finishing, Sunday Working which was normal since 1952 onwards has been deliberately curtailed and now it is almost stopped in all the depart ments. The usual Sunday production was more than 2 lakks Mtrs. of Cloth every Sundays. Beside this machines from Blow Room, Card, Simplex, Drawing, Combing, Ring Frame Looms, Printing are being kept idle at the whims of the Management. The workmen and the Union are notified Machines of Line/Shafts will remain closed for overall re-organisation". No reason or the nature of reorganisation are given and the workmen of such machines are harassed by way of illegal transfer to inferrior jobs and even in some cases no elternative jobs are provided and the victims x are not granted attendances and wares. As a result of these though productivity of the Departments has increased the Management has curtailed the Monday to Saturday production by 1/3rd. every day.

The motive of the Management is not to increase production of the Mills but to reduce the working complements, increase the workload and deny the gains to the operatives for operating sophisticated and modernised plant.

This lockout is the fifth since 1977 (Lockout in 1977-78 for 78 days, 1980 for 1/3 days, 1981-82 for 206 days, 1985 for 109 days) and one every occasion it was the attempt of the Management to reduce the working complements or to curtail the existing rights and benefits of the workmen of the Mills. The

The contention of the Employer about the viabality of the Mills is untenable. On 28.9.86 in a Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister of India, Shri S.K.Birle, President of Eastern India Textile Mills Association who is also the Chief Executive of this Mills has submitted:

To the Eastern Region and more particularly is West Bengal, most of the Textile Mills are equipped with old plants and machinaries. Speedy modernisation of the Mills of this region is an urgent necessity for their survival. Lately, the Central Government has set up a Rs. 750 Crores Modernisation Fund for Textile Mills to be operated by IDBI. The Fund, proposed to be utilised in the Seventh Flant, is split in two parts i.e. a Rs. 650 Crores Loan at 11.5% for all textile mills forming the first portion and the second Rs. 100 Crores Loan at 6% to service 80% of the promoters Contribution in the case of weak but potentially viable mills. Since most of the Textile Mills in this region are weak but viable, all the textile mills of the Eastern Region should be allowed to avail of modernisation loans at 6% interest so that larger number of mills of the region can derive the benefits of modernisation.

The Employers have repped fabulous profits years after years and have diverted about 100 Crores of rupees to other Ventures under the same comership of Kesoram in Kesoram Rayon, Tribent, Hooghly, Kesoram Spun Pipe and Foundries, Bansberia, Hooghly, Refractory Section at Banigange, Assem Cotton Mills Unit, Charidawar (Assam), Hindusthan Heavy Chemical in Kharda, Cement Factories at Barkin Heidarabad and another Sement Factory in Karnataka,

Sponge Iron in Orissa, Tyere Project, Relesore, Orissa. We reproduce here below an extract from the Annual Report from of Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd for the year ended 31st March, 1965:

The story of No. 42, Garden Reach Road where Kesoram Cotton Mills are situated, is indeed chequered and eventful.

To-day the Cotton Mills division of the Company has grown to be the largest of its kind in Eastern India. Equipped with 2,215 looms of which 454 are automatic — and 75,824 spindles, and with the most uptodate bleaching, dyeing and printing plants and mercerizing and sanforising ranges, it produces about 275,000 metres of cloth a day.

Its 12,000 workers strive hard to keep their factory going successfully. Their labours have samed during the year ended 31.3.65 foreign exchange of Rs. 32.27 lakhs, out of exports to Europe, Middle East, Far Rost, Canada and Mother countires.

It may be of interest to note that during 1964-65 a total sum of Rs. 324.35 lakhs was paid by Kesoram as Excise Duty on cloth, cotton and rayon yarm, transparent paper and sulphuric acid etc. manufactured and sold.

The workers live in an excellent housing colony, consisting of about 1,114 room, with facilities such as beautiful temple, en open-air stage, a library and reading room, a gymmasium and a free high school.

They enjoy the Mills spacious and modernised canteen, and are given free allopathic and ayurvedic treatment in its hospital and dispensary.

The following rigures would show the development of the company during the last forty years :-

	1924	1934	1944	1954	1964
Paid-up Capital	80.00	*3E •00	50.00	190.00	319.93
Sales	29.72	65.88	393.51	552.62	1573.91

	1924	1934	1944	1954	1964
Gross Profi (tax, deprecia	tion		1		
and Managing . Commission)	Agency 2.49	2.92	68.84	46.23	257.51
Gross Block	95 .25	*38.93	65 • 26	342.43	1298.49

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

*During the year, the value of the Ordi nary Shares of the company of Rs. 10/each was reduced by Rs. 7.50 p. by a
corresponding adjustment in the Gross
Block.

And so, with a glorious past to back it up, the KICM looks forward to the fur future with reaso - nable confidence.

And industrial license has been obtained for an additional textile unit with 5,628 spindles, for which land has already been acquired and the same is expected to go into production in 1966.

This, then, is the story of the Kesoram Industries Cotton Mill Ltd., the sage of 42, Garden Reach Road, It is a story of ceaseless struggles, of tireless striving, of whole-hearted perservance and of glorious achievements.

And this, the, is its moral: Odds will be many and heavy, difficulties would seem to be insuperable, but with devotion and sincerity and endeavour, but and with sheer strength of will one can surmount them all.

With this morel borns constantly in mind, the authorites and workers of Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd. are charting the seas of for even greater achievements.

And so on to the future years; Our trust is on Providence who has guided us so long through years of turnoil and struggle to happiness and prosperity. Let us pray with all humility that HE may continue guiding us over uncharged ceans and seas through storm and sunshine. The Employer have granted lavish dividends to the Share Holders and have also issued Bonus Share for no less than eight times to the Share Holders. Principle Cotton Mills have not been expended to cater the needs of the people of West Bengal and Eastern India in supplying Yern to the Weavers and cloth to the people.

On behelf of the workmen we submit that this Lockout is totally unjustified and illegal and the application for Closure is nothing but to black mail the Covt. and the workmen to introduce its simister attempt to violate the benefits of subsisting Award, Tripartite and Bipartite Settlements, Reduce the Work - force, Increase the Workload at the cost of labour.

We urge upon the Govt. to declare the Lokkout illegal, reinstate the workmen who have terminated on the plea of so called Enfit for work' and/or illegal termination by way of Superamuetion in violation of Company's Standing Orders, withdraw the Suspension Order of Shri Rishore Rajbhar, Asstt. Secretary of our Union and payment of full wages ax for the period of lockout. The application for permission of Closure be also rejected.

We would also appeal that in case the Management refuses to agree to aforesaid the mills be taken over without any compensation and be run with the co-operation of the workers.

LIST OF REDUCED COMPLEMENTS IN VIOLATION OF TRIPARTITE AND BIPARTITE SETTLEMENTS BY W/S. KESORAM INDUSTRIES LTD.

	Departments	Number of reduced employments.	Total
1.	Reeling, 'B' Shift	24	24
2.	Carding & Frame :		
	a) Cotton Godown b) Bonda Picker & Sweeping, c) Blowroom - Cabler - Sweeper d) Frame- Fitter e) Flat Grinding f) Cleaner g) Gard Stripper h) Carding Maintenance	5 20 2 2 5 6 7 12	65
3.	Ring Frame		
	a) Tapeman b) Oiler c) Blind Bobbin Cleaner d) Burst Bobbin Cleaner e) Piecer, Doffer, Jobber, He f) Bobbin Stripper	6 4 5 1 1 1per 26 33	75
4.	H.S. Winding s a) Geria Carrier	3	3
5.	Drawing-in 8 a) Helper & Reed Supplier	•	
6.	Sizing 8		
	a) Loom Shed Beam Cooley	3	3
7.	Weaving s	192	192
8.	Weaving D/Hand s		
	a) Wyg. Daily Hand Sardar b) Wyg. Daily Cleaner c) Auto Wft. Cleaner d) Bobbin Cleaner	1 3 6	11
9.	a) Printing b) Engraving e) Exposing d) Screen Printing	73 9 12 66	260 160
10.	Dye House s		
	a) Jobber		1

11.	Mare House 8		
	a) Calender b) Plating e) Folding & Hooking d) Combing e) Loose Godown f) Roller Carrier	34 59 75 30 75	
	g) Receiving	3	279
12.	Engineering & Boiler	50	50
13.	General s		
K	a) Darwan (Guard) b) Driver c) Building d) Store	35 19 16 7	76
		Tot	al 945

Annexure - 'B(

List of some of the workmen who have been declared physically (Medically) unfit without even obtaining the Medical Report from E.S.I. Authority.

1. Sudhoo 217 Carding B 12-2-87 3. Alim Box Gasi 299 May/Spg. B 12-2-87 4. Bidya Promad 294 Carding B 12-2-87 5. Ram Rewal 16 Carding B 12-2-87 6. Huusila 50 Carding A 12-2-87 7. Mityanand 469 May/Spg. B 12-2-87 8. Nanhoo Chauhan 469 May/Spg. B 12-2-87 9. Fakroo 120 May/Spg. B 12-2-87 10. Narayan 41 May/Spg. B 12-2-87 11. Ramilal 587 Carding Cardin	51.No.	Name.	T.No.	Deptt.	Shift.	W.e.f.
2. Fai muddin 125/28 Wacving A 11.2-87 3. Alim Box Gasi 299 Way/Spg. B 12.2-87 4. Bidya Promad 294 Carding B 12.2-87 5. Ram Kawal 16 Carding B 12.2-87 6. Hausia 50 Carding A 12.2-87 7. Mityanand 28/27 Wp/Spg. B 12.2-87 8. Nanhoo Chauhan 468 Wp/Spg. B 12.2-87 8. Nanhoo Chauhan 468 Wp/Spg. B 12.2-87 8. Nanhoo Chauhan 468 Wp/Spg. B 7.2-87 10. Warsyan 41 Wp/Spg. B 7.2-87 11. Ramlal 587 Carding General 6.2-87 11. Ramlal 587 Carding General 6.2-87 11. Sk. Wairati 172 Winding A 26-10-86 14. Ram Niwas 441 Printing A 3.2-87 15. Satya Marayan 142 D/House C 27-1-87 16. Dukhiran 27 W/Spg. C 28-187 17. Md. Yakub 301/4 Weaving A 20-187 18. Hirmal 469 Waira General 18-1-87 20. Ram Dularey 155 Blow Room 12.2-87 21. Nankoo 1133/36 Weaving A 8-1-87 22. Gayadhar 175 Wp/Spg. General 18-1-87 22. Gayadhar 175 Wp/Spg. B 31-12-86 23. Minar Yadav 190 Printing A 13-12-86 24. Bhola Nath 219 Carding A 6-9-88 25. Jhingroo 128 Wy/Wag B 31-12-89 26. Sttaram 161 Printing A 13-12-86 27. Jagarnath 70 Siming B 30-11-86 28. Md. Sahid 370 Siming B 30-11-86 39. Sarif 239 Wp/Spg. C 22-11-87 30. Milmoni 8/267 Wp/Spg. C 31-10-86 31. Panoo 254 Wp/Spg. C 31-10-86 31. Panoo 254 Wp/Spg. C 31-10-86 32. Satyanarayan 79 Winding B 26-3-86 31. Panoo 30-3-86 31. Panoo 30-3-86 31. Panoo 30-3-86 32. Satyanarayan 79 Winding B 26-10-86 34. Sommath 42 D/House A 7-10-86 35. Foudi 433 W/House A 7-10-86 36. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 37. Gevinda 254 Wp/Spg. C 28-10-86 38. Foloo 61 WSpg. C 28-10-86 39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26-3-86 40. Hakim Singh 439 Weaving B 26-3-86 41. Habitullah 1393/96 Waaving B 18-3-86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 28-9-86 43. Nurho Behara 100 W/Spg. C 28-10-86 44. Mahato 61 Wp/Spg. C 28-10-86 55. Hara 100 D/House C 2-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House C 2-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House B.G. B 2-9-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A 2-9-86 57. Purna Whali 100 D/House B.G. B 2-9-86 57. Purna Whali 100 D/House B.G.	1.	Sudhoo		Carting		
5. Ram Karal 16 Carding B 12-2-87 6. Hausila 50 Carding A 12-2-87 7. Nityanand 28/27 Wp/Spg. B 12-2-87 8. Nanhoo Chauhan 468 Wp/Spg. B 12-2-87 9. Fakroo 120 Wp/Spg. B 12-2-87 10. Rarsyan 41 Wp/Spg. B 7-2-87 11. Ramlal 587 Carding General 6-2-87 11. Ramlal 587 Carding General 6-2-87 11. Ramlal 172 Winding A 26-10-86 114. Ram Niwas 441 Printing A 26-10-86 115. Satya Narayan 142 D/House C 27-1-87 116. Dukhiram 27 W/Spg. C 28-1-87 117. Md. Yakub 301/4 Weaving A 20-1-87 118. Nirmal 469 Ring Frame General 18-1-87 119. Ram Mular 447 Wp/Spg. General 18-1-87 120. Ram Dularey 155 Blow Room A 20-1-87 121. Nankoo 1133/36 Weaving A 21-2-86 122. Gayadhar 190 Printing A 31-2-87 123. Munar Yadav 190 Printing B 16-2-85 124. Bhola Nath 219 Carding A 6-9-85 125. Jhingroo 128 W/Nouse 30-3-86 126. Sitaram 161 Printing A 13-12-86 127. Jagarnath 70 Sizing B 30-1-86 128. Md. Sahid 370 Sizing C 22-11-87 129. Satyanarayan 254 Wp/Spg. C 31-10-86 129. Sarif 339 Wp/Spg. C 31-10-86 130. Nilboni 3/267 Wp/Spg. C 31-10-86 131. Panoo 254 Wp/Spg. C 23-10-85 132. Satyanarayan 79 Winding B 26-10-86 133. Dhaneswar Sahoo 155 W/Spg. B 1-10-86 134. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 135. Poudi 433 Whouse A 9-10-86 136. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 137. Gevinda 254 Garding B 30-1-88 140. Whilliah 1193/98 Winding B 26-10-86 141. Habibullah 1193/98 Winding B 26-10-86 142. Whon Pasi 629 Carding B 31-19-86 143. Winding B 26-9-86 144. Whon Pasi 629 Carding B 31-19-86 145. Hair 409/Bpg. B 17-9-86 146. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 147. Mankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 148. Maha Box 8 Garding B 12-9-86 149. Ram Naresh 120 Carding B 12-9-86 140. Whan Pasi 629 Carding B 12-9-86 141. Habibullah 1193/98 Wanding B 26-9-86 142. Whon Pasi 629 Carding B 12-9-86 143. Winding B 26-9-86 144. Whon Pasi 629 Carding B 12-9-86 145. Rahim Box 8 Garding B 12-9-86 146. Maham Pasi 629 Carding B 12-9-86 147. Mahajan 160 D/House G 2-9-86 148. Maham Raryan 1221/24 Wanving C 11-9-86 158. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House B G. 2-9-86 159. Wahar Padaving C 11-9-86 150. Wahardara Yadav 34 Printing	2.					
5. Ram Restal 6. Hausila 7. Hausila 7. Mityanand 28/27 Mp/Spg. 8. Nanhoo Chauhan 462 Mp/Spg. 8. Darkroo 120 Mp/Spg. 8. T-2-S7 10. Rarsyan 41 Mp/Spg. 8. T-2-S7 11. Ramlal 587 Carding General 6-2-87 12. Paltoo 877 D/Nouse A 5-2-87 13. Sk. Khairati 172 Minding A 3-2-87 14. Ram Miwas 441 Printing A 3-2-87 15. Satya Narayan 142 D/Nouse C 27-1-87 16. Dukhiram 27 WSpg. C 29-1-87 16. Dukhiram 27 WSpg. C 29-1-87 17. Mid. Yakub 301/4 Weaving A 20-1-87 18. Nirmal 469 Ring Frame General 18-1-87 20. Ram Dularey 155 Blow Room 18-1-87 21. Nankoo 1133/36 Heaving A 0-1-87 22. Gayadhar 175 Mp/Spg. B 31-2-86 24. Bhola Nath 219 Carding A 8-2-87 24. Minnar Yadav 190 Printing B 16-9-85 25. Jhingroo 128 W/House 30-3-86 26. Sitaram 161 Printing A 3-1-86 27. Jagarnath 70 Sising B 30-11-86 28. Md. Sshid 370 Sising B 30-11-86 29. Sarif 20.						
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31. Panoo 254 Wp/Spg. C 26-10-86 32. Satyanarayan 79 Winding B 26-10-86 33. Dhaneswar Sehoo 155 W/Spg. C 28-10-85 34. Somnath 7/7/8 W/Spg. A 16-10-86 35. Foudi 433 W/House A 9-10-86 36. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 37. Govinda 254 Carding C 7-10-86 38. Feloo 450 W/Spg. B 1-10-86 39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26-9-86 40. Hakim Singh 596 Wp/Spg. C 26-9-86 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-86 43. Kurho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-86 44. Kasturi Verma 183 Recling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-86 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Narayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box 8 Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86					C	
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33. Dhaneswar Sahoo 155 W/Spg. C 28-10-86 34. Somnath 7/7/8 W/Spg. A 16-10-86 35. Foudi 433 W/House A 9-10-86 36. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 37. Govinda 254 Carding C 7-10-86 38. Feloo 450 W/Spg. B 1-10-86 39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26-9-86 40. Hakim Singh 596 Way/Spg. C 26-9-86 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-86 43. Murho Behare 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-86 44. Kasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-86 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box 8 Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House B.G. B 3-9-86				Winding	В	
34. Sommath 7/7/8 W/Spg. A 16-10-86 35. Poudi 433 W/House A 9-10-86 36. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 37. Govinda 254 Carding C 7-10-86 38. Peloo 450 W/Spg. B 1-10-86 39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26-9-86 40. Hakim Singh 596 Wp/Spg. C 26-9-86 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-86 43. Kurho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-86 44. Kasturi Verma 188 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/12 Weaving B 18-9-96 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Marayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box 8 Carding A 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 29-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 9-9-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B, G. B 3-9-86				W/Spg.	C	
35. Ram Naresh 42 D/House A 7-10-86 37. Govinda 254 Carding C 7-10-86 38. Peloo 450 W/Spg. B 1-10-86 39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26-9-86 40. Hakim Singh 596 Wp/Spg. C 26-9-86 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-86 43. Murho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-86 44. Kasturi Verma 188 Raeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/12 Weaving B 18-9-96 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Narayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box 8 Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86		Somnath	7/7/8	W/Spg.	A	16-10-96
37. Govinda 254 Garding C 7-10-86 38. Feloo 450 W/spg. B 1-10-86 39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26-9-86 40. Hakim Singh 596 Wp/spg. C 26-9-86 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-86 43. Kurho Behara 100 W/spg. A 25-9-86 44. Kasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-86 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Marayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding B 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box 8 Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 Mahandra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 56. Mahandra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B, G. B				M/House		
38. Feloo 450 W/Spg. B 1=10=86 39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26=9=96 40. Hakim Singh 596 Wp/Spg. C 26=9=86 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26=9=86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26=9=86 43. Wurho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25=9=86 44. Kasturi Verma 188 Reeling A 26=9=86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17=9=86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18=9=96 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17=9=86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17=9=86 49. Ram Narayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11=9=86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11=9=86 51. Rahim Box 8 Carding B 11=9=86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11=9=86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10=9=86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9=9=86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2=0=86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2=9=86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3=9=86						
39. Jagbir Mahato 218 Winding B 26-9-96 40. Hakim Singh 596 Wp/Spg. C 26-9-36 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-96 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-96 43. Murho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-96 44. Kasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-96 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-96 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-96 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-96 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-96 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Hayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-9-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				Carding		
40. Hakim Singh 596 Wp/Spg. C 26-9-36 41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-36 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-36 43. Nurho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-36 44. Kasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-36 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-36 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-36 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-36 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-36 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-36 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-36 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-36 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-36 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-36 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-36 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-36 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-36 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				w/ spg.		
41. Habibullah 1393/96 Weaving B 26-9-86 42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-86 43. Murho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-86 44. Kasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Mp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-86 47. Nankoo 61 Mp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Mp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Puzna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				Winding		
42. Mohan Pasi 629 Carding A 26-9-86 43. Murho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-86 44. Kasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-96 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				ideast es		
43. Rurho Behara 100 W/Spg. A 25-9-86 44. Rasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-86 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86						
44. Kasturi Verma 183 Reeling A 26-9-86 45. Hira 509 Mp/Spg. B 17-9-86 46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-86 47. Nankoo 61 Mp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 M/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Narayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Mp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B, G, B 3-9-86				W/Spg.		
46. Alijan 1409/18 Weaving B 18-9-96 47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-96 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Warayan 1221/24 Neaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				Reeling		
47. Nankoo 61 Wp/Spg. B 17-9-86 48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86	45.	Hira				
48. Bideshi 414 W/Spg. C 17-9-86 49. Ram Harayan 1221/24 Weaving C 11-9-86 50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box 8 Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				Weaving		
50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A,B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				Wp/Spg.	В	
50. Budhai 250 Carding A 11-9-86 51. Rahim Box B Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A,B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86			414		C	
51. Rahim Box 8 Carding B 11-9-86 52. Badri 1405/8 Weaving C 11-9-86 53. Tiri Mahajan 160 D/House C 10-9-86 54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A,B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86					C	
54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahandra Yadav 34 Printing A,B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86						
54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahandra Yadav 34 Printing A,B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86					G	
54. Mayadhar 32 Wp/Spg. A 9-9-86 55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-8-86 56. Mahandra Yadav 34 Printing A,B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86					C	
55. Ramlal Yadav 47 D/House A 2-9-96 56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A, B, C 2-9-96 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86				Wp/Spg.		
56. Mahendra Yadav 34 Printing A,B,C 2-9-86 57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86						
57. Purna Muduli 360 W/House B.G. B 3-9-86						
				W/House B.G.	В	
		Ali Mohammad	430	D/Nouse		26-8-36

51.No.	Name.	T. No.	Deptt.	Shift.	W.e.f.
59.	Sirkhoo	13	Printing	General	11-9-85
60.	Man Singh	210	Printing	A	11-8-85
61.	M11k1	44	Carding	A	2-9-86
62.	Bulaki	89	D/House	В	26-8-86
63.	Rangai	289	D/House	Berne	26-8-86
64.	Ramujagir	241	D/House	C	26-8-36
65.	Biswanath	76	D/House	A	26-8-86
66.	Sahamat	1713	Weaving	C	30-8-86
67.	Albbes	70 H. W.	Weaving	A	26-8-86
68.	Raghunath	9 B.G.	Weaving	C	25-8-86
69.	Rama	101	Wp/Spg.	A	9-9-95

List of some of the workmen whose services have been terminated on the plea of attaining the age of Superannuation.

Dated : 27-2-1987.

Sl.No.	Name.	T. No.	Deptt.	Shift.	With effect from
1.	Lochan	94	Sizing		14-2-87
2.	Bishwanath	187	W/House	A	12-2-87
3.	Satish Chandra		W/Nouse	A	12-2-57
4	Harad Upadhya	468	W/House	A.	12-2-97
5.	Wali Md.	18 L.J	Weaving	C	12-2-97
6.	Ghur Foken	568 r 518	W/House	Ä	12-2-57
8.	Chandra Shekha Rameshwar	494	W/House	â	12-2-97 12-2-87
9.	Bhagirath	824	W/House	B	12-2-87
10.	Sadhu Chand	164	Canteen	-	12-2-87
n.	Balajoo	453	W/Spg.	C	3-2-87
12.	Ab. Hakim	1401/4	Weaving	A	31-1-87
13.	Ram Sunder	342	Wp/Spg.	Ä	19-1-67
14.	Baij Nath	112	Sizing	C	27-1-87
15.	Bal Deo	371	Wp/Spg.	A	15-1-87
16.	Nirmal	327	Winding	A	19-1-87
17.	Kristo	821/24	Weaving	C	11-1-87
18.	Sankar	595	W/House	A	20-1-87
19.	Sant Ram	167	W/House	A	20-1-87
20.	Moham	37	Warping	A	12-1-87
21.	Pratap	496	W/House	A	20-2-87
22.	Lalita	511	W/House	A	20-1-87
23.	Sant Lal	177	Canteen		15-1-87
24.	Surendra	16 H.W. 1333/36	Weaving	C	9-1-87 11-1-87
25. 26.	Md. Mossain Ab. Razzak	991/92	Weaving		11-1-87
27.	Sukhdeo	560	Engg.		11-1-87
28.	Srikishun	203		(Drawing-in) B	12-1-87
29.	Jai ram	1	H/3pg.	A	11-1-97
30.	Sachindra	142	W/Bog.	B	11-1-87
31.	Kristo	130	W/Spg.	В	11-1-87
32.	Saffiruddin	66	W/Spg.	C	11-1-97
33.	Randin	476	Engg.	C	11-1-87
34.	Balram	64	Wp/Spg.	3	11-1-87
35.	Purna Nand	33	W Spg.	A	11-1-87
36.	Gopal Jha	223	Store,	General	11-1-87
37.	Ramjanam	3 B.G.	Heaving		9-1-87
38.	Ramashankar	881/84	Weaving		9-1-87
39.	Kashi Nath	161/64	Weaving		9-1-87
40.	Bujhawan	182	Sizing	A	9-1-87
41.	Kalpoo	125	Recling		9-1-87 9-1-87
42.	Gaya Hari Krishna		. Weaving	Auto C	9-1-87
44.	K.U. Swami	1 L.J.	Weaving	Auto C	9-1-67
45.	Gajadhar	202	Reeling	A	9-1-87
46.	Gayadhar	49	D/ ouse	Ä	7-1-87
47.	Malaiya	1057/60	Weaving	A	9-1-87
48.	Chandradeo	785/88	Weaving	C	9-1-87
49.	Ram Narayan	608	Carding	A	9-1-87
50.	Rupehand	386	Engg.	B	9-1-87
51.	Ram Dayal	789/92	Weaving	C	9-1-87
52.	Bachan	70 H.W.		C	9-1-87
53.	Ganga	285	D/House	3	8-1-37
54.		195) 895	D/House		8-1-87
55.	Ram Kishor	63	D/House	Maint.	3-1-37
56.	Banawari	185			7-1-87

Sl. No.	Name.	T.No.	Deptt.	Shift.	Watafa
57.	Ram Khelawan	263	D/House		8-1-87
58.	Ram Naresh	305	D/House	B	8-1-87
59.	Biswanath	51	D/House	A	7-1-87
60.	Kashi Yadav	245	Printing	B	7-1-87
61.	Jumman	1481/84	Weaving	B	3-1-87
62.	Rashid	1405/8	Weaving	A	3-1-87
63.	Marayan	28	Wp/Spg.	C	31-12-86
64.	Tahali	307	Wp/Spg.	C	31-12-86
65.	Ajamber	1	Wp/Spg.	A	31-12-86
66.	Noti Chand	196	Sizing	B	4-9-86
67.	Sheo Nath	169	W/House	A	4-9-86
68.	Mahendra	34	Ptg.	C	2-9-86
69.	Remiel	47	D/House	A	2-9-86
70.	Rangla	263	W/House	C	31-7-86
71.	Chuman	106	Weaving	C	25-7-86
72.	Rem Joti	468	Cardina	A	25-7-86
73.	Ram Das	233	Weaving	C	11-8-86
74.	Dukhi Ram	178	Winding	C	11-8-86
75.	Ram Ratan	2 B.G.	Weaving	A	11-8-86
76.	Nishamani	90	Wef.	A	28-7-86
77.	Hari Ram	66	Winding	B	26-7-86
78.	Diwakar	378	Weaving	A	26-7-86
79.	Minawar	30 H. W.	Weaving	A	26-7-86
80.	Salamutullah	81/84	Weaving	A	26-7-86
81.	Md. Hussain	54 H.W.	Weaving	A	26-7-86
82.	Sonatan	2/3/3	W/30G.		26-7-86
83.	Jai ram	2867	W/Spg.	A Genl.	
84.	Pahali Raut	102	Warp Spg.	C	25-7-86
85.	Dhamidhar Pra		500 W/House	A	25-7-86
86.	Sudhakar	42 H, H,	Meaving	C	25-7-86
87.	Jaishree	185	Blow Room		
0.10	- 42011904		(Carding)	C	28-7-96.

Annexure 'D'

List of the permanent workmen who are being refused attendance for the period shown against their names. All of them are working on their permanent places for decades by M/s. Kesoram Industries Ltd.

S1. No.	Name.	Deptt.	T.No.	shift.	Designation.	Date of refusel of Attendance.
1.	Sheonath Mathum	Cdg.	318	c	Simplex Tenter	13th to 16th Jan: 87
2.	Ganesh Nayak	Cdg.	161	C	-do-	-do-
3.	Hampal Harijan	Cdg.	266		Drawing Tenter	
4.	Ram Prosad	Cdg.	230	C	Simplex Tenter	14th615th
5.	Paramdutt Tiwari	Cdg.	297	10	Finisher	14, 15, 16, 19, 22 Jan, 187 to
66.	Ramdulare	Cdg.	153		Hopper Feeder	3-2-37. 14th& 15th Jan. '87.
7.	Barsati Rajbhar	Cdg.	351	B	Drawing Tenter	
3.	Ramjit	Cdg.	312	B	-do-	From 16-1-97
9.	Jawahar	Cdg.	157	9	Brawing Tenter Helper	
10.	Ram Bahore	Cdg.	237	B	endo-	From19-1-87
11.	Bhiku	Cdg.	227	B		-1- mile- 87
12.	Banwari	Cag.	216		Cabler	-do-
13.	Rajnarayan Misra	Cdg.	187		Sweeper	From 22-1-87
14.	Hira Das	Cag.	536		Doffer	From 21-1-87
15.	Sugrim Ram	Cdg.	274 73		Doffer	-do-
16.	Remdulare Singh Chabilal	Cdg.	261		Doffer Doffer	-do- From 20-1-87
18.	Pasupati Nath Misra	Cag.	242		Doffer	r rom she redi
19	M. Eusuf	Cdg	441	C	Doffer	-do-
20	Jamaluddin Khan	Crig.	397		Doffer	-do-
21.	Jaglal Kori	Cdg.	344		Doffer	-do-
22.	Gouri Shankar	Cdg.	5/432		Doffer	From 21-1-87
23.	Hariran	Cdg.	5/112	В	Doffer	ado-
24.	Ashok	Cdg.	3/400	B	Doffer	-do-
25.	Rajendra	Gig.	5/153		Doffer	From 30-1-8
26.	Azmel	Cdg.	5/140		Doffer	From 16-1-8'
27.	Balran	Hdg.	275		Gerua	
22					Carrier	From 7-1-87
28.	Ab. Sattar	Siming	377 330		Beam Cooley	From 13-1-8
29.	Gandharba Parida	Wp/Spg.		A	Tapeman	Sth. 9th Jan. '87
30.	Giridhari	Wp/Spg.	557	- 4	Oilman	-do-
31.	Judhistir Parida Nandkishore	Wp/Spg.	508	A	Oilman	-do-
32.	Lal Box	Wp/Spg.	289	В	Tapeman Bobbin Cleane	
34.	Yasin	Wo/Spg.	268	В	Oilman	-d0-
35.	Sk, Manjur	Hp/Spg.	510	В	Blind Bobbin Cleaner	-00-
36.	Nanco Chawhan	W/Spg.	468	В	Oilman	-do-
37.	Puma Jena	W/Spg.	544	В	Tapeman	-do-
38.	Baburam	Wp/3pg.	377	C	Blind Bobbin	-do-
39.	Gobordhan	Mp/Spg.	310	C	Tapeman	-do-
40.	Sk. Imamuddin	W/Spg.	118	G	Tapemen	-do-
41.	Mahangu	Wp/Spg.		C	Oilman	-do-
		21 22				

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यनियन, ब्याबर (राज0) (AFFILATED - A. I T. U. C) Beawar (Raj.) Dated 27.14.198 6 विय शाकी. व्या विश्वनापन मनरत सबही राजस्थान राज्य कामरी SINK2 करहा क्रा-के फिलों में शिएट बान्द्र करें लिये उत्पार गड़ जालशिक जाता। न्पर सामी-अन्य है। में कि कि हैं का कार्य क्रिक में के क्रिका दानातार क्रांची है मिर क्रिकी क्रिक हरहें कार कार्य काम जाराता है। यहा आर्था यहा है। इन मिली की नमान के रिलमें हमने उत्तर के कार में कारता है के किया है मित्र के प्रवहदाकी में पिहलने 3 साहन स्राम है। सी नपरमन का प्रालसी के आकार पर प्रती में नायती प्राप्तिकी की नायती वन्द्र कार् दी द्योरे र आदमी काम होते चटने ग्राप कार्ड रश्यार हो गाम बारी उस्तीमा देशमा मारे घर आता । अरार अवासादार का की इसकी कामी हो डोई कि द्वाम अधील जानद उहमें है प्राप्ति 2-2-3 राष्ट्रीम द्वावर राष्ट्रीम कार्मा के एक में अवीचे अन्यक्षित है। भीना अवा कारी कियती क्या निकारी है। जार है कि उ शिपारों के प्यामिकी की र शिपरी में तागापा जर सकता है। और जिला की तिसरी जिपर की जा स्त्वाती है। रासा ही करने की फिल्म की प्राय स्था

पका ने राजना जनाई है।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्याबर (राज0)

(AFFILATED - A. I T. U. C)

1

Beawar (Raj.)

Dated198

Ref. No.....

दूर तरह की पाजना जो नमलर में हमार सामन अत्मी है क्या उस प्रकार की रियती अन्य राम ही से किली में भी आई है अगर आही है तो वहाँ पर क्या कारम उराम जिले। हमार सामन से समस्या आही है नह हम आपका लिख मार्के अंतर में हैं आर आप से यह निवयन कार रहेह कि आप राहक आक्रम दिल्ली में बात करें और उनका अला लकार कापडा अंगी की नायाराम किया दिया कर कर कर के की की आर सिम्बे आर प्रापश को बन्द होने से बेबाप हीं ज्ला रिके ती और भी अल्टा होगा आप राष्ट्रक कामालय की प्री लाकाद कारे कि वा समय हेने हमें अवगत करिया कालीकारा उत्ताक्त महतः - कालका सावी - According ्र करा उन्द्रभीत रहता यान्त राष्ट्रक नहीं दिल्टी रेमलाम्ब महत्र वृहें का मानवास (पाया) theyen 120the one ड्या डाईटा प्राड्याम गर्डाड्य

Dear Com.

Received a copy of your letter addressed to Com. Viswanath.

All the Textile Mills are facing acute similiar problems.

But it will be usefull if you can collect concrete information i.e. how many machines are closed per day say for the whole month of May etc and send it to Chairman NTC with copy to us.

We are organising in All India Dharna of Textile Workers at Delhi on the 4th August. Please mobilise fully for it. It will be usefull if you bring with you a concrete memorandum on the situation in the Textile Mills in your State. But the memorandum should be concrete and factrial i.e. number of closed machines number of workers retrenched etc.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(HOMI DAJI) Secretary

Com. Kesarimal
General Secretary,
Textile Labour Union,
BEAWAR (Rajsthan).

Pistt. Committee of Trade Unions

Precident:

Dr. R. B. Verma

Secretory:

D. P. Pal Advocate Leos elong Al The New Delhi

Dated 3 6 5 8

RECEIVEL

-2 JUN 1987

T. I. T. U. C.

Dear Cern. I was wariting the letter from your book nothing conto be heard & for Hanener his megaliolloss are giving on at by lors our immonocume office, but we were in a smood to dolve only box out iden without Interior relent. Sy you along command Attic leader ship should lane myo This onather in the tradustry and tooke ministry of Dellu Which is the maker of earlist MTC. 48. The interimodery of llerapon has other been in motorising year His numps out have you musth. The porposals purtoon by his once possible and oney. or bo expeal to an horr of im item to fromly taken with his highest level by you. We not Collecting Concrete

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Distt. Committee of Trade Unions

Precident:

Dr. R. B. Verma

Secretory:

D.P. Pal

Advocate

Dated

We only again see you or New Dellin whomever obsceled by you.

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Gistt. Committee of Trade Unions RAE BARELI

Dated

Precident:

Dr. R. B. Verma

Secretory:

D. P. Pal

Advocate

mongh lover lation, du apoemt Bus Loph m 1 16. and Remoderat 9 an hon-ion. Rece Booch how of Stati Spg Mis which was to go on Relay fast per deconormels postproved lin agritation follows negotiations with m. merorageone by one on 26/5/8). As pur om discussions, in concrarage moran a foced all lindemands theyor Wage ocvionorie Stan hour belig whoodensel for un some.

Ps. Palloian Rely day has been regarded at Teliphon lachsty with otherman on 5/6/0) with 10 ms.

Comedy you DI Sol 30.2-8

Soul Rocal Menongrays. Res-Brech

Hill ten been fletten a very different idad of testion-Dear Comrade. clared crisis. Tota note marks to delitarets the nature

Received yours of 30.5.87. We are doing the needfull - but decisive results can only be at your end. Industry and Textile Ministry are hardly responsive. You should find out some way to get the lockout lifted and keep the question of interim relief in abeyence. At the same time you write that Interim Relief has been were with drawn from N.T.C. Mills. Please send details. If so your position will be adversely affected. about evisuacke edi as

We are organising a Dharna at New Delhi on Textile problem on the 4th August. We expect good mobilisation from Uttar Pradesh.

In death ... smarth With greetings, Date standard ... and

en gind new soon e been ens yeller inch a not , live

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(HOMI DAJI X

Tol et Com. D. P. Poul 87'. met Secretary. To W. U (Textile Mar for Onion at this road of Nohra Magen (Up

the work of the institute and eroded the ability of the

Actin Denn to Act as an effective whithierator

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Textele

रायबरेली टेक्सटाइल मिल मजदूर यूनियन

(एटक से सम्बन्धित)

दिनांक 26 3 87

डी० पी० पाल एडवोकेट

अध्यक्ष

Com Homisagi

श्यामलाल शर्मा मन्त्री

Four Comocedes have been terminated on 19.3.87 in Connection with 21st Jan 1987 Itales.

we have started Joint Stonggle in Mo Mahmal Textile Corporation Mills outside Mampour and.

Creeps Vikoam Cotton Mills Lucemen other Mills howe storted agriculton with Relay fast Since 2011 March 1987.

I am énclosing the representation submitted to thi Communication Minister which will disclose everything regarding Indian Telephone Industria Hd, Rose Brock.

> 26.8.8) +2 De Jul

्रानपुर के बाहर स्थित सांष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की ६ सूती मिलों द्वारा सामूहिक आन्दोलन

प्रिय साथी,

रायबरेली में १८ जनवरी १८८७ को राष्ट्रीय बस्य निगम की मिलों के प्रनिनिधियों ने सामूहिक आन्दोलन चलाने का फैसला किया क्योंकि सरकार अलग-अलग निलों में होने बाले आन्दोलनों के प्रति उदासीन रही है। राष्ट्रीय बस्य निगम की मिलों में चोरी, अनुशासन हीनता तथा प्रबन्धकीय कुव्यवस्था के कारण दिन ब दिन घाटा बढ़ता जा रहा है। श्रमिकों द्वारा उठाये गये प्रवनों पर सरकार को और कोई कार्यबाही नहीं हुई।

१६७६ के बाद बेतन समगीत रोक दिये गये ऐसी स्थिति में आन्दोलन के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं । क्या इस लिये हमने मिलकर फैसला किया है कि हम निम्न गुरूष माँथों को लेकर २० मार्च १६८७ से आन्दोलन पर जायगे । आपके सहयोग को अपील के साथ सरकार को चेताबनी दी जाती है की प्रभावी बातचीत शुरू करें।

मुरुट्य माँगें-

- १- कानपुर के बराबर वेतन तथा ६०) प्रतिमाह की अन्तरिम बृद्धि एवं ६ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष की बार्षिक बृद्धि १६०३ से ।
- २- १ यंत्र जिमला मुनकांक पर १-६५ पैसे परिवर्तनीय महमार भत्ता।
- ३- मकान भत्ता, रात्रिपाली नत्ता, यात्रा भत्ता तथा शिक्षा भत्ता ।
- ४— काम के बोभा को तय करने के लिये एक समिति का गठन जिसमें अभिक - प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हो ।
- ै ५ लिपिक वर्गको मुख्यालय के बरावर वेतन एवं सुविधा ।
 - ६ हिन का अकस्मिक अदकाण, ईंद एवं मई दिवस की छुट्टी आदि।

आन्दोलन-

क्रमिक सराजन २० मार्च से २० मार्च श्रमिटिचन कालीन भूख हडनाल २० मार्च से सिट्यरटन कानपुर पर धरना १३ अप्रैल एक दिवसीय हडनाल १ मई १६=७

भवदीय:-

उ. प्र. टेक्सटाइल वकर्स फेडरेशन

(एन० टी० सी० ग्रप)

(जय भारत प्रेम कोतवाली के सामने, रायबरेली)

B. D. JOSHI Texhler (EX-MLA & MMC DELHI) TELEPHONES Res.: 69209232 Off.: 528054 277940 Dates 27/2/87 Dear Con. Indrajet Guple, Lam enclosing Copies of two dellers which have been "addressed y me on behalf of the ATTWE to the Union Paidr of Intrie & ig Hors fete. regarding the proposal to close down in DCIT. The entire mally has now been fending before "to Delli His for over a year. The Crancial issue in the dispute is whether "the mill can be allowed to operate is thresent sile begins the year 1992 in visit of the express from one of the Dev. Act & the maste flan france meemds which disallow the continuouse of any Textile mill in the particle locality. Hr. Ramamushi that the the way is lively to allow the Det Confance, bethow. In the meantie Ur Co las come forward wint rether alluring terms gesteparation - 6 years full was trewny worker beside statulong Confensation Depile refealed hint gur

High Court Bench favoring a bilabel settlement, we have so for been advising the workers to continue resistante -- ment. However their is increasing pressure from the workers for negotiating a settlement after hand bargaining. However, be are ske resisting the freesan.

It is in the bedefrond. Ther we are approaching no Industries Muisting for takeour of surmanagement. that the Honor minosty, actif through the DDA must aggive the entire land If this is done the management may be confelled to Jeck an alternative eg shafte would to a conforming are to somewhen in the Union Tenitory. I wonder whether it would he horrible er advisable for our Parl. meders to take up themaller either who the Minister concerned directly or use the form gurbal. to breisurise the fort to accept our plea aiorder to spare us daggie an willlitigation which is likely to prove an exercise in tutility with regard you all 182 Xshi

TO SH PUBLISHED IN PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (1) OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY DATED THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1986

27 AGRAHAYANA, 1908 (SAK

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE)

NEW DELHI, the 18th December, 1986 27 Agrahayana, 1908 (SAKA)

NOTIFICATION
-No. 490/86-CUSTOMS

GSR 1292 (E).- In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), read with sub-section (4) of section 49 of the Finance Act, 1986 (23 of 1986), the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue No. 312/86-Customs, dated the 13th May, 1986, namely:-

In the Schedule to the said notification, after \$1.No.281 and the entry relating thereto, the following \$1.No. and entry shall be inserted, namely:-

"282. No.489/86-Customs, dated the 18th December, 1986.".

(GAUTAM RAY)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

F. No. 346/51/86-TRU

Textile Labour Union Perfiles

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्याबर (राज0)

(AFFILATED - A. I T. U. C)

1111

Beawar (Raj.)

Dated | 5-5-...1987

Ref. No. 6 20

माननी य

मी जी , ब्री रामनिकात जी मिर्था , व्यक्ता किमाग ,भारत तरकार, नई दिल्ली -

विषय :- बयावर है एडवर्ड मिल्त व महालयमी मिल्स में एन.टी.सी बारा अपनाई खंड धातक नी ति है बाबत जिसमें बदली भर्ती च करना, कायम घोषित नहीं करना, हुट्टी स्वीकार नहीं करना छटनी और ताला बंदी का राहता अवसान बाबत।

प्रिय महात्रप,

ब्यावर में इन टी ती डी थी आर. के तहत दी मिल स्डवर्ड -मिला एवं महालक्ष्मी मिल्स जल रहे है हन मिली की अध्यवस्था ने इन मिली को अरोडो रूपयों का घाटा दिया, जित प्रकार के अधिकारी यहाँ पर येंदे हैं हो लगातार घाटे करते ही जा रहे है जबकि मजदूर संगठनों ने 76 ते 86 तक के इन दस धर्वों में 800 - 800 अद्या दोनो मिलो ते कम करा दिये। छटनी हो गई। वेकिन हन मिलो का बाहा बढा घटा

- 2. जब इत घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये एन.टी-ती. के हो तियार और समझदार अधिकारियों ने मिलों में पिछले तीन वर्ष ते बदली अभिक भर्ती करना बन्द कर दिया। जो अभिक कायदे ते कायम हो जाने वाले है उन्हें कायम घो जित करने ते मना कर दिया। बहुत लोग इन तीन धर्मों में मरे, स्तीका देकर या जिनकों काम ते त्थाग पत्र देकर खाने के लिये मजबूर कर दिया वो गये, इतसे मिलों में बदली वाले अभिक रहे ही नहीं।
- 2. बदली वाले ब्रायक नहीं होने से मंत्रीने बन्द रहती है उन्हीं लोगों से दो दो तीन तीन पाली काम लिया जाता है क्या दो तीन पाली काम करने लाला ब्रायक एक जिपट में काम करने लाते ब्रायक के मुकाबले

मान ना सकता है नहीं , तो फिर रोज जतना यादा बदाने की जिस्सेदारी किसकी है इ

- 4. अगल बदली वाले ब्रियल नहीं होने ते ब्रियलों को उनकी ती. एल. ,
 वी. एल. व किना वेतन के आध्ययंक दुखिट्या भी नहीं दी जा रही है रोज
 मजदूरों को तंग किया जा रहा है, जुटती स्वीकार नहीं की जाती है।
 बाद में नो दिल देते हैं कि घुढिट पा स्वीकार किये किना तुम काम ते गर हाजिर रह गये, क्यों न काम से स्टाया जाय। आप किना स्वीकार कराये
 घुटती के पर रह गये इस किये क्यों न तुम्हारे जिलाफ अनुजासनार मक कार्यवाही
 की जाय। और कार्यक्षा की ही जायेगी। ग्रेंच्यएटी भी दसी आधार
 वर हजम की जायेगी। ये कोन सी जी ति है। एन. दी. सी. की और तरकार
 केते इस मजदूर जिरोगी नी ति को जनानित फैलाने वाली नी ति को जनने देगी।
- 5. आपके एन.टा.ती. के अधिकारी तीचते हैं कि मंदीने बन्द रहेगी तो जो जाटा आज है वह कम होता आयेगा, किर को सादे कारखानी को बंद करने ते घाटा बिलकुल ही नहीं रहेगा। कारखाना बन्द कर दी जिये। क्या थे 125 कारखाने इस कारण से बन्द कर दिवे जायेगे, या तो मजदूर मेर मरेगा जा सकतार मरेगी। क्या थाटे के कारण रेल, डाक, हलाई घरतायात या अन्य कारजाने बन्द किये हैं, किये जा सकते हैं जो रन.टी.ती. के ये अधिकारी ताचे के ह इन अधिकारियों को तीच देखिये ये टेक्सटाईल किया जाता रहे हैं और आधिल नहीं। टेक्सटाईल मिलो को ज्ञाने के बदली द्वाना भर में भर्ती किये जाते हैं विकार हमारे मजदूर और देश के दुश्मन अधिकारी बिना बदली के टेक्सटाईस मिला चलायेगे।
- 6. घाटा तो इन मिलो को इन अधिकारियों को दख्ट से हो रहा है ये अधिकारी खरीट करोबल और हर मामले में लाखों के घलने करते है जिसके लिये समय समय वर लिखा, ने किन कोई शुनने बाला नहीं तो घयने बढे ही और बो बढ़ रहे हैं, अरकार कुछ कर तके तो करें नहीं को ये तो कर ही रहे हैं।
- 7 पे सन अधिकारी इस प्रकार भर्ती नहीं करके जगह वाली हनकर अब आते बन्द करके छटनी का रास्ता निकाला है। पे कदम आरमाती कदम होगा लेकिन पे अधकारी तो ऐसा ही करेंगे जो लम्बे तमध ते तोचकर चला रहे हैं और कर रहे है।
- 8. इन अधिकारियों ने जो प्रमिक अवार्ड व तम्होता की अर्तों ते कायम हो गया द्वाल तीन वर्ष से उसे कायम धोधित नहीं किया जा रहा

उन्हों भी बदली प्रिष्क बताया जा रहा है।

9. इत प्रकार इत उपीय को गीपट करने वाले दी मक लगी अधिकारी इसे गीपट कर रहे है आर तरलार देख रही है आराम ते रेता हुआ तो हजारों मन्द्रियों को आप और बेकार करने का अवसर इन अपंतरी को देगे। अगर सरकार की नी ते पही है तो आप करायों ही अन्ध्या इसकी रोकने सुगरने की इस हिद्यात दी विधे। वैदारे में मन्द्रिय बेकार ही जायेंगि। कहार करना अब हक बादे ही अवहर है।

आका करते हैं कि हमारे वर स पत्र वर और करेंगे औरउ वित कार्यवासी जरायेंगें।

धन्यवात सवित

आपका,

। वैसरी मल ।

प्रतिनिमाः - वास्ते सूचनार्यं सर्वे आवश्यक कार्यशाली -

- ।. मार्ग्नीय प्रधानमी भारत तरकार देख्ती.
- 2 " विधरमेन साहब एन डी सी. जो ल्डिंग बस्वनी देहली.
- उ " चेपरीम ताहब सन्दी की डी पी आर. देहली.
- " तार्चा जन्दजीत गुण्ता तांत्रद देवली । स्टका
- 5 " कियु मोदी सामंद देश्ली,
- 6. "तार्वा वीस्टिंग वी.डी. जोवी सम ज भवरक. म. पेंडरेशन देहलीय.
- 7 " ताथी विषयमध्य स्टब बज्धुर
- 8 " महायूर्वंपक एडक्ट मिन्स क्याप्तर
- 9 " महा पूर्वपक महालह मी मिन्स बवाधर.

। केसरी मलह

Phone: 27-9768

Federation of Chatkal Mazdoor Unions

Regd. No. 11023

(Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.)

144, LENIN SARANI, CALCUTTA-13

President: INDRAJIT GUPTA, M	P. Work	ing President	: BHAWANI	ROYCHOWDHURY
8 12 1	en, Secy.: TARUN MAITRA			
Ref.	Г	ate Ma	ay 18,	198 7.

De Jal

The Editor;
Trade Union Record,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110001

Dear Comrade,

observance of Save Jate Day on 15.5.87. Please also find herewith a copy of the letter addressed to the Prime Minister of India.

With greetings,

Comradely Yours

Enclo: - 1+ 1

(Bhowani Roychoudhury)

Phone: 27-9768

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FEDERATION OF CHATKAL MAZDOOR UNIONS

144, LENIN SARANI, CALCUTTA-13

President:
INDRAJIT GUPTA, M. P.

Working President:
BHOWANI ROY CHOWDHURY

Gen. Secretary: TARUN MOITRA

Ref. No.

Date198 7

The Prime Minister, India New De lhi.

Through . The Governor, West Bengal.

Dear Sir.

This assembly of Workers of the Jute Mills
Located in West Bengal, the jute growers and agricultural
Labours of West Bengal requests you to take effective steps
for saving the jute industry and cultivation of jute from the
clutches of the MNGs and the monopolists operating in Jute.

The MNGs control about 70% to 80% of international transaction of jute and jute products and use their money power to depresss attificially the prices of these primary products of developing countries like Indian Bangla-Desh, Nepal and Thailand. The develope industrialised countries use the exploitative World monetary system and tariff and protection policy only to the detriment of the interest of these countries.

The monopolist family houses owning and managing the jute industry in India and other countries.

Quite hand in glove with these forces are using their control to exploit both the State Exchequer and workers as well as th jute growers by holding the four million growers and 250,000 workers, albeit the economy of Fastern India, at ransom.

Fighting the discriminative policies of the developed countries and the exploitation of the TNGs is not possible without eliminating the indegenous monopolists from the ownership of the industry and without a firm determination on the part of the Union Government.

Believers in crude exploitation and speculation these monopolists are showing no interest in the survival of the industry but are trying to shift to other industries leaving this old industry sick, and even defalcating P.Fund and State Insurances money and Gratuity of the workmen.

a) The speculative motive of these monopolists are ruining the jute economy as a whole * the growers are being denied remunerative price not even the statuto minimum price fixed by the Jute Gommissioner himself for two consequtive years in 1985-1986 and 1986-87.

Phone: 27-9768

FEDERATION OF CHATKAL MAZDOOR UNIONS

144. LENIN SARANI, CALCUTTA-13

President: INDRAJIT GUPTA, M. P.

Working President: BHOWANI ROY CHOWDHURY

Gen. Secretary: TARUN MOITRA

Ref. No.

-2-

Date _____198

In the game of acquiring black money, they are cutting at the very roots of jute cultivation.

- The deplorable jute economy has made agricultural labour even more vulnerable to exploitations Employment has become scarce and wage rate has fallene Only a remunerative price to the growers can give some relief to these landless labour:
- In their bid for super profits, these master speculators c) jacked up raw jute price sky high in 1984-85 thereby opening up flood gates for the synthetic substitutes. The Union Govte on their part are also allowing the TNCs to import the HDPF/ HDPP granules and thereby blow up the very base of the economy.

This assembly therefore, reiterates the folliwing demands voiced by the South Asian Jute Meet held in November, '86 last . Galcutta :

- le Nationalisation of jute Mills without compensation.
- 2. Real participation of the workers in the running of the industry.
- 3. Monopoly procurement of jute by the States
- 4. Remunerative price must be assured to the growers.
- 5. Canalisation of all mill purchase of raw jute through the State Agency; 6. Nationalisation of all trade in jute goods,
- 7. Steengthen trade with the Socialist and developing countries.
- 8. Steengthen the credit system so as to include hypothecation for the benefit of the growerso
- 9. Greater effective co-operation among the jute producing countries to fight against TNGs and the monopolists and for a new international economic ardero
- 10. Expressing deep concern over growing attack on democratic rights of the people in general and workers in particular, this gathering demands unfettered freedom of organisation and assembly and right to strike in all these countries.
- 11. Diversification of product and new end-use of jute must be made by intensified & & D.

We fervently hope you will appreciate the points and come to the aid of this industry, workers, peasants and agricultural labour connected with this industry.

> Yours faithfully, Sd/ Bhowani Roychoudhury, Working President .CoMdU .

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION (AITWF) Goshala Gate, Kishen Gunj, Delhi-110 006 MOST URGENT Dated 25th May, 1987 ' To All Affiliated Unions of Textile Workers. Dear Comrade, SUBJECT : INTENSIFICATION OF OFFENSIVE AGAINST TEXTILE WORKERS JOBS AND WORKING CONDITIONS AND URGENT NEED TO COMBAT THE SAME. The situation confronting the workers in the Textile mill industry all over the country has by now assumed menacing proportions. While more than a lakh of workers have already lost their jobs as a consequence of large-scale closures of units in the private sector, the spate of closures, partial closures or lay-offs continues unabated, threatening the livelihood of tens of thousand others still working in units branded as 'sick'. What is most condemnable even the public sector units are being closed down on the alleged ground of having 'incurred losses'. With tens of thousand job-less mill workers swelling the ranks of those precariously holding on to their jobs in the powerloom sector, the latter are being subjected to ruthless exploitation in increasing degree at the hands of their unscrupulous employers. Undoubtedly the situation demands immediate countrywide mobilisation of textile workers if their jobs and living standards are to be protected. I am, therefore, desired to urge all our affiliates to take urgent steps to initiate agitation and combative actions in the form of mass rallies, demonstrations, Dharnas etc. on local, Distt or state-level, as might be found practicable, projecting the following main demands. (1)Immediate ban on all closures, partial closures, retrenchment, layoffs, etc. in the Cotton Mill Industry; (2) Halt all moves to denationalise NTC mills and ensure genuine and effective participation of workers in the nationalised sector at all levels; P.T.O.

- (3) Complete nationalisation of the entire Textile mill industry;
- Scrap the so-called 'new Textile policy' in favour of a genuinely people-oriented policy evolved in consonance with the views of the organised trade union movement;
- (5) Ensure adequate wages and humane conditions of work besides all statutory benefits to the powerloom workers.

Our agitation should be aimed at preparing and launching protest/token strike actions jointly with Union of differing affiliations at appropriate time.

The National Coordination Committee of Trade Unions, you must be aware, has already decided to stage a massive demonstration and Satyagraha in New Delhi on the first monday succeeding the first sitting of the LOK Sabhas' Monsoon session-somewhere in July, 1987. Your Union/Federation should be able to send a sufficiently strong contingent of Textile workers (including the powerloom workers) with the contingents of other workers coming to New Delhi for participating in the proposed demonstration. It is intended to take out a mass deputation of Textile Workers to the Minister for Textiles the very next dayin order to present these demands to him formally.

I am confident that the matter will receive your serious and urgent attention.

With most cordial regards and greetings.

Yours comradely,

[B.D. JOSHI]
General Secretary

P.S. A brief note on the situation prevailing in the industry will shortly follow.

Copy forwarded to the General Secretary,

All-India Trade Union Congress,

24- Cannie Lane, New Dell'

24- Cannie Lane, New Dell'

for favour of enformation and

such action as might be considered

fit - including suitable instructions to

the ALTUC applicates.

Dear Com.

नहीं है।

Received your letter regarding the closure of Barabanki Spinning Mills. It is now about two months. The Mills belong to the State Textile Corporation so we can do very little in the matter a data though we can writting to the C. . and the Industries Minister - but you must take it up vigourusly at the State level.

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الله والمرابع والمعالم عدم عدر المعالمة لم وهو والمعالمة على المرابع المرابعة المعالمة على المرابعة المعالمة و المعالمة المرابعة المعالمة ال

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With greetings,

Yours fraternally, on the are when fast with of free-office said an

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the same of training the arrange and said said the A THE PERSON OF THE PROPERTY OF SECRETARY

Copy to:1. Ramakant Bajpai 2. Sarju Pande.

We learn that despite the closure of the Mills for nearly two months no Comrade from the state has visited the place. More active intervention of the state committee is called for.

Con. Ramichandra Paksha Singh 73 A Darulsaffa LUCKNOW Uttar Pradesh.

सदस्य विधान सभा नेता—विधायक दल भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी प्रदेश विधान के अन्य कि स्थान के स्था के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान के स्थान

A. L.Y. B. C.

माननीय वीर बहादुर सिंह, मुख्य मंत्री, 3090 लखनऊ।

विषय:- बाराबैको स्पिनिंग मिल 40 दिवसीय हड़ताल के बाद भी प्रशासन मौन क्यों १

महोदय,

वेद है कि मेरे दारा पूर्व में सूचित करने के बाद भी सरकार दारा बाराबंकी स्पिनिंग में 25 मार्च से चल रही हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने के लिये कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। प्रबन्धकों को करोड़ो रूपये को हुई क्षित को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है हड़ताली मजदूरों और नेताओं को एक तरफा गृह जांच के दारा निलम्बित और सेवा मुक्त करके वह स्थिति को और विषय एवं पेचोदा बना रहे हैं। अब तक जो जानकारी है हडताल के बाद प्रबन्धकों ने एटक यूनियन के 9 कार्यकारिणों सदस्यों को सेवा मुक्त तथा 52 को निलम्बित किया है।

लगता है कि सरकार ने मिल को बन्द करने का निषयं भी लिया है।

जात रहे कि पुबन्धकों ने ज्ञम कानुनों की रददी की टोकरों में डालकर 2700 मजदूरों पर आतंक का राज्य कायम कर रखा था। अब तक इस मिल के किसी भी सेवा मुक्त कर्मचारी को ग्रेच्यदी नहीं दो गई। एक तिहाई भ्रमिकों को पी०एफ से वंचित रखा गया। पीसरेट मजदूरों वा वेतन मनमाने ढंग से काटा जाता था। 2,5 साल तक काम करने वाल मजदूरों को केनुआल मजदूर हो माना जाता था और इस्क समय पूर्व इस पुकार 84 मजदूरों को गेट बन्द कर दिया गया इसके अतिरिक्त अधिकारियों को मजदूरों को पीट देने का खुला अधिकार दे दिया गया था। यूनियन ने विभिन्न समस्थाओं को देकर पुबन्धकों से वार्ता हेत् समय मांगा। परन्त

रामचन्द्र बख्श सिंह

सदस्य विधान सभा नेता—विधायक दल भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी



७३--ए, दारुलशका, लखनऊ

दिनांक.

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उन्हें क्यों तमय मिला ही महाँ। यह वाता ते हम्कार दस्ते रहे।

ें विश्व काम बन्ने को बात करके मारा । व्यवस्था उस्त प्रेयत पाद्य पर मारपोट करने का आरोध लगाकर मुख्या कायम करा दिया । प्रथम पाद्य पर मारपोट करने का आरोध लगाकर मुख्या कायम करा दिया । प्रथम पाद्य में भी अपनी डाक्ट्री कराई और उस्त अधिकारों के विक्त कोलवासी मेरियोट दर्भ करायों । प्रथम पाद्य को अधानी सिलम्बित भी कर दिया गया । मजदूरों को मान भी कि दौरान आय या तो प्रेयत पाद्य पोहान दोनों का निल्धित किया आय अन्यथा किसी को भी नहीं । प्रथम्भक मजदूरों को तक लिखाने को ताक में में मिलमित कर दी में अधान तक प्रशास कर स्थानक 25 भाव को शाम में हदातान कर दी मो अभ्य तक प्रशास रही है।

तुमकामे के बजाय प्रयम्बकों ने तिशांत को और विमादा है । ९ देक्का मजदूर मेलाओं को तथा मुखा कर दिया है, 55 को निर्माणन कर दिया है। 8 सोभी पर मलत रिपोर्ट अरने घमयों ने तिश्वधाकर फर्जी मुक्टमें बनवा दिये हैं।

प्रसम्बर्की को करोड़ी क्यते के मकतान से कोई प्रमार मर्टी है, क्यों कि उनके देशन और बरते धर्मेर काम किये किन रहे हैं।

जाय यामने को गम्भोरता है हैं और तयक्षाता करावें ।कृपवा निम्म कार्य तत्काल स्टार्थे ।

- हड़ताल के पूर्व को हड़ाड के जाद के रियत पर दोनों पर्धा के। जिसे सभी निसम्बन व नेवा मुक्तियों निरस्त को अधि ।
- 2. बोर्ड देतम कटांली अभिकों के कमाये धम ले म को जाय ।
- निस्ता हन्ताल में क्रियों के क्याये 8 दिन के देशन को क्टांगी जो को गई थी, वह धन दिलया जाय ।
- तथी शानुनी मार्नि क्वीएक नेष्यद्वी जात देतन कटीती , स्थापत करने ,
 गलत तरीके ने निकाले गये मजूरी को एकने संबंधी मार्गि भागी जाय

रामचन्द्र बख्श सिह सदस्य विधान सभा नेता-विद्यायक दल भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी



दिवांक....

७३-ए, दाहलशका,

अस मंत्री को मध्यस्थता वरने के लिये क्हें। इत प्रश्न की वरीयता दै।

सयन्यवाद.

भवदीय,

C) Mr. 792021/2 । राम चन्द वहवा तिह। अध्यम् ।

वृतिलिपि सेवा मैं:

- । माठ राजोधनायो, प्रधान में , भारत तरकार ।
- 2. भी सहित हमा, भग यंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ।
- V3. ही हन्द्रजीत गुप्ता , हम0वी0 महामीती, शाजिटी0यू0सी0 नह दिल्ली

Textil Labour Union



विषय :- औशीणिक विवाद कानून तथा देड यूनियन कानून में तंत्रीयन के तंबंध में ।

मान्यवर,

स्टक, तीटु, बी. रम. रत. भारत तरकार के और निक विवाद जून तथा देड यूनियन कानून में मजदूर विशोधी तथा देंड यूनियन विशोधी तंत्रीधन लाने के अडियल रवेष का और विशोध तथा निंदा करता है।

इन संबोधनो द्वारा । का सामूहिक सदिबाजी के अधिकार को अमान्य करना जिसते देड धमनियन क्रियाकलाय पर अंकृत लगाना तथा । खा हडताल के अधिकार को नकारा करना है हडताल के आहवान का अधिकार तभी होगा जब सीदेवाजी की समिति का 3/4 सदस्य हडताल के पक्ष में होगें।

तौदाकारी समिति का निर्माण वेक आपु द्यवस्था के आधार पर जो मजदूरी को प्रसंघन के पिछलग्यू प्रनिधनों में अगिधन होने के लिये बाध्य करेगा न कि प्रजातिष्ठिक गुष्त मतदान के आधार पर होगा। ।ग। वेक आप द्यवस्था के आधार पर भी जह जोई यूनियन आन्यता के लिये जब मांग जरेगा तोने भी उसे दंडात्मक रहेगे के लिये जोड आफ वन्डक्ट के आधार पर बाब कर रह सकता है। यह औधोगिक विवाद कानून 1982 के उपधारा के गलहा रवेंग्र के अतिरिक्त और देड प्रनिधन गतिधियों पर कठोर अंकृष्ठ है।

इसके दारा सामैजनिक उपधीय के अतिरिक्त सभी तरह के उठाया में हडताल के लिये 14 दिन पूर्व सूचना आयश्यक है यह तदभाषना में करने वाले हडताल बन्द धीरे काम और नियम के आधार पर काम को प्रसिवंधित करता है

यह पूनियनों के निर्माण तथा कार्यालय अधिकारी के बुनाम के अधिकार को भी प्रतिबंधित करता है।

यह किसी भी यूनियन के पंजीयन की तथा उतके कावित्य अधिकारियों को इस बिना पर भी अमानय कर सकता है कि इसके दारा गैर कानूनी उडताल का समर्थन किया गया है।

इसके दारा गैर कानूनी हडताल की स्थिति में कठार दण्ड वहाँ क. कि लेल पातना तक दिया जा सकता है। इसका मुख्य प्रसाद है औद्योगिक तम्बंध आयोग गठित करना जिले स्वंय में तम्हीता, निर्मणादेश तथा मान्यता के लिये पंजीकरण तथा प्रभाषपत्र देनेन का रक साथ अधिकार हो। यह देड पुनियनों के अधिकार पर थोर सीमा बन्दी है और यदि इसे तामहिक नौदागरी तथा हडताल के अधिकार पर अंतुन कहे जाये तो कोई अत्युवित नहीं होगी । जनता सरकार के दिनों के औद्योगिक विवाद कानून 1978 में इन मदों को झेरक सहित सभी केन्द्रिय देड धूनियन केन्द्रों के प्रतिरोध के बाद हटा दिया गया था। जो अभी फिर लाया जा रहा ह जिसे जाज इंटन के नेता समर्थन करते है ।

इन संबोधनो दारा देड यूनियन आन्दोलन तथा इसेके दुशारूपन को तोड मरोड कर किकर्ते में बन्द करना चाहते है !

स्टक् सीत्, वी. एम. रस. प्रजातांत्रिक औदो निक सम्बंध हर्षरा के पक्ष रें है जिसका बो निक सिद्धान्त निम्न है :-

- मान्यता तथा सामुहिक सौदाकरी का अधिकार
- गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर मान्यता 2.
- ह्हताल के अविवार तया 3.
- अपमानित कर्मवारियों को तीव तथा पक्षपात रहित प्रतिकार.

अनेक बार देड युनियनों के विशोध के बावजूद सरकार इस संबोधन को नियोजको तथा इंटक नेताओं के हित में लाने का दुढ सकल्प है।

हमारी देड युनियने सरकार को तालधान करती है कि यदि यह संबोधन कानून की पुस्तक में लापा गया तो इसे अमिक वर्ग तथा देड पूनियनो से कहा प्रतिरोध मिलेगा।

भवदी य,

(A) R

अध्यक्ष.

अध्यक्ष

टैक्सटाईल लेबर यूनियन कण्डा मिल मजदूर

एकता पुनिपन

भारतीय तथडा मजदूर मंद्र बी. एम. एस.

भारत निर्मा के कार्य के किल्की

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्याबर (राज0)

(AFFILATED - A. I T. U. C)

Beawar (Raj.)

Dated198

Ref. No. 180 12 Ean

शीयात

मुख्यमंत्री महोदय. राजस्थान सरकार. जवदर १८४७.१

क्री भाउँ

प्रमानी महोदय, राज्यान सरकार, जापुर ।राज्या RECEIVE

23 APR 1987

4.1.7.4.6

विध्य :- कृष्णा किला बधावर को वालू करने बाबत आपके लगातार दे बधायों के बाबत ।

मान्धवर,

कृत्या मिला घणावर यत । 5 अवस्त । 983 ते बन्द हे इस मिल्स की चलवाने के सभी प्रयास किये, तेकिन मिल नहीं चला, जब डेपटेबन जवपुर में माणक डाणी एम. एस. ए. शहित आपसे मिला तब आपने ब्रामिकों को डी बुनाना देने की बात क्हकर भानवाड़ा के सम्मीते की ध्यान में रख कर सम्बोता करने की सलाक दी था । ब्रम संगठनों ने आपकी भनाए थी उस समय माना नहीं था ।

- 2. बाद में नमें सुद्धाय अपने जिस पर अनी मिलाग के तिस्य के सामने वालों चली म 3- 4 मिटिंग हुई । उसमें तन्त्र पूलिम को छोड़ कर बाकी ती तो संख्ता भटक, सीटू, की सम एस. सरकार और मालिक के खानों को मान लिया था लेकिन सरकार ने हमारे द्वारा आपनी बात स्वीकार करने पर भी मिल को चलाने की जिस्मेदारी ते हसलिये जन्मार कर दिया कि मनदूर संख्ता मान नहीं रहे हैं इस लिये मान की चला की चला में स्वीकार करने पर भी मिल को चलाने की जिस्मेदारी ते
- उ. कुछ सम्भावान जुन १६ में नये सुक्षाण जो उपरोक्त मितिहा में पेच विये गये सुक्षावों से भी तराम तरकार की तरफ से औं कावडिया जी साहिए नामें मां। इन सुकारों में 8% के देखन पर किल चलाना.

5 वर्ष तक वेतन मंहगाई बोनल फ़ीज करना 800 आख्रमी की खटनी, याल खाता बंद 7 रु. रोज लरनर के रूप में आदमी रवना, पैदावार के आधार पर वेतन आदि मजदूर विरोधी श्रम संगठनो विरोधी देतन निर्धारण की नीति विरोधी ये मांग कावडिया जी ने रखी जिसे श्रम संगठनों ने नडी माना।

- 4. परवरी 1987 को कामडिया जी ह्या र पथारे, फिर उन्होंने ये मारेंग मजदूरों के लंगठनों के लामने रखी तब तक मजदूर थक चुका था, वेतन बकाया, बोनल, फेट्यूस्टी सरकार दिला नहीं तकती, उसका कायदा उठाकर फिर वहीं नी ति दिरोधी स्कीम कामडिया जी ने रखीं थीं उसे श्रीमक संगठनों ने बातचीत कर के स्टीकार करने की बात की।
- हुआ फिर 10 तक काय हिया जी का ब्यायर आना तय हुआ फिर वो नहीं आये तो 19.2. 87 को चारों संगठनों के प्रतिनिधी जयपुर काय हिया जी के पास पहुंचे। वहाँ वहन होने के बाद हमारी सं तरफ से 6 तुझाय रथे जो काय हिया जी ने मान निये। और समझौते पर दस्तजत करने को कहा, संगठनों ने ब्यायर में बात कर समझौते पर दस्तजत करना माना ब्यायर में मजदूरों की आमसभा इन वर्मनाक शर्ती को मानने की मजदूरों ने स्वोकृति दी, जिसे 27.2.87 को समझौते तैयार किये हुए पर हमारे सुझाने सहित दस्तजत हुए।
- 6. तमझने कावडिया जी के पास भेज दिये उन्होंने विना दस्तवत किये कापिया एक हमोरे पास भेज दी । सरकार बराबर असेम्बली में आर अन्य जगह जहां भी बोली है वो एक रटी हुई बात बोल रही है कि श्रम संगठन मानते नहीं इस लिये मिल नहीं चलेगा ।
- वि विवान कि हमें हमारी यूनियन की और से विरोध्में करते हुए कि वे बयान कि है मिक संगठनों ने सब को भद्दी से भद्दी भी मान ली है अब सरकार तोहमत लगाकर कि श्रम संगठन नहीं मान रहे कहकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग रही है पत्र ता. 14.3.87 को लिखी जिसकी 18 बजह नकले भी भेजी और लिखी कि सरकार के बयान गलत है लेकिन सरकार को समझ नहीं आई, हमने 3.4.87 को नि वारों संगठनों की और से 40-50 पैसे का तार भी आपको दोनों को कावहिया जी को और सचिव उद्योग विभाग को लिखा पिर भी सरकार की समझ नहीं बनी, और मचिव उद्योग विभाग को लिखा पिर भी सरकार की समझ नहीं बनी, और मचिव उद्योग विभाग को लिखा पिर भी सरकार की समझ नहीं बनी, और मचिव उद्योग विभाग को लिखा पिर भी सरकार

- आज 16. 4. 87 को वीर राजस्थान आबार के तम्यादक रायेश्याम अर्मी दारा 8. अजीर में आपते कूटना मिन के बारे में पूछने वर आने कहा कि एक भी नेता इस कार्य में हमारा साथ नहीं दे रहा है, वहाँ के नेता इसे चलाने के प्रति गम्भीर नहीं है ये जवाज जब अखबार में पढ़ा तो यन बोल गया कि सरकार अपनी भलती और कमजोरी को छ्याने रोजगार देने की अपनी विम्येदारी ते भागने के लिये इतना तब कर देने के बाद भी नेताओं पर दीषा लगा रही है . उल्टा बीर कोतधाल की डाट रहा है . अब हमसे सकार क्या धाहती है जब हमने सरकारकी सारी गन्दी और कोडे से सबावों के साथ मान ली क्या अभी भी कुछ और लिखना बाकी रह गया है वा मजदूर ने विना देता दिये काम नेकर कम देने वाले तीसमारिया बनना वाहते हैं जार्थिए क्या बाहती है सरकार १ दी भी तो तिखकर भिज्ञाये। वा आपके बन्द कार जानी को चलाने वाले स्वलपर्ट आपिसर काष डिया जी को भेज वी बताये कि अब क्या काटना बाकी रहा । अब क्या नहीं देना वाहते । और कौन ती वर्त और लोडना चाहते ही । अगर व अब कुछ और नहीं मनवाचा है तो ये क्या रोज का बठ गुड़वारे छोड़ना जारी कर रखा है
- कृपधा आध तुरम्त ही जवाब भिजदाने का कद करे कि अब सरकार नेताओ 9. तेने और विधा मनवाना बाहली है। बदी जिल की बालू नहीं कर हहै। आप कुपवा हमें मुचित कराये कि आप कौन से दिन हमारे वारी तंगहनों को मिलने का तमय देते है मुलाकात के तमय भी काउडिया जी और इ उचीय सचिव लाहन को मिटिंग नमें बुलान का कच्छ करे तो हम और भी न्याप्ट रूप से अपकी नी ति को समझ सकेंगें कि हमारी सरकार बन्द मिलो की बलाने की ये नीति राती हे हुपया उत्तर दिलाये ।

धनग्धाट

अर्थका,

प्रति नियी - बाहते सूचनार्थ.

- माननीय प्रपानांनी भारत सरकार दिल्ली 1.
- "" कपष्टा मंत्री दिल्ली. 2
- ** इन्द्र जीत गुष्टत श्या वी स्टब दिली -3
 - " विष्णु मोदी एम. वी. दिल्ली. 4
 - " कामरेड बी.डी. जो भी, तेलदी आई. क. म के दिल्ली. 5
 - · इन्द्रयन्त जी कावडिया जयपुर 6.
 - " तचिव उपोग विभाग वंधपुर 7.
 - "त्रामण किं हम. एल. ए. जधपुर 8.
 - " मोष्टन छगाँनी विधायक जयपुर 9.
 - " कि.वनाथन जी स्टंक जगपुर 10
 - 11
 - " रमजान भाई विधायक जयपुर " सम्यादक. वीर राजस्थान, जनसेन, की कलम, पुनंजन्म, पत्रिका, 12.

The Wool Khaddi & Textile Workers Union (Regd)

Bhagat Singh Samarak, Assandh Road, PANIPAT (Haryana)

दो वूल खड़ी एण्ड टैक्स्टाईल वर्करन यून्यन [रनि॰]

भगत सिंह स्मारक, असन्ध रोड, पानीपत (हरियाणा) (सम्बन्धीत ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०)

31-3-1987

Ref. No. 6/87

Jr KK

Dated

तेवा वे

शीमान रक्षा मंत्री, भारत तरकार नई दिल्ली।

विषय:-

सरकार की मन्त नीति के कारण इमारी सहडी वर्कर देकार तथा

शीमान जी.

निवेदन यह है कि हमारी यूनियन ने दिनांक 12-3-87 को एक पत्र पुधान नेत्री महोदय भारत सरकार नह दिस्सी को उपरोक्त विश्वय के सन्दर्भ ने तिका था जिसकी एक प्रति नापको भी मेजी गई थी।

प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के कार्थालय से दिनांक 20-3-87 को एक पत्र कुमांक व 829209 हमें प्राप्त हुवा जिल्लो जारा हमें यथ वहा गया कि हमारे पत्र

पर वार्यवार्ध वारे वापको लिखा गथा है।

में वानीयत के एंडडी नज़रों की बौर से फिर बायते नोटिस में यह बात नाना चाहुगा के जो पत्र हमने प्रधानमंत्री जो निक्षा तथा उसकी काणी बायकों दी भी उसके बारे वाप छानबीम कराए कि किस प्रकार एक बोर मज़दूरों को बेकार जिया जा रहा है तथा दसरी और सरकार पसे की बबादी की जा रही है। सरकार जारा पानीयत में फोजी कम्बन जो एन टी सी से करीब 60 स्पये सस्ता तथा उससे काणी बढ़िया है न बनबा कर यहां के हजारों मज़दूर तथा उनके परिवार के लोगों की भूगों मारने पर मज़बूर किया जा रहा है।

इसलिए बाप से बनुरोध है कि बाप देश के हित में तथा को जी जवानों की मुख्या के लिए इस बारे छानतीन करें। तथा जहां से बन्धर तथा बदिया बस्तु मिले वहां से लेवें। इम यह खात यहां कहना जहरी समझते है बगर सरकार ने इसी प्रकार अपनी मज़्यर बिरोधी म्हटाचार की नीति रही और पानीपत में कार्य न दिया तो पानीपत के हा यह मज़्यर काने परिचार सकति जाप के कार्यालय पर

धरना देश जिसकी तमाम तर जिम्देवारी बाप पर होगी।

पु तिसिंगी

- । मूल्य सिव्य भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली
- 2 अम मंजी भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली।
- 3 उद्योग मंत्री भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली
- 4 मूल्य मंत्री हरियाणा चण्डीग्रह ।
- 5 भ्रम मंत्री हरियाणा वण्डीग्रह ।
- 6 महा सचिव विरात भारतीय देह यूनियन कारीस नह दिक्ती।
- 7. महा सिवध हरियाणा राज्य क्मेटी एक । पानीपत को बाबहयक कार्यवाह हेतू मेजी जाती है।

Hada.

१ ज्य पाल १ महासचिव

MECEIVEL

5 APR 1987

A. I. T. U. C.

INDIA WEAVERS! CONFERENCE

.52

Preparotory Committee

Nagpur

A. I. T. U. C.

C/o C.P.I. Office, Tilak Statue, Mahal, Nagpur - 440 002.

Phone : 43902

Dated : 31.3.87

Dear Comrade,

Second conference of All India Weavers' Federation will be held at Nagpur on 25th and 26th April, 1987. A.I.T.U.C. Central Office has already circulated about this conter, and all the comrades, working on this front must have been informed by this time.

Nagpur is centraly situated. It is also connected by all the Railway routes. But in April, temparature touches about 110 to 115 R', it is to be noted.

We have already arranged for Boarding and lodging for the delegates at Lake-view lodge, Tilak Statue, Mahal, near C.P.I. Office and Handloom office. Conference will be held at Sokhta Bhawan, Gandhibag.

If any conrade want to stay in good Hotels, it can be arranged on prior information for reservation, charges of the Room in Hotels are from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 250/- per day.

As you know due to the summer vacation Railway reservation is not so easy. Therefore you try to purchase your return ticket from your own Railway Station and send a wire through Railway for return reservation to the starting station. Even though, if you will send coney for Railway reservation with all infoomation by 15th April then cally we will try to get it, otherwise it would be very difficult to get it at the time. Meney Order should be sent to R.N. Mishra, C/o C.P.I. Office, Tilak Statue, Mahal, Nagpur.

As per the decision, the delegate fee will be Rs. 5/and meals and other charges will be Rs. 20/- per delegate, our volunteers will receive you at Station from 24th evening. Please send us prior information how many delegates are coming, by which train and on which date ?

Programme

Conference will start on 25th from 11.00 A.M. Mass Rally will be organised on the same day in the evening and the conference will be concluded by 2.00 P.M. on 26th April but you can stay upto 27th morning.

Comrade,

As you know the Handloom and Powerloom Industry is facing crisis due to the Central Government's new Textile Policy as well as new Industrial Policy. We are meeting in this juncture. It raises the importance of our conference. We, therefore, request you, that maximum delegates, working in these Industries must be mobilized to attend this conference.

Yolf make this conference success.

N.B. - We have also decided to publish a Soveneir on this occassion. Please send Local Advertisement and report of the movement by 20th April.

Rate of the Adv. will be Rs. 400/- full page, Rs. 200/- half page and Rs. 100/- for quarter page. Cheque or M.O. of advertisement should be sent in the name of the Secretary, A.I. Weavers Conference, Nagpur

With greetings.

Your, Comradly, K. M. MISHYS (R.N. Mishre)

अधिल भारतीय बुनकर 🐉 ेल्ल 🕮 🖇 सम्मेलन

Thora makers companies

गैयारी समिति नागपूर

व्दारा:-भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कार्यालय, तिलक पुतला, नागपूर-2 फोन:- 42902

6-4-5

प्रीय कामरेड,

RECIEIVE

अं अं भारतीय बुनकर पेंडरेशन का दूसरा अधिदेशन नागपूर में लेने का निर्णय है इसकी सूचना आप सभी साथियों को आयटक के केन्द्रीय कार्यांतय से मिली ही होगी!

यह तम्मेलन ता · 25 एवं 26 अप्रिल को नागपूर में होगा। नागपूर देश केंग् केन्द्रीय स्थान है। सभी दिशाओं से यातायात की सुदिधा उपलब्ध है। परंतु अप्रिल माह में नागपूर में गर्मी काफी अधिक रहती है। इसका ध्रान रखें।

िवास एवं भोजन आदि की व्यवस्था – लेक व्हू लाज तिलक पुतला के पास यहाल में किया गया है। सम्मेलन की व्यवस्था सोख्ता भक्त गांधीबाग में किया गया है। पार्टी एवं बुनकर युनियन का आफिस भी तिलक पुतला के पास ही है।

इसके अिंदिन को साथी अच्छे होटलों में रहना चाहते है, उनके लिये अग्रिय सूचना आनेपर उनकी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। हरप्रकार का कमरा होटलों में 50/-प्रतिदिन से लेकर 250/-प्रतिदिन तक का मिल सकता है। अपने

इन दिनों रेल्वे प्रवास में काफी भीड रहती है अत: अप्पर्यहाँ से वापली टिक्ट कटाकर रेल्वे स्टाटिंग स्टेशन करे तार भेजे इसके अतिहिल्ल टिक्ट आप किराये की अधिम श्रिक्षण पूरी सूचना के साथ 15 अप्रिल्लिश हमारे पास भेजे तो हम आरख्य श्रिक्षण श्रिक्षण श्रिक्षण अवश्य करेंगे।

सम्मेलन में भाग लेनेवाले प्रतिनिधियां को 5/- प्रशुक्किश्मिं एटं 20/- भोवन ा

के लिये देना पडेगा।

आपके यहाँ से कितने प्रतिनिधी आ रहे है इसकी अग्निम सूजना हमे अवश्य दे ताति व्यवस्था में सुविधा रहेगी। हमारे स्वर्थसेवक 24 की शाम से रेल्वे स्टेशनपर रहेंगे।

25 को लगभग ।। बजे सम्भलन का उत्पादन होगा। उसी दिन शाम 7 बजे था -

तभा १ Rally १ भी होगी।26 को टोपहर तक सम्पेलन की कार्यवाही चलेगी।

साथियां। बनकरी उद्योग-हःकरधा या यंत्रकरधा है। यह संकट भारत सरकार की जनिवरोधी नई कपड़ा नीति एवं नई आद्योगिक निति के कारण ही है ऐसी स्थिति में इस सम्मेलन का महत्व अत्यधिक बढ़ जाता है अतः निदेदन है कि सम्मेलन को सफ्ल बनाने के लिये आप पूरा पूरा पहागा दे अधिकाधिक

का योकता जो प्रतिनिधी के रूप में लाते।
तिशेष :-इस जवसरगर हम एक स्मर्गिका है पुकाशित कर रहे है उसके
लिये तिशापन किस्प्रेस्टिं कहा किसे - तथा हम उद्योग से सम्बधित आन्दोलन का रिपोर्ट 20 अपित वर अवश्य भेजे।
विकासने दर :- सामान्य प्रा पृष्ठ 400/- आधा पृष्ठ 200/- चौथाई पृष्ठ 100/- देश या मनिआर्डर - सिच्च, आल इंडिया विव्हर्स का नेजे किस भेजे

र-ना-मिश्र

Dear Comrade Gurudas,

Please find enclosed a letter from Rae-Bareilly Textile Mill Mazdoor Union. Please take upt the three issues:

- 1) Suspension of 4 Comrades.
- 2) Dismissal of 250 Comrades from Kashipur Mills.
- A meeting of 5 M .T.C.

 Mills outside Kanpur for sorting out
 their problems.

With greetings.

Yours fraternally,

+ 1/2

(HOMI DAJI)

Comrade Gurudas Das Gupta, 122 V.P. House, New Delhi 110001.

Enclo: one

रायबरेली टेक्सटाइल मिल मजदूर यूनियन

(एटक से सम्बन्धित)

दिनाक 20. 2. 87

डी० पी० पाल एडवोकेट अहत्र िकारिकार

श्यामलाल शमा सन्त्री

. I am in receipt of your letter dated 24/2/1987 and noted its Contents.

tour Comrades 1. Yag Nasain 2. Vivendoa Jewan 3. Rom Autoir of Shift c and 4. Com Zahid behan of general Empt have been Ausbergad on 2/3/04 for 3/27 du I to be and further charge of attack on manager on 29. 1. 07 hos also been levelled. However we have snomitted Un explanation and lui con avagement mony povered for enguny.

the hemosal manager on Mm. Me Hal is facing CPOI enging for over 70 latere and he is very much related to MTbe hence I'm ATTUC activities are being hurralbed and found thed and P.A. C. and police to potted in the thell pormos Trace 6/2/07. Howave we not having on gale meetings segularly but help form Head optrades is absolutely

necessary. 250 work men of blashipm spog Mill Lawre been dis midsed during Stoke Since 26/2/06 and one Commandes made was mint dered of your can but up and lime up in maker in the on H. D Lewon Enliernal aforios minules and on Satyembra hyring M. P. Hamilal an mater canbe atted enorty.



रायबरेली टेक्सटाइल मिल मजदूर यूनियन

(एटक से सम्बन्धित)

पत्रांक · · · ·

दिनाक

डी० पी० पाल एहवोकेट अध्यक्ष

श्यामलाल शर्मा

Indion Telephone Industry homon is officialed to Attuc and paying officialism to regularly but we don't get help form Halamarche to strongmen.

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Do Jul 20.5.87 Dear Comrade Pal,

A THE LAND IN COLUMN

Received yours of 28.2.87.

We have already taken up the cases of the suspended workers. We shall follow it up.

Reg. Indian Telephone Industry, I donot know what help is required.

Please let us know and we will do our best.

With greetings.

Yours fraternally,

(HOMI DAJI) Secretary.

Comrade D.P.Pal,
Advocate,
Raebareilly Textile Mazdoor Union,
Jail Road,
Nehru Nagar,
RAE-BAREILLY 243001
Uttar Pradesh

रजिस्ट्रेशन नं• 45 फोन नं• 2552
The Wool Khaddi & Textile Workers Union (Regd)
Bhagat Singh Samarak, Assandh Road, PANIPAT (Haryana)

दो तूल खड़ी एण्ड टैक्स्टाईल वर्करन यून्यन [रिन॰]

भगत सिंह स्मारक, असन्ध रोड, पानीपत (हरियाणा)

14 MAR 1987

(सम्बन्धीत ए० श्राई० टी० यू० सी०)

Dated

1. 1. T. U. C

Ref. No. 487

शीनान प्रधान नंत्री मृहोदय. भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली।

विध्य=- सरकार की गन्त नीति के कारण हजारी एकडी वर्कर केनार

भीमान जी.

निवेदन यह है कि में पानीपत के स्टडी बलाने बाते श्रमिकी की और से बापकों यह कहना वा दता हूं कि पानीपत में पिछले 30-35 साल से कोजी कम्बल सन रहा है। इस कम्बल को बनाने के लिए पानीपत में छोटे छोटे स्माल स्केल के 40-50 कारहाने लगे हुए है। सगर इन कारछानों से सरकार कम्बल न बनवाये तो पांच हजार श्रमिकों तथा

उनके परिवार के लोगों की जीविका संकट में पड़ सकता है।

हमें पता वला है कि सरकार फोजी कम्बल बनवाने का कार्य एन०टी०ली है कारखानों को दे रही है। इस सम्बन्ध ने हमारा यह कहना है कि एन टी सी के कारखानों से जो सरकार कम्बल खरीदेगी उसकी कीमत एन टी सी ने 190/- क0 पृत्ति कम्बल रखी है। जबकि पानीपत के स्नानस्केल के ये कारखाने उसी कम्बल को सरकार को 130/- क0 में देने को तथार है। एन टी सी के पास न तो कम्बल का धागा बनाने का प्रबन्ध है न धागे से कम्बल जूनने का प्रबन्ध है। एन टी सी पानीपत से इन्हीं कारखानों से धागा खरीद कर ले जाती है रही है या कम्बल हा भी पानीपत से ही सर्वादकर सरकार को मेज देती है। इस प्रकार जो कम्बल सरकार को 130/- क0 में मिल जाता उसको 190/- इसये में सरीद रही है। इस प्रकार एन टी सी को कम्बल का बार्डर देकर सरकार एक तो ब्रिटिंग पेसा धर्म कर रही है दूसरे पानीपत के इन कारखानों में काम करने वाले पांच हजार अमिक तथा उनके परिवार के लोगों को भूजा गारना वाहती है क्या 9 यही 20 सूनी कार्यक्रम है।

इसलिए बाप से पार्थना है कि पानीपत के धन स्टडी वर्करों को तथा इनके परिवार के लोगों को जिन्धा रहने के लिये तथा सरकार को बार्थिक तोर पर पेसा बवाने के लिये को जी कम्बल बनाने का बार्डर पानीपत के लड़ उद्योग को ही देवें। कार बापने ऐसा न किया तो ये गरीब लोग बान्दों लन का रास्ता व्यनाएं जिसकी सारी जिस्मेवारी

सरकार पर होगी।

भवदीय उद्यापाल महा सनिव

पतिलिपी:-

ं स्था मंत्री भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली।

2. सिवव भारत सरकार रक्षा मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली।

3. मुख्य सचिव भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली ।

4. श्रम मंत्री भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली ।

5. मुख्य नेशी हरियाणा चण्डीगढ् ।

6. महा सचिव विकास भारतीय देवयूनियन वारोस 24 वेनीय लेन नई दिल्ली।

7. महा सचिव हरियाणा राज्य पटक क्मेटी पानीपत की बावश्यक कार्यवाही हेतू भेजी जाती

- श्री मान श्रम आयुक्त मडोदय हरिया गा प्रदेश चण्ही गढ़। 3_
- श्री मान संयक्त श्रम आयुक्त महोदय हरियाणा प्रदेशा, चण्हीगृढ । 4-
- श्री मान उप श्रम आयुक्त महोदय सोनीपत । ह€रियाणा ह 5-
- श्री मान उपायुक्त महोटय, भिवानी ∤हरियाणा। ३ 6-
- श्री मान एस०एस०पी० महोद्य, भिवानी १हरियाणा १ 7-
- श्री मान श्रम व समझौता अधिकारी महोदय, किवानी ३हरियाणा ३ 8 -

हम है हस्ताक्षर कर्ता ट्रेंड यनियन तुर्यक्त मोर्चा, भिवानी ।

जिला भिवानी मजदूर संघ

क्स उद्योग मजहूर सम

वियानी कु हमन्मत्याद्वाद्य

तैवर कालोनी, ववाटर नं० भिवानी (हरियागां)

वैक्सटाईल सज्यूर खंब/ (夏三司]

क्लाटरन, 28, लेबर कालोनी भिवानी

मावरामाह श्रेशवावत टेक्सटाईल जलहरू सँघ

लोंदड़ बाजार भिवानी

टैंक्सटाईल मजदूर संघ इन्टक (रजि०) बिबानी

जिला प्रधान, ७ 11.244 टेक्सटाईण वर्षास्त्र ए जिल्लामा सिवानी Etalor) expatfial

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सेदा में

श्री मान मैनेजर, भिवानी टैक्सटाईन सिल्स, भिवानी।

11 MAR 1987 C. L. T. U. C.

RECEIVE

विषय:-

नो टिस ।

भ्री मान जी,

एक माँग पत्र नं० एम्एएस०/३६९-७० दिनांक २९-५-८६ का लिखा मैनजमैन्ट को दिया गया था । जित पर उप श्रम आयुक्त महोदय सोनीपत ने कई समझौता वार्ता बैठके बुलवाई ,परन्तु मैनजमैन्ट ने कोई समझौता नहीं किया । और रिपोर्ट श्रम विभाग हरियाणा चण्डीगढ भेज दी । श्रम विभाग हरियाणा ने २७-२-८७ को बैठक बुलवाई अब अजली बैठक २३-३-८७ को भिवानी में रखी गई है। अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं होने के कारण मजदूरों में भारी बेचैनी व रोष है। इसलिये हम नीचे हस्ताधरकर्ता यूनियमों की और से 15 दिन का नोटित भेज रहे है, यदि २३-३-८७ की बैठक में कोई उचित फैसला मैनजमैन्ट ने नहीं किया तो हमें मजबूर होकर २४-३-८० को मिल मेट पर आन्दोलन प्रुरू करना पहेगा। आन्दोलन में धरना, भूख हड़ताल, सांकितिक हड़ताल और अन्य कदम तथा जरूरत पहने पर आम इड़ताल अनिहिचत काल के लिये की जायेगी। पैदा मुदा तमाम हालात की जिम्मेवारी मैनजमैन्ट की होगी।

प्रतिलिपी:- आवश्यक कार्यवाटी हेतु भेज कर अनुरोधः करते है कि शाप्ति डी हस्तक्षेप कर मजदूरों की मागों का फैसला करवाया जाये। जिससे उद्योगिक शानित बनी रहे।

- । श्री यान मुख्ययन्त्री यहोद्य, इरियाणा तरकार, वण्डीगढ़।
- 2- श्री मान श्रम मन्त्री महोदय, हरियाणा सरकार, चण्डीगढ़।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

Beawar (Raj.)
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Dated 2 - 3 - 26 198

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ित्या: - 92 मार्च अम १८८७ में उनाम छताला का

तम ने अवसी विरि गत मार्ग सन १९ टर मेमेरी पी उसे पास वार में के लिया प्रयास वार में रहे। आप के मार्ग म्लाका मही की अप उत्तर अप राजामान के अप मंत्री में में - ५७ ५० वसा देन की कामणा म अस्मा श्वाही २वम इउताल म याद ने की, वर्क लाह आं। बादाने की ये करती की स्वीका वार ने नी पाठा था की ही अगि प्रांत वर गिरा है तह यम

भी है अती मांग स्पाल बर्ज की भी सावाया वर्ग ही आप भी पत्ता वाद्यार वह भी वास ह उसी मार्ग समाप्र व्यान भी

भी कामणा वहीं है। उस सब का हमारी पूर्वाम विभिन्ती बरारे हैं डिया मारा

extile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)



Beawar (Raj.) 305901 Dated 198 ब्रासी है कि भी माग वन हमार दी गहें ने दिश Ref. No. में वा किया जा हि 3 6 की मांडी प्रीकी माय मिसी अनिमि शहत १००० महावार है। इताम पा देवल की पालकरी, निया कार्य भाव है। ना वे कर ती स्पीका करते की पाल खतम की आय उसी हमारोमार्ग का विक्री म क्या-मालय में ते जका निर्धा कराया आया में मात्र पूरी मही हाती मा १२-३-८७ में उताप के कार रवा के में अनिम्बातकार्मन MINES AIM BONT OUT ON THE 40 mdif zunu

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रायबरेली टेक्सटाइल मिल मजदूर यूनियन

(एटक से सम्बन्धित)

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प्रताक

डीं पीं पाल एहवोकेट कि Agmithola

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रायबरेली टेक्सटाइल मिल मजदूर यूनियन (एटक से सम्बन्धित)

दिनांक

डी० पी० पाल एडवाकेट

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Conto

Vastra Udyog Karmchari Union

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--- वस्त्र उद्योग कर्मचारी यूनियन---

(AFFILIATED A I. T. U C.)



T. L U. BUILDING
BEAWAR
305901 (Raj.)

Dated 2-3-76 198

Ref. No. 70

श्रीमान

महाप्रबन्धक महोदय, एडवर्ड मिल्स, ब्यावर

श्रीमान

महा वृद्धन्यक महोदय, महा वृद्धमी फिल्स , ब्यावर RECEIVE

- 7 MAR 1987

ALTRE

विभव : - कर्मचारी स्टाफ की सांगी का सांग पत्र ह हडताल का बेनोटिस ।

प्रिय महाशय,

आपके मिली में काम करते वाले बाब नोग झाईवर सिकाई आदि कर्मवारियों का मांग पत्र महे। जो परिकाट "अ" में लगा है। भेज कर आपको इस नोदिस दारा स्चित किया जावा है कि हशारे मांग पत्र की मांग यांग पत्र मिलने के 15 दिन में प्री नहीं की तो आपके मिल में काम करने वाले कर्मवारी अपनी मांगों को प्रा कराने के लिये क्ष्मिक भूख हडताल, धरना अनवन और हडताल जादि आन्दोलन करेगे।

कृपधा सूचित रहे।

धन्यवाट

प्रतिलियी: - वास्ते तूवनार्थं एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतू प्रेषित:-

श्री मा च श्रम मंत्री राज. तरकार जयपुर

- 2. " चेपर मैन साहब एन.टी. ती. डी.पी. आर दिल्ली.
- अम अरघुक्त महोदय जोबी चौक जयपुर
- 4. " वेत्रीय उपश्रम आगुक्त महोदय अजमेर
- 5. " अस कल्याण एवं समहीता अधिकारी व्यावर
- 6. " साथी बन सेवट्री इन्ट्र बीत गुप्त एम. पी. एटक दिल्ली.
- 7. " साथी विज्वनाथन स्टून राज क्रमेटी जमपुर
- 8. "" बीछ.डी० जोशी आई.ई.टी. वर्क्स फेंडरेशन दिल्ली.
- १. " मुख्यमंत्री राज सरकार जयपुर

affile

इकेसरीमल इ

। केलरी मल ।

3/4/2/21

ब्रुज उद्योग जर्मवारी प्रतियन स्थावर (राज०)

परिगिष्ट "अ"

: प्रांग पत्र :-

ा. आपके मिल में काम करने वाले बाबू लोगों की वेतन शूंखता दिनांक 1.1.87 से निश्चन प्रकार से निर्धारित की जावें व दिया जावें।

जुनियर कर्वक 350-10-430-12-526-15-646-20-766

मिनियार विवाल 450-15-570-20-770-25-890

ची क बनकें 570-25-670-30-970

सेमी. वर्ज 252-5-282-8- 352

उपरोपत वही वह केपपुष्ट कर्मवारी निपुष्टत हो तो उसकी 25/- रू. अधिक अपनी केड में दिया जाता।

एडी शनल डी. ए. अपने यून वेतन के रून में 380/-तक हो तो 15/- और 381ते 480/-होने पर 22/- हे. और 480 और इतते उपर 580 तक 50/- रू. 581/- और इतने उपर 32/- रू महाधार दिया जाय।

- 2. उपनोक्त वेतन शूंडना के 'स्थर' करन तरते समय कर्कनारियों को पूर्व सेवा करत के 5 वर्ष पूरे होने पर एक वेतन वृद्धि और 10 वर्ष पूरे होने पर दो वेतन वृद्धि और 15 वर्ष पूरे होने पर तीन वेतन वृद्धि दी जाय ।
- 3 उपहोचत कर्मवारियों के वेतन हुंबना पर विधार तरते समय 60/- रू.
 क्रियां का एक सम्बोति के बाधार पर जून वेतन में जोड़ा बक्स गया है
 और 202/- रू. एक अन्य समबैति से जोड़ा गया है उसकोध्यान में रक्तर
 वेतन हुंबना का विसा व नगाया जाय।
- 4. जिलों में काम जरने दाते कर्मदारियों के कर्मगई भरते का हिलाई 1-16 पैता प्रति पोजन्द से लगा कर दिया जाता है 1.50 पे. प्रति पाईट से दिया जाय दिन्छ 1.1 1987 से
- 5 मिलों के कर्मचारितें को उनके मूल देशन में का 7 र्र मकान किराये के रूप में की काये दिया जाय।
- 6. कर्मचारिणों को एक वर्ष में 12 रियोहारी धुटिटया मय वेतन के ह दी जाय जिसमें एक मई अवश्यक मामिल हों।
- 7. कर्मचारियों को आधातीय भूजण्ड भवन निर्माण व कृष हेतू अपने वेतन का 20 गुना जीन स्प में दिया जाय जिसकी वसूली 10 वर्षों में समान किश्ती भी की जाय । ये पैसा बिना व्याज के दिया जाय ।

- 8. कर्मचारियों को एक वर्ग में एक बार उसके परिवार सहित 2000 कि. मी. आने जाने में जो रेल निजराया सै जिन्ह बलास का लगे को दिया जाय जसा कि इन. दी. सी. के अन्य कमबारियों को दिया जाता है तथा लीव देवल कन्सेलन की सुविधा दी जायं।
- 9. कमरारियों को साई किल सिलाई महीन, विवली का पंचा मोपेड कुठर जादि खरीदने के लिये आधायक धन राशि अवसान कियती पर वैकी से दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाय।
- 10. कमंबारियों के बच्चों की बादी के तमय आवश्यकता पड़ने पर 5000/-रूपये तक लोन रवीकार किया नाय व दिया जाय या देंक से दिलाया जाय। जिसकी वसूली 100/- रू. माहवार की समान विश्लों में की जाय
- 11. कर्मचारियों के बच्यों को उच्च विका हेतू अजिंदर रोज जाना पड़े तो जो जास अधिकारियों के बच्यों को जायर ले जाती है के हनके बच्चों को भी ले जाय जिल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को ले जाते हुए दूसरे धन्ये वालों के बच्चों को न ले जायन के जाय कि न ले जायन। वाली के बच्चों को न ले जायन। वाली मिकता कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को ही दी जाय
- 12. फिलों में कार्यरत कर्मचरियों को पदोन्नित के रिक्त स्थान होने पर हिंग्य के वास्त दिये जाय। इसोयन चेनल के नियम बनाने चाहिये। जो हो सरह में बने लागू हो जाय। मिल में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों में से जिन्होंने अपनी से गं के दम यूर्व कर लिये हो तो ह उन्हें जनियर कर्ल में सिनीयर कर्ल और जिन्हें 5 वर्ष क्लई=के=क्ष=क्र का सी नियर क्लई के पट वर कार्य करते समय हो गया हो तो या 15 वर्ष क्लई के पट वर कार्य करते समय परा हो गया हो हो या उस कार्य की विभेष जिला ली हो तो या अजित जान से उस विषय की विभेषता हन हासिल की हो तो उसे योज बाल की पोस्ट पर । विभागीय हेह क्लई की पोस्ट पर । वार्य करने का अवसर दिया जाय।
- 13. यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों को जिन को कर्मयारियों की विकायत बाबत मांगों के मध्येष में समझीता वाता में अम हिमा में अयवा न्यायालय में भाग लेने जाना धडता है जिस समय थी रेसे कार्य हेतू जाता है उस समय उन्हें डूपटी यह माना जाय। और वे न प्रा दिया जाय।
- 14. एक तस्त्रोत्ता एम्पलाईज एको तियेशन और दोनो मिलो के बीच दितांक 30.6.76 को चहुरा था उस तस्त्रीते में दोनो मिलो मिलो के टाईम आफिस में काम करने वालो को ओचर दाईम काम लेने

क्र विशिष्ट रावे 300/- +

महिना देना तय किया । महैगाई के बदने से वेतन भी घढा है लेकिन ये भएता जहां का तहां है ये भी घढना चाहिये। और इसलिये ये भी बदना चाहिये। पगर की पर्यों और रिजिस्टर में दो कालम आते हैं ये उसकी बजाय अब कई कालम भरने पड़ते हैं। इसलिये ये जलाउन्त 600/- रू. छ: सौ रूपपा महिना डोना चरहिये।

- 15. कर्जवारियों से सेवर निषम में उल्लेखित 7 घंट ही प्रतिदिन करम लिया जावे इसके अतिरिक्त काम का अतिरिक्त भरता 1 गुना दिया जाए । ये निषम कर्ता द आधिस बाध आदि यह समान स्थ से लागू हो ।
- 16 मिल में कार्यरत ओ फिस बाय पिओन, ओ फिल कर प्याउ वाला, झाईवर वाच रण्ड वार्ड के कर्मनारिधों को बाब लोगों की भाति वर्ष में 15 दिन का सबत निक आकृतिक अवकार्य दिया जाय ।
- 17. मिलों के बाव एण्ड बार्ड य पीओन झाइंडर आदि के लिये आचास की सूम् मुट्यवस्थित व्यवस्था की जाय, जो सरकित भी बनी हुई है उनमें बिजली लगाई जाय, क्यें त्यंत कराये जाय, पेयजल न तय के नली है नल लगवाये जाय मर मत एवं तकेदी एक निश्चित अम्लराल में हैं। इन सालिया में पुराने समय के तहारत है जिनसे बेहद बदब आती है रहना कठिन है, इनको जल भी सालय में बदला जाय।
- 18. वाच एण्ड नार्ड हरिजन द्वाईतर, ओ फिल बाच पीओन आदि को एक वर्ष में दो वर्तीचा देशीकोट, पालिस्टर, की दी जाच , वर्ती धुलाईग्र केस्यान पर 12/- क. टी जाच ।
- 19. फिल में काम हरने वाले वाच एण्ड वार्ड की वेतन श्रृंखला निम्न प्रकार गिठित की जाय। 19 248-5-295-7-365-10-415 इस मांग में मूल वेतन 140 हो. ए. 202 केले हे जोडते हुए जो. 236/- रू होता है सिर्फ व/- रू महाचार की तरविकी की मांग की बस्य= मांग की है। इन्हेंबर का वेतन भी इनके समान ही हो।
- 20. वाजरूड वार्ड के कर्मचारियों को जमादार व हैड जमादारकी पोस्ट पर वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोलनती की जाय । आवश्यक नियम बनाये जाय ।
- 21. ओकोस बाप पी ओन और वायरण्ड नार्ड के सिपाइयों में से जब भी कोई कमवारी सुटटी जावे तो उसकी जगह अन्य बदली प्रामिक रक्षा जाए।
- 22. तिया हिणों को आधे दिन का अवकाल वेतन सहित अवकाल में हुमार किया जाय क्यों कि तिया है। को 4-4 पटे की हमूदी दो दका देनी पड़ती है अ

वान्य उद्योग मार्थणारी सुनियम ज्याबर (राज०)

Textile

Telephones: 386427

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अरिवल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI - 110001

President: CHATURANAN MISHRA M.P. General Secretary: INDRAJIT GUPTA M.P.

January 24, 1987.

Dear shri Mirdha,

dated 23.1.87) I learn that the Government has appointed a Committee to go into the viability of sick featile mills owned by the M.P.C. From the report it appears that the Committee is entirely composed of officials and the workers and their frade Unions have been ignored. We take strong exception to this. We feel that the workers and the Trade Unions I have direct experience in the matter and would be able to contibute positively in the apprisal. We would therefore urgs upon you to include T.U. representatives.

On the Committee and ask the Committee to meet the workers of the concerned Mills.

positive resonse.

with regards,

Yours sincerely,

General Secretary.

Shri k.W. Mircha, Minister of State for Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi. छत्तीसगढ़ कोसा मजदूर सभा, कोर्बा

जिला- बिलासपुर (म. प्र.)

(AITUC)

[Registered No 2897 Govt. of M. P]

(Affiliated to :- ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS)

Registered Office :

Main Road, NURBA (M. P.)

Ref. No

1/2/1/29 / John

RECEIVE!

-3 UCT 1986

4. 1. T. U. C.

प्रति,

उप तंबालक रेजम • कौनी वि लासपुरः यः प्राटः

विषय:- कौनी सर्व भिवनी वांपा के कौता कारबाना को अवधानिक तरीके ते ताला बंदी करने के संबंध में !

संदर्भ:- पत्र व्रमांक डी डी उस्तः/स्था./84-85/विवर्गक 382/दिनांक

A PARTY OF THE PAR

भही दय.

- 2. बिलातपुर श्रम न्यायालय में भी एक पुकरता बका वा बीनत के मांग की लेकर चल रहा है, रेली स्थिति में मांगुं भारत का हवाला देना कानूनी एवं अपराधिक पृक्षिया पर रोक लगाई जारे एवं कारकाना की तत्काल चालू किया जार

अतः हम आपते पुनः अनुरोध करते हैं कि आम अपने मलती को दुरस्त कर कारवाने की ताजाजदी वतम कर मजदूरों का रेका हुआ वेतन देकर तत्काल चालू किया जार अन्यथा मजदूर लाचार होकर उम्र आदीलन करेगे, एवं स्टूस्क कारवाना की ताला तोडकर कारवाना सालू करने के लिए वाध्य होंगे। जिसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं आपकी मानी जायेगी।

वृत्तिशिषि:-

111	श्रमायुक्त बतीर
121	तहायक प्रम आयुक्त विकासपुर निर्माणाक
131	अम पदाधिकारी कौरबा कोरबा, जिला- विलासपुर समा जिलाधीय जिलातपुर
141	जिलाचीच जिलातपुर (मा मा)
151	अतिरिक्त जिलाधीत कीरमा
161	जिला पुलित अर्था छक जिलासपुर
171	अतिरिक्त जिला पुलित अवीवक, कीरबा
181	जनरल तेष्ट्रेटरी स्वाईव्टीव यूव तीव 24 24 के निंग लेग नई दिल्ली.
191	जनरन तेष्वरी स्म0वी ठटी । यू० ती ० वीपाल
	मुख्य मंत्री, मध्यपुट्या बीचाल,
1111	प्रधान गंत्री भारत ज्ञातन नई दिल्ली

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज॰) (AFFILIATED - A. I. T. U. C.) Beawar (Raj.) 305901 Dated एन.टी.ती.डी.पी.आर. वन्दना बिल्डिंग टाल स्टाम्रस नई दिल्ली ।

> विश्व: - एडवर्ड मिल बचाचर में ही. बी. तेट की वराबी और अधिकारियों की लेपस माली व स्टीर की अकारण वरीद व जिल को जानबुध कर मिल के अधिकारियों दारा नुकतान बहुवाने बाह्य।

धिय महात्र्य

हथावर है स्ट्रवर्ड चिल में पिछले लम्बे अरें ते बंट बन्तजामी नासमही की स्टोर बरीदी और अधिकारियों की नापरवाही से जिल को नगतार नुकसान हो रहा है।

 इस मिल में निया ही। सी. हैवन लही मां हा पूर्व आधा था इस ईवन के आने के बाद उतका रवरवाध और कार्य तेने सम्बन्धी अधिकारियों का बान कम होने के कारण बंद पद्रा है। इस दौरान सिर्फ तीन 131 दिन इंजन वला है । नासम्बी से बनाने के बारन इंजन वरान तुआ जिसके बार्ट बनवानेय लेने के लिये एड एई जिल के

ध्य है निवधर श्री नावला तिह जी पिशले कई दिनों में दिल्ली थे हैं। लायों स्पर्ध सरम्मत के नाम पर वरवादी की जा रही हैं। और तथा इन्जन वन्द पहुंग है हमर लम्बे अर्थे ने विजनी नहीं जिलने ने भिल के खाते के खाते व सिन्हें की निष्हें जन्द पही हैं इपर तासी रूपये या मिल का नुकतान व प्रशिकों का आया वेतन जिलने से भी भारी नुस्तान हो रहा है।

2. भिल के अन्दर अधिकारी धर्ग रहीर का सामान वरी दो लमप इत बात का ध्यान वहीं रखते कि वह सामान म्यानीं में बाम आधेगा या नहीं वी तिर्फ वरीदी का ध्यान रक्ते हैं आच हटोर करीब 5-4 लाव का मामान स्टीर में अनुउपयोगी कृप का पड़ा हुआ है अधिकारियों का क्यीवन तो पढ गया नेकिन म्बी वो में नमने

वाले पार्ट नहीं आगे जिसने प्रोडकान का नुकतान हो रहा है।

3. सिल के अधिकारी अपनी इन जा मिलों को नुपाने का प्रयास करते है और सबदुरों पर प्रोहक्यन कम लगने का दोत्र लगाते हैं जब कि मन्दूर अ ने यून पस ने से इन सार्वजनिकार वो यो पन्ताने का प्रयास करता है पर कुल और अप्रसन्य अध्य अधिकारी मिल को लगातार इबोते वह या रहे हैं।

तुमार्ग है इस देश का कि ऐसी विकायते आपके धास भेजने तर भी ना इसकी जांच होती है ना कोई आकर के देखता है और ना कोई झ हमें 2-से प्छता है।

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इत पत्र द्वारा हम आपने यह िनेदन करते है कि इस मामने की अम्भीरता है- ने और इसकी जाँच कराये व दोषि अधिकारियों को वाजिब दण्ड दें।

धन्यताद,

अगपकार किसरी मल । जनरल मेल्डिक क्वाबर (बाजा) गहार है । ऐल. पू. किव्ह व्यावर.

प्रतिलियी: =

तूचनार्थ श्योध जाचा यक कार्यवाही हेतू ।

- माननीय प्रथानमंत्री के भारत सरकार दिल्ली.
- 2. मान्नीय मेंत्री जी कर्यंडा विकास भारत सरकार दिल्ली.
- 3. जाननीय वाणिज्यमें अगरत सरकार दिल्ली.
- 4. कामरेह बी.डी जोशी कपड़ा मजदूर फंडरेबन दिल्ली.
- कामरेड बन्द्रजीत गुप्ता एम. वी. व्हक दिल्ली.
 - 6. ब्री कियु मोदी सांसद नई दिल्ली.
 - 7. श्री महा प्रबन्धक महोत्य एडवर्ड मिल्स ह्यावर
 - 8. श्री वेघरमैन साहब, एन.टी.सी. सूर्व भवस दिल्ली.

। केसरो मल ।

स्वयस सेहोटवी देवसमास्य सेवय वृश्चित्रसः,ज्याक्षयः (शासः)

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

(AFFILIATED - A. I. T. U. C.)

Beawar (Raj.)

Dated 92-99 198 %

Ref. No. 9 6 20

三年

भाननी य

श्रम मंत्री जी, श्रम किरान, राज तरकार, जण्पुर शराज । RECEIVE

22 NOV 1986

LLT.U.G

निष्यण :- कडणा मिल्स को चाल करने बाबत प्रत्न का उत्तर हैते सम् आप दारा सभी मन्दर संगठन वर होन्यारोपण किय जाने और कुडणा फिल्स को चालू करने के अपने वर्ग सुक्रए जाने बाबत ।

प्रिय महाशय,

वे तो मान्य ही है कि कुठना फिल्स क्यावर 15 अगस्त सब 1985 है इन्द है। जिसे बालू करने के लिये आपसे कई बार निवेदन किया जा तुका है। आपने भी समय समय पर इस मिल को बालू करने के आश्वासन दिये हैं। लेकिन फिल अभी तक बालू नहीं किया गया। आज भी 1600 प्राप्तिक वेकार विठे हैं।

- 2. इत तंम्बिध में अभी विधास सभा में प्रान तंखवा 78 के जरिये भाई
 साणक हाणी विधासक ब्यावर ने इत मामले तर ज्वाच वाहा । और
 आपने प्रान के उत्तर में कहा है कि ब्रासिक संगठनों से सम्बोत के बहुत
 प्रवास किये लेकिन लम्बाता नहीं हो प या । इस प्रकार आपने सभी
 मजदूर संगठनों पर होष्यारोपन किया । जब कि आपको मानम है कि
 एटक, ताद, और बी. एम. एत. वालों ने लरकार की बतों को करीब करीय मान लिया था महज इन्तक के ब्री बुजमोहन लाल जी ने ही
 इसते इन्कार किया था । मलती और नातम्बी ब्री बुजमोहन लाल जी
 की, इन्टक की और दोषारोपन सभी मजदूर संगठनों पर ये उचित नहीं।
- अापने जलास में यह भी कहा कि भारतीय इन्टक नई दिल्ली के महा तथिय को तमझौता कराने को जिसा लेकिन कोई मकारात्मक उत्तर नहीं जिला कर कि उनको बार बार लिसा गया । ये गलती भी हमारी है आयकी इन्टक तरेंचा और नेता आपका करा नहीं माने आपकी मी लियों को नहीं माने और वार्ता हेतु आसे नहीं

और दोष अन्य मजदूर संगठनो पर लगाया जाय । अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने हे प्रवास किये जाय ।

- 4. आपको मालूम है कि इस इला के में 3 वर्षों से लगातार अकाल पड़ रहा है जनता और जामकर भूषे और प्यासे जीवन काट रहे है कि लेकिन आप है कि आप अपना पर्ज पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे। राज्य का फर्ज है कि दो रोजगार दी व्यवस्था करें और आप है कि इस पर्ज है पिण्ड मुद्धा रहे है।
- आपने उत्तर में वहा है कि प्रवस्थ निर्देशक व्ययुर वेहन स्पष्ट होतही ताल 5. लि, जो करना जिल्सकी "बीट्यता" का अध्ययन करने को वहा और उनकी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भ्रायिक तैयठन विका करे के पुनंगानन हेत् सम्बोते को तैयार नहीं थें। ये गलत है। वाजिक बात वर सक्यीता करने को पहले भी तैयार वें और जाव अभी भी तैयार है। सरकार अगर ।।/- रु. रीज में जाम कराना चाहे और अमानवीय कार्यभार नाटना बाहे हो जीन स्तीकार करें। काम की बात सरकार ने की ही कब है। सरकार तो अपनी मर्जी योपने का रास्ता ही दंदती है। बुछ तो तमहोते का रास्ता दंदना ही पड़ेया । वाजिल काम और वाजिस दाम की बात भी लोचनी पड़ेगी। सरकार ने कभी बात को स्वबंद नहीं किया । और धिल को जलाने की बात कर न चलाने के ती रास्ते दृढ़ ती रही । दोध अजदूर संगठनी पर डानती जा रही है। मरकार का वे रेवेचा जम किरोधी है। अपने इत्तवर्थ हे जी छे हटने वाला हैं आव वरोड़ी ही सम्पति मिल में लगी पड़ी है । लावोँ स्पिध्ने मजदूरी का बकाया है । पिल चलने जेती हियाति में है । नेकिन मरकार बहाने बना कर धीरे हट रही है।

हमारा अपने निवेदन करना है कि आप कोई ठोस मुद्राचों के आधार पर मिल को सम चालू करने के लिये आपके स्तर पर मिलिंग बुलवाये और मिल को चलवाने की ट्यास्था कर अपना कई पूरा करें । आचा है आप हमारे जिल्हन पर ट्यान

धम्यवाद.

केसरी मन प्रेमक प्रतिक (काक्) टी. एत. प्र. कि लिड प्र.

कृतिनियी - वास्ते तूबनार्व एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाली हेतू देखित :-

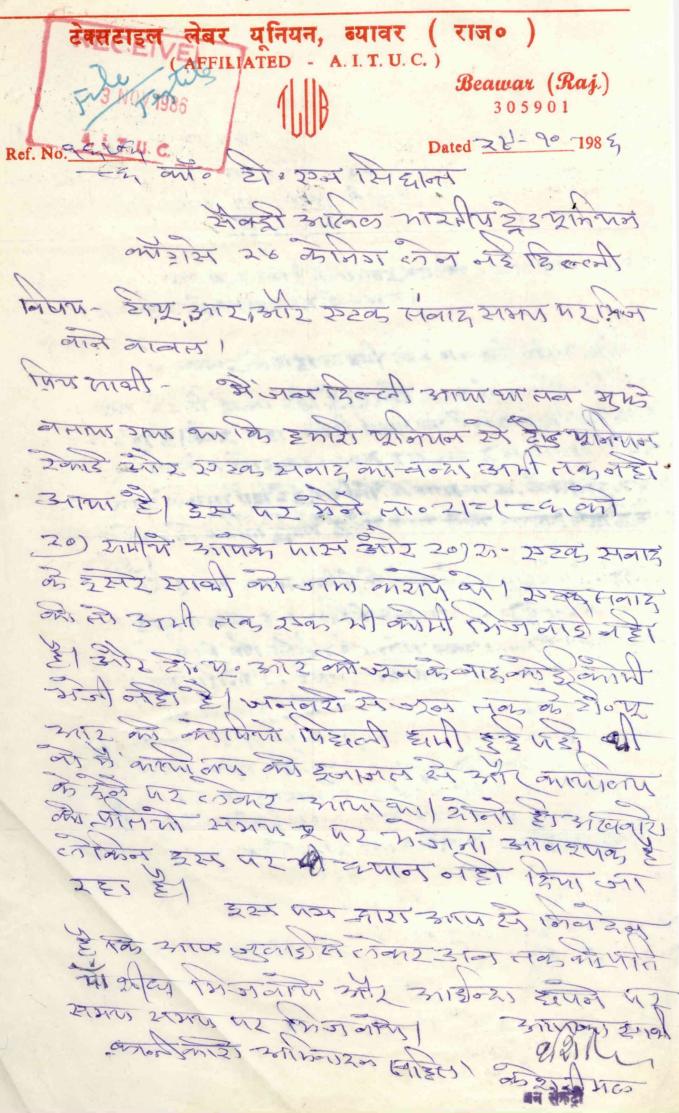
- I. माननीय प्रधान मेंनी जी भारत तरकार नई दिल्ली.
- 2. यांनीय वा निज्य मंत्री जी भारत बरकारनई दिल्ली.
- 3. माननीय क्रम मंत्री जी कपड़ा उसीम भारत तरवार दिल्ली.
- 4. माननीय मुख्यमंत्री राजस्थान सरकार जयपुर
- 5. माननीय उधीय नंत्री राजस्थान तरवार जवपुर
- 6. मानगीय हम्द्रजीत गण्ता तांसद । एटका वह दिल्ली.
 - 7. माननीय कियु जी मोदी सांतद राजस्थान सरकार दिल्ली.
 - B. साथी तेक्ट्री अधिन भारतीय क्पड़ा मजदूर फेडरेनन देहनी.
 - 9. साथी तेन्द्री राज्य के नोटी "स्टन" जापुर
 - 10. श्री माणक डाणी विधायक क्यावर क्षेत्र क्यावर
 - ।।. श्री रमजान तर् विकायक पुरुवर क्षेत्र क्यापर
 - 12. श्री मोहन ^{धि}मानीः विधायक जवपुर
 - 13. ब्री इयोपत सिंह विधायक जापुर

केलरी मल

सवस्य देखेंच्यी

क्षिता है जार विकास कार्य का विकास

Textile Labour Union



टेक्सटाइल लेबर युनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

(AFFILIATED - A. I. T. U. C.

j Beawar (Raj.)

164

Ref. No. 957

प्यामानं

Dated 22- 9. 1986 नेसरमन साह्य

ग्राहिकाहि पि नहिन्त मेंड हिल्ली

मिल्य- महा लक्ष्मी प्रत्यकार्य में लगाताय गढ़रहा अन्यम कार वित्रमा हुआ पानित्राम कार सूत प्रमणतं के बाबतं।

- प्रहाइप -

(१) न्यानर के महार क्रमी जिल में पहले लेंग्ने अर्थ से अव्यन्त्रमा नरति होजा नहीं है। इसकी नजह में एक ही सी की मह

डिडिरडाव मुक्त कार्य महार महा अस मिस का प्राव्हें। डिडिर डिस (र) जिल्म में देशर का सामान इस सकार में कारोदा जा रहाहै

मि मा स्टाइ मंगमा पडा रहे अशीनी में नगामं मां आ साल बहत सार सामान के सा है। कारादा हुद्या है जो काम डीन लागलें नहीं है देशी?

पड़ा केहा

(3) दूसरा तराह अशीनी के लिये अपार पारे किलाने ही नही जिना हीन मशीनी उ-उ महींने बन्द पड़ा रहते हैं १०२क सीचे नटनमा के किये में नाहाडे का का असी आल प्रकास है। राज अपीन लड़ी कर महाने हा उत्पार यह कर नमह म नन्द्र पड़ा ही पण नाहाड्या के नन्दें होने के कारणं पण नाहाड्यां का बनापां हुआ नमर १०२ के साहते में सदर्श नहीं हो यहाही उसकी वजह में रोज केओं पर तथार कियां डार नेपर कर सात्म सर लाई किल जाता है। रोज नपट की बाविन हाडी आहे पानी उत्तरिष्टे।इसम् जानदेनशानं काम आई नेपरं मुणहां सहसारे मनेन्सेन्ट किलाहितां पर काल महा है यहा है। उत्तरालक से त्यामक प्रस्तान हो देहें

(४) राजा रवात्र में प्रही-महत्यं उपह जिलाइणं महित में प्रमान में रहा है। राल्य में आत्र मा उन्टक के द्यांत्री की नियं कार प्रमा देकार मीत्या नत्यां अश्री ही अक्श्री करां काम नहीं प्रहत्तं बन्द ही अत्या रेशकेन अन्या आन्य मान्यद है। किया कि वा उन्टक कार है। मिल्पे में नदरी जीला की प्रेरी अली जा कारका 2-2 क्रिक्टी

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज॰) (AFFILIATED - A. I. T. U. C.)

3

Beawar (Raj.)

Dated ______198

Ref. No.

(७) व्यां आवर हाइमं भरवाणं जामा है। में कालके में नदली में उग्रमी मही र क्ये करके काली जाह नत्यां कर दे काण का उक्त मान किए जा रहा है। हर काले में आदामां की रेक्स ममण नदली किए में तार कर दे इन्टकों के हमाजी क्यों नजा नाल्यां हिंच जीते हैं। का सक्तों नती हैं कि ना र र क्यों में हन्तालां होती हैं अगर हड़ माला का जीन के जाता मां १५ प्रात्ते प्रात्ते हमालों में नजमन्ट हारां में जा प्रम् कर्ने में माई आपारी। लाकतं में नजमन्ट नरावारं देमी रहिंसे पर

Textile Labour Union

लेबर युनियन, ब्यावर टेक्सटाइल राज० (AFFILIATED

Beawar (Raj.)

305901 Ref. No. Dated (७) किल में उन्टल नम खूना प्रम नमान्यमुना उठार देखा ना ही स्पेडिंदी शिलाई के ठका से देशाना सकाता है अवसे में पहले नम त्नामी आयापा, इवा मुंखा, उठी ठ०० श्राट्या, स्थान, वर्गा द्या, दिया ना । किन्हीं कारणा से वह माल समा पर सदमही कार सका उसने अदिन का सम्म माजा की उसे हिमान कार अन्नार दलार डिकारलटर कारित लार हिता कर। इसी नरफ प्रशास कारा हुना हुई लाख नालिया नजाने का हुका हिया आत्म 2-9- टर क्या अपरगाई मक्या द्या पित्र भी क्षारे में किया म उरिन कर रामप आर्थ का भी उसका है हिया रामा किए भी उसले मात्र सप्लाई महा कियां 22-9-26 तक मान्य सदली कारला रहा अवडिस हैं लाख का ली नान का निमा है के के अनामी आदेश है। है हि आ हिले की रसम प्री नहीं की गई। आर महरवानी करिया भागारी आरेश में वह आग्र केंडिस आउमर क्या उतात दिया माला यह हो नहीं दूस हके का दे कर्त दे का उ का अ वह अपडा उनामी इन्ही 3- म महन्त्र में जिल्प दिन देही अमर काराम है दिया। मह अव दुन्यक के जाता के दर्भी का के आवतार पर किया जाता। (इ) क्राम कार्ड रप्रहणात नाम करने से आहेन आ मका में ही शित मंत्रे कित्म करा परावार कर्नुक्रमान हा रहा ही काल हो द्वाद्राक्रियों को विद्रहार मारह में बेहत मने विश्व महामारी महत इडलाल्ने काराम्त है। उत्तर प्रमाना है। उत्तर कार्य है। उहाँ है 354 MIN SOL SULL ENTH PROLEM, WELL & JOH BUILD, इस इतार अत्रिट्र की जान करके कि प्रायम करते कि बनाम में अहणाम दें। दानामाद्र:-अर्थार मिल्लार मिल्लिक प्रायम (2) White आकारमारी आउत्र हाउलार

गान मनीजी आरत्सारकार नहारक्ती

स्का अहा लाहमी प्राल्य-पालर

(अगारेनार असीम देड प्रामिश्न महो हिल्ली

TANEL SIEND LONGING SERS LONG SUSICE IEVE

कि जीमान

(8) africal

(६) स्मीमान

(Y) BAIL

Dear Comrade,

LYCHEU S RISHE

KI MALLE

Received your letter. I shall take up the matter of suspensions of Comrades in Raebareli with the N.T.C. Chairman.

Meanwhile keep us posted with developments at your end.

intormia the strike of Slats blease
Kashibar is not clear Okera they dismisseds on timents

The case of 520 workers of of 5

I had written to UPTUC and they have attended to Remikcot problem. May be solidarity action is not possible to-day - it is a superior one of our General weaknesses.

Clad to learn of the formation of the union in Indian Telephone Ladustry and the union registered. Why not get it affiliated to AIRCO? The part of the union registered.

With greetings to the com

Yours fracernally,

the drawn and read of Title Anency, in Secretary.

The party of the p

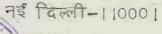
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संह्रपा -पू-14013/2/03-एल स्ती •खंड -ां्री भारत रास्क्रार श्रम मेत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 3 0 JAN 1987

ल्या न

- । कपड़ा नेताला १भी एतं के अभिनहोत्री क्षेत्रत लिखिक उद्योग भारन, नई दिल्ली ।
- 2. राचिन; नहाराष्ट्र तरकार, ऊर्जा, उचीग और अन विभाग, वस्वर्ध।
- तिच्य, तिमलनाडु संस्कार,श्रंम दिभाग,मद्रात । .
- 4. सच्चित, मध्य पुरेश सरकार, श्रम विभाग, भौजाल ।
- 5. तिथा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, श्रम विभाग, लघुनऊ ।
- 6. सचित, पश्चिम बंमाल लंदकार,श्रम विभाग, सईटर्ल विल्डिंग, कलक्ता ।
- 7. सच्चि, आन्द्र पृदेश सरकार, अन विभाग, हैदरावाद ।
- अम विभाग, व्हींग्द्र ।
- लिचन, गुजरात तरकार,श्रम निभाग, गांधी नगर।
- 10 राज्य, बन्टिक सरकार, अम विभाग, विधान तभा, बंग्लौर ।
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- ११० शी एल के जोशी, निदेश के शामिक के बिल्टा इन कारपोरेशन नि०, आठना तन, पूर्व किरणा विल्डिंग, 19, क्लूरंवा माधी गार्ग, नई दिल्ली—110001
- 13. श्री के ती के नावर, बाक हुआ । विरुण कि नामल टैक्टाइल कारपोरेशन लिंठ, जाठवां तल, पूर्व किरण विलिख्न, 19, कस्तुरवा गांधी नार्ग,



- 14. श्री एनं सी बाहि, अध्या, इंडियन जॉटन दिनल भेडरेशान, 34, पी डी भेल्लो रोड, जम्बई-40009
- 15. श्री ती शाधाकृष्णान, तेरेटरी , जनरल, श्रीडवन काटन विल्स वेहरेरान, 34 पी की शेल्लो सोड , वम्पई-40009
- 16• श्री **आर एल एन विज्ञानगर, इंडि**यन कॉटन निल्ल पेंडरेशान, 34, पी डी मेल्लो रोड, वम्बई-40009
- 17. कु० एन हाम्का,अस्टिट केंद्रेटरी, आल इंडिया आर्गेनाहकेरान आफ इम्पलायल,पेडरेरान हाउदा, तानकेन वार्ग, न्हें दिल्ली—1.1000।
- 18 श्री पी एल लब्बई ता, मेजीडेट, आई एन टी जिंदा; एक, 621, विद्या रोड, राजनाथप्रम, कोयम्बतूर ।
- 19: श्री टी एत वियोगी , देहेटरी , इन्टक, 20, विकास नगर, वालियर ।
- 20 शी हरिनौ नापक,जनरल रेड्डिटी,आई एन टी डब्लू एक , मजदूर मंजिल ,जी डी अम्बेक्स मार्ग,पारेल,बम्बई-12
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- 22• श्री डी वेंदरेश, जनरल केंद्ररी, इन्टक, क्नार्टक शाखा, तं० 26,... । जा जार, पहला केन रोड, ब्यालीक्याल, नाल्लेस्वरव, वंग्लो.र-3
- 23 शी ै जी ए सत्म, विनष्ट कोपरेटिन हाऊ दिन लोदाइटी , ् 12/140 ,शंकर होड चैम्बर, वम्पई-7।
- 24. श्री वी जोशी, जनरल से ट्रेटरी, आन इंडिया टैक्टाइल वर्डर फेटरेगान, वी-6/8, ओल्ड राजिन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली-110060
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महोदय,

मुझे दूती कपड़ा उद्योग तंदीक्षी मुनर्गीठत बौद्योगिक तिपति की उ≊4-1986 को दुई पहली बैठक के कार्जिल आवार क अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई हेतु भेजने का निदेशा हुआ है।

> भगदीय, १एच-पी-दास निदेशाः

पृतिनिपि कार्यकृत की पृति विहत निम्नानियत को वेषित :-

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- तेंद्रेटरी, आल इंडिया पेंडरेशान वॉफ कोपरेटिय स्पिनिंग पिल्ल,
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- 6 जनरल केंद्रेटरी, इन्टल, 1-वी, भौलाना आजाद रोड,नई दिल्ली-1100!1 7 जनरल केंद्रेटरी, आल इंडिया देड यूनियन जाग़ेल,24,कैनिंग लेन,नई दिल्ली ।
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- जनरल रेज़ेटरी, राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन, गांधी मजदूर तेयालय, भद्रा,
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- 10 जनरल रेंद्रेटरी, हिन्द भजदूर स्मा, 120, जापर रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
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- 12. महानिवेराक, कारवाना तताह रेजा रखं श्रा विशान केन्द्र, वस्वई ।
- 13. यहानिदेशक, कर्मचारी राज्य वीमा निमन, नई दिल्ली !
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- 15 अस ब्यूरो निदेशालय, शिनला ।
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- 17. श्रम मंत्री के निजी लिच्च/लिच्च के निजी लिच्च/अंक लिच्च के निजी लिच्च/।
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- 19• आई•एंड ई•्रमाग्र⁄ारधाना अनुभाग /डैरू०-ा ्रुवीःश्र/एतः एत•ा
- 20 · आइतैक डियोजन को 10 अतिरिक्त पृतियों रहित आयारक अनुपती किर्नाई हेतु ।
- 21. श्री ती प्ल कल्ती, जुना अधिकारी,शास्त्री भान, नई दिल्ली

भू प्रच-प्री-दास् विदेशाक तृती कपड़ा उद्योग संवैधी पुनर्गीठत त्रिपक्षीः औद्योगिक समिति जी पहली वैठक श्रम मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में हुई । इस वैठक में भाग लेने वालों की हुनी अनुवैध में दी गई है ।

श्रम मंत्री ने तदस्ती का स्वागत किया और कहा कि विचार-विमर्ग जा पुछद उद्देल द होना चाहिए कि हम विवादों को समाप्त करें तथा आपसी सम्ब तथा तहनोग का वातावरण वनाएं। उन्होंने इस वात पर जोर दिया कि किसी उद्योग में भौद्योगिक संवंध की बास्तविक स्थिति के लिए केवल श्रम दिवस्ते की हानि ही मानदंड नहीं है वेलिक उत्पादन और उत्पादकता ने वृद्धि भी महत्वपूर्ण कसौटी होनी चाहिए। उन्होंने वताया कि रधोग कठिन समय का सामना कर रहा है क्योंकि इसकी अधिक पुनिटें रूपा हैं जिसकें कारण कामवंदी तथा रोजगार की हानि होती है। मूल कार्य है कि स्वर्गता तथा जामवंदी की इत सास्या को दैसे हल किया जाय। उन्होंने वहा कि रूपा मिलों को तीन श्रेणियों में वाटा जा सकता है अथात् वे जिनका भोदन नहीं किया जा सकता, जो लीमा नतत: स्वाम है तथा वे जो शुरु है स्वम है परनतु प्रवेधकीय समस्याओं के कारणा असमल हो रही हैं। उन्होंने महतूत किया कि पृत्देक मामले में रूणाता के वास्तविक कारणा का पता लगाना जान तथा सभी उपचारात्मक संभव प्रवास किए जाएं। तथापि, हो वह सुनिधियत करना है कि यह बुद्धिया कर्मकारों तथा देशा के हितों के अनुदूल हैं। सुरक्षा और स्वास्थ्य संवंधी समस्याओं का जिड़ करते हुएं, उन्होंने वताया कि इस क्षेत्र में दुर्घटनाएं सवसे अधिक होती हैं। स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए, प्रवंधतंत्र और कर्मकारों तथा विशोष सम ते प्रवंधतंत्र जो संजारात्मक भूमिका निभानी है। उन्होंने प्रवंधतंत्र में श्रमिक लहभागिता के नहत्व पर जोर दिना और कहा कि श्रीमक सहभागिता

तथा श्रीति शिक्षा तथ्नत्य होनी चाहिए। श्रीति शिक्षा ज उद्देर हो कि पूनिट, उचीम तथा तानां म्य वर्षक तथा की क्षरताथों के वारे में क्षिणारों की ताना में, जामस्त्रता तथा दूस मूझ में पृद्ध हो । उन्होंने कहा कि नेतानल टैकटा इल कारनी रेतान ने कहभागी करवारथा को किया निवत करने के लिए भरतक पूजात किए हैं तथा उन्होंने आशा क्यक की कि और पूनिट इक्टे अन्तर्गत आदेगी तथा निजी क्षेत्र भी जोजना को लागू करने में पहले करेगा । उन्होंने वताचा कि क्ष्यारी राज्य जीना और भिज्य निविध पोजनाओं के अधीन निको क्ष्रायों की और काकी जंका राशि जना हो गई है और आशा क्यक्त की कि वे वकाया राशियां का भुगतान करने की पहले करेंगे । श्रम मंत्री जी का भाजणा अनुवंध-गा में दिया गना है ।

भद दंदना । और 2: सूत्री व्यक्त िलों ने औद्योगिक दंव

स्थिति तथा समाता ।

3.। इण्डिपन नेरानल देड पूनियन जाँगत के प्रतिनिधियों ने कहा कि इस उद्योग में सम्पाता यह रही है और उन्होंने वताया कि सम्पाता यह रही है और उन्होंने वताया कि सम्पाता या कामवंदी के लिए श्रीमकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता, हालांकि अध्ययनों से भी पता चलता है कि मुश्किल दे दो प्रतिशात जानवंदियां श्रीमक समस्याओं के कारणां होती हैं । सिन्धिट इस दे लगी हो इ भी दूती कपड़ा निलों की स्थित पर प्रतिकृत प्रभाय ड्राला है । इसके अलावा , इस उधोंग में श्रीमकों की मजदूरी तथा कार्य दशाएं अन्य उद्योगों में विकास से नेल नहीं खाती है जिसके परिणागस्यस्म श्रीमकों की पर्याप्त कुछ सुदित नहीं है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस उधोंग में नियोजन कुछ सुदित नहीं है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस उधोंग में नियोजन कुछ सुदित नहीं है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस उधोंग

इस जात पर जोर दिया गया कि नेसनल टैकटाइल कारगीरेशान की कोई सादत श्रम नीति नहीं है। इस संबंध में, पह पताना गता ि जम्बर के तंबंध में नजदूरी में बाह्न की गई थी परम्त हरे नहाराज्य ें य= गिलों पर लाग नहीं किया करा। ऐसी ही स्थित उत्तर ्रदेशा के जानले हैं थीं जहां कानपुर सहर हैं दियात इनिटों के लिए नजदूरी वृद्धि की नई थी और कानपूर दे बाहर स्थित किलों पर इत बाद को लागू नहीं दिला मना था। वह दुबाय दिना मना वि एन टी की को पनगठित किए जाने की आजर बदरा है और ार्यकरणा को जांद आयर पत्र हो अधिक पुनिहाँ वाता प्रतिष्ठान के ताथ कारगार का है चिकेन्द्रीतृत कर दिला जात । उन्होंने वह भी वहा कि काड़ा नीति वा उद्योग पर दोई अभाव नहीं है और इसदे सम्माता की रायस्या हल करने में कोई योगदान नहीं दिया है। पूर्वंधर्तंत्र ने आधानकीकरणा में कोई तीज़ सचि नहीं विवाई है और श्रीनिजी को कोई विकल नहीं दिया गरा है। अखा नीति का काफी प्रचार किए जाने के वायजूद भी श्रांकरों को देव राशि जा भुनतान नहीं किया जाता है और उन्हें अनुतोष नहीं जिला है। यह पुझाय दिया गया था कि वम्बई में कान पर न लिए जाने वाले लगभग 13,000 श लो को छटनी मुआवजा दिता जाएगा । हथकरघा आर्थिक तहा ता है देवल विजलीकरघों को तहाबता किली है। उन्होंने यह भी बुहाय दिया कि समा पुनिहाँ को अपने निर्देशण हैं तेते तक्य, एक ही प्रविद्धित जा औ बोगिक घराने के अधीन तभी करणा तथा स्वस्थव पूनिटों जो अपने अधिकार है लिया जाए। यह भी जा दिया गया कि देशोजगारी और सम्पाता की तनस्या का हल निकालने के लिए 5 और 7 दिवसीय तप्ताह शुक्त किया लाय, । यह विशोष सा से वहा गया कि परिचम

देगात में वह पत्नों से मजदूरी में पृद्धि नहीं की गई है हालांकि दे मिलों पुनाका कथा रही हैं। निनोजनों प्राराज्य वेय तथा निधि का दुस्त मेग किए जाने के कारणा औधोरिक पूर्निटों के रूणा हो जाने पर जी, आंक रक्तिय की जातें होती थी। उन्होंने बर जात कि भी जोर दिता कि 85 पृतिस्त क्षड़ा उद्योग सार्चिजनिक निधि भेर निर्भर करता है और दिल्लीय संस्थानों जो चाहिए कि वे पुनिटों में निर्भर करता है और दिल्लीय संस्थानों जो चाहिए कि वे पुनिटों में निर्भर करता है और दिल्लीय संस्थानों में कहा है कि दिल्लीय संस्थानों ने कुछ मायलों में कहा है कि दिल्लीय सहायता के लिए पूर्व वर्त के स्म में नजदूरी स्थिर कर दी जान पद्यीप हानि या सर्णाता के लिए श्रीक उत्तरदायी नहीं है और इस तरह नजदूरी स्थिर करना जोई क्याहारिक आधार नहीं है। उन्होंने यह भी वहा कि अधिकार पुन्तिय दिया कर जाता के लिए पुन्तिय दिया कर स्था कर साम के लिए पुन्तिय दिया कर जाता के लिए पुन्तिय तथा एक संस्था निर्णाणों से होते हैं तथा इस दाना कर जोर दिया कि पुन्तिय तथा स्थाना के लिए

3.2 . राष्ट्रीय अने रंग्छन के मृतिनिधि में उताया कि गुजरात में बहुत की कियें जंद पड़ी हैं और स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। नई काड़ा नीति दोजाणों है। उन्होंने इस वाता पर जोर दिना कि उचोग के पात जित्तीय साधन हैं लेकिन उनका उचित उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है। निजी प्रवेशंत्र का राज्य पर जोई जित्तीय उत्तरदायित्य नहीं है चूंकि इसके विस्तीय हित बहुत सीजित हैं। वे विस्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई कार्यजनिक निधि के प्रवेध कर रहें हैं या इसका दुसायोग कर रहें हैं। दूसरी और अभिकों को अन्तर्गत संगठित क्षेत्र तो अता है परन्तु इसमें असंगठित क्षेत्र नहीं आता, जहां अस्तिकों को प्रवान-पत्र भी नहीं विस्ति के अन्तर्गत संगठित क्षेत्र को अता है परन्तु इसमें असंगठित क्षेत्र नहीं आता, जहां अस्तिकों को प्रवान-पत्र भी नहीं विस्त जाते हैं। विस्ति विस्ति करिया केंद्र वाजार के किया प्रवासित के स्वान करिया करि

नहीं हैं। उन्होंने इव वात पर भी जोर दिना क जिल्लास्यों के पांधनों में कता होती रही है। उन्होंने वहा कि उन पह है कि दिलीय पूर्वनिटी को जिल ते शुल करने के लिए कौन किरान परें और आगे पतापा कि नये पूर्वंधतंत्र द्वारा पुराने प्रवित्त्र को वदंत देना चाहिए तथा इन धतंत्र ने लिए जिम्नेवार प्रधानी के िएस कठोर दा। एडक कार्रवाई किए जाने के विए कानून ने उपरांध होने चाहिएं। उन्होंने उताचा कि छंटनी किए गए काकारों जो नैकल्लिक रोजगार देवर निर्मातिक करने की कलस्था हो, त्वांनोजन को विधा के लिए पुरिक्षणा और पूर्नपृशिक्षणा की उदित व्यास्था होनी चाहिए तथा श्रव वल है पनाने वेजन और पैरान तथा ोराजगारी वीं की जेजना शुरू वरने की स्भापना पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए। उनका विवार था कि एन टी सी किलों का पूर्वंध उचित नहीं हैं। इतके अलावा, कोई स्थानीय या इंटर-्राईण स्तर पर पराः श्रीदात्री त्रिपदीय ंच लाः नहीं जर रहे हैं। ेवन इसी पुरार की कायस्था से पुजधतंत्र और श्रीनाों के बीच 'ात-चीत की जा तकती है। उन्होंने तहतीत करका की कि किती उद्योग में औद्योगिक वंबंध निधारित करने के लिए श्रन दिनों की हानि ही नानदंड नहीं है। वे इस वात पर भी तहनत थे कि उद्योग न आना में की नजदरी किसी थन, कार्य की जजूरी के कुताबने कर है जिल्ले परिणामस्यसः श्रीमनौ नै निराशा होती है तथा जून सनता क होती है।

3.3 एटक के प्रतिनिधि ने वताका कि वह कैठक बहुत पहले की जानी वाहिए थी । वे राष्ट्रीक अन्तर्गठन के प्रतिनिधि के सहति थे। उन्होंने बहुत किया कि वह और एकाधिकारी घरानों द्वारा चलाई जा रही क्या जूनिटें काधनों की कभी तथा प्रवंधतंत्र पद्धति का जानदूबकर परिचालन करने के कारणा स्वणा हो जाती है।

श्रमहों ने डी सी एक जिल्हा की कुछ प्रविध्वेत्रों का जिल्हा कि कार्य कर रही द्विटों को वंद करना चाहते हैं । उन्होंने वह भी बताया कि प्रमाणित प्रक्रिया कही नहीं है । प्रविद्वेत्रों ने काफी जाना कनाया है निष्ठ को दिली जन्म कार्य में लगाया तथा जब श्रम्कों को दल्लीय व्या में छोड़ दिया । उनका रह्माय था कि इन निष्ठकों के जारे वे अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही ज्ञानित्वत करने तथा सम्माता और जुन्मविध्वेत्र के जिल्हा कारणां का भी नता लगाने के लिए टारम फोर्स कृतिक किया ज्ञाय । श्रमिकों और उद्योग की कारमाओं की और द्यान देने के लिए प्रमुखें को को प्रमुखें को कार प्रमुखें को कार प्रमुखें को कारणां का भी नता लगाने के लिए टारम फोर्स कुणित किया ज्ञाय । श्रमिकों और उद्योग की कारमाओं की और द्यान देने के लिए प्रमुखें की को प्रमुखें को को प्रमुखें की कोर द्यान देने के लिए प्रमुखें की को कार प्रमुखें की कार प्रमुखें की कार के लिए

- 3:4 जी एत एत दे पृतिनिधि ने व्याचा कि चम्पई में कानी श्रीक वेरोजनार हो गए हैं और जिन श्रीकरों को काम पर वाजित लिया गया है, उनका भी कार्यभार वहा दिया गया है! उन्होंने यह भी दाया किया कि इन पुनिटों में श्रीकरों का शोजण किया जा रहा है तथा ये तम हैं। उन्हें क्रणा करतों पर कार्य करने वे लिए नजपूर किया जाता है और जब कार्याना निरीक्षक को दुर्म्टनाओं की रिपोर्ट की जाती है,तो कोई वार्याई नहीं की जाती है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उद्योग में तेजी वे दौरान काया गया वाफी जुनाका जन्य क्षेत्रों में लगा दिया जाता है जिस्के दौरान काया प्राप्त वाफी जुनाका अन्य क्षेत्रों में लगा दिया जाता है जिस्के दौरान प्राप्त प्राप्त हो जाती है और श्रीक असीन संस्ट में पढ़ जाते हैं।
- 3.5 एवं एवं एवं एवं प्रतिनिधि ने कपड़ा नीति की आलोचना की जो उही और उचित नहीं है। उन्होंने वताया कि श्रानकों और उत्तादनक्तावों को विश्वयान में नहीं लिया जाता है या इस नीति निमित्त प्रक्रिया में उनसे पराक्षी नहीं किया जाता है जिससे कि कि कि विश्वयान में उनसे पराक्षी नहीं किया जाता है जिससे कि कि कि विश्वयान और विजनी कराय जेन में सहायता जिनती है। उन्होंने निम्मीय आधार के बारे में जुनिवार करने पर वन दिया।

उन्होंने महसूल किया कि देता में अधिक की त पद्धति विकसित हो रही है। उद्योग में जगाता जान-इस कर किए गए व-मुबंध-तंत्र तथा सावनों की कमी का परिणाम है और उन्होंने महसूस किया कि पूर्वंषतंत्र हारा किए गए क्षूवंध वे लिए श्रीमकों को त्याग तथा स्तिपृति के लिए बाध्य नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। पर्वातंत्र को सविधार्ये जिसमें विस्तीय सहायता भी शामिल है,उपलब्ध करायी जाती है और यह सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है कि इन ज़िवधाओं का उपयोग उद्योग तथा शिनकों के असे हिल में किया जाय । उन्होंने तहाव दिया कि राज्य स्तर पर टास्क फोर्स होनी चाहिए तथा नियमित सम ने मानिटारम की जाय और सम्माता के सभी मामलों की गहराई से जांच की जाय । श्रीमकों की उपदान, भविष्य निधि, आदि से सर्वाधन देय राशियों का भगतान किया जाय तथा वेरोजगारी के विरुद्ध कुछ स्रुक्ता उपाय किये जाय । उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि एक विस्तृत औद्योगिक संबंध ढांचा हो क्यों वि मौजूदा व्यवस्था पर्याप्त नहीं है। उनका सुझाद था कि समिति की बेठक पृत्येक तीन माह में होनी चा हए।

3.6 एन-टी-सी के प्रतिनिधि ने बताया वि उद्योग में असफतता के लिए एन-टी-सी को उत्तरदायी ठहराना उचित नहीं होगा । एन-टी-सी का गठन रूणा यूनिटों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने के लिए कार्यलाधक उपाय के सम में किया गया था तथा इत प्रक्रिया के अधीन काफी यूनिटों इस कारपोरेरान को लीप दी गई है। उन्होंने इस तथ्य पर जोर दिया कि एनटी-सी ने प्लाटो, मशीनरी, कार्यस्वरूप तथा पूँजी दे अनुसार अलग-अलग पद्धतियों से इन यूनिटों को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया है और इसने इन सभी मामलों में कार्यवाई कार्यक्रम कियानिवत करने के निष्ठापूर्वक

प्याह किए हैं। उन्होंने यह भी दहा कि एन टीं लीं शिमां को लंगां पानक मजदूरी दी जाती है और केवल 2 से 3 पुतिशात शिनक मिम्न मजदूरी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने उन परिस्थितियों को स्पष्ट किया जिनमें बम्बई और कानुपर में शिमकों की मजदूरी में वृद्धि की गई थी। उन्होंने महतूब किया कि काटन फैड्रिक वार्किट लुक्यवस्थित नहीं है और इसके बनावा, एन टीं लें के पान अधिक श्रम बन है जिसके वारण हानि होती है। उन्होंने बहा कि इस बात पर बहत नहीं की जा नकती कि एन टीं सीं किलों में असन्तोषजनक औद्योगिक संबंध स्थिति के निए उत्तरदायी कारकों में है एक कारक श्रम मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जाना है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि बम्बई में वार्चभार में वृद्धि नहीं की गई है और उत्तर पृदेश तथा परिचम बंगान के लंब में कमचारी भविष्य निधि रांकिए का भुगतान करने के निए प्रवाह कि वार्च में क्षा मुगतान करने के निए प्रवाह कि प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं।

3.7 रेडियन काटन मिल्ल पैस्टरेशान के प्रतिनिधि ने महसूल किया कि नई कपड़ा नीति की पूर्णात: तथा निष्यंत परीक्षा की जाय । उन्होंने कहा ि काटन टैकंटाइल मार्किट की क्याएं प्रतिकृत हैं तथा कन्में माल की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, सिन्थेटिक्स के आने से जो अधिक दिन कलता है, काटन टैक्टाइल को वड़ी प्रतियोगिता करनी पड़ती है । उन्होंने यह भी वताया कि विजली कर्षा क्षेत्र की अनियमित वृद्धि हुई है और इससे उद्योग के लिए वास्तव में परिचालन तथा मार्किट निष्पादन में कमी हुई है । उनका विचार था कि अन कानून तथा नियम विजली कर्षा क्षेत्र पर लागू नहीं होते जबकि मिलों को अमिकों के पृत्ति उनके जानूनी तथा कल्याणाकारी कर्त्वय करने होते हैं । उद्योग की कृगित आधुनिकीकरण की आवश्यकताओं के अनुतार नहीं है और निम्न तक्नीकी स्तर, कम उत्यावकता तथा वुक्ष मामलों में घटिया पूर्ववतंत्र के कारणा भी,

उनीग को उत्तरोत्तर पिछड़ेपन तथा अवनीत की स्थिति जा तामना करना पद्धता है। उन्होंने यह शिकायत भा की कि कुछ देंड पानवन लंगठनों जा द्विष्टकोणा लड़ाज़ तथा आन्दोलनज़ारी होता है यंत्रीप वे अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि उद्योग ने अपनी पहले की ना दि रिधात तथा लाभकारी जनता हो दी है। वे इत जात ने नहमत हो िक आधीनकीकरणा के कारणा अधिकों की बरखास्ती है ध्यानपूर्वक निपटा जान तथा नामान्यत: वह निश्चित किया जान कि आधानकीकरण के श्रीमकों की छंटनी/परेखास्ती न हो । उन्होंने महतूस किया कि आधुनिकीकरणा तथा भौजूदा क्षमता के पूर्ण उपयोग के लिए पुरात किए लांच । उम्होंने वताचा कि निधियों का 4होंना कोई सामान्य पुर्वति नहीं है। इस श्रेणी के कु अपवाद हो लक्ते हैं। रूणाता का प्रमा कारणा है कि कन्वे नाल की की मतों में वृद्धि, प्रतिदूल मार्किट फोर्स,उत्पाद शुल्य की विनाई जुत धारे की तरकरी, निन्धेटिबन तथा विजली करघां के प्रतियोगिता और आगृह किया ि संज्ञाता के लिए प्रवंधतंत्र की आलोचना करते समय, इन कारकों को ध्यान में रखा जाद । उन्होंने पताया कि 👼 सम्मा ं मिलों है अलग-अलग अध्ययन से चिलों की सम्पाता कानदंदी, है . े वास्तिविक कारणारे का पता का तकता है। उन्होंने बनुतीबत दरों पर निर्मित्रत कार्ड े उत्पादन पर इस्ते प्रभाव मा भी उल्लेख किया तथा बताचा कि इतते उद्योग में हमन हुई है।

3.8 ज्यहा संत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि ने जताया कि पूर्ण विचार-विमर्श तथा चर्चा के बाद करहा नीति अनुमों दत कर दी गई है तथा इत नीति को तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया में विभिन्न पहलू तथा पत्कार अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि नई नीति के तहत, केन्द्रीय करकार सम्मा पूनिटों को अपने अधिकार में नहीं लेगी । तथा सम्मता को मानिटर करने और इक्का पता लगाने के लिए ब्यवस्था कर दी गई है। कपड़ा आयुक्त के कार्यालय में एक एजेन्सी स्थापित कर दी गई है और उस एजेन्सी की रिपोर्ट की जांच मत्रालय में एक स्थिति द्वारा की जाएगी। यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि प्रत्येक नामले में तथा प्रत्येक राज्य के सम्पूर्ण संदर्भ में सम्पाता की समस्या की जांच की जाय।

- 3.9 गुजरात सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने बताया कि औदी एक विवाद विधिनियम की धारा 25 हैं तह के अधीन का मवंदी की अनुमित लेना अपेदित है परन्तु इसे चुनौती दी गई है और इन उपबंबों की एक रूप क्यांच्या नहीं है। उन्होंने महसूस किया कि उज्याता के सभी मामलों में, यूनिटों को पुन: शुरू करने का भार निरिचत सम वन्त से राज्य सरकारों पर होता है। जब कभी कोई उपज्ञाश को जाता है, तब श्रीमकों को रोजगार या अनुतोष देने तथा उनकी देव राशियों का भुगतान करने की भी मांग होती है। उन्होंने गुजरात सरकार द्वारा इस दिला में उठाये गए इदमों का भुगतान करने के लिए एक निधि सुजित की जाय।
- 3.10 महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने बताया कि उन्होंने ऐसी मिलों की एक सूची बनाई है जिसके बारे में विशाष्ट जांच किए जाने की आकरयकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने यह महसूस किया कि धारा 25 हणा है के प्रावधानों ने कर्मकारों की कोई सहायता नहीं की है क्यों कि उनका अनुभव यह द्याता है कि कुछ विशोष मामलों में जब राज्य सरकार द्वारा तालाबंदी का प्रस्ताव रद्द किया जाता है, जब न्यायालयों से निवेधाना/स्थणन आदेश प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। कणाता के कारण तालाबंदी के बारे में एक समान दृष्टिकोणा होना चाहिए और कर्मकारों को देय राशियों के लिए कम ब्याज के भूणा दिए जाने चाहिए और कर्मकारों को देय राशियों के लिए कम ब्याज के भूणा दिए जाने चाहिए भी क्यों कार्य किया जाना चाहिए।

मद संख्या-3: प्रांध विकारों का सहभागिता

4.1 इंटर े प्राविनाध ने वताया कि कुछ यूनिटां में, एन०टी० सी० ने अच्छा वार्ष तथा है परम्ह निला क्षेत्र के प्रांथतंत्रों ने योजना को ता ... रने के तलए नोई कार्रवाई नहां को है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वे र. प्य सरकार े सार्वजानक क्षेत्र यूनिटां में इस वारे में छुई प्रात्ति से भा अवगत नहां है। अंतत: इसको तायू करने का विस्तार देह और गांत संतोध्वनक नहां थी और रन्ती प्रांथतंत्र प्रवंच े एव्यतंत्रता नो शुरू करने के तिए अभी भी आपात्त कर रहे हैं, जवांक ट्रैंड यूनियनों को आंदोलनों की आदत है। इन गरिस्थातयों ने, सहभागी प्रेयतर्क ने शुरू करने के तिए अभी भी आपात्त कर रहे हैं, जवांक ट्रैंड यूनियनों को आंदोलनों की आदत है। इन गरिस्थातयों ने, सहभागी प्रेयतर्क ने शुरू करने के तिए सान्वज्ञ कर व्यवस्था क्ष्मा जामा इसका एक हल हो सकता है। इंटर के एक प्रांतिनांध द्वारा यह भी वताया गया था कर स्थानिय एन०जीवसीठ प्रदेशतंत्र द्वारा नियम्पत व्य से बैठके नहीं ता पर रही है और ऐसी बैठकों ने पूर्ण व्यारे उपलब्ध नहीं कराए जा रहे हैं।

4.2 एन० एन० को० के प्रतिनिधि ने महसूस किया कि कर्मकारों को भागीदारा के जार्जानाय जक हो सामित नहीं है परन्य आनकारों और प्राध्यार का आहान प्रहान भी होना बाहिए। उन्होंने यह भा कि कि नामितारों व्यवस्था प्रनिट स्तर पर उपयुक्त रूप से रहल नहीं को पहें है। हालांकि कर्मकारों का सामान्य प्रशिद्धण और उनका शिक्षा के साथ प्रवंधकीय संवर्गों का प्रशिद्धण न्या आवश्यक है, लेकिन कर्मकार प्रतिष्ठान में अपने लम्ने अनुभव से प्रावह्यक हो, लेकिन कर्मकार प्रतिष्ठान में अपने लम्ने अनुभव से प्रावह्यक को आवश्यकताओं से आध्य अच्छी तरह अवगत है और प्रावहों के हितों का ध्यान रखने में बेहतर स्थिति में है। इस तथ्य में स्वीकार क्या जाना बाहिए कि प्रतिष्ठान को सफलतापूर्वक जलाने के लिए कर्मकारों के प्रतिनिध्यों का ठोस

योगदान है और यह योजना तो कार्यान्वित करने के तिए आधार होना गाहिए।

- 4.3 ए०आ रे०टा०यू० सां के प्राप्ति निधि ने यह महसूस किया कि भागादारों व्यवस्था ने प्राप्ति ईमानदारा के इच्छुक नहां है। एव०एम०एस० के प्रतिनिधि ने त्वाया कि एन०टी०सी० का प्रयोग उतना सकत नहां था और उसने वांछित उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं किया। उन्होंने यूनिट स्तर पर प्रभावी भागीदारी और कर्मकारों तथा प्रयोग संवार्ति के तथा गणादा और वेतना पर दश्याव डालने का अनुरोध किया। उन्होंने वोर्ड स्तर पर भी भागीदारी का समर्थन किया। उन्होंने वोर्ड स्तर पर भी भागीदारी का समर्थन किया। ची०एम०स्त्रा के प्रतिनिधि ने महसूस किया कि यह धारणा अने उसांग को संस्कृति का एक अंग नहीं दनी है और इस विशान में भंभीर प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।
- 4.4 एन० टा॰ ता के प्रतिनिधि ने विभिन्न पूनियों ने भागीदारी व्यवस्था तो लागू तरने की सामा और स्वहण को स्पष्ट िया और उन कि इसने कई स्तरों तक सक्तता मिली है। इस योजना के प्रधान अनेक पूजित आ जाएंगे जिसके कि विक्री /खरीद से पंजिस जिन्हों यो निर्णिय तेने ने भागीदारी भी शामिल है।

मद संख्या-4: वस्त्र नंति में कल्याणा, प्रशित्णा और युनवास

5. इस मद पर सामान्यत: विवार विमर्श हुआ और कर्मकारों के प्रांतानाच्या ने इस तत पर चल दिया कि नीति में कर्मकारों के जल्याणा प्रतिकार और पुनर्वास के लिए पर्यापत प्रावधान नहीं है। जल्याणा और आवास पहलुओं पर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मद संख्या-5: ान्दीयन पृवृति

6. एन०ए००००० ने प्रतिनिध्य ने यह महसूस किया कि 10 वर्ष की अवधि के विष् परिता होनी पराहए। हालांक ट्रेड यूनियनों को प्रीयोगिकाय करपर्यंतनों को स्वीकार करना बावहए, लेकिन प्रयंथतंत्र तो भी क्वीकारों की लगातार जनसुवित तो सुगंम यनाने के उद्देश्य से ज़ारास्था और पुन: प्रशिक्षण का दाव्यत्व उठाना बाहिए। इस्ते नियोजन जारी रखने में सुगमता होगी और प्रीयोगिकाय नदीकरण शुरू करने में सहांत्व्यत रहेगी। यह विवार व्यवस्य किए गए थे कि वस्त्र क्षेत्र में नियोजन प्रयृति एक अच्छा दृश्य नहीं प्रस्तुत करती है और रूणाता को रोकने रूणा प्रानटों तो सुन: शुरू करने तथा मिलों के संबत कार्यकरण को सुनिश्वित करने ने विश्व प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाने को आवश्यकता है।

्र एद चंड्या-6: सुद्धाः और व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य

तः कमेजारों े रांगठनों ने प्रांतानिध्यां ने उद्योग में दुर्धहनाओं के दारे में विंता कारत को और यह भी वताया गया कि निर्देक्षण क्यापस्था में बुदार एरने और इसे वदाने की आवश्यकता है। इस क्षेत्र में सुरद्धा और क्यावसाधिक स्वास्थ्य दुनिश्वित करने के लिए अधिक ब्यान देना बाहिए।

मद पंख्या-7 : जाना जिन सुरदा

8. एक एक राज े प्रतिनिधि ने वताया कि रोग निवारक स्वास्थ्य देख -रेख पर आंधक ध्यान दिया जाना वाहिए और ई० एक आई० सीठ अस्व ालों में निवारक उपायों और व्यावसायिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए व्यवस्था होनी वाहिए। यह विवार प्रेकट किया

गया कि कर्नवारी भाषध्य निधि और कर्मवारी राज्य दीमा पोजनाओं दोनों े ंतर्गत यकाया को कम करने के लिए प्रभावकारी कार्रवाई की जाकी व्यक्तिए।

अम सालद ने वताया कि समिति में हुए विवार विपर्श से लाभार पालातान और इस उपाम ने पृत्र बद्दों पर विधारों के आदान-प्रदान के जलपता जिली है। उन्होंने यह भी वताया कि वर्तमान स्थित े सुधार के निल् सकारात्मक और बल्पवान पुराव दिए गए है। रूग्णता की समस्या से नियटने के लिए और इस उद्देश्य के लिए कार्य पद्धांत की स्पष्ट और प्रभावकारी वायक्यकता वर वह दिवा गया । उन्होंने स्वित किया कि भारतीय अव समीलन ने रूणता की समस्या ो मानीटर करने हे तिहर स्थाई जीमति के गठन के लिए विकारिश की थी और यह परकार के विवासियान है । वी०आई० एक आर० के गठन के गरए ज़ावधानों सिहत इस विधान को लागू किया गया है। यहां तक उपदान का संबंध है वैधानिक प्रस्तायों. पर प्रक्रिय विकास विकास जा रहा है। उन्होंने आशा व्यवत की कि बभी बाहरे वे भागोदार। व्यवस्था को बाद करने के लिए प्रभावनारी उत्तय राह किए जाएंगे। प्राथन और कर्वनारों ने संगठन, प्यतीब दय से जाधतंत्र, सुखा और स्वास्थ्य की समस्याओं की यारि याध्या ध्यान देंगे और सामाजिक सुरक्षा पोजनाओं के अवीज पनापा देप राविष्ठानों को निवटाने के लिए कदन उतार जाएं।

अध्यक्ष हो धन्यवाद देते हुए वैठ क समाप्त हुई ।

सूती क्यांट्र उत्तेम संबंधा पुनिध्ति और्रोगक सार्वात का उत्तरमा वह विल्ला ने हुई पहली बैठक

भाग की पता है की सूची

श्री पो० ए० संगा, श्रम मंत्री अध्यक्षा श्री एव० एप० एस० भटनागर, श्रम सावव

केन्द्राय पंत्रातय

- श्री एस० े जाग्नहोत्री, संयुक्त सचिव, कणड़ा मंत्रालय ।

 प्राज्य सरकारे
- । श्री १व० घोट, अन सचिव, पारश्वम नेगाल सरकार
- 2. श्री जादारा जोशी, अम सावव, महाराष्ट्र सरकार
- 3. शा एपाठी जागला, अन सामन, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
- 4. श्री एसा वर्गाल, श्रम सावन, गुजरात सरकार
- 5. श्री विद्या राय, अपन्त एवं अय सविव, कर्नाटक सरकार
- अर्थ ए००० रिलंड , अस आयुक्त और अम स्विव, मध्य प्रदेशा सरकार
- 7. श्री एमा संयुक्त इत आयुक्त, तीमलनाइ
- 8. श्री सं१००० गी, उप अवायुवत पंजाब

नियाजक संगठन

- । अरे एम०६७० शाह, अध्या, इंडियन काटन निल्स फेडरेशन
- 2. श्री साठवाठ राधाकृष्णान, सेक्टरा, जनरत, आईसो एम० एक्फ
- उ. श्री आर० ए०० एन० विज्या नागर, एम ओ० ९०व च्बई
- 4. श्री केंग्सावकें नावर, प्रदेशका श्री को कि संवध्य एनं टी सीव

- 5. शे एक ोरा, निवेशांक्ष्वार्मिक्ष्रनाठा० सी
- 6. का प्राचित सेन, अध्यदा एवं प्रतिधानिक्राक, एसoटोoसीo
- 7. श्री एअठ उच्चाः, असस्टेंद्र सेट्रेटरा, ए०अ४ ई०अरे० ई०
- । अं हरा ी नामक, जनर सेक्रेटरा, इंटक
- 2. अर्ग बारा १०५० खुब्दैना, प्रेजांडेंट, इंटक
 - 3. श्री टा०एए० वियोगा, सेक्नेटरी, इंटक
 - 4. श्री निर्माण, चंटक
 - 5. श्री डॉ केल्ट्रा, जनरत सेल्टरी, इंटर
 - 6. श्री आरता० रार्मा, दंदन
 - 7. श्री बलान राय लपूर, इंटन
 - 8. श्री विरुपना थ सत्तम, बी ०५न० एस०
 - 9. श्री बीठटाउजीशी, जनरल सेकेटरी, एंटक
 - 10. शो ए० सुना नाणायम, बाईस प्रेजाडेट, एच० एम० एस०
 - नाः श्री एन० ए० वडोत, पेजीडेट, एन० एल० औ०
 - 12. श्रीयती भारती ठाकर, एन० एत० औ०

श्रम मंत्र रित्य

- ा. औ र े कि, संपुत्त साचव
- 2. श्री ए०ए० निम्बालकर, रो० प्रशिष्ट्रभा प्रशानिदेशक
- 3. शा वं 1000 भद्दावार्य, केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त
- 4. श्रा एव० पांठ दास, निदेशक
- 5. जो जीवजारव नायर, संयुक्त बीमा आयुक्त
- 6. श्री एव० एना पुण्ता, कारखाना सलाह सेवा एवं अप विज्ञान केन्द्र का क्यापिय, बचाई ।
- 7. श्री पाठ गिरुजो, उप सचिव
- 8. श्रीमती प्यद्भाषी जयरपन, उप निदेशक
- १. श्री आरं तर्वरामा, अनुभाग अधिकारी

नई दिल्दा े 3.4.1956 हो हुई सूतो कपड़ा दरोग का जीदों , सानति को हैक में अप मंदी श्री पीठ एठ संगार का भाष्मा ।

नित्रगण र,

ने सूता वस्त्र सं धा पुनर्गाठत अधिरोगक सामित को पहली बैठक में आद्या स्वागत करता हूँ। जैसा कि आपको नालुम है कि सूता वस्त्र उद्योग देशा का सबसे पुराना उद्योग है। यह देशा सबसे बड़ा एक लंगाठित उद्योग भी है, जिसने दस ताल से भा जाक कर्नकार अस्त्रोगित हैं। राष्ट्रीय अर्थ व्यवस्था के उत्याद, रोजगार और निर्मान के दारे वे इसके योगदान के ताथ-साथ, इसने देशा में सहायक उद्योग के समस्त नेटवर्क तो बहायता दे रखी है। पिछले तोन दशकों में इस उद्योग के बहायता दे रखी है। पिछले तोन दशकों में इस उद्योग के अकार और महत्त्व को पृष्ट भूमि में बर संगति, अम देख्न और उन्हें कार्यान्व्यन को नाति के नाकों में सरकार को बरामर्श देने के लिए पहत्त्व पूर्ण भूमका करनावेता।

2. देरा ं ताल जी ने गण संबंधों का स्थात पर सूती वस्त्र उपीम ं जी ने गण संबंधों का महत्वपूर्ण प्रमान है । 1983-85 की जनाय के दौरान, सूरी वस्त्र उपीम विवादों की संख्या की दिशा है। विवादों की संख्या की दस प्रतिशत से अध्या की वस्त्र यो जनार उसी अवध्य में इस उपीम में नाइट हुए अमिदनों की संख्या 20 प्रतिशत से जाधार थीं । अनेक वार्षों से विवादों और नाइट हुए आ दिवसों की संख्या के लगातार भी आई है। फिर भी देशा है जा उद्योग में नाइट हुए अमिदनों की संख्या

काको रही है। यह 1983 में 34 मिहात, 1964 में 21.6 प्रतिशत और 1985 में 23 मित्रात था। इसके आतारकत, नकरलेषणा से यह भी पता कहता है कि पहाराष्ट्र, निस्ताइ और पाइचप बंगास में के कारण इस देन में प्रज्ञत: आदि गाल अशामित बनी रही और इन समस्या है देनों पर हमें विशोध ध्यान देना है।

वस्त्र उद्योग

उ. कोई भा जन्य उन्तेग रूणता से इतना आधक प्रभावत नहीं हुआ है जिल्ला कि सुसी वक्त उद्योग । जिसे न केवल पुराना पिते पाला हाल हो े वर्षों ने शह को पई जिले भी रूग्ण पड़ा है। वस्त्र उन्नेत वे व्यापक रूग्णता के अनेते कारण है जिने राजी महत्वपूर्ण कारणा यह है विधान पुराने संयंत्र और परामा तो आधानक वनाने ने असकल रहे है। इसकी गंभीरता उत् राज्य अनुभव होती है जब हम यह देखते है कि उन्हें मई 63 प्रांतरात तर्वाल्यां और 82 प्रतिशास परघें 15 वर्षों से भी आधक तुराने हैं । आमा दल वर्जा , पिठली किम्पो सहित, इसको आधीनक स्तर पर लाने ए पाद दर पर अनुपानत: 2500 करोड रूपये का अवर्ष आयेगा । यहत पुराना धिसी-पिटी और निम्न स्तर को प्रोदोर का के कारणा उत्पादन लागत आध्य आती है अविक इनके जिन कम होता है, जिससे इमारे उत्पाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वापार े अप्रातयोगा वन गए है। इनके अलावा वित्तीय एवं प्रांधानय आ वियों और इप्रवंध ऐसे अन्य कारक, है जिसे प्रभावका देग से नियटना है।

- 4. जैसार जा जानते हैं कि वस्त्र उदोग र रूगाता हो समस्या से नियटने हैं ए ए एकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए है इनों ने एक वड़ा वोत्साहत है, दर पर मूणा उपतब्ध कराना है, जो जभी लापू है। वस्त्र कार्ती के उनकास के उत्तर भारतीय औद्योगक विकास के का अपना को और जोक उदार बनावा गया है। दि पड़ी वस्त्र निर्तो की समस्याओं का पता लगाने के जिल्ला और उन जालों के प्रतः बालू करने के जिल्ला प्रतास सहायता देने भी प्रीयना बनाने के त्वर सरकार ने एक प्रप का गठन किया है। पुनवसि सहायता देने के पारणाम स्वरूप गुजरात े ून, 1984 से 8 वंद पड़ी वस्त्र मिले फिर से वातू हो गई है। अन्तूबर, 1984 में एक विशोधन समित िन्युवत की हैं हो वस्त्र उन्होंग के विश्वनन पहलुओं एवं हणाता को तक्षा न भा आंच करेगो । इसके बाद सरकार को नई वस्त्र नामा बन । 1985 ने घोर्मधत को गई । नई नोर्रित में उन की प्रार के यूनिटों के अंतर की स्पष्ट किया भया है जिन्हें दुन: बाह्न करने का संनम्पना है जो किर से वालू नहां १.ए ा बजते । इस गर जोर दुंगा कि इस नाति े अंतर्गत हरणा बड़े यूर्निटों हो उन: बाहू करने के समय में और कापदेदों का नारसमाजन हो स्थिति में, कर्मकारों े हित ो ध्यान पंरता वया है। इस नोति में कार्य मानदण्डों, प्रविधतंत्र में नारकान और आधानकाकरणा की गति को बढ़ाने पर एल दिया या तै
- 5. में सिनात ते आहा। कड़ेगा कि वह इन समस्याओं वर विवार करे और इन कारत जांधी उपायों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सुझाव हैं।

- 6. सतंत और दा यत्वपूर्ण वृद्धांत्र के बारे में सोबते समय हम प्रदेश व्यवस्था में कर्नशरों को भागादारा के महत्त्व की उपेद्धा नहां तर सकते हैं। एन०टा०सा० पिलों, वृद्धा व्यवस्था में क्रिएटों को नामादारा योजना के कार्यान्वयन को गंभीरता के दाय लागू किया गया और इसे व्रभावशाली गरणाम वृष्टित हुए। इस योजना से निर्णाय सेने का वृद्धिमा हुधार आया है और कार्य व्यवस्था महत्त्वपूर्ण गरवर्तन आया है। हमें आदार है के एन०टी०सा० को शोध्य यूक्तरों में भा जल्दी हा वर योजना लागू हो जाएगी। नेरा आव्रह है कि इस उदाहरण का गैर सरकारी होत्र द्वारा अनुकरण किया जाए।
- त्यवता यह हरता और नामाणिक हुरता के मुद्दे हमारे विवार-विवार के उत्वयूर्ण हंग है। महामेक्नाकल और रासाय निक प्राष्ट्र प्राणी के वंदर्भ में सूती वस्त्र उपीम में व्यवसाप्तिक हुरता तौर स्वास्थ्य पर विशोध ध्यान देने की जावश्यक्ता है। विवर्षक प्रदूष्ट्रण की समस्या पर भी अधिक ध्यान देने की अधिक प्रवास है। वस्त्र पिता की आहेर कर्मवारी राज्य दीमा की अधिक प्राप्त की अधिक कार्य की अधिक प्राप्त की अधिक प्राप्त की अधिक प्राप्त की अधिक प्राप्त की किए कान्त्री और द्रांडिक कार्रवाईयां की जा रही है के सन नियोंक की समाप्त के बात की सक्ते के इन अश्वाम पहुंचता है विक्ति यह उपीम के समाप्त कितों के विक्त की है और प्रवंधक्त की स्था हो उन काया राशियों की आहम करने से न केवल करनी की विक्त की है और प्रवंधक्त की स्था हो उन काया राशियों की आहम करने के बार करनी बाहिए।

8. मैं आकरा क्रिक्स समय नहीं होगा । मुद्दे विश्वास है कि आप जा सा पूर्ण-पूछ और सदावश्वास की त्रिपक्षीय भावना से विश्वासन द्वों पर पदार-विश्वर करेंगे और यह सोनति सार्थर विष्या करेंगे और यह सोनति सार्थर विष्या करेंगे जे पर पहुँच सहेंगा ।

धन्यजाद

Uttar Pradesh Textile Workers' Federation

उत्तर पदेश टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फ़ेडरेशन

पत्रांक.....

President:

Ramesh Sinha,

M. L.C.

Com Hoom agy Secretary ATTYC

= 204 149

RECEIVE

JAL Road Celi Menoncogari Rae Brock

Vice Presidents:

Akbar Hussain Babar D. P. Pal, Advocate

Secretary:

Rajendra Singh

Joint Secretaries:

Raj Kishore Tewari Phool Singh

Treasurer 1

Ashish Kumar Sinha

B-1, Darulshafa, Lucknow. C-7/2, River Bank Colony, Lucknow (Phone: 44191) Dears Com, L. T. B. C.

I am in securit of your letter daled 30-1.87 and Could on a repoly immediately our to agriculos in MTC. Textile whose S Compado home been Propriades on laking part in 21st public feelers State. Copy of Suspension (etter are burg attached and con Varolhon was also given un lopis - Par and police is polled in mi shill with 144 cole we howe sooned, Orthice and decided to go on Stocke Since 17.2.87 against lin conspension and other malposachices we worst met you Should Love up un maker with Chartonon Cum managing siocolor 4.7. C. Swayahison Building New Delhi for Immodiale hillsonwal of Amperation order pospicipalory to 2181 public Seller Stoke

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Uttar Pradesh Textile Workers' Federation

उत्तर प्रदेश टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फ़ेडरेशन

(2)

पत्रांक.....

दिनांक.....

President:

Ramesh Sinha,

M. L C.

Vice Presidents:

Akbar Hussain Babar D. P. Pal, Advocate

Secretary:

Rajendra Singh Joint Secretaries:

Raj Kishore Tewari Phool Singh

Treasurer !

Ashish Kumar Sinha

Office:

B-1, Darulshafa, Lucknow. C-7/2, River Bank Colony, Lucknow (Phone: 44191) It would be in the fitness of the case if the Majorin Bath Lewas is presented to trustouch to Rt. Sheroma in Charp Executive of them, of State Spa hall kashipur (Maiorital) to reinstate in monoceon worked orbor 250. We have been orde to cogamise our segal union in Indian Telephone Industrial to frage un occapional we are pocharación to Rece Broch and we are pocharación to frage un occapanition electron in in the frage un occapanition electron in the frage to Com hoppin to nava in hui lordiarone of still pending.

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Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers under clause (b)of section 3 of the U. P. In Justrial Disputes Act, 1947 (U. P.Act no. XXVIII of 1947) and in partial modification of Government Notifications Nos. 3667(H1)/XXXVI-3---39(SM)/71, lated May 4, 1972, and \$416(HI)(3)/XXXVI-3--41(SM)/72, dated November 13, 1972, the Governor is pleased to make the following Order and to direct with reference to section 19 of the said Act that notice of this Order shall be given by publication in the official gazette.

ORDER

1. The minimum wages and deern as allowence shall be paid to the workmen employed in the following Cotton Textile Mills outside Kanpur in the manner indicated below !---

On the basis of Consumer Price In lex Number for working Class (Kanpur 1939-100) at 1110 points the minimum total emoluments of the lowest paid workman as on 1st August, 1973, for undernoted categories of Cotton Textile Mills mentioned in the Order shall be as under :--

Category "A"

(1) The Hin lon River Mills, Dasna, Ghaziabad, Meerut, 1 The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd., Naini, Allahabad.

Rs. 206.60 pm

Category "B"

1) The Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur.

(2) The Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur.

(3) The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Maunath Bhanjan, Azamgarh. (4) The U. P. Co-operative Mills, Etawah.

Category "C"

(1) The Madan Industries, Hastinapur, Meerut.

(2) The Bijli Cotton Mills (P) Ltd., Hathras, Aligarh.

Ra. 175.00 p.zm.

(8) The Amitabh Textiles Ltd., Dehradun.

Category "D"

(1) The Co-operative Textile Mills, Bulandshahr.

(2) The Ajanta Textiles Ltd., Ghaziabad, Moerut.

Ra.165.00 p.w.

(3) The Amausi Textile Mills Ltd., Amausi, Lucknow.

(4) The Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow.

(5) The Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co., Ltd., Moradabad.

(6) The Prem Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Ujhani, Budaun.

2. The Cotton Textil Mills included in Category "B" above shall pay an annual increase of Rs.5 to their lowest paid workman so that the total minimum emoluments of the workman rise to Rs. 200 (excluding variable dearness allowance over 1110 points) within two years, i.e., Rs. 195 p.m. from August 1, 1974, and Rs. 200 p.m. from August 1, 1975.

- 3. The total emoluments mentioned in para I above are inclusive of basic wage. dearness allowanes (fixed or variable) upto 1110 points, wage Board increase annual increments and any ad-hoc increase under any agreement or award allowed to workmen on and till August 1, 1973.
- 4. From August 1, 1973, to February 28, 1974, the variable dearness allowance over 1110 points of Consumer Price Index Number for working Class (Kanpur 1939-110) shaft be paid at the rate of 21 paise per point and where variable dearness allowance has been paid at a lower rate the difference of the calculations of variable dearness allowance at the rate of 21 paiso and the amount actually paid.
- The payment of dearness allowance for and from the month of March, 1974, shall be calculated in the following man ier :---

(i) at the rate of 21 paise per point of rise over 1110 upto 1226 Consumer Price Index Number (1939-100) and.

describe allowance at Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers (120f 100 per 259 points at the rate of Rs.1.23 paise per point rise or 24. anes shall be calculated in like manner. In future also

Illustration (A)

Illustration (B)

Likewise dearness allowance on Simia Index 272 shall be as follows :--

(1) Dearness Allowance upto 1226 points (Kanpur series 1939=100) 1226 271110=110×21 Pai o =

= Rs.24.36 Paise.

(2) Dearness allowance upto 272 points (Simla Index 1960-100) 272-259=13×1,23 Paise' =

Rs. 40, 35 Paise,

Explanation --- For purposes of calculation of arroars of Variable Dearness Allowance, the index number of the months, to which the arrears relate shall be taken into account.

- 6. The dearness allowance over 259 points on Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers (1960=100), Kanpur Centre shall be paid to the workmen on the basis of the index number of two months prior to the month for which wages are paid.
- 7. Any increase in dearness allowance given by an employer on or after or applicable from August 1, 1973, will be adjustable against the dearness allowance increase which become payable or admissible to the workmen under this Order.
- 8. The arrears of wages and dearness allowance admissible under para 1 to 6 of this Order shall be paid to the workmen from May, 1974. In May 1974, the balance of wages and dearness allowance pertaining to August, 1973, shall be paid and then refers the Union of arrears for subsequent months shall be paid in like manner till the entire arrears are paid off.
- 9. Subject to the provisions of para 2 of the Order, if any unskilled workman was drawing higher wages on August 1,1973, than that prescribed under this Order, his wages shall not be reduced.
- 10. If on August 1, 1973, any workman of the aforesaid mills was getting any benefit, concession or fringe benefit of any kind whatsoever the same shall not be curtailed in any manuer on the ground that his wages and dearness allowance have been increased as a result of this Order.
- 11. The workmen on time scale (other than unskilled or lowest paid workmen) shall continue to get their prescribed annual increments as admissible to them under Government Notification no. 11286(HI)/XXXVI-C---245(SM)-64, dated December 10, 1969.
- 12. The wage differential of the workmen not covered by this Order shall be worked out by bipartite negotiations between the employers and their workmen.
- 13. The recommendations of the Committee in respect of Messrs Sumer Textiles, Agra (old John Mill no. 1) have been accepted and no order for revision of wages or dearness allowance of workmen in that mill is necessary.
- 14. In case of any difference of opinion with regard to the interpretation of this Order or any part thereof, the matter shall be referred to the Labour Commissioner, Utter Pradosh, whose decision shall be final.
- 15. This Order shall come into force with immediate effect and shall supersede all previous orders and notifications issued from time to time as may be repugnant to or inconsistent with this Order and the employers and the workmen shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Order for a period of three years.

आज्ञास, कृपानारायण आवास्त्रव, आयस्त स्वसंच्या 'तार-'स्ववंशी' Telegram : 'SWADESHJ' Rae Bareki

रायबरेली देवसटाइल भिल्स. रायबरेली RAEBARELI TEXTILE MILLS

नूरमाय २४६४, २६२३ २६२७, २६२०

Sultanpur Road, Post Box 13, RAEBARELI - 229001

Phones :

Under the Management of

2464, 2823 2827, 2620

नेमानल टेक्सटाइस कारपोरेमन लि॰, नई विस्ती National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi (Authorised Person)

(अधिकत अवस्ति)

(A Government of India Undertaking) (भारत सरकार का एक गरेगान)

(अधिकृत व्यक्ति)

सन्दर्भ Ref. वार बी/एन वी/87-4

दिनांक 5/2/87 Date

शी राम औतार पुत्र शी विकानाथ पर- डापर तिप्र-सी

आपने दिनाँक 21/1/87 को अन्य श्रामलों के साथ मिलकर रिंग-प्रेम विभाग को महीने। को वन्द किया एवं रिंग-प्रेम विभाग के श्रामलों को कार्य करने छे रोका। आपके उपशेक्त कार्यों से मिल के उत्पादन की हानि हुयी एवं अनुजासन गंग हुआ। इसके पूर्व भी आपने इस प्रकार के कई कार्य किये है जिसके लिये आपको दिस्ता भी किया जा बना है।

चूंकि आपके उसर लगाये गये आरोप गमीर है और प्रक याते से उसके जांच करना आवश्यक लमझा है। अतः जांच कार्यवाही के लिये आपने तत्काल प्रभाव से सरसरी तीर पर निविध्वत किया जाता है।

anshare.

/मारकेती

extell () मजदूर सभा उज्जन Afiliated with A. I. T. U. C. भाल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बन्धित फोन: ३४५७ रजिस्टर्ड कमांक ६३ / UJN (क्षीरसागर कालोनी) उज्जीन दिनांक 13-12-1866 की छान जागरवा से ओहरी .ग. उग्रह ही प्रस हिरा मिल्स उडरान जो जाही. सी. म. प्र द्वारामंब्रित है। इस मिल्स के निम्म उद्योग मानका कुछ भार में बाद बाद करने क प्रसान है। उस अंदर्भ में एक शिला उद्यान की और से कुछ मुद्द प्रमात है। गारिकाय उद्योग, मार्वजानिक उद्योग कर काले जीति जनविराधी व मजावर चिराधी है। इस निती में बेकारी बेटकी व अताथी करारेपती क्रमणीर राजी शिरा मिला उडाकी का छाटा क्षुव्यक्त व भुत्राया के कारण है। इस मिल्स का पाटा की की कम किया जा मकता है। पिछले वर्षों में अनुभवी प्रवस्ता के द्वारा इस कर की माना बेर दाराया है। - मिला के उपादन में बराबी की शह है। ले किन मा प्र. एन दी जी के अवाकी उक्क अविकाशियों ने इनिकार प्रवधका का विना कारण वदव दिया है। मिट्स की महीते अस्की है। मडादूर की व डर प्या की बुनियते महमाना काली नहीं हैं, अति भावित्य में भी काली रहेगी। इस लिये होरा मिला अडरीन की बाद करित का प्रवास वापार लिया जातें, उत्त यह भी जुड़ाव प्रमात काते हैं, बि!-उद्योगों में श्रिमिको की" भागादारी की जीति पर इमानहीं से अगल विकार जावें। अति प्रवासन में अधी काजीकारी जावें। न्यूने हुने मजदूर प्रतिनिन्धी प्रशंधन में लिये जानें।

P. T.O. (1)



अाल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बन्धित

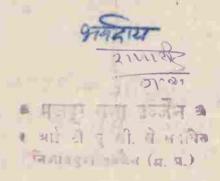
रजिस्टड कमांक ६३ / UJN (क्षीरसागर कालोनी) उज्जैन Afiliated with A. I. T. U. C.

फोन: ३४५७

कमांक

दिनांक --886

इस पद्भीत की प्रकाब शाली दम में लागू करने में भागिक वर्ग व जाता भी उनकी अच्छी तार में का माना मेंकारी अपेर स्थिति के अनुमार जामन्यय स्थापिता किया जा सक्राया। किए मिलम उडलीन में लगाभग लीन हजार मिलन काम कारते है। लचने अपयों का व्यापार द्वाला है। जिसमें उधानीय व्यापारायों की भी धामा पहचेगा। आया है आप हमारे जाना पर डांभीरता पूर्वक विन्या करेगे। अना में समारा निवदन है कि हारा मिल्स की जहर करने की कार्यवाही की राक्षने का आदेश दिया जावेगा। गानी करिय 20 हजार लेकिंग की गाजी गेटी मुरिशत गर में व उप्रादम जारी रह सके। आशा है उस मामल में त्रिपक्षीय समालन आधारित कर जंभीर जामस्या का इल जल्द में जल्द निकालेंगें



we file

11.2.1987

Shri R.N. Mirdha
Union Minister for Textiles
Udyog Bhawan
NEW DELHI-110 001.

(2) Sh. P.A Sangouna, Umin Mich forlab. Shown Shekhi bohava, N-Dell.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Reported move to close down certain nationalised Textile Units.

I am desired to forward herewith copy of a communication dated 9.2.1987, addressed to the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Textile Corporation, on the above important subject.

You are requested to give the matter the extremely serious attention it deserves, and prevent the reported move to close down the concerned Textile Units.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Us Jestini

(B. D. JOSHI) General Secretary

(Vice President, All India Trade Union Congress).

Phone: 528054



श्रिष्ठल भारतीय देवसदाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन All India Textile Workers' Federation

(AITWF)

President : ARUN SEN Gen. Secretary : B. D. JOSHI Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated 9th Feb., 1987

Shri S.K. Agnihotri Chairman-cum-Managing Director National Textile Corporation Suryakiran Building, K.G. Marg NEW DELHI-110 001.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Reported move to close down certain nationalised Textile Units.

We have learnt with considerable concern and shock that the Corporation has decided, obviously under instructions of the Central Government, to close down a number of nationalised Textile Units situated in different parts of the country. Among them are reported to be: the Heera, Malwa United and Kalyan Mills in Madhya Pradesh, Lord Krishna Textile Mill in Saharanpur (U.P.), Azam Jahi Mills in Andhra Pradesh and Central Cotton Mills of Howrah (West Bengal) etc.

The above mentioned decision of the Corporation has naturally created intense unrest and resentment not only among the unfortunate workers likely to be thrown out on the streets, but equally among the lakhs of workers employed in the public as well as private sector of the Textile Industry.

This organisation has always maintained, and firmly continues to maintain on the basis of concrete facts and figures that mismanagement, including financial bungling, has principally been the root cause of the so-called 'sickness' in the Textile Industry in general. This also applies to an appreciable extent to the N.T.C. Mills, whose performance could have been of

considerably higher level but for the signal failure of the concerned managements to enlist the cooperation of the workers by ensuring their genuine participation in the management at all levels. We feel compelled to remind the Corporation that the workers organisations operating in various N.T.C. Mills, in particular those affiliated to this organisation and the AITUC, have all these years been submitting representations repeatedly drawing its pointed attention to recurring instances of bureaucratic bungling, lack of proper planning, of normal prudence in the conduct of business of the undertaking, and lack of sense of commitment at higher echelons of the management in many cases. Instances of gross negligence in ensuring uninterrupted or timely supply of essential/puts, including raw material, /in stores and spares, etc., besides failure to attend to even routine repair and maintenance, have also been time and again

furnished by workers'organisations to the Corporation both at the level of the subsidiaries as well as the holding Company at the Centre. Despite occasional souring of industrial relations due to illegitimate/unfair labour practices of diverse description indulged in by managements, the workers and their trade unions have by and large been extending unstinted cooperation in running the mills to the maximum possible capacity depending on the availability of inputs.

the foregoing facts and circumstances and take to the ruinous path of closing down the mills, robbing tens of thousand workers' families of their means of livelihood, the Textile Workers'organisations would be compelled to organise and launch countrywide militant struggles in order to express their solidarity with the possible victims of the contemplated closures and to effectively ward off what constitutes a real potential threat to their own jobs.

We are afraid that apart from gravely jeopardising the interest of the Textile workers and also of the consumers at large, the present move could be seen as not too subtle a move to dismantle the public sector in the Textile Industry. Let it not be forgotten that the public sector in this major industry came into being as a result of prolonged struggles of the Textile Workers, in the course of which they had had to undergo untold hardships and sufferings. They will, therefore, resist with all the strength they can muster, any and every retrograde decision of the present nature.

On behalf of this organisation, representing over a quarter million Textile workers in the country, I hereby request you to seriously reconsider and reverse the patently ill-conceived, ill-advised and totally unjustified move to close down these or any other mills in the public sector. It might be added that closure of these Textile units is also bound to seriously undermine the morale of the workforce employed in other units of the NTC, and shake their confidence in the future prospects of the NTC.

In order to discuss the matter further, we would like to be given an opportunity to see you at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

(B. D. JOSHI) General Secretary. Telephone : 52 80 54

श्रिष्ठ खिल मारतीय टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स फंडरेशन ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

(AITWF)

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary: Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref.

Our Ref.

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj, DELHI-110006

Dated_11-2-87

Shri H.P. Das Director, Union Ministry of Labour Shram Shakti Bhawan R.A. Kidwai Road NEW DELHI-110001.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Proceedings of the first meeting of the reconstituted Industrial Committee for Textiles held on 3rd April, 1986.

I have received copy of proceedings of the above meeting as recorded by your office, forwarded with your communication No U/140/3/2/83 LC-II, dated 30.1.1987, but actually received at this end on the 6th February, 1987.

It is surprising that your Department should have taken about a year to draft and despatch these proceedings. Such inordinate delay in the matter is justifiably open to being interpreted as lack of seriousness on the part of the Ministry in treating this committee, which is intended to deal with issues vital to the well-being of tens of thousand Textile workers in the country. It may also be pointed out that the Ministry had taken almost a year after its constitution to convene this committee, which was severly criticised by the undersigned as well as by several other representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations.

On going through the portion of the proceedings purporting to be record of my observations in the meeting, I find it necessary to point out certain material ommissions occurring therein. I would request that necessary amendment/modifications be introduced in the relevant portion of the record of proceedings.

- (i) My strong criticism of the New Textile Policy of the Government as anti-labour and pro-Textile monopolies has been totally omitted. My reference to the intended closure of the DCM, one of the major Textile units in the North, was in the context of the Government having virtually given a green signal to the Textile monopolies to close down or carryout unrestrained retrenchment of labour-force in their establishments under the protective umbrella of the New Textile Policy.
- (ii) My pointed reference to massive diversion of resources of textile units to other industrial ventures promissing higher returns as one of the principal reasons for the socalled "sickness" of the industry, besides proven mismanagement in a number of instances, has been in adequately recorded.
- (iii) My criticism of the managerial and administrative aspects including financial mismnagement in the N.T.C. Mills, besides, indifferent and ineffective manner in which the scheme for workers' participation in management is being implemented, has also been missed.

I request that the relevant portion of the record of proceedings forwarded with your letter under reply may please be corrected accordingly.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(B. D. JOSHI)
General Secretary.
A.I.T.W.F.
and
Vice-President
A.I.T.U.C.

Copy forwarded, for information and record to the General Secretary, AITUC, 24 Canning Lane, New Delhi-1.

Copy also forwarded to Shri P.A. Sangma, Union Minister of State for Labour, Shram Shakti Bhawan, R.A. Kidwai Road, New Delhi.

Copy & Con Deju

राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल वर्क्स फेडरेशन

(एटक)

नाथी मेक्ट्री व्यापक इंडर्गी रहेरका, व्याहा हिल्ली

यह तो आपकी जानकारी में है कि टैक्सटाईल के मजदूरों के वेतन में पिछले 4 साल में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। मंहगाई लगातार बढती चली जा रही है 35/- रू. एडीक वृद्धि करने के बाद सब मांगी पर वार्ता बन्द कर दी थी। छ: माह बाद वापस बात करने की कहा था लेकिन 5 साल बाद भी कुछ नही किया । राज्य सरकार ने भी इस मामले को वार्ता के नाम पर कमेटी बिठाने के बहाने से व अन्य तरीको से वर्षी टाला है। अभी समन्यय समिति के बहुत दबाब देने पर एडवोक वृद्धि अन्तरीम स्व से करने का बादा करके भी राज्य सरकार ने घोषणा नहीं की । ऐसी सूरत में अजबूर होकर देवसदाईल नेमह के मजदूरों की सर्ध्य समिति ने 17 करधरी को एक दिन की सकितिक इंडेताल और 24 करवरी है विधान सभा के सामने कृषिक भूष इडताल करने का निर्णय लिया है यदि इस प्रकार भी तरकार ने समन्वय स मति की मांगी की पूरा नहीं किया तो तारीख 12 मार्च 1987 से आम हड़ताल किये जाने का निर्णय लिया है। यांगी में मुख्य मांग अपडा मजदूरों की अन्तरीय देतन धृष्टि बन्द मिलों को चानू करना, न्यूनतम देतन में तृषि करना आदि है। आप लोग कार्यक्रम को सपल बनाने की को बिन करेगे। और इसकी सुवना हमें करायें।

आपका साथी

केसरी मल

टैक्सटाईन वर्क्स फेडरेशन

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File RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.115

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11TH NOVEMBER . 1986

RETRENCHMENT OF WORKERS BY NTC

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: *115. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has retrenched over 17,000 workers to effect economy as per its labour rationalisation programme;
- (b) if so, what is the mill-wish break-up thereof;
- whether it is a fact that the subsidiary corporations (c) have been seeking permission from NTC for recruitment of trainee workers and operational staff:
- if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and
- whether the retrenched workers were paid their dues; if so, what are the details thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) to (e) A Statement is Laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 115 for 11.11.1986.

NTC has not retrenched 17,000 workers. However,
NTC has abolished 14,180 posts from April, 1984 to
September, 1986 under the labour rationalisation scheme
which is not tantamount to retrenchment.

Mill-wise details of posts abolished are given in Annexure attached to this statement.

The subsidiaries are empowered to fill-up operational posts subject to certain conditions and to take trainees/ apprentices as required under the law.

Workers leaving employment under the labour rationalisation scheme have been paid statutory dues and dues admissible under the scheme.

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 115 for 11 11 1986

Statement showing the millwise details of labour rationalisation in NTC Mills

S. No. Name of Subsidiary/Mills			abolished the period from
		April, Septemb	1984 to er. 1986
	TC(APKKM) Ltd. Azam Jahi Mills		61
2. N	Vetha Mills		1
3. 1	Cirupathi Mills		21
4. N	inerva Mills		517
5. M	Tysore Mills		517
6. M	S.K. Mills	3 1	180
7. M	S.M.Process Factory		131
8, S	ree Yallamma Mills		132
9. A	llagappa Mills		28 1-4
10. C	annanore Spg. Mills		20
11. V	ijay Mohini Mills		4
		18	518
N	TC(DPR) LTD.		
12. E	dward Mills		141
13. M	ahalakshmi Mills		79
14. St	araj Textile Mills		132
15. K	harar Textile Mills		137
16. St	ree Bijay Cotton Mills		252
17. Da	ayal Bagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills		37 ·
		7'	78
		-	w 6

NTC (GUJARAT) LTD: 18. Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills 147 Ahmedabad New Textile Mills 169 19. 20. Raj Nagar Textile Mills 163 61 New Maneckchowk Mills 21. 22. Jehangir Textile Mills 62 14 Himadri Textile Mills 23. Virangam Textile Mills 34 . 24. 86 25. Petlad Textile Mills 15 26. Mahalakshmi Mills 751 NTC (MADHYA PRADESH) LTD. 567 27. Indore Malwa Mills 139 28. Kalyanmal Mills 29. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills 369 1.00 Hira Mills 30. 17 31. New Bhopal Textile Mills 00 32. Burhanpur Tapti Mills 30 33. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills 484 1460

^{*}Breakup of 48 posts upto September, 1986 is not available.

NTC(MAHARASHTRA NOPTH) LTD.			
34.	Indu No. 1	841	
35.	Indu No. 2	183	
36.	Indu No. 3 & 4	612	
37.	Indu No. 5	166	
38.	Indu Dye Works (No.6)	146	
39.	Model Mills	276	
40.	R.B.B.A.Mills	190	
41.	Vidarbha Mills	76	
12.	R.S.R.G. Mills	226	
43.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	56	
		2772	
	NTC(SOUTH MAHARASHTRA) LTD.	,	
44.	Apollo Mills	162	
45.	Bharat Mills	242	
46.	Digvijay Mills	114	
47.	Jupiter Mills	522 -	
48.	Mumbai Mills	493.	
49.	New Hind Mills	420	
50.	Aurangabad Mills	43	
51.	Chalisgaon Mills	14	
52.	Dhule Mills	193	
53.	Nanded Mills	71	
	All of the safe of the land	2271	
		24/1	

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NTC(TNP) LTD. Om Parasakthi Mill's 54. 31 55. Cambodia Mills 9 Kishnaveni Mills 56. 30 57. Pankaja Mills 15 Sri Rangavilas Mills 58. 71 Kaleeswarar 'A' Mills 59. 28 60. Somesundaram Mills 45 Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills 61. 92 Coimbatore Murgan Mills 62. 31 63. Sri Sarda Mills 20 64. Sri Bharathi Mills 65. Balram Varma Mills NTC(UP) LTD. 66. Muir Mills 302 67. New Victoria Mills 121 68. Luxmi Rattan Mills 121 65 69. Atherton West Mills 70. 81 Lord Krishna Textile Mills 71. Bijli Cotton Mills 101 109 72. Shree Vikram Cotton Mills 408 Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur 73. Swadeshi Cotton Mills. Naini 74. 1334

abol duri	sts Posts Posts Total ishedabolished abolished apring upto -85 1985-86 Sept.86				
NTC (WBABO) LTD					
1. Arati Cotton Mills	14				
2. Associated Industries	11				
3. Bangasri Cotton Mills	17				
4. Bengal Textile Mills	2				
5. Bengal Fine No.1	14				
6. Bengal Fine No.2	3				
7. Bengal Lakshmi Mills	104				
8. Bihar Co-operative 9. Central Cotton Mills	100				
10. Jyoti Wvg. Mills	5				
11. Kanoria Mills	4				
12. Luxmi Nar yan	37				
13. Manindra Mills	111				
14. Orissa Cotton Mills	14				
15. Gaya Cotton Mills	22				
16. Rampooria Cotton Mills	13				
17. Shree Mahalaxmi Mills	120				
18. Sodepore Cotton Mills	6				
-					
Total *:	*211 12 9 4				
*Mill-wise details for 1984-85 & for April- September 1980 not available.					
MANAGED MILLS					
Swadeshi Group 172	0.005				
Mohini Mills 355	110/				
335	- 2 357				
527	985 2 1514				

ALL INDIA FRADE UNION CONGRESS 24 Canning Lane New Delhi.

Cable: "AITUCONG" Tele: 387320/386427

President: Chaturanan Mishra, MP

General

Secretary: Indrajit Gupta, MP

PRESS RELEASE

Dated: 28. 1. 1987.

The AITUC Secretariat has issued the following statement:-

"The secretariat of the AITUC congratulates the sugar industry workers numbering over three lakhs for their one-day united strike to-day, January 28th, at the call of the National Coordination Committee of Sugar Workers embracing all central trade unions, federations and unions all over the country.

The demands of the sugar industry workers for a second interim relief and introduction of DA rate at Rs. 1.65 per point which is already in force in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are quite justified and the Third Wage Board should favourably consider them. There is no doubt that the first interim relief granted in 1985 by the Wage Board of Rs. 45/- is too meagre creating justified discontent amongst the sugar industry workers:

The AITUC hopes that the Government as well as the Wage Board will pay heed to it and take expeditious measures.

The AITUC calls upon sugar industry workers and their unions and federations to further strengthen at all levels the unique type of all-in unity established in this industry to ensure success in their struggles ahead."

For Favour of Publication/Circulation

Tinderenging.

To

The News Editor

New Delhi.

Dear Shri Mirdha,

We wish to bring to your urgent attention the great discontent prescribing amongst the workers of Shri Durga Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Bengal, over the denotification of the said Mills, which will render the workers unemployed.

The said Mills was taken over by the Government in 1978. The workmen had agreed to a scheme of Modernisation. But the same was not implemented and now the denotification has come as a surprise and shock.

We learn that a deputation of Trade Unions met, you and and ised you of the situation.

We therefore suggest that the order of denotification be withdrawn and the takeover period extended and a viability study conducted, taking the workers into confidence.

Hoping for early favourable

action.

Yours sincerely,

the.

(HOMI DAJI) Secretary

Shri R.N. Mirdha, Minister of State for Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.

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substitute to prisition comparate recear and men-