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**MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT**

**NOTIFICATION**

*New Delhi, the 6th December 1961*

S.O. 2952.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report of the Central Government Court of Enquiry (Coal Mining Industry), Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Coal Mining Industry and their workmen.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COURT OF INQUIRY  
(Coal Mining Industry)**

**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the Coal Mining Industry

AND

Their workmen.

**PRESENT :**

Shri L. P. Dave, Sole Member.

**APPEARANCES:**

Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate & Mr. W. J. Jameson—for Indian Mining Association.

Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate—for Indian Mining Federation.

Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate & Shri D. B. Raval—for Indian Colliery Owners' Association.

Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate—for National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd., and Messrs Singareni Collieries & Co. Ltd.

Shri Gulab Gupta and Shri S. Das Gupta—On behalf of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

Shri M. V. Desai—On behalf of Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, Hind Mazdoor Sabha & Colliery Mazdoor Congress.

Shri Kalyan Ray—On behalf of Colliery Staff Association.

Shri Lalit Burman—On behalf of Indian Mine Worker's Federation.

**REPORT**

*Dated the 21st November, 1961*

The Central Government being of the opinion that an industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to the Coal Mines Industry and their workmen considered it desirable to refer certain matters connected with or relevant to the said disputes to a Court of Inquiry. Hence, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour & Employment issued Notification No. 1/33/60-LRII dated 31st October 1960 constituting a Court of Inquiry with Shri G. Palit as Sole Member and referred to it certain matters which will be mentioned hereafter. A vacancy occurred in the office of the Sole Member of the Court of Inquiry due to the demise of Shri G. Palit and the Government of India thereupon issued a notification of even number on 27th May 1961 appointing me as the Sole Member of the Court of Inquiry. By a subsequent order of even number dated the 30th June, 1961, the terms of reference were slightly modified and the modified terms of reference are as under:—

1. Whether the system of employment of labour through or by contractors and Sub-contractors in the coal mining industry in the country can be abolished without impairing productivity, and, if so, in which case of employment and within what period.

*Price: Rs. 0.15 per 1 d.*

2. To the extent that contract system cannot be abolished in the industry, what measures, statutory or otherwise, should be devised to ensure fair wages and conditions of employment to labour employed through or by contractors and Sub-contractors.

2. Notices were issued to the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation, Indian Colliery Owners Association, Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha Mining Association, the National Coal Development Corporation and Messrs Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, the Indian Mine Workers Federation, the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh, the Mugma Coal Field Workers Union, the Bihar Koyala Mazdoor Sabha, the Chhattisgarh Colliery Workers Federation, the Madhya Pradesh Rastriya Koyala Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, the M.S.M. Railway Talcher Employees Association, the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and the Colliery Staff Association. So far as employers were concerned, the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation, the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, the National Coal Development Corporation and the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. appeared before the Court and filed their written statements. So far as workers were concerned, the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, the Indian Mining Workers' Federation, the Bihar Koyala Mazdoor Sabha, the Colliery Staff Association, the Bihar Coal Miners Union, the Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh and the Mine Mazdoor Union and Chhattisgarh Colliery Workers Federation filed their written statements. Actually, however, only the representatives of the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the Indian Mine Workers Federation appeared before the Court and took part in proceedings before it. Representatives of other Unions did not appear before the Court, nor did they take any part in the proceedings before the Court except filing their written statements as stated above.

3. The Court heard the parties who also placed certain facts before the Court. The Court in company of the representatives of both the employers and the workers visited two collieries, one in the Jharia Coal Field area and the other in the Raniganj Coal field area. Evidence was then started to be recorded and one witness was actually examined. Further proceedings were then adjourned as the parties wanted time to negotiate an agreement. Ultimately on 30th October, 1961, an agreement (copy attached herewith) signed by the representatives of the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners Association on the one hand and the Indian National Mine Workers Federation, the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat, the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, The Hind Mazdoor Sabha and the Indian Mine Workers Federation on the other was placed before the Court. The Advocate appearing on behalf of the National Coal Development Corpn. and M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. also subscribed to the above agreement in so far as it related to the terms of reference before the Court. The parties also informed the Court that they did not want to produce any further evidence and that the Court should record its findings in terms of the above agreement. It may be noted that no other party appeared before the Court, either on behalf of the employers or on behalf of the workers.

4. Under the terms of agreement, it has been agreed that the system of contract labour should be abolished in the coal industry subject to certain exemptions. It was further agreed that certain categories out of categories which were directly connected with the raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke should be exempted, that is, in respect of these categories the system of contract labour may be continued and further that the contract system is to be continued in all processes not directly concerned with the raising and despatch of coal and the raising and despatch of coke. In all cases where contract labour is to continue, certain safeguards have been provided by the agreement. The agreement further lays down that all work except in the categories which are exempted should be taken over and carried on departmentally by the principal employer as early as possible, but not later than 30th September, 1962. It has been lastly provided that the operation of the agreement should be reviewed annually and that the first review should take place between 1st November 1962 and 15th November 1962. I have now got to consider as to what findings I should give on the points referred to me.

5. It appears that the practice of employing labour through contractors and entrusting certain kind of work to contractors has been in vogue in the coal industry for quite a long time. This practice has come in for severe criticism by several committees and commissions. Actually even the employers had at different times agreed to the abolition of the system subject to certain exemptions and conditions. Still the system has continued to be in force.

6. The first Commission which considered the system of contract labour in coal mines was the Royal Commission on Labour. It appears that at that time contractors were engaged mainly for recruiting labour and raising coal. The Royal Commission after considering the question of Raising Contractors, recommended "the gradual supersession of the raising contractor as such and the substitution of what is known as *sarkari* working" (See Page 120 of the Report, 1931).

7. In 1938 the Government of Bihar appointed a Committee known as Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee for undertaking enquiry into the conditions of industrial labour prevailing in the important industrial centres and industries in the Province with particular reference to each important industry and locality and to make such recommendations as may appear practicable for the purpose of improving the labour wages, conditions of work, employment etc. in the important industries of the localities concerned. The Committee submitted its report in 1940. Chapter IV of the report deals with recruitment. In para 76, the Committee has said that one of the methods of recruitment of labour was by contractors, jobbers or sardars. The Committee has also said that they were strongly of the opinion that recruitment through contractors should be discontinued as early as possible, but where it was found that contractors were for some time indispensable, they should be licenced by the State and should be required to maintain a register of all payments etc. If any of them was found guilty of unfair dealings with labour, the licence should be withdrawn and a further penalty imposed on them. The Committee further stated that they desired that the contractors should be compelled to conform to standards of conduct similar in effect to that which had recently been imposed on money lenders in Bihar. The Committee dealt with contract labour in Chapter V. The question of coal industry was considered by the Committee in Chapter XVIII. The Committee considered the case of raising contractors in paras 389 to 392 of their report. I would here only quote some of the remarks made by the Committee in para 392; "eight years ago the Royal Commission recommended that the contract system should be gradually abolished. We regret to find that the progress has been deplorably slow and more that there should be any desire to retrace the steps. We would prefer to see the system of raising contractors abolished as soon as possible. But in case it is found impracticable to abolish it, the conditions governing contract labour enumerated in Chapter V should be enforced".

8. A Committee known as Labour Investigation Committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1944 and it submitted its report in 1946. The Committee have referred to question of contract labour in Section II of Chapter IV of their report. The Committee referred to the reports of the Royal Commission on Labour, The Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee and the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee. The Committee have been observed "not only the Royal Commission but also the Bombay and Bihar Committees have suggested legal abolition of the system of contract labour, and we fully endorse that suggestion. Of course, we cannot expect that all contract work will be necessarily terminated; but some sort of distinction between essential and non-essential processes will have to be drawn. The Committee then referred to cases where certain kinds of work could be entrusted to contractors. They observed that "For example, if a textile factory owner calls a building contractor for painting or white washing, which are not part of the essential processes in the factory, there can be no objection; but the manner in which employers seek to avoid their obligations towards workers by delegating even essential processes (for example mixing, or bleaching in a textile mill or raising of coal in a coal mine, etc.) can and should be prohibited". The Committee then referred to Public Works Department labour and said that they did not wholly agree with the view of the Royal Commission on Labour that employment through contractors was the only satisfactory method in the case of Public Works Department labour. The Committee then stated that their survey of Central Public Works Department labour showed that the contract labour was not favourably placed. The Committee finally observed "The only method of tackling the problem, therefore, is to regulate the conditions of contract labour in all industries, where its existence is inevitable".

9. In 1945, a survey into the conditions of labour in the coal mining industry was made by Mr. S. R. Deshpande at the instance of the then Department of Labour. His report showed that the contract system was prevalent to a large extent in the coal mining industry. He referred to raising contracts, commission contracts, petty contracts and managing contracts.

10. In December 1945 the Government of India appointed a Committee known as Indian Coal Fields Committee and this Committee submitted its report in September, 1946. It referred to the contract system in paras 14 to 18 of Chapter XV of its report. The Committee recommended that the raising contract system should be abandoned as early as possible.

11. In 1947 the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement of certain disputes in the collieries in Bengal and Bihar. The Board has referred to the question of contract system in para (23) of their report. There they have observed "We are emphatic that the time has now arrived when it (raising contract system) should be fully and finally abolished. It has undoubtedly led to widespread irregularities and mal-practices and we unreservedly condemn it". The Board then mentioned that they made an exception as to overburden removal. They felt that "mal-practices could be avoided by payment from the contractor's account to the workers direct by the management, in conformity with a list of earnings submitted by the contractor, which would be subject to scrutiny". The Board finally observed, "So long, however, as the contract system continues, the labour employed therein and also in all piece-work systems, shall be paid direct by the Management, and such labour shall be entitled to all the amenities enjoyed by workers of the same categories as if directly employed".

12. In 1949, the Government of India appointed a Railway Colliery Enquiry Committee which submitted its report in 1950. The Committee recognised that abolition of contract system was desirable, but they suggested postponement thereof. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that one of the members dissented from the majority as he was of the opinion that abolition should be immediate and that there was no excuse for the continuance of the system.

13. The question of contract labour came before the different sessions of the Industrial Committee on Coal mines. In the first session held in January, 1948, this question was discussed and ultimately there was general agreement that with the assurances given the matter could be left to be suitably dealt with by Government. The question was again considered in the second session of the Industrial Committee held in September, 1948. It appears that the labour representatives pressed for the abolition of the system, while it was urged on behalf of employers that certain kinds of contract labour could not be dispensed with. Ultimately it was agreed that the question needed more detailed examination. The question was again raised in the fourth session of the Industrial Committee held in April, 1952, when after discussion it was decided that the question should be further examined.

14. The matter then once again came before the fifth session of the Industrial Committee held in August, 1956. It appears that a Sub-committee was appointed to consider certain items, one of which was abolition of contract labour. It was agreed by the employers' and workers' representatives that the contract system should be abolished within a specified period. The workers' representatives desired abolition within a period of six months while the employers' representatives were unable to specify any period. The employers' as well as workers' representatives agreed that there should be no further extension of the contract system. In other words, wherever contract system was not in vogue before, there should be no substitution of the departmental system by the contract system. It was also agreed and this was already in accordance with the Standing Orders of the collieries that the employers would accept the responsibility of supervising payment to contract labour. The workers' representatives, however, desired that the responsibility for payment to contract labour should also rest on the principal employer.

15. Regarding the general question of abolition of contract labour, the employers' representatives were of the view that the abolition of contract system would be feasible only with the exemptions enumerated below:—

- (1) Sinking of pits and driving of inclines.
- (2) Sand loading.
- (3) Coal loading and unloading.
- (4) Dyke cutting.
- (5) Overburden removal and earth cutting.
- (6) Building.
- (7) Brick making.
- (8) Tile making.
- (9) Soft coke making.
- (10) Road making and repairing.
- (11) Manufacture and repair of coal tubs.

It was suggested that Government should undertake legislation for the abolition of contract system. In determining the exceptions to the general rule of abolition of the system, they would consult the employers' and the workers' representatives before finalising the list. This was, however, not agreed to by the employers' representatives. They insisted that the list of exemptions should be finalised before they could agree to any legislation for abolition of the contract system.

16. The matter then came before the open session of the Industrial Committee. The proceedings show that there was complete agreement on the principle of abolition of contract labour; and the only difference between the employers' representatives and the workers' representatives was about the categories to be exempted from the abolition of contract system. Ultimately it was found that it was not possible to go into all the details at that stage and the workers' and the employers' organisations were asked to send separate memoranda on the subject within a period of six weeks, after which the whole position was to be carefully examined.

17. At the next (sixth) session of the Industrial Committee held in February, 1959, there was some discussion regarding the categories of work that might be allowed to remain under the contract system. Individual items of work were considered but no final agreement could be reached. Hence a Committee was appointed to carry out a study and submit a report covering all aspects of the question with special reference to the categories of work which could be allowed to remain on contract basis. At the seventh session of the Industrial Committee held in April, 1960, it was decided that in view of the difficulties experienced in conducting a joint study, it was agreed that a Court of Inquiry should be constituted. It was accordingly that this Court was constituted.

18. There can be no doubt that the system of contract labour deserves to be abolished. I have mentioned above the decisions of various committees on this point. The system has led to many mal-practices. To illustrate this, I may mention only one fact. It is that in cases where contracts are given for raising coal, the contractor is being paid an amount which is (much) less than the price fixed by Government. The industry is agitating that the price fixed by Government is not adequate. Would a contractor accept a contract for a lesser amount unless it gives him a profit? For this, he must resort to mal-practices. Actually when I visited one of the collieries by surprise, I learnt that the labour was not paid all its dues. I found that the Contractor was not properly maintaining the Attendance Register; and persons who were found actually working were shown as absent in the Register. This must be with a view to avoid payment of bonus and other benefits. This is only one instance showing that the contract system has led to mal-practices. This fact was recognised by the Conciliation Board as long ago as 1947 and they mentioned that the contract system had undoubtedly led to wide spread irregularities and mal-practices and they had unreservedly condemned it. It may be noted that there were two members representing industry on this Board.

19. Actually, it has been the policy laid down by the Government in the Second and Third Five Year Plans that contract labour should be abolished. Even the terms of reference to this Court presuppose that the system has got to be abolished and what the Court has been asked to consider is whether it can be abolished without impairing productivity and in which case of employment. I have therefore no hesitation in holding that the system of employment of labour through or by contractors deserves to be abolished.

20. This brings me to the important questions as to whether this can be done without impairing productivity and in which cases of employment. This point has been made much easier for me by an agreement arrived at between the employers and the workmen. The agreement has been signed and accepted by the three Principal Associations representing the employers and three Principal Associations representing labour. The Singareni Coal Co. Ltd. and the National Coal Development Corporation have also accepted the agreement. In other words, the agreement has been subscribed to by a great majority of the owners and a majority of the workers. As I mentioned above, a copy of this agreement is annexed herewith.

21. Under the terms of agreement, it has been agreed that the system of contract labour has to be abolished in the industry except in the seven categories mentioned in the agreement. It has been agreed that all processes directly connected with raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke should be the direct responsibility of the principal employer except in the seven categories mentioned in the agreement. It has also been agreed that in

processes not directly concerned with the raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke, work may be got done through contractors, but the principal employer has to ensure the observance of fair labour standards and fair labour practices.

22. So far as these latter processes are concerned i.e. the processes not directly concerned with the raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke, it may not be proper and/or practicable to get the work done departmentally. Such processes would cover construction and repair of roads, construction and repair of buildings and making of tiles and bricks. Such work would usually be of a temporary or intermittent nature and it would not be fair to expect the industry always to get such work done departmentally. There would be nothing wrong if such work is entrusted to contractors who can do it more quickly, economically and efficiently.

23. So far, however, as processes directly concerned with the raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke are concerned, that is the principal work of the coal industry. Normally such work must be done departmentally. An exception has been made in the case of seven categories mentioned below:—

- (i) Sinking of pit and driving of inclines,
- (ii) Sand loading,
- (iii) Dyke cutting and driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone work underground,
- (iv) Coal loading and unloading, provided that the Principal Employer shall engage a nucleus of wagon and truck loaders to whom regular work can be guaranteed; the number of such nucleus to be reviewed quarterly,
- (v) Miscellaneous civil engineering works of an irregular and intermittent nature,
- (vi) Overburden removal and earth cutting,
- (vii) Soft Coke manufacturing.

I shall proceed to discuss these categories one by one.

24. The first category is regarding sinking of pits and driving of inclines. I am told that this work is of a temporary and preliminary nature. It would and as soon as the pits are sunk and inclines driven. Hence it would not be economical to the employer to engage permanent workers for the same to get this work done departmentally. I would accept the agreement at this stage and allow this work to be done through contractors at present. Under the agreement, there is to be a review of work every year and this category may be reviewed later on. It may be considered whether this work cannot be done departmentally by engaging workmen by the principal employer on a temporary basis. The work is not such that it would be over within a few days and the question of abolition of contract system in this category may be reviewed later on.

25. The second category is about sand loading. I am told that this work is seasonal and that it can not be done in the monsoon. I must mention that I am not quite satisfied that the work cannot be done departmentally. In view, however, of the agreement between the industry and the labour, I would allow this work to be continued to be done by contract labour for the present and would leave it to the parties to review this point later on.

26. The third category is Dyke cutting and driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone work underground. This work would be not only temporary but also intermittent and there would be no objection in its being allowed to be done through contractors.

27. The fourth category is coal loading and unloading. The agreement on this category contains a proviso that the principal employer shall engage a nucleus of wagon and truck loaders to whom regular work can be guaranteed the number of such nucleus to be reviewed quarterly. I am told that the position of wagon supply is not regular and sometimes extra work of loading and unloading may be required to be done, and that such work would be of a temporary nature and hence it is said that it may be allowed to be done through contractors. This is, however, likely to lead to mal-practices. For instance, an employer may engage a nucleus of loaders at much less than his normal and usual requirements and thus evade doing the work departmentally. I am however accepting the agreement only because it is agreed that it would be reviewed later on.

28. The fifth category deals with miscellaneous civil engineering works of an irregular and intermittent nature. By their very nature, such work would be both temporary and intermittent and there would be nothing wrong if it is allowed to be done through contractors.

29. The sixth category deals with overburden removal and earth cutting. This is a work of temporary nature and would be over as soon as overburden is removed and earth cut. This category, however, would require careful scrutiny at the review to see whether the work is not such as can be done departmentally by engaging labour on a temporary basis, as in the case of first category mentioned above.

30. The last category excepted in the agreement is of manufacturing soft coke. It is sought to be exempted on the ground that the work is fluctuating and would depend on the demand of soft coke. Here again, I am not quite satisfied whether the work cannot be done departmentally and whether getting the work done through contractors is not liable to be abused. I am, however, accepting this exemption because of the agreement between the employers and the labour. I would certainly desire that it would be carefully reviewed later on.

31. My decision on the first point referred to me, therefore, would be that the system of employment of labour by or through contractors in the coal mining industry can be abolished without impairing productivity in cases where processes directly concerned with the raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke are concerned except in the case of seven categories mentioned above. The exempted categories should be reviewed every year, especially categories 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 to see whether the exemptions can and should be discontinued. It has been agreed that the system, where it is to be abolished, should be abolished as early as possible, but in any case not later than 30th September, 1962. In this connection, I would suggest that the industry may take steps to abolish the system by slabs, the first slab to come into operation on the 1st March, 1962, the second on the 30th June, 1962 and the last on 30th September, 1962.

32. The second point referred to me is to the extent that the contract system cannot be abolished, what measures should be devised to ensure fair wages and conditions of employment to labour employed through/or by contractors and sub-contractors. In the agreement entered into by the parties, it has been agreed that in cases where the system of contract labour is to be retained, the principal employer should either make payments of the wages direct or remain responsible for seeing that wages are paid and that such payment should be made from principal employer's office; and further that the principal employers are to ensure the observance of fair labour standards and fair labour practices with particular reference to payment of correct rates of wages and amenities to which workmen engaged in such processes are entitled, either under an Award, Enactment or Agreement. I am told that even now when a contract is given, there is usually a clause in the contract that the contractor will pay proper wages to the labour. In actual practice, however, this clause is not given effect to by the contractor. The agreement, therefore, lays down that the principal employer should either make payment of the wages direct or remain responsible for seeing that wages are paid and that such payment should be made from principal employer's office. In my opinion, however, this would not always be quite sufficient, because as the laws stand now, it would be difficult if not impossible for a workman who is not paid by the contractor to obtain wages from the principal employer. The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, are not clear and are liable to be interpreted as meaning that an employer is not responsible for payment of wages to a person employed by a contractor. I would, therefore, suggest that the Payment of Wages Act should be suitably amended in this connection. This would enable a contractor's labourer to claim wages from the principal employer, by making an application to the authority appointed under Payment of Wages Act.

33. I would also suggest amendment of the definition of 'employer' as given in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The principal employer is, under the present definition, not an employer, in cases of workmen employed by a contractor. The definition should be so amended that the principal employer would come under the definition, even in respect of workmen employed by a contractor. In this connection, clause (e) of Section 3(14) of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act would serve as a useful guide.

34. I may here also mention that the definition given in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and Mines Act, 1952 are wide enough to cover the responsibilities of the employer in cases of labour employed by or through contractors. Section 12 of the Workmen's Compensation Act makes the principal employer

liable to pay compensation even in the case of a workman employed by a contractor. The definition of owner given in Section 2(1) of the Mines Act mentions that "any contractor for the working of a mine or any part thereof shall be subject to the Mines Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but not so as to exempt the owner from any liability".

35. I would, therefore, suggest that suitable amendments be made both in the Payment of Wages Act and in the Industrial Disputes Act. I may add that all the representatives of the employers and all representatives of workmen who appeared before me agreed to this.

36. I would make one more recommendation and it is about licencing of contractors. The Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee had recommended that contractors should be licenced by the State and should be required to maintain a register of all payments etc. In my opinion, this recommendation deserves to be carried out in cases where a contractor employs one hundred workers or more. I would suggest that giving of licences to contractors should be on a liberal scale, so that there may not be the evils of monopoly. A security deposit should be taken from the contractor, so that it would safeguard the interests of both the principal employer as well as the labour. There should be a condition in the licence that if a contractor was found guilty of unfair labour practices or non-payment of fair and proper wages to his labourers, his licence would be cancelled without his having a right to claim compensation and his security deposit may be forfeited in such cases. It may even be made a penal offence if a contractor is found guilty of unfair labour practices on more occasions than four or five.

37. My finding on the second point referred to me therefore would be that the measures necessary to ensure fair wages and conditions of employment to labour employed through or by contractors and Sub-contractors would be firstly, that the principal employer should either make payment of wages direct or remain responsible for seeing that wages are paid and that such payment should be made from the principal employer's office and further that the principal employer should ensure the observance of fair labour standards and fair labour practices; secondly, that suitable amendments should be made in the Industrial Disputes Act and the Payment of Wages Act, and thirdly, that a system of licencing contractors should be introduced.

38. To sum up, I adopt the agreement entered into by the parties as the basis of my report and would hold that the said agreement should be accepted at present, and that in all processes directly connected with the raising and dispatch of coal and manufacture and dispatch of coke, contract labour should be abolished as early as possible, and in any case not later than 30th September, 1962, except in the seven categories specified in Para 2 of the agreement, and that the other provisions in the agreement should also be accepted. I, however, accept the agreement, subject to the following modifications:—

- (i) At the time of reviewing the question every year, special attention should be given to categories 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 and wherever possible steps should be taken to gradually abolish contract labour in these categories also.
- (ii) Suitable amendments should be made in the Industrial Disputes Act and Payment of Wages Act as recommended above.
- (iii) No one should be allowed to work as a Contractor unless he holds a valid licence and rules for issuing licences should be framed so as to include suggestions made above.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COURT OF INQUIRY, DHANBAD

Reference No. 1 of 1960

Employers in relation to the Coal Industry.

and

Their workmen.

The parties above-named after mutual discussion have come to a settlement on the above Reference on the terms and conditions as detailed below:—

1. In view of the recommendations of the various sessions of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining and the sessions of the Indian Labour Conference and the sessions of the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee, it is hereby agreed that the system of contractor labour shall be abolished in the Coal Industry, subject to exemptions detailed hereunder.



2. It is further agreed that all processes directly connected with the raising and despatch of coal and manufacture and despatch of coke shall be the direct responsibility of the principal employer and all workers engaged therein shall be the employees of the principal employer except in the following categories:

- (i) Sinking of pit and driving of Inclines,
- (ii) Sand loading,
- (iii) Dyke cutting and driving of stone drifts and miscellaneous stone work underground,
- (iv) Coal loading and unloading, provided that the Principal Employer shall engage a nucleus of wagon and truck loaders to whom regular work can be guaranteed; the number of such nucleus to be reviewed quarterly,
- (v) Miscellaneous civil engineering works of an irregular and intermittent nature,
- (vi) Overburden removal and earth cutting,
- (vii) Soft Coke manufacturing.

Provided further that where work in any one or more of the aforesaid categories of work is being carried on departmentally in any colliery by the principal employer, the same shall continue to be done departmentally as before.

3. That all work, except in the aforesaid categories of work, shall be taken over and carried on departmentally by the principal employer as early as possible but not later than 30th September 1962, and that all workers employed by or through contractors should be employed by the principal employer if the particular work is to be continued. The terms and conditions of service of such workers shall be settled mutually by the Union and the Employer at the Colliery level.

4. That in such cases, the principal employer should either make payment of the wages direct, or remain responsible for seeing that wages are paid and that such payments shall be made from the principal employer's office and the Principal Employer shall also ensure the observance of fair labour standards and fair labour practices as in para six below.

5. That for the purposes of this Agreement, any person entrusted with the producing as well as selling of coal in a mine shall be deemed to be the principal employer.

6. That in the processes not directly concerned with the raising and despatch of coal and the manufacture and despatch of coke the principal employer shall ensure the observance of fair labour standards and fair labour practices, with particular reference to the payment of correct rates of wages and amenities to which workers engaged in such processes are entitled either under an award, contract or agreement.

7. That the operation of this agreement shall be reviewed annually and the first review shall take place between 1st and 15th November, 1962.

It is therefore humbly prayed that your Honour may kindly be pleased to make a report to the appropriate Government accordingly.

Dated the 30th October, 1961.

Sd. D. Narsingh.  
S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate,  
Indian Mining Association.

Sd. M. Das  
S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate,  
Indian Mining Federation

Sd. D. B. Ravel,  
S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate,  
Indian Colliery Owners Association.

Sd. Gulab Gupta,  
Indian National Mine  
Workers Federation.

Sd. Mahesh Desai,  
Kovala Mazdoor Panchayat  
Colliery Mazdoor Congress  
Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

Sd. Kalyan Roy,  
Indian Mine Workers  
Federation.

I subscribe to the above agreement on behalf of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. and M/s. National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. in so far as it relates to the terms of reference before this Hon'ble Court.

The 30th October 1961.

Sd. D. Narsingh,

[No. 1/33/60-LR.II.]

A. L. HANDA, Under Secy.

UNDER CERT. POSTING

**Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.**

May Day Meetings.

A.I.T.U.C.  
Received 5/5/63 10/5/63  
Replied.....  
31

1. One 1st May the May Day meeting was held at New Sudamdih Colliery under the auspices of the Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha presided over by Com. Ram Mitra, Secretary of Union. Com. Chinmoy Mukherjee, President of the Sabha spoke. Two resolutions - one for the release of the Political, Trade Union and Kishan Sabha workers under the D.I.R. and P.D. Act and (ii) the Govt. and the Labour Deptt. were urged to concede to the just demands of the Barauni Refinery Construction workers and release all the arrested T.U. leaders and workers arrested in this connection.

2. In Kendua the May Day was celebrated and a mass meeting was held on the 2nd May presided over by Com. Lalit Burman. The meeting was convened by the joint auspices of Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha and Dhanbad District Committee of the C.P.I. Coms. Anant Sharma, Chinmoy Mukherjee and Lalit Burman spoke on the occasion. The following resolutions were adopted :-

(i) Demanding the release of all Political, Trade Union and Kishan Sabha workers detained under B.I.R. and P.D. Act;

(ii) Congratulating the heroic struggle of the Barauni Refinery Construction workers and demanding immediate conceding of their just demands as also release of all T.U. leaders and workers, including Com. Chandrasekhar Singh, M.L.A., Deoki Nandan and others arrested in connection of the Strike.

(iii) Against the Taxation policy of the Government.

5th May, 1963.

Chinmoy Mukherjee 5/5  
(Chinmoy Mukherjee).

For Favour of Publication

To

The Editor,  
"Trade Union Record"

NEW DELHI.

used for  
T.U.  
10/5

10/5

499  
108

A BRIEF REPORT ABOUT THE MEETING OF SPECIAL  
COMMITTEE ON GORAKHPUR LABOUR..

-----

The Special Committee on Gorakhpur Labour met on 26th July 1963 in Rotunda, Writer's Building, Calcutta. At this meeting, The Chief spokesman of Employeers <sup>Sr</sup> R.Lal pointed out that the first item on the Terms of Reference "to frame detailed proposals to enable the Government of India to take over the existing Miners Hostels and to administer them through Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner and also to set up and administer similarly new hostels ~~xxx~~ as and when necessary" - was not in conformity with the decision taken at the meeting of 18th February 1963. This meeting was convened by the Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment. Only the <sup>representatives</sup> ~~representations~~ of Indian Mining Association and INTUC leaders, ~~Sri R.L. Metha~~ Sri Ranti Metha and Srimathi Seeta Parmanand were invited. I do not know what exactly transpired at that meeting Sri R.L. Metha, Chariman of the Committee explained that the terms of reference should be <sup>precise</sup> ~~decise~~, therefore, there is some difference. Sri R.Lal thereupon reiterated the earlier suggestion made by Sri Pran Pershad, Chairman, I.M.A. that Employers would abolish the whole system instead of agreeing to the ~~present~~ ~~xxxxxx~~ procedure.

2. The workers' representatives unanimously welcomed the suggestion to abolish the system. After a brief discussion the Employers wanted time to re-consider their objection to the terms of reference. Hence the committee met again on the 20th instant at Calcutta. The Employers maintained their objection and the meet-

ing terminated with the understanding that the committee will get automatically dissolved.

3. I learn that the Employers representative Sri R. Lal met Sri Gulzarilal Nanda at New Delhi a day or two previous to this meeting. It appears that they got the Honourable Minister for Labour & Employment to agree for the abolition of existing system of Miners gang sirdars and for their part they would abolish the present system of recruitment of Gorakhpur Labour. In this connection be it noted that the appeal was preferred in Supreme Court by two Miners gang sirdars whose services were terminated. The Supreme Court held that these sirdars are workers. The present attitude of the Employers is to bypass the judgment of the Supreme Court.

*T. B. Vittal Rao*  
(T.B.Vittal Rao).

PHONE NO. 67

*The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union* 50

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES:

YELLANDU  
BELLAMPALLI  
RAMAGUNDAM

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.

(Andhra Pradesh)

Ref. No. ....

A. I. T. U. C.

2458 28/8/63

Date 24th Aug. 1963.

96

The Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

A brief report about the meeting  
of Special Committee on Gorakhpur Labour  
is enclosed.

Yours fraternally,

encl: one.

T. B. Vittal Rao

(T. B. VITTAL RAO)

37  
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**3072**

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

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A I T U G O N G NEWDELHI.



... MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED SEARSOL COLLIERY FAILED TO PAY ARREARS OF SALARIES AND OTHER DUES SINCE JANUARY AS PER DECISION IN CONCILATION OFFICE WORKERS DISCOUNT SERIOUS SITUATION APPREHENDED EXPIDITE ACTION --

~~RA--~~

-- RABIN CHATTERJEE.

*JL*  
*14.6.*

OPDAT 23/28HRS.

*C. 23*

64  
108

7 Oct 63

Dear Com.Chaturanan,

We have received the telegram about some mishap in the deep pit of the Giridih colliery. The telegram was received in a garbled manner and we cannot make out anything out of it. I hope you had sent a detailed letter. This has not been received here so far. Please send us the details, if you have not done so already.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*K.G.*

(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com.Chaturanan Mishra,  
Coal Workers Union,  
GIRIDIH, Bihar

10

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*del*





INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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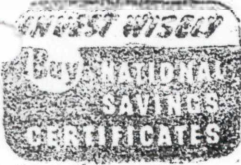
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Deep pit guidit colliery abandoned due to negligence management. Also two pumps of power house and number four side Kalimaran pit stop fifteen workers led off stop deep pit was also abandoned 1959 costing over fifteen lakh dewatering stop request immediately Gmmdtel. judicial enquiry about repeated crimes.



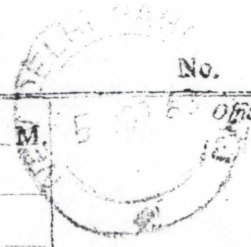
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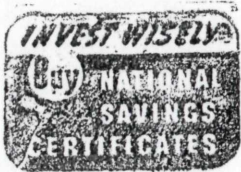
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Chaturraman Mishra  
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 Coal workers  
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INDIAN POSTS AND



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N. Colliery Rajahmundry  
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loaders at number two  
incline toposi colliery  
launched by strike  
on protest of nonpayment  
of load repairs. Situation  
apprehended please intervene  
Robin Chatterjee Vice President

1034-62-2,60,000 Bkt.



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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workers bhadua pt. locked out illegal  
by stop serious unrest likely request unmet  
intervention =

Coal workers / Aitjanjan secretary

await  
returning  
10/10/58

MGIFPAh---1499-13-9 2,60,000 Bks. [L-50-5/53]

# भारतीय डाक व तार विभाग



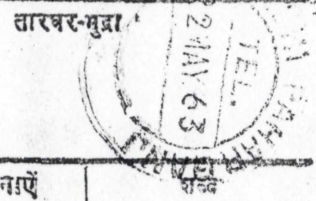
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पुस्तक नं०	दिनांक	घंटा	मिनट	कार्य-विभागीय सूचनाएं
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प्राप्तक				प्राप्ति समय
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Aitucang m

Papers lying with advocate unable send  
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 talks yourself letter follows =  
 Chaturangi

MGIPPAh.-1707--12-12-61--76,100 Bks.

[T.185/53]

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14/2/73

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278 743  
filed  
to office file

RECEIVED  
Received 3936/5-11-63  
Replied

To

The

Congress New York 70

ref: Memorandum dated 2/10/63

Sir,

forwarded here with the hand bills  
for your information and necessary action.

Yours faithfully

*J. Secretary*  
Coal Workers Union, National  
C I R I N.

*F.*  
*S-41*

tribunal is also not fixing  
the date of hearing. Ref No  
of the dispute is 28/63.

However, we would request  
you to see this matter with  
the Ministry so that South  
Korea coming strike of  
412 workers are resumed  
sooner.

Within the course  
of and re-statement of  
selected sea shore coming  
also be discussed along with  
South Korea coming.

Recently we have sent an  
telegram about S.K. coming  
with a copy to you. Yours  
Robert Chatterjee

Express Delivery



The General Secretary  
India Trade Union Congress  
5, Jhandewalan Kari  
Ghansi Road

New Delhi - 1

The General Secretary  
A.I.P.U.C

Colliery Maydon Sakhra

P.O. Patna 91

Dist - Buxar.

27/9/63

200 H. 30/9/63

Sub: - Illegal closure of South Kendra Colliery  
on and from 5th Oct '62.

Dear Sir,

The Colliery was illegally closed down on 5th Oct '62. Huge arrears of wages and bonus are remaining unpaid. In reply to a question of Com. Indrajit Gupta, M.P. Ministry of Fuel and Mines assured him that Management would be persuaded to start the mine working or to sell the Colliery so that mine might be started. Ministry did nothing so far.

For the illegal closure the Ministry referred the matter in the Tribunal of Dhanbad. ~~But~~ we have filed the Petition on 29th April '63. But management did not do so far. Now the management is co-operating with the work of Tribunal.



सरकार, जनता, अधिकारियों और मालिकों को

## ✽ खुला पत्र ✽

दौसा सोप स्टोन मिल के मैनेजर द्वारा

✽ छटनी के नाम पर मजदूरों के पेट पर लात

✽ वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय संकट काल में देश द्रोही पड़यन्त्र

✽ सरकारी अधिकारियों को गुमराह और बदनाम करने का कुचक्र

✽ मजदूरों को अतंकित करने की घिनौनी हरकतें

✽ श्रम अधिकारियों का मालिकों से नापाक गठ बन्धन

सरकार, सम्बन्धित अधिकारी, आम जनता एवं मजदूरों के हमदर्द साथियों,

हमें बड़े दुःख के साथ यह अपील करना पड़ रहा है कि वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय संकट काल में दौसा सोप स्टोन मिल के मैनेजर ने पमें से 25 मजदूरों को नौकरी से अलग करने के नोटिस दे दिए हैं।

छटनी के नाम पर हम मजदूरों को इसलिए नौकरी से अलग किया जा रहा है कि हम मजदूरों का संगठन छिन्न भिन्न होजाय और हम सथाई नौकरी की तमाम सुविधाओं से वंचित कर दिये जायें जो श्रम कानून के अन्तर्गत हमको इस बख्त प्राप्त हैं। ताकि हम अस्थाई बनकर उनकी दया पर हमेशा निर्भर रहें। छटनी का कारण जो मिल मालिकों अथवा मैनेजर की ओर से मिला है वह असत्य और बेबुनियाद है। यदि उत्पादन के पत्रे रिकार्ड को देखा जावे तो साफ प्रतीत होगा कि उत्पादन में विशेष बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। असली बात यह है कि हम मजदूरों को बेरोजगार करने की बुरी नियत से उत्पादन में ऐसा माल तैयार किया गया जो बाजार में बिकने लायक नहीं है और जिसका उनका एजेंट किसी प्रकार खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है। ऐसे निकम्मे माल को ही गोदाम में इकट्ठा करके बढ़ोतरी उत्पादन का स्वांग रचा गया है। इसके अलावा सिपटों की साप्ताहिक छुट्टियों के पुराने तरीकों को इस संकट कालीन स्थिति में अक्टूबर मास के अन्त में परिवर्तित किया गया है जिसके आधार पर मजदूरों को सरप्लस में दिखाने की चेष्टा की गई है। यदि उस पुराने तरीके को फिर अमल में लाया जावे और रविवर की साप्ताहिक छुट्टी को जगह सिपट के आधार पर अलग अलग दिन साप्ताहिक छुट्टियाँ रखी जावें तो कोई भी मजदूर सरप्लस में हरगिज नहीं रह सकता बल्कि और नये मजदूरों को नियुक्ति करनी पड़े।

### देश द्रोही अपराध और देश द्रोही पड़यन्त्र

वैसे भी उनका यह कार्य औद्योगिक रिश्तेद सन्निधिम के अनुसार पूरी तरह तो गैर कानूनी है ही साथ ही सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों को ध्यान में रख कर किये गये त्रिदली सम्मेलन के समझौते के अनुसार भी न सिर्फ गैर कानूनी है अपितु सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों में एक पड़गा है, क्योंकि इस संकट कालीन स्थिति में जबकि देश को सबबूत करने के लिए हर उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना परम आवश्यक है तब उत्पादन घटाने के लिए मजदूरों को छटनी करना और उन्हें बेकार कर उनमें असंतोष तथा रोष पैदा करना एक देश द्रोही अपराध एवं देश द्रोही हरकतें नहीं तो क्या है। यहाँ यह भी स्मरणीय है कि यह मान विदेशों की नियति होता है जिसमें सोना घाता है और सोने को हथियार खरीदने के लिए डा अपान कालीन स्थिति में देश को अति आवश्यकता है।

### सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों में हमारा योगदान

यहाँ हम यह जिक्र करता भी पुनर्निर्माण सम्पन्न हैं कि हम मजदूर वेतन दुश्मन चीनियों के बेजर्मी पूर्ण आक्रमण से देश को रक्षा के लिए हर विधान वरों को तैयार हैं और रहेंगे। हमने सुरक्षा कोष के लिए नवम्बर 52 में एक दिन का वेतन तथा जब तक युद्ध जारी रहता है तब तक एक रुपया प्रति मास देने रहने का नापूठिक निर्णय लिया है। साथ ही कम्पनी के मालिकों से भी त्रिदली सम्मेलन के फॉर्मले के अनुसार हमने प्रार्थना की है कि वह हमारा धनराशि के बराबर धनराशि मिलाकर सुरक्षा कोष में जमा करायें। अब तक हम दो मास के वेतन में से उक्त धन वरा चुक है। यद्यपि कम्पनी ने उक्त धनराशि मजदूरों की ओर से जमा कराई है या नहीं इस बात की हमें कोई सूचना नहीं दी है।

## सरकारी अधिकारियों को गुमराह और बदनाम की चेष्टा एवं मजदूरों को आतंकित करने की घिनौनी हरकतें

कम्पनी के मैनेजर महोदय ने सरकारी अधिकारियों को दावतें देना भी प्रारम्भ किया है उन दावतों में अधिकारियों को मजदूरों की ओर से गुमराह करने कोशिश करते हैं। और दूसरी ओर मजदूरों को आतंकित करने के लिए एवं अधिकारियों को बदनाम करने के लिए हम मजदूरों को चुड़की देते हैं कि "नाजिम साहब हमारे जोधपुर के हैं और घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं तथा डी० वाई० एस० पी० व अन्य अधिकारी मेरे घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं। यदि तुम मजदूरों ने इन २८ मजदूरों की छूटनी होने देने के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की तो मैं तुम सबको यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों सहित जेल में सड़वा दूँगा तथा अच्छी खासी मरम्मत करवा दूँगा"। किन्तु हमें आशा है कि दावत खाने वाले ये अधिकारी गण हम मजदूरों के पेट पर लात मारने में कदापि मैनेजर तथा मालिकों को गैर कानूनी तौर पर कोई सहयोग देने का कार्य नहीं करेंगे।

### श्रम अधिकारियों से नापाक गठबन्धन

हम मजदूरों ने मिल मैनेजर के इस गैर कानूनी नोटिस के विरुद्ध राजस्थान सरकार के श्रम अधिकारियों के पास समय २ पर लिखित फरियाद की परन्तु हमें अफसोस है कि ये श्रम अधिकारी जो मजदूरों के अधिकारों के निमित्त उनके संरक्षक समझे जाते हैं, उन्होंने खुल्लम खुल्ला अपने व्यक्तिगत किन्हीं स्वार्थों को पूर्ति के लिए मिल मालिकों और मैनेजर से नापाक सांठ गांठ करली है अन्यथा उनका यह प्रथम कर्तव्य था कि इस वर्तमान संकट कालीन स्थिति में वे इस मामले को ज़ुम्मेदारी के साथ अपने हाथों में लेते और सही एवं निष्पक्ष जांच करके आर्मीट्रेशन द्वारा मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए मालिकों पर कानूनी पाबन्दी लगा देते, जैसा कि इण्डस्ट्रियल ट्रूस में स्पष्ट रूप से संकेत किया गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री और श्रम मंत्री का व्यक्तिगत ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है ताकि वे हस्तक्षेप करके मिल के मालिकों को ऐसी देश द्रोही हरकतों से रोकने की अवलम्ब कार्यवाही करें।

### २८ मजदूरों के वेतन के बराबर वेतन व अन्य सुविधायें पाने वाले मैनेजर को निकाला जाये

इस छोटी फैक्ट्री में जिसमें कि सिर्फ २१७ मजदूर कार्य करते हैं और उनमें से भी माल को बिक्री नहीं होने का असत्य बहाना लेकर छूटनी करने के नोटिस जारी किए हैं, उस फैक्ट्री में ८०० रुपया वेतन व दूसरी सुविधाओं सहित १३-१४ सौ रुपया पाने वाले मैनेजर का भार रखना कतई न्यायोचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। साथ ही यह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि इन मैनेजर महोदय में १३-१४ सौ रुपये तो क्या इस धन्धे सम्बन्धी तथा फैक्ट्री एवं श्रम कानून सम्बन्धी योग्यता १०० रु० पाने की भी नहीं है। इसके प्रमाण रही माल तैयार करा देना, दूसरे स्वयं के दिए हुए छूटनी के पत्रों और दूसरे नोटिसों को स्वयं से बाद में गैरकानूनी स्वीकार किया। अब पुनः तीसरा नोटिस जो दिया है वह गैरकानूनी दिया है और जिसे भंडे के बकीलों की सलाह पर सही मान बैठे हैं, यदि हैं। केवल मजदूरों में अवन्तोष फैलाने के लिए इतनी बड़ी तनुखा नहीं खर्च करना चाहिए। इसलिए हमारा मांग है कि २८ मजदूरों की रोजी कायम रखने के लिए केवल एक मैनेजर हटाया जावे तथा एक साधारण तनुखा का व्यक्ति ही मैनेजर नियुक्त किया जावे। इसी में कारखाने का और उसमें रोजी पाने वाले गरीब मजदूरों का लाभ है।

### अन्त में

अन्त में हम समस्त मजदूर अपनी समस्या को सही रूप में दौसा की जनता एवं राजस्थान सरकार, खासकर श्रम विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों के समक्ष रखते हुए यह दृढ़ निश्चय करते हैं कि हम कदापि इन प्रकार की मनवानो और तानाशाही के सम्मुख किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं झुकेंगे। अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए यदि हमें मालिकों के साथ हड़ताल द्वारा संघर्ष भी लेना पड़े ता उसे भी अमल में लाने में नहीं चूकेंगे। क्योंकि ऐसी हालत में यही हमारे पास एक वैधानिक हथियार है।

### मजदूर एकता जिन्दावाद !

हम हैं आपके साथी

दौसा सोप स्टोन मिल के समस्त मजदूर

श्रीलक्ष्मी प्रियम्  
रजिस्ट्रार नं. 25  
श्री लक्ष्मी-गिरिदास, गिरिदास

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To

Honble Prime Minister,  
Govt. of India,  
New Delhi.

Recd- 3/9/63

8/11/63

Ref:- D/Prms/17/63

Date:- 4/11/63

Dear Prime Minister,

I have already telegraphically informed you on 4th Oct. 1963 about the drowning of the Deep Pit and several others sections of the different mines of Giridin on the 2nd Oct. 1963 which we think was due to the negligence of the M.C.D.C. authorities and have therefore demanded judicial enquiry. And we are expecting your reply again on 24th Oct. 1963 16 A Pit of the Giridin was drowned. Similarly due to heavy rain of water in Jublee Pit the Saraiyabad was also stopped. This has resulted in the stoppage of work of practically all the high graded coal mines of Giridin.

Of course there was heavy rain on these dates but it was not so abnormal to have caused the drowning of so many areas if proper precaution would have been taken up. It is our considered opinion that ~~was~~ mainly due to negligence on the part of the authorities concerned. Part: cularly in view of our experience in 1959 when the same Deep Pit was drowned causing an expense of over 17 lakhs in dewatering, we take the repetition of the same <sup>as</sup> nothing else than negligence.

I therefore request you to institute an enquiry to enquire about the whole affairs.

Copy to:-

Yours faithfully

- 1) Honble Minister for Mines & Fuel Govt. of India, New Delhi.
- 2) A.I.T.U.C., New Delhi.

General Secretary  
Coal Workers Union, Giridin.

N.B.- Enclosure one leaflet issued in Hindi.

7.  
8.

४ अक्टूबर को आम सभा काँ चन्द्रशेखर सिंह एम. एल. ए. का आगमन

## दुलरूआ मैनेजर की हरकत

### डिप पिट फिर डूबा दिया, सरकार न्यायिक जाँच करे

भाइयो,

यह बहुत ही दुखद बात है कि चार साल बाद फिर एन० सी० डी० सी० के दुलरूआ अफसरों की लापरवाही के कारण डिप पिट डूब गया। अफसरों की इस गैरजिम्मेवारी के चलते खन्डीहा डैम इस बरसात में भी न सिर्फ बेमरम्मत पड़ी हुई थी बल्कि वहाँ जो अंप्रेजों के ही वक्त से पम्प था उसे भी हटा लिया गया था। जिसके चलते खन्डीहा डैम से पानी डिप पिट में भर आया। डैम के सामने चाबक में दो फाटक थी वह भी डूबी पड़ी थी और इस बरसात में यूनियन की हिदायत के बावजूद कहीं भी ब्लैकेटिंग नहीं की गई थी।

इस पुरानी कोलियरी की पूरी जिम्मेवारी एक ऐसे दुलरूआ मैनेजर को दी गई थी जिसे पुरानी खानों का कोई तर्जुबा नहीं है। इस अप्रिय मैनेजर की अनुभवहीनता के बारे में यूनियन ने कई बार उँचे अफसरों को लिखा था। यूनियन ने बार बार कहा था कि इन कोलियरियों में तर्जुबेकार अफसरों को ही रखा जाय मगर यहाँ तो उच्चअधिकारी अपने-अपने दुलरूआ और गुट के लोगों को रखते हैं। अंप्रेजों के जमाने में एक सुप्रीन्टेन्डेन्ट, और एक एक मैनेजर इससे चार गुना ज्यादा पैदावार को चलाता था मगर अब ए० जी० एम० और एक दर्जन मैनेजर भी यहाँ रहते हैं मगर वक्त पर किसी का पता नहीं।

इन इनजिनियरों की सलाहियत यही है कि उसी दिन एक मामूली गेट नहीं खोलने की वजह से पावर हाउस नया तालाब में टूरवाइन पम्प डूब गया, पुराने तालाब का भी एक पम्प डूब गया मगर किसी औफिसर ने कुछ नहीं किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि ऐन मौके पर बिजली सफाई नहीं हो सकी। काँक सान्ट का एक मोटर जल गया।

उसी दिन कोलीमारन का न० ४ साईडिंग भी डूब गया जहाँ तमाम पम्प हैं।

चार साल पहले भी इसी तरह की गलती के कारण डिप पिट डूब गया था और उसमें लगभग १७ लाख रुपये डिवाटिंग में नुकसान हुआ और कुछ अफसरों को झूठा नाम कमाने, और टाइम उठाने और दावत खाने का अवसर मिल गया। एक तरफ मामूली कसूरों पर मजदूरों को सस्पेन्ड किया जाता है दूसरी ओर ऐसे नालायक अफसरों को जिनकी गलती के कारण लाखों का राष्ट्रीय नुकसान होता है एक्सीडेन्ट कह कर छोड़ दिया जाता है और उन्हें दावत, तरक्की और औरटाइम मिलती है।

इसलिए यूनियन मांग करती है कि इस पूरी घटना का एक न्यायिक जाँच हो जिसमें N. C. D. C. से बाहर के टेकनिकल व्यक्तियों को भी शागिर्द किया जाय। यूनियन ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री, खान मंत्री, श्रम-मंत्री आदि को तार भेजा है और पार्लमेन्ट में इस सवाल को उठाने जा रही है।

४ अक्टूबर १९६३

आपका—

**शिवकुमार राय**

संयुक्त मंत्री

कोल बर्कर्स यूनियन, गिरिडीह।

नोट—इन्हीं सवालों पर विचार करने के लिए ता० ११ अक्टूबर रोज शुक्र को बनियाडीह यूनियन औफिस के सामने एक आम सभा ५ बजे शाम को होने जा रही है जिसमें बिहार के मशहूर मजदूर नेता और बरौनी हड़ताल के बहादुर साथी चन्द्रशेखर सिंह एम० एल० ए का भाषण होगा।

कालिटी प्रिन्टर्स, गिरिडीह।

भाइयो,

गिरिडीह कोलियरी के अधिकारी एक-एक दिन में मजदूरों को तीन-तीन सौ चार्जशीट देते हैं और पिछले महीनों में सैकड़ों आदमी बात-बात में सस्पेन्ड किये गये हैं। उन्हीं अधिकारियों को हम मजदूरों की ओर से चार्जशीट देते हैं और अगर उन्हें नैतिक बल है तो वह भी इसका जवाब दें :—

१ अभी जो दोबारा डिप पिट डूबा, पावर हाउस के पम्प डूबे, कोलीमारन न० ४ डूबा, कोक साण्ट में दुबारा मोटर जली, जिसके चलते लाखों रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है उसकी मुख्य वजह अधिकारियों की ढिलाई और गहरे खान चलाने की अनुभवहीनता है। अगर आप इसे इनकार करते हैं तो किसी जज के द्वारा जाँच करवाने को राजी हों।

२ अधिकारियों की गलती के ही कारण जोकटिया बन्द होने के वक्त लाखों रुपये का सामान भीतर छूट गया था।

३ अधिकारियों की अयोग्यता के कारण गिरिडीह टाउन को पूरी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और उसे डी० वी० सी० से बिजली लेनी पड़ रही है। आपके पावर हाउस में इतना ब्रेक डाउन हो रहा है कि शहर के लोग तंग आ गये हैं।

४ बादशाह मुहम्मद तुगलक की तरह आप भदुआ में कोल कटिंग मशीन ले गये और फिर वापस उठा लाये जिसके चलते १० दिन काम बंदी रही।

५ आपकी मनमानी के चलते आठ साल की शान्ति और सहयोग के दिन खतम हो गये और दर्जनों मजदूरों तथा उनके नेताओं के साथ फौजदारी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। इसी मनमानी के कारण ३०० मजदूरों को जिन्हें आपने बैठा दिया था न सिर्फ़ फिर सर्विस मिली बल्कि ५ महीने का बैठारी आधा पैसा देना पड़ा सिर्फ़ अशान्ति आपने पैदा की। भदुआ और न० २ सेन्ट्रल पिट में रेट आपको बढ़ाना पड़ा मगर अशान्ति होने के बाद।

६ गिरिडीह कोलियरी में ठीकेदारी वर्षों पहले बिल्कुल खतम हो गयी थी लेकिन जबसे आप आये ठीकेदारी फिर बालू या दूसरी जगहों में चालू हुई। सरकारी नीति नई ठीकेदारी नहीं शुरू करने की है मगर वह कौन सा गुप्त कारण है कि आपने फिर ठीकेदारी चालू की। सभी जानते हैं कि ठीकेदार एवार्ड के मुताबिक कजदूरों को पैसा नहीं देते लेकिन अन्य सर्टिफाइड कर देते हैं कि एवार्ड के मुताबिक पैसा चुक्ता हो रहा।

७ क्या यह सच नहीं है कि धोबीडीह कोलियरी को लेकर जिस विश्वनाथ कम्पनी से N. C. D. C. का मुकदमा चल रहा है उसके यहाँ आप में से जिम्मेवार अफसरान दावतें खाते, मुफ्त सिनेमा देखते, केस का फाइल भी अपने बंगले पर मंगवाकर देखते हैं जबकि एक मैनेजर उनके रिस्तेदार हैं?

८ क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सिरामपुर मैनेजर के खिलाफ एक जिम्मेवार औफिस से जब यह इल्जाम लगाया गया कि दर्जनों मजदूरों के नाम कई गुना फालतू बिल करवाकर गवन होता है तो उसकी वाजिब जाँच बहानेबाजी कर टाली जा रही है?

९ किसी मजदूर का जब हाथ-पांव कट जाता है या एक्सिडेंट से मर जाता है तो आप उसके लड़के को बहाल नहीं करते जैसे कारखाने का गोविन्द बड़ही, लेकिन बाहर से किस कारणवश आदमी बहाल कर लेते हैं? बहाली में घूस लिया जाता है यह इल्जाम बार बार आता है फिर भी चुपके चुपके बिना इम्प्लामेन्ट एक्सचेन्ज की मदद के बहाली क्यों कर लेते हैं?

१० एन० सी० डी० सी० की हिदायत के खिलाफ लग-भग दो हजार मजदूरों को आप इन-सोस बनाकर वर्षों से रक्खे हुये हैं और इस बेइमानी के चलते ये मजदूर बोनस, छुट्टी, जमा पैसा आदि सभी से महरूम हो जाते हैं।

११ पिछले महीनों में सिरामपुर मैनेजर द्वारा और जतकुटी के इन-चार्जों द्वारा मजदूरों को गाली देने और धक्का मारने की दर्जनों घटनाएँ घटी हैं मगर आप जिम्मेवार अफसर मजदूरों की शिकायत अनसुनी कर रहे हैं।

१२ इस क्षेत्र में मजदूर मालिक-संबंध में व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप कभी नहीं होता था लेकिन हमारे ज्वाइन्ट सेक्रेटरी श्री शिवकुमार राय के खिलाफ व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप लगाकर आपने उनसे बातचीत करना बंद कर दिया और जब एम० डी० ने स्वयं लीगल एडवाइजर को इसकी जाँच करने का आदेश दिया तो आपलोगों ने आज दो साल तक जाँच होने नहीं दी।

१३ आप अफसरान स्थानीय लोगों के विरोधी हैं। बाहर से ऊँचे प्रेड के लिए कम तजुर्बेकार लोगों को ले आते हैं और स्थानीय अनुभवी लोगों को तरकी नहीं देते हैं। इसी के चलते हर जगह के लिए रेलवे रूल वालों की रिटायरमेन्ट उम्र ५८ वर्ष कर दी गयी मगर यहाँ ५५ ही रक्खे हुये हैं।

१४ वादा खिलाफी, समझौता तोड़ने में आप उस्ताद हैं। डी० जी० एम० के आदेश के खिलाफ केटेगरीजेशन के सवाल को आज तीन साल से दर्जनों बार तारीख निश्चित कर उसे हल नहीं करते हैं।

१५ तानाशाह आप इतने बड़े हैं कि डिप डुबाने की हमारी यूनियन ने वाजीब न्यायायिक जाँच की मांग की तो आपने यूनियन से बात करना बन्द कर दिया है।

१६ बदला लेने की भावना आपमें इतनी है कि माँ-बाप मरजाने पर भी मजदूरों को छुट्टी नहीं देते हैं और तंग करते हैं।

१७ जब पैदावार घट रही है, घाटा लग रहा है तो सिर्फ़ गिरिडीह के मत्थे एक ए० जी० एम० का खर्च क्यों मढ़ा जा रहा है और अफसरों की तादाद इतनी क्यों बढ़ायी जा रही है।

बाकी चार्ज दूसरे किस्त में प्रकाशित होंगे।

अपका—

**अलिजान मिथां**

मंली,

कोल वर्कर्स यूनियन, गिरिडीह।

## कोई ढिलाई नहीं

69  
108

मजदूर भाइयो,

शनीचर शाम से ही पानी का बढ़ाव इतना है कि कोलीमारन पिट की भी हालत खराब हो रही है। डिप पिट तो डूबा ही हुआ है और जुबली में भी पानी का काफी बढ़ाव है जिससे सरैयाबाद की सेण्ड स्टोइज बंद कर दी गई हैं। इस तरह अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण पूरी कोलियरी की बंदी का खतरा उपस्थित हो गया है।

ऐसी नाजुक घड़ी में ताताशाह अधिकारियों ने यूनियन से बात चीत भी बंद कर दिया है जिससे वास्तविक स्थिति बूम-कर वाजिब सहयोग करने में हम असमर्थ हो रहे हैं।

ऐसी स्थिति में हम तमाम मजदूरों से अपील करते हैं कि अधिकारियों से जो भगडा है वह चलता रहेगा, उसे अलग से सुलझावेंगे लेकिन काम में कोई भी ऐसी ढिलाई नहीं हो जिससे आपके मुह की रोजी छिने। ये खान ही आपको रोजी रोटी है, ये अफसरान भाग जायगे लेकिन हम मजदूर कहा जायगे। इसलिए खान को बचाने के लिए पूरा मुस्तद रहे। अगर अफसरान गलती है तो यूनियन को खबर कोलियरी।

स्थानीय अधिकारियों से अपील है कि पिछले दस साल के शान्ति और सहयोग को वातावरण को रूढ़ करने की अपनी वेवकूफी की नीति को कम से कम फिलहाल छोड़ दे।

आपका

**शिवकुमार राय**

ता० १३-१०-६३

जाइण्ट सेक्रेटरी

कोलवर्कर्स यूनियन, गिरिडोह

कालिटी प्रिन्टर्स, गिरिडोह।

3529 11/10/63.

To

The Secretary All India  
Trade Union Congress

Ref: G 57/Trade/18/63 Date 8/10/63

D/Sir,

Forwarded here with the hand bill  
for your proper action.

Yours Faithfully

*S. S. Sanyal*  
Secretary  
Coal workers Union,  
Garidih Collieries.

83 / 18  
108

दरमियानी भत्ता नौ रुपया ७५ नया पैसा ( रोजाना

३७ नया पैसा ) फौरन चालु करो ।

कोलियरी मजदूरों के प्रति

## लाल भन्डा का पुकार

मजदूर भाइयो,

पिछले कई वर्षों से लाल भन्डा मजदूरी बोर्ड ( वेज बोर्ड ) के लिये आन्दोलन करते आरही है । और उसी आन्दोलन के कारण सरकार मजदूरी बोर्ड बैठाने के लिये मजबुर हुयी । मजदूरी बोर्ड बैठने के साथ ही साथ लाल भन्डा दरमियानी भत्ता के लिये माँग किया तथा मालीकों के हर तरह के शाजीष खतम कर कामयाबी हाशील किया । नौ रुपया ७५ नया पैसा यानि रोजाना ३७ नया पैसा के हिसाब से हर मजदूर तथा कर्मचारियों को जब तक

मजदूरी बोर्ड का आखीरी फैसला नही होगा तब तक देना होगा । यह फैसला

१ला मार्च १९३३ से लागु होगा यह फैसला भारत सरकार ने दे दिया है ।

भाइयो याद रखना होगा की जब भी कोई फैसला मजदूरों के लिये हुआ है उसे चालु करने में मालीक लोग टाल बहाना किये हैं इस फैसला को भी चालु करने में टालबहाना करेंगे । लेकिन जिस तरह आगे के सभी फैसले को आपलोग अपती एकाई और मजबुत संगठन के मारफत चालु कराये हैं उसी तरह इस फैसला को भी चालु करने के लिये आगे बढ़ना होगा ।

याद रखना होगा "मजदूरी बोर्ड" की लड़ाई यही खतम नहीं हुयी है ।

मजदूरी बोर्ड के फैसला जल्दी निकालने के लिये आन्दोलन करना होगा ।

और इस आन्दोलन के लिये चाहिये आपका मजबुत संगठन और फुड ।

जिस तरह आपलोग देश रक्षा के लिये अविचल संग्राम कर रहे हैं उसी तरह अपनी संगठन, ट्रेड युनियन अधिकार, छँटाई तथा पुलिस जुलुम के

नेता  
क्षेत्र  
क्षेत्र



खिलाफ भी आन्दोलन करना होगा । इसलिये आप लोगों को अपने प्रिय नेता साथी बनारसो तीवारी तथा दूसरे ट्रेड युनियन नेताओं के रिहायी के लिये आवाज उठाना होगा । जीत हमारी हो कर रहेगी । अपनी संगठन के मारफत आवाज उठाये :—

- \* १ला मार्च से रोजाना ३७ नया पैसा देना होगा ।
- \* मजदूरी बोर्ड का फैसला जल्दी निकालो ।
- \* ट्रेड युनियन नेता तथा कमियों को रिहा करो ।
- \* छँटाई, पुलिस जुलुम तथा कम्पनी के शाजिष खतम करना होगा
- \* संगठन तथा मजबुत फन्ड तैयार करना होगा ।
- \* लाल भन्डा जिन्दावाद ।
- \* मजदूर एकाई जिन्दावाद ।

**श्रीकल्याण राय**

जेनरल सेक्रेटरी  
सारा भारत खान मजदूर फेडरेशन

**श्रीसुनील सेन**

संगठन सेक्रेटरी  
कोलियरी मजदूर सभा  
जि० टी० रोड, आसनसोल ।

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श्रीत्रिलोकीनाथ श्रीवास्तव द्वारा प्रकाशित ।

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नालन्दा प्रेस, आसनसोल ।

৪২  
১৫৪

মধ্যবর্তীকালীন ভাতা ৯.৭৫ নং পঃ

দৈনিক ৩৭ নং পঃ চালু করো

খনি শ্রমিকদের প্রতি—

## লাল ঝাণ্ডার ডাক

মহত্মর ভাই,

গত কয়েক বছর ধরে “লাল ঝাণ্ডা” বেতন বোর্ডের জন্ম আন্দোলন করিয়া আসিতেছে। সেই আন্দোলনের ফলে ভারত সরকার বেতন বোর্ড বসাতে বাধ্য হন। বেতন বোর্ড বসবার সাথে সাথেই “লাল ঝাণ্ডা” মধ্যবর্তীকালীন ভাতা দাবী করে ও মালিকের সর্কারকমের চক্রান্ত ব্যর্থ করে সফল লাভ করে। ভারত সরকার ঘোষণা করেছেন যে আগামী ১লা মার্চ থেকে প্রতিটি শ্রমিক কর্মচারীকে ৩৭ নং পঃ হিসাবে ভাতা দিতে হইবে।

ভাইসব মনে রাখতে হবে যে অতীতে মালিকশ্রেণী যে কোন সরকারের রায় চালু করতে টালবাহলা করিয়াছে—এই ৩৭ নং পঃ চালু না করার চেষ্টা করিবে। কিন্তু যেভাবে আপনারা আপনাদের সংগঠনের দ্বারা মালিকদের ঘৃণ্য চক্রান্ত ব্যর্থ করে নিজেদের দাবী আদায় করেছেন—সেই সংগঠন শক্তিদ্বারা ই বেতন বোর্ডের রায় চালু করাতে হবে।

মনে রাখতে হবে বেতন বোর্ডের সংগ্রামের সমাপ্তি এখনেই নয়। বেতন বোর্ডের রায় ক্রান্ত করার জন্ম আপনাদের সংগ্রাম করতে হবে। আর সেই সংগ্রামের সফলতার জন্ম চাই শক্তিশালী সংগঠন ও মজবুৎ ফাও। একদিকে যেমন দেশকে বাঁচাবার জন্ম অবিচলভাবে আপনারা সংগ্রাম করে চলেছেন অন্যদিকে নিজেদের ট্রেড ইউনিয়ন অধিকার, ছাটাই, পুলিশের জুলুমের বিরুদ্ধে সংগ্রাম করতে হবে। তাই আজ আপনারা আপনাদের প্রিয় নেতা বেনারসী নাথ তেওয়ারী ও অন্যান্য ট্রেড ইউনিয়ন নেতা ও কর্মীদের মুক্তি দাবী করুন।

আজ সংগঠনের মাধ্যমে আওরাজ তুলুন :—

- \* এলা মার্চ থেকে ৩৭ নং পঃ চালু করতে হবে।
- \* বেতন বোর্ডের কাজ দ্রুত শেষ করতে হবে।
- \* ট্রেড ইউনিয়ন নেতা ও কর্মীদের মুক্তি দিতে হবে।
- \* ছাটাই, পুলিশ জুলুম, খনি মালিকশ্রেণীর চক্রান্তের বিরুদ্ধে আন্দোলন গড়ে তুলতে হবে।
- \* সংগঠন ও মজবুৎ ফাগু তৈরী করতে হবে।

লাল বাগা : জিন্দাবাদ  
মজদুর ঐক্য : জিন্দাবাদ।

নিবেদক—

শ্রী কল্যাণ রায়  
সাধারণ সম্পাদক  
সারা ভারত বনি মজদুর  
ফেডারেশান

শ্রীসুনীল সেন  
সংগঠন সম্পাদক  
কোলিয়ারী মজদুর সভা  
আসানসোল।

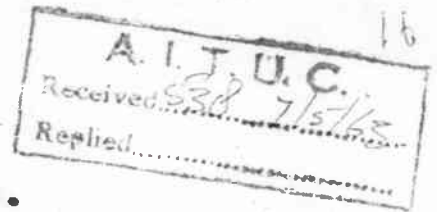
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কোলিয়ারী মজদুর সভার কোষাধ্যক্ষ্য শ্রীত্রিলোকী নাথ শ্রীবাস্তব দ্বারা মজদুর  
সভা অকিস হইতে প্রকাশিত।

---

লালনা প্রেস :: আসানসোল।

(Copy)



N. C. D. C. Ltd., Bhurkunda Colliery (I).

No. CMB-1/320  
Dated 1.4.63.

Shri Chet Lal Singh,  
Pump Khalasi.

As you have been declared Medically unfit for work you are hereby given a months notice from 1.4.63 to 30.4.63 and your services will be terminated with effect from the forenoon of 1.5.63.

Hence you are asked to avail of your leave with wages, sick Khoraki etc., within 30.4.63.

Sd/- B. N. Prasad,  
Colliery Manager Bhurkunda (I).

Copy to the Dy. Supdt. of Collieries, Bhurkunda.

May 7/63

To

The Chief Labour Commissioner,  
Delhi.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay the following facts for your kind consideration and favourable orders :-

That I have been serving at Bhurkunda Colliery under the N.C.D.C. Organisation in Electric department as a Pump Khalsai for the last 20 (twenty) years.

That on 18.3.63 in the night shift hazari babu Shri Ram Nandan Singh asked me to appear on 19.3.63 before the Medical Officer, Bhurkunda for medical examination by order of Shri B.H. Prasad, Manager, Bhurkunda Colliery I. After finishing night shift I straight appeared before the Medical Officer as order of the said Manager conveyed by the hazari babu. I was detained there till 1 PM for the purpose of Medical examination. After getting myself medically examined, no body told me anything. I went home.

That I was served on 4.4.63 notice of termination from service by the Manager, Bhurkunda Colliery (I) on the ground of medically unfit (a copy of which is enclosed) for your kind perusal.

That I beg to mention here that under rule a man who is newly appointed is only one time required to be medically fit for any job. It appears from the termination notice served on me by the Manager, Bhurkunda Colliery (I) with his no. CMB-1/320 dated 1.4.63 that according to rule of the corporation he is not taking interest for my better medical treatment for which I have been declared medically unfit.

One thing is that termination notice from service should not be served on me on the ground of medically unfit because of I am already in active corporation service.

Second thing is that if I am found medically unfit then the Corporation is wholly responsible for getting myself cured arranging a better medical treatment.

Third thing is that the Manager, Bhurkunda Colliery I is serving a termination notice on me giving one month's notice time will effect from 1.4.63 to 30.4.63 and on the other hand I am allowed by the Manager to serve the corporation for a month. How is it possible for a man who is medically unfit?

It is meant that I am treated as medically fit for the period-from 1.4.63 to 30.4.63 to serve the Corporation by the order of the Manager and after the expiry of that period I would be treated medically unfit by the Medical Board. What kind of justification is this?

That I am attaining at the age of 55. I am still energetic man to serve the Corporation. I may offer my service to the Corporation five year more.

In such a Circumstances I have no other way but to approach before you for getting proper justification.

Under the above mentioned circumstances, I would humbly request you to kindly look into my case sympathetically keeping in view of the aforesaid facts that proper justification may be made on me by the Corporation so that I may peacefully serve the Corporation till my retirement as well as to the nation.

Hoping to hear a favourable reply from you.

P.T.O.

Yours faithfully,

चेतलाल सिंह

Encl: - As above.

( Chet Lal Singh )

Pump Khalasi,  
Ticket No.1295 Category - 3.  
P.O. Patratu, Dist: Hazaribagh.

Dated the, 26th April, 1963.

Copy to :-

1. A.I.T.U.C. New Delhi.
2. The Dy.Suptd. of Collieries, Bhurkunda.
3. The Managing Director, NDC Ltd., Ranchi,
4. The Labour Commissioner, Dhanbad.

( Chet Lal Singh ),  
Pump Khalasi.

Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Private Ltd,

STEATITE EXPORTERS & PULVERISERS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

REGD. OFFICE:  
JOHRI BAZAR,  
JAIPUR.

Ref. No \_\_\_\_\_



PHONE: 5  
GRAMS: "JAITALG"

DAUSA 29-92-62

नोटिस

Registered AP

विषय:- शिवा मुक्ति /  
 - चूंकि इस कंपनी में एक शिवा नाम  
 का ही आई है / और इसके बारे में आपसे  
 पहिले ता: 9-12-62 को नोटिस दिया गया था  
 परन्तु उससे कोई जवाब नही आया और अज्ञातकी  
 पूछी गयी थी. इस लिखे आपसे अनुरोध है  
 नोटिस भेजादी 30दिन के इतना ही जाली है।  
 कि आप इस नोटिस के मिलने के 30दिन  
 बाद अपने आपसे इस बार को शिवा  
 से संबंधित सबके / और अपना जवाब नोटिस  
 की भेजादी स्वतः होने के दूसरे दिन इस  
 नोटिस को ही प्राप्त कर लें।

पता:-

नयादी: नयादी

1/12-92-62

For Jaipur Mineral Development  
Syndicate Private Ltd, DAUSA

*(Signature)*  
REGISTRY MANAGER

Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Private Ltd,

STEATITE EXPORTERS & PULVERISERS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

REGD. OFFICE:  
JOHRI BAZAR,  
JAIPUR.



PHONE: 5  
GRAMS: "JAITALC"

Ref. No \_\_\_\_\_

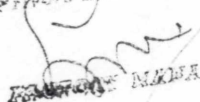
DAUSA \_\_\_\_\_



दिनांक १-१२-६२ को २८-शिमलों को  
धरनी को संबंध में जहाँ नारियल लगाना उस  
में जहाँ १५-१२-६२ लिखा हुआ है उस  
स्थान पर ३१-१२-६२ पढा जाते तथा जहाँ  
१६-१२-६२ लिखा है उस स्थान पर ११-१२-६२  
पढा जाते, संबंधित व्यक्ति सूचित रहे।

राज-वन्द्य-सूरी

For Jaipur Mineral Development  
Syndicate Private Limited, DAUSA

  
MANAGER



# Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Private Ltd,

STEATITE EXPORTERS & PULVERISERS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

REGD. OFFICE:  
JOHRI BAZAR,  
JAIPUR.



PHONE: 5  
GRAMS: "JAITALC"

Ref. No. \_\_\_\_\_

DAUSA 9-12-57

UNDER POSTAL CERT.

नोटिस  
निम्न - ३५ दिनांक १२/१२/५७

किं हा फ्लोरीड इतका नारीसत  
एक दिवस काम करी जाई त्सातु  
मजान-विरतु इत नारीसत म सवा ३५  
मिग जायदा व / कामता वृत्त  
१२-१२-५७ के पु नारीसत  
जायदा व

For Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate Private Ltd  
DAUSA  
FACTORY MANAGER

Confidential.

*Binay Mohan Choudhury Datta* 3

Gen No 837 108

C/o. Indian Mine Workers' Federation

P. D. DHANBAD.

Dated 29.3.1963.

A. I. T. U. C.
Received... 55... 2/4/63...
Replied.....

Com. K. G. Srivastava,  
A. I. T. U. C., Dhanbad.

Re: Grievance Committee in Busserya Colliery.

Dear Comrade,

Your letter No. 185(3)/63 dated 22nd instant was received here yesterday. I really fail to understand the fuss over this issue by the Ministry of Labour. To-day I sent to you my letter dated 27.3.63 enclosing reports about the violations of the Industrial Trade resolutions by several managements of my area. You will find the position and the attitude of the employers in the collieries. What sort of Grievance Committees can really work and function in such conditions.

I am firmly of the opinion that unless the basic questions of implementation of the laws and awards can be enforced by the Ministry, unless the issue of recognition of unions can be decided by the Ministry and unless the Ministry give up the partial attitude in relation to our organisation, all efforts of formal setting up of the Grievance Committees will mean absolutely nothing.

I may remind you that in case of this Busserya Colliery the Ministry has never been impartial and surely by their act tried to boost the INTUC union which, however, ultimately failed. For instance I may point out that though INTUC had no branch in Busserya Colliery when the assault on the Manager Sri Mukherjee took place on 14.4.1960, the Ministry obliged the INTUC union by making a reference of an industrial dispute raised by them to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in respect of the worker's who, according to the Ministry, took part in the assault on the Manager.

P.T.O.

Page - 2.

The Ministry which asked us to condemn the action of the 40 workers reportedly involved in the assault on the Manager, referred the case of some 33 workers by a notification dated 8.11.1960 for adjudication of the action of dismissal taken by the Manager who was assaulted.

Then we have definite information that the Ministry pressed the management for recognition of the INTUC Union, and the then Regional Labour Commissioner(C), Dhanbad, Sri Ranjit Singh, even exerted his personal influence in his official capacity.

As a result of such actions of the Ministry coupled with the police terror created in the minds of the workers of the colliery following the assaults of the workers involved in the cases, ~~xxx~~ the stage was set for installing the INTUC. Nevertheless, INTUC FAILED in its attempts. But surely it led to weakening of our union. The number of members have been considerably reduced since then. The number on roll of our union in the year-ending March, 1962 was 83 only.

So, we are not much enamoured of Grievance Committee. However, it should be noted that the notice dated 8.2.63 as mentioned by the Ministry was not forwarded to us by the management. So, we had no knowledge and could not ~~xxxxx~~ co-operate. If the management send us a copy of the notice we shall certainly co-operate despite all what have stated above.

Yours comradely,

*Lalit Burman*  
Lalit Burman.

20 March 1963

Dear Com.Kalyan Roy,

Your letter of 19th(?) March forwarding the memorandum dated 25th March on the question of illegal dismissal of Shri M.Ahir.

In the 20th Session of the Standing Labour Committee, it was agreed that cases of victimisation should be referred to arbitration and when arbitration is not agreed to, all such cases should ordinarily go to adjudication. You should avail of this recommendation in this case. Please send us full details of the case including the relevant papers so that we can discuss it with the CLC.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*ms.*

(K.G.Sriwastava)

3 April 1963

Com.Lalit Burman,  
Bihar Koyla Mazdoor Sabha,  
Indian Mine Workers Federation,  
Near Mack & Co.,  
DHANBAD, Bihar

Dear Com.Lalit Burman,

Thanks for your letter dated 29.3.62. I am surprised at your virulent outburst.

If you are following a line of your own, against the general line of the AITUC, I have nothing to say. The matter ends there.

The AITUC has been pressing for setting up of grievance procedure and committees everywhere and in mines especially, our representatives in the tripartite committees made noise and got an investigation done into each mine whether grievance procedure and committees have been set up.

Even if notice is put up on the board, or workers given to understand that some sort of grievance procedure and committee is going to be ~~formally~~ established, our union should take the opportunity of getting a copy of the draft, sending amendments to it where necessary and at the same time, protesting that the union should have been informed. Of course, this can be done only if we have live touch with the workers of the colliery or factory concerned. Otherwise, we will not know of the notice at all.

The Government and employers want to hit us back by saying that our union did not cooperate. If we take your stand, we will be willingly falling into their trap.

The information you have given is incomplete and will not help me in replying to the Ministry effectively.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.C.Sriwastava)  
Secretary

# The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union,

REGD. No. 7  
(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

Branches:  
YELLANDU,  
BELLAMPALLI,  
RAMAGUNDAM.

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.  
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

Date 8th April, 1963

Ref. No. Gs/ <sup>WORKS</sup> ~~WORKS~~ 1707/63.

The General Secretary,  
A. I. T. U. C.,  
NEW DELHI.

A. I. T. U. C.  
 Received 2357 12/4/63  
 Registered

Dear Comrade.,

Sub: - WORKS COMMITTEES.

I have to state that works committee in the Singareni Collieries Company in Andhra Pradesh is being formed in Kothagudium and Yellandu Collieris. In Rudrampur Division of Kothagudium works committees were formed. Our representatives in No.5 Inc., 8 & 9 Inclines and also 10 & 11 Inclines were ~~re-~~ ~~presen~~ elected unanimously. There was no contest. In V.K. No. 7 Incline only there was contest. The strength of the Mine is 2,000. Elections took place on 5th April, 1963. Voting was conducted by stamping the ballot paper. Our Union was given "RED" colour. The I.N.T.U.C. and Mazdoor Sangh Unions have contested, out of nine seats contested ~~was on~~ <sup>eight</sup> seats. The voting results were quite encouraging. The rivals were ousted completely. The results have proved that they have no following whatsoever, among the workers in Rudrampur Division numbering., 6,000. The details of voting is enclosed herewith, for your information, Kindly publish the same in the Trade Union record.

SUMMARY.

Total Votes	<u>A. I. T. U. C.</u>	<u>I. N. T. U. C.</u>	<u>MAZDOOR</u>
Polled.			<u>SANGH.</u>
1840.	1545.	68.	170.

INVALID.  
57.

Yours fraternally,

*PSatyanarayana*  
vice-president.

*End - y*

*Copy to APTUC. Hyd.*

FILLERS.

Sri	Mulukuntla Balasiah.	350	RED.
"	Sripothi Mallasiah.	413	RED.
"	Kasim Khan.	37	BLUE
"	D. Narayana Reddy	23	GREEN.
"		28	INVALID.

TRAMMERS.

"	Thilla Narayana	114	RED.
"	T. Subbasiah	26	GREEN

TIMBER.

"	Md. Moson	58	RED.
"	P. Devadas	6	GREEN

M. ELECTRICIANS.

"	Noothi Narasiah	25	RED.
"	K. Aurjuna	55. 9.	GREEN INVALID.

SIRDARS.

"	D. Veeramaloo	46.	RED.
"	B. Ramchander	9.	GREEN.

PLATE LAYING DAILY MAZDOORS.

"	Ambala Bondsiah.	120.	RED
"	Nakka Yossiah.	18.	BLUE
"	P. Koteswara Rao	23.	GREEN

COAL CUTTERS SHOT FIRERS.

"	Myboob Ali	174.	RED.
"	Pulipaka Narasiah.	14	GREEN.
"	K. Ramchander	10	BLUE
"		20	INVALID.

ELECTIONS ON 5TH APRIL 1963

AT 6 & 7 INCLINE.

"	K.S. Kantha Rao	5	RED.
"	K.S. Dass	16	GREEN.
"	Ram Lingareddy	3	BLUE.

N.B. RED-A.I.T.U.C., BLUE-I.N.T.U.C., GREEN-MAZDOOR SANDH.

Mazdoor sangh was formed by deserters by Both I.N.T.U.C. and A.I.T.U.C. organisation

*J. Singh or N.S.*

A. I. T. U. C.  
Received 1/18.3. 27/4/63  
Replied.....

7  
108

To Hon'ble Sri Gulzarilal Nanda  
Minister for Labour & Planning Govt.  
of India, New Delhi.

Ref:- G57/Prodn/12/63      Date:- 23.4.63

Subj:- Loss of two lakh tons of Selected Gr.  
Coal at Giridih.

D/Sir,

Workers of Kolinaran Pit of Karkharbaree Colliery, Giridih have reported to us that due to wrong mining method the N.C.D.C.Ltd. authorities have abandoned nearly 2 lakh tons of selected Gr. A coal and there by have not only shorten the life of that mine by nearly two years but have also caused a heavy loss to the Nation which is itself in shortage of such high grade coal.

I therefore request you to kindly get this matter equired immediately through some agency other than N.C.D.C. and see if still any thing be done to save it for the Nation.

Yours Faithfully

*Alijanomial*  
General Secretary

Coal Workers Union,  
Baniadih, Giridih.

Copy to:-

- 1) All India Trade Union Congress for information and immediate intervention.
- 2) Chief Inspector of Mines.
- 3) P.U.R. for publication.



To  
Hon'ble Sri Guizerilal Nanda,  
Minister for Labour & Planning Govt.  
of India, New Delhi.

Ref:- 957/Prodr/12/63      Date:- 23.4.63

Subj:- Loss of two lakh tons of Selected Gr.  
Coal at Giridih.

D/Sir,

Workers of Kolinaran Pit of Karharbareo Colliery, Giridih have reported to us that due to wrong mining method the N.C.D.C.Ltd. authorities have abandoned nearly 2 lakh tons of selected Gr. A coal and there by have not only shorten the life of that mine by nearly two years but have also caused a heavy loss to the Nation which is itself in shortage of such high grade coal.

I therefore request you to kindly get the matter equired immediately through some agency other than N.C.D.C. and see if still any thing be done to save it for the Nation.

Yours Faithfully

*Alijan miat*  
General Secretary

Coal Workers Union,  
Baniadih, Giridih.

Copy to:-

- 1) All India Trade Union Congress for information and immediate intervention.
- 2) Chief Inspector of Mines.
- 3) T.U.R. for publication. ✓

A I T U C,  
 Received 5616 28/11/63  
 D. C. K. G.

Kathua 9  
 26th March 63  
 108

We have concluded all the four conferences successfully. I could not attend the Kathua Conference as I fell ill seriously. At the Baramulla Conference I had high temperature and violent attack of dysentery etc. The Kathua Conference was not a demonstrative but delegates from all the fields of Hazaribagh and one from Korba also attended. In all these conferences & many of workers participated. Aims & spirit I have already written to you. At Baramulla & Pothohar each we had one thousand strong the session. I take Pothohar to be a great success as Pothohar & Jashid were all absent and representatives of even those areas where we have no union such as N.C.D.C. central workshop Barkakana were also present. From these conferences we have succeeded to cover the whole of N.C.D.C. Collieries in this district. In total 5000 leaflets of 3 kinds detailing the kind of wage pond questionnaire, Mike propaganda for 10 days continuing in each field was done. Even office or non union workers appreciated our stand. Resolutions demanding release

demanded Conference, Against Heavy taxation on poorer section of the people, against closure of schools, Mining training school, for adequate supply of wagons were unanimously adopted in all these conferences. These conferences also opened the eyes of the those who were thinking that the change approved the red flag is final etc. But where we meet.

Yours,  
 Chakravarthy

N.B. Please have a newspaper on this basis for T.U.R. & also News. Agr. As regards wage pond ques. m. p on the 17th April two delegates from each field were to go to Delhi.



पोस्ट कार्ड  
 POST CARD

केवल पत्र  
 ADDRESS ONLY

To

All India Trade Union Congress  
 5, Thandorlan

Ravi Thaur Road

Need - Delhi

*[Handwritten signature]*

Colliery Mezdur Sarua  
G. T. Road  
Asansol

*Colliery Mezdur Sarua*

dt: 19th May, 1963

Com K. C. Sriwastava,  
Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress.

Dear Com Sriwastava,

enclosed is a copy of a memorandum sent to the Secretary, Union Labour Ministry re: refusal to send a case of illegal dismissal for adjudication.

This man, Shri M. Ahir is vice-president of our union in the Adjay Second colliery. He was dismissed on the basis of a vague charge sheet and dismissed with retrospective effect, from the 5th September, 1962.

The management flatly refused to agree to arbitration when the conciliation officer requested them in January, 1963. The conciliation proceedings were held in that month.

He is a key man of the union and I request you to seriously persuade the Ministry to send the matter for adjudication.

with greetings,

Yours fraternally  
K. C.  
(Kalyan Roy)

P.S. Can you please request Md. Elias M.P. to approach the Ministry?

*en: one memorandum.*

*1 ltr*

*P. Pl. draw his attention to the letter of 20/5. Some of S.L.C. members may be available for arbitration. He should take care while preparing papers so that we can win it with C.C. II. While the C.C. arbitration is in progress, this case is to be adjudicated.*

*Ma.  
27/5*



Colliery Mazdur Sabha  
G. T. Road  
Asansol



CMS/ADJ/115/63

dt; 25th March, 1963

*The Union Labour Minister  
New Delhi*

*Secretary, Union Labour Ministry*

Subj: Decision of the Ministry not to send the case of Shri Muruli Ahir, Magazine Chaprasi for adjudication; Gross discrimination against the CMS (AITUC) and Violation of the decision of the 5th May Meeting, 1961 at New Delhi.

Ref: Ministry's letter dt. 6th March, 1963, No.6/5/63-LRII.

Dear Sir,

We are deeply shocked and surprised to see that the Ministry has refused the above case of dismissal for adjudication. This decision is totally unjustified and as a result of this the employer has started great harassment of workers and the workers feel greatly aggrieved and relations have become bitter.

The management from the very beginning has taken a obstinate stand in violation of the Industrial Truce Resolution & as the Failure Report, page 3, will show that they flatly turned down the request of the Conciliation Officer (C) Asansol to refer the matter for arbitration. Now it seems that it is nothing wrong on the part of the management not to agree to send dispute for adjudication and the Govt. by its refusal has fully approved this stand of the management. This is indeed shocking. The refusal to agree to arbitration even by the C.O. (C) shows that the management was afraid ~~for~~ to have its records fully examined in the presence of the union representatives & dismissed workman.

I will draw your kind attention to the page 3 of the Failure Report where the C.O. (C) writes that the attention of the parties was drawn to the Industrial Truce Resolution and they were persuaded to settle the matter through arbitration. "The Union agreed for arbitration and suggested the following names ... ..the management did not agree."

The malafide intention of the management is clear; but it is a matter of great regret that the Govt which has set up the Industrial Truce Resolution allows the management to flout it and encourages the management to violate it without any fear of any interference. The refusal to agree to even arbitration by the C.O.(C) or Presiding Officer, Calcutta Tribunal should have been enough to send the dispute for adjudication.

( page two )

1. There has been violation of principles of natural justice from the very beginning. It was alleged that some explosives were stolen during his shift from the magazine and he did not know anything. Some persons found it.

This alone will show how the management kept everything vague. Who are the persons who discovered the boxes were kept a secret? No names were mentioned.

The Allahabad High Court (LLJ Vol II, 1962, page 4) clearly directed that charge sheet should be specific and must disclose the names of witness. Here the whole purpose of the management was to take him by surprise so that he does not get any chance to defend himself.

Shri Ahir totally denied the theft in his shift and pointed out to trade union activities as the only cause of false charge sheet.

2. On the 7th sept, when he went to the office, to take a duplicate copy of the charge sheet, (the first copy he lost), the manager got him arrested in the office. he was bailed out after a few days; SOON AFTER THIS THE POLICE DID NOT FILE ANY CHARGE SHEET AGAINST HIM AND THE FALSE CASE WAS WITHDRAWN BY THE POLICE FINDING NO EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM WHATSOEVER.

3. The management proceeded to enquire even before the receipt of his reply to which he strongly protested. Then he was handed a notice in the evening of 17th Sept to attend an enquiry on the 18th sept.

The enquiry was farce and he was threatened & abused. HE IMMEDIATELY ON THE NEXT DAY, THE 19TH SEPT, WROTE A STRONG PROTEST LETTER TO THE MANAGER PROTESTING AGAINST THE ENTIRE MODE & MANNER OF ENQUIRY. THE MANAGEMENT DID NOT EVEN CARE TO REPLY TO THE LETTER NOR GAVE HIM ANOTHER CHANCE.

Thus it can be seen, how the management on every occasion remained silent against the specific allegations made by the workman. Shri Ahir was ordered to go out of the enquiry room when he protested. And the management admitted it by their failure to reply his specific complaints. They decided to dismiss him and they were not interested for a true and proper enquiry.

4. THEN HE WAS DISMISSED BY A LETTER DT. 22.9.62 WITH RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT FROM 5.9.62, a gross illegal act & has been held to be mala fide by several High Courts. All such dismissals have been held to be ILLEGAL AND INVALID.

I am quoting just one decision of Full Bench, Calcutta High Court, LLJ Vol II, p. 283, 1962: "The order of dismissal directed to take effect not from the date of the order but from the date of suspension (as it is the case with Shri Muruli Ahir) must be held invalid in law. Suspension or dismissal from service with retrospective effect has always been held illegal & invalid."

Similar judgments: Calcutta High Court, 1962, LLJ. Vol I. page 471; LLJ Vol I, 1957, p. 494); LLJ Vol I, 1959, p. 585; etc etc.

( page three )

5. The management stated (without showing records) as stated in the Failure Report that Shri Ahir admitted his guilt and gave statement to that effect under his LTI. This is absolutely false, concocted and a total lie. We challenge the LTI to be examined by any expert. This is a subsequent creation and LTI of some body else's is being used against Shri Ahir. And if Shri Ahir admitted his guilt, why was it not mentioned either in the charge sheet, enquiry notice or in the dismissal letter itself?

This amply shows to what an extent the management has gone to falsify its documents to victimise him.

6. The statements of J. Tewari or Saium Khan were not taken before Shri Muruli nor shown to him nor shown to the union representatives in the conciliation. We can only say that if the statements were taken in the presence of Shri Muruli, then surely the LTI of Muruli would be found on their statements. But no LTI of Shri Muruli would be found there.

7. It is totally ~~is~~ false that the manager sent him a letter dt. 28.9.62 ~~ix xxxixyfxixm~~. Finding that the retrospective dismissal letter is illegal and the Sabha has pointed out this, the management later on concocted this plea that a letter was sent but he refused. Why this was not mentioned in the dismissal letter itself? The dismissal letter clearly states: " YOU ARE DISMISSED FROM YOUR SERVICE FROM 5.9.62." further it states; "the director in charge has ordered your dismissal from service from the date of your suspension i.e. 5.9.62."

Is any other proof required to show the mala fide and illegal nature of dismissal order?

The management states that some letters were sent to him by registered post and acknowledgement card is with them. This is another lie. The only letter he received after dismissal is the letter to vacate his quarters.

The entire action of the management is entirely illegal, mala fide and grossly vindictive. Shri Ahir is the VICE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL COLLIERY MAZDUR SABHA WHICH THE MANAGEMENT DOES NOT RECOGNISE and in order to terrorise the workers he has been thus crudely dismissed on the basis of a false baseless charge-sheet without any proper enquiry. And we request you to SEND THIS DISPUTE FOR ADJUDICATION. IN THIS CONNECTION WE WISH TO DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE 5th MAY MEETING DECISION THAT DISMISSAL CASES WHERE UNIONS HAVE ALLEGED VICTIMISATION SHOULD BE REFERRED FOR ADJUDICATION.

Denial of adjudication in this case would be an act of gross injustice and discrimination against us and we request you to kindly reconsider your decision.

Yours faithfully

*Kalyan S. Roy*  
(Kalyan S. Roy)

Vice President



# INDIAN MINE WORKERS' FEDERATION

15  
108

Grams : AITUCONG

Dhanbad

Phone : 2855

President : T. B. VITTAL RAO, M.P.  
General Secretary : KALYAN ROY.

Camp: Colliery Mazdur Sabha  
G. T. Road, Asansol

dt: 24th April, 1963

*Express Delivery*

A.I.T.U.C.  
Received 3.77... 26/4/63  
Replied.....

Dear Com Sriwastava,

Enclosed a circular for finalisation of our memorandum to the Coal Wage Board. The meeting has been fixed at Dhanbad on the 17th ~~April~~ <sup>May</sup>, 1963. Then we propose to print it.

In the meantime, will you please send the draft to all unions? I had to leave Delhi for the situation here. Com Shafiq Khan was entrusted to supervise the typing etc. Please see it reaches all our unions.

I will also request you to send a circular on behalf of the AITUC to all coal unions to send one or two representatives to the Dhanbad meeting on the 17th ~~xxxix~~ May, in the morning.

I will appreciate if you also are able to attend that meeting.

with greetings,

Yours fraternally

*Kalyan Roy*  
(Kalyan Roy)

en: one circular.

Com K. A. Swastika,  
Secretary  
All India Trade Union Congress

*Circular to unions sent  
on 4/5/63*

Express Delivery

108

Indian Mine Workers' Federation

camp: Colliery Mazdur Sabha  
G. T. Road, Asansol

dated the 24th April, 1963

Most Urgent

Sub: WAGE BOARD DRAFT

Dear Comrade,

Leading coal comrades from Asansol, NCDG, M.P. and Hyderabad met at New Delhi from the 18th April to 21st April and after a long discussion prepared a draft which will be circulated to the unions as soon as possible.

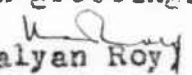
This draft of our Memorandum to the Wage Board will be discussed at the office of the Indian Mine Workers Federation on the 17th May 1963 from 10 A.M. The discussion to finalise it will continue till 18th May after which it will be printed.

So please send two leading comrades from your belt to participate in that meeting. Please attend without fail.

The place of the meetings:

with greetings

Indian Mine Workers Federation,  
(Near Mac & Co)  
Dhanbad

  
(Kalyan Roy)  
General Secretary



My Home Address, —

G/o Tufan chandra Gosh  
vill - P.O. - Hayagaon 108  
via - Parbatia  
Manghyr

6/5/62

Respected Comrade Sange,

A man who came from my home-district conveyed me a very shocking news that my house are burnt into the sudden-broken out fire.

Com. Mahendranath Bhareti is on a long leave for last four months and he is to remain as such some time more. I am a new comrade as whole-time in this area from July 1962.

In Nov. 62 after Chinese aggression three whole-timers of Coal workers' Union (~~left~~) left the field and did not return as yet.

So due to lack of the workers (Cadres) and political effects of the aggression there is a great slackness among the labourers and they are not

enthusiastic to donate money to the union. After all we have collected more than 9 NTVC workers even in this phase.

But I am facing a crisis of finance in these days. Truly speaking there is not even a single naya paise in my pocket or in the hands of the cashier of union for months.

And at this moment all members of my family which dependent on upon land-labouring and harvesting, are starving without having a shed to live in. This is summer season. My mind is being puzzled causing inability to think what should be done at this time. I had sent

a letter before a month to S. K. G. Shrivastra who know me as a whole-time. But up till now no response has come.

I request you to consider my calamity and send at least Rs. 400/- four hundred that may prove a help in these bad days. Address is below.

with comradely greetings

Pranam to Com. Panthi and Shrivastra.

Home Address  
 Shrimati ~~Yadav~~ Yada  
 C/o Tufan chandra Joshi  
 Vill - P.O. - Nayagaon  
 Via - Parbatta  
 Dist. - Monghyr  
 (Bihar)

Yours faithfully  
 T. C. JOSHI  
 Coal Workers' Union (Kal Ghandi)  
 P.O. - Bhurkunda  
 Dist. - Hazaribagh  
 (Bihar)

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
 INLAND LETTER

Personal



To Read as  
 6/5/63  
 Com. K. G.  
 Please deal  
 with it  
 Per instruction  
 D. J. A. D.

Comrade S. A. Jange, chairman  
 Communist Party of India  
 Asaf Ali Road  
 New Delhi

First fold  
 पहला मोड़

Second fold  
 दूसरा मोड़

Third fold  
 तीसरा मोड़

Coal Workers' Union  
 Sender's name and address :-  
 T. C. JOSHI  
 P. O. - Bhurkunda  
 Dist. - Hazaribagh  
 (Bihar)



Coal Workers' Union  
 Bhurkunda & local  
 Committee of C.P.I. Karpur  
 Dist. Hazaribagh  
 (Bihar)

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

To open cut here

# The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union,

20

108

REGD. No. 7  
(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.  
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

Date 8th April, 1963

Branches :  
YELLANDU,  
BELLAMPALLI,  
RAMAGUNDAM.

Ref. No. Gs./WORKS/1407/63.

The General Secretary,  
A.I.T.U.C.,  
NEW DELHI.

A. I. T. U. C.	
Received	235 12/4/63
Replied	.....

*TOK*  
*Ag. Trade*

Dear Comrade.,

Sub: - WORKS COMMITTEES.

I have to state that works committee in the Singareni Collieries Company in Andhra Pradesh is being formed in Kothagudium and Yellandu Collieries. In Rudrampur Division of Kothagudium works committees were formed. Our representatives in No.5 Inc., 8 & 9 Inclines and also 10 & 11 Inclines were ~~re-~~  
~~present~~ elected unanimously. There was no contest. In V.K. No. 7 Incline only there was contest. The strength of the Mine is 2,000. Elections took place on 5th April, 1963. Voting was conducted by stamping the ballot paper. Our Union was given "RED" colour. The I.N.T.U.C. and Mazdoor Sangh Unions have contested, out of nine seats contested ~~we~~ won *eight* seats. The voting results were quite encouraging. The rivals were ousted completely. The results have proved that they have no following whatsoever, among the workers in Rudrampur Division numbering., 6,000. The details of voting is enclosed herewith, for your information, kindly publish the same in the Trade Union record.

SUMMARY.

<u>Total Votes</u>	<u>A.I.T.U.C.</u>	<u>I.N.T.U.C.</u>	<u>MAZDOOR</u>
Polled.			<u>SANGH.</u>
1840.	1545.	68.	170.

Encl-1

INVALID.  
57.

Yours fraternally,

*Satyanarayana*  
*via President.*

FILLERS.

Sri	Mulukuntla Balalaiah.	250	RED.
"	Sripathi Mallaiah.	413	RED.
"	Kasim Khan.	37	BLUE
"	D. Narayana Reddy	23	GREEN.
"		28	INVALID.

TRAMMERS.

"	Thilla Narayana	114	RED.
"	T. Subbaiah	26	GREEN

TIMBER.

"	Md. Moson	58	RED.
"	P. Devadas	6	GREEN

M. ELECTRICIANS.

"	Noothi Narasaiah	25	RED.
"	K. Aurjuna	53. 9.	GREEN INVALID.

SIRDARS.

"	D. Veeramaloo	46.	RED.
"	B. Ramachander	9.	GREEN.

PLATE LAYING DAILY MAZDOORS.

"	Ambala Bondaiah.	190.	RED
"	Nakka Yesaiah.	18.	BLUE
"	P. Koteshwara Rao	23.	GREEN

COAL CUTTERS SHOT FIRERS.

"	Myboob Ali	174.	RED.
"	Pulipaka Narasaiah.	14	GREEN.
"	K. Ramchander	10	BLUE
		20	INVALID.

ELECTIONS ON 5TH APRIL, 1963  
AT 6 & 7 INCLINE.

"	K.S. Kantha Rao	5	RED.
"	K.S. Dass	16	GREEN.
"	Ramlingareddy	3	BLUE.

N.B. RED-A.I.T.U.C., BLUE- I.N.T.U.C., GREEN-MAZDOOR SANDH.

Mazdoor sangh was formed by deserters by Both I.N.T.U.C.  
and A.I.T.U.C. organization

*J. Singh*

# Dausa Sop Stone Mill Mazdoor Union 21

DAUSA (Rajasthan) 108

ओर से

दौसा सोप स्टोन मिल मजदूर यूनियन,  
दौसा, (राजस्थान)

वास्ते:—

श्री जनरल सेक्रेटरी साहब आफ् ऑखिल भारतीय  
ट्रेड यूनियन कॉंग्रेस प्रो, कंडेवाला न, शनी का  
भाग, नया दिल्ली-१.

क्रमांक 204/1/8

दिनांक 29/3/63 १६६

विषय - २८ मजदूरों की छंटनी

मान्यवर महोदय।

सेना में निवेदन है कि आपका पत्र नं. AU/1/63 ता: २६-२-६३ के शीर्षक में, सोप स्टोन  
मिल दौसा से भी २८ मजदूरों की छंटनी कर दी गई थी यूनियन ने इन्तहाई को शिका की मगर  
इस को शिका का जब कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला तो मजदूरन असिस्टन्ट रीजनल लेबर  
कमिशनर के ऑफ राजस्थान की अदालत में ११ माह की तनखाह देवाकर यह फैसला हुआ  
और उन २८ मजदूरों की छंटनी कर दी गई यह फैसला २-२-६३ को हुआ।

इसके बारे में जो कुछ कार्रवाई की गई है वहाँमें तफसील के साथ अर्ज किया  
जायेगा अभी तक सभ्य कम है इस लिये कार्रवाइयाँ भेजने से मजबूरी है।

आपका एपिलेशन फ्रीस अप्रिल २०६३ के किसी ता: में भेज दिया जायेगा।

आप का हस्तावश

Syed Zamuddin

Gen. Secretary.

Soap Stone Mill Mazdoor Union  
DAUSA (Rajasthan)

EXPRESS DELIVERY

May 28, 1963.

Dear Com. Chaturanan Mishra,

I met the Chief Labour Commissioner today. He has not received any report from the C.O. or R.L.C. He may get it this evening or tomorrow. So our point of view will be kept in mind. However, please let us know whether conciliation proceeding have been initiated. Also from your representation to R.L.C. it seems workers did agree for work and there was a trial also from 18th to 21st May. Therefore the issue will be ~~to~~ do we totally refuse to ~~x~~ work on any other trade except as pick miners or they are prepared <sup>as loaders</sup> ~~as loaders~~ <sup>to work</sup> provided the wages are settled.

We can make out a case of lock out in the former case. In the later case when we accept to work as loaders non refusal to work simply because wages and allowances have not been properly settled may be a good reason for a strike but does not make a case for lock out. So please be careful in making out your case before the authorities.

I am meeting Mr. R.L.Mehta tomorrow and let you know his views.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

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

P.S.  
I have given to Shri Mehta.  
The thing he has already had and  
need any paper.

*Me,*  
*2/12*

27  
108

To

The Managing Director,  
N.C.D.C. Ltd.,  
Ranchi.

A.I.T.U.C.  
Received 27/5/63  
Replied.....

Dear Sir,

I have already communicated to you about the frequent break-downs at Baniadih Power House, Giridih. Now I am told that the N.C.D.C. ~~Master~~ is going to inform the Bihar Electricity Board that they can't supply Power from August 1963 for Giridih Town and hence it should have alternative arrangement. You know the great difficulties we had to undergo from Delhi to Patna for resumption of Power supply for Giridih Town but unfortunately again we are coming to that old position. We are going to lose a revenue of more than Rs.50,000/- . And this is only due to the mismanagement at the Power House. Our experienced old workers say that the new Area Engineer and the new Foreman are inexperienced people for practical purposes and that is why there are persistent break-downs this way, The monsoon is at hand but spare boiler & Engine are not ready. If things go this way there is bound to be serious trouble during rainy season. You know that boilers etc. are old and hence please send some experienced people if the Power House is to be saved.

This is all that we have to say at this stage.

Yours faithfully,

Dated: 27th May, 1963.

copy to:-

1. Dr. U. Mishra, M.P. for information.
2. A.I.T.U.C. to represent it to Sri K.D.Malviya, Minister for Steel, Mines & Fuel, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Chaturman Mishra  
General Secretary, 27/5  
Coal Workers' Union, Giridih.

7  
27/5





*1000*  
The Joint C.I.E.,  
Giridih.

*f/ Com. K.G.*  
Enclosed herewith I am sending you a note  
about the case of P. Bhairab and related  
matters. Papers are with their advocates & hence  
nothing can be done before 25th May.

28

Ref.No..G31/Bhairab/1/61. Dated-4-12-61..... 10/

Dear Sir,

Refer our talks before the D.G.I. on 29th Nov, 1961  
and I am submitting before you the case of Shri Bhairab Gope for  
settlement out of the Court.

Shri Gope was dismissed along with Janab  
H. Shadist Ali, Suvani Mesh, Bhubneshwar Pd. and others vide Colliery  
Manager's letter no-3012/S.G./E/6/ dated 15th June, 1959. Shri  
Gope thereafter filed a case and as per the decision of the  
subordinate Judge, Hazaribagh, he was reinstated and paid ~~Rs 5000~~  
Rs 5000 as a compensation. Subsequently on the same charge Shri Gope  
was dismissed vide letter no-1233 dated 11th May, 1959 from the  
Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih and again Shri Gope has been  
declared to be in service of this Colliery by the Court of Munsif  
Giridih. <sup>in the district Court</sup> Against the N.C.D.C. had preferred an appeal of Hazaribagh  
It is to be further noted that other workmen involved in this case  
such as H. Shadist Ali and Suvani Mesh etc. are already working in  
your Colliery.

I therefore request you to look into the matter and  
see that the case is compromised as per the Judgement of the  
Munsif, Giridih.

Yours faithfully,  
*Alijan and*  
Secretary,

Coal Workers Union,  
Giridih.

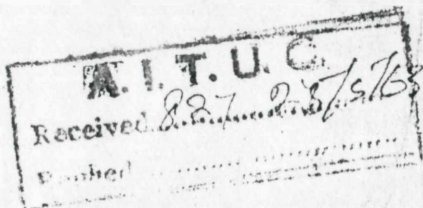
II

Sri Bahadi mian was superannuated in 1957 on the basis of the report of the age Committee formed by the administration. The ~~High~~ civil court at Gindih held this decision of the N.C.D.C. as illegal and thereupon the N.C.D.C. against the representation of the union filed an appeal at Dist. Court Hazaribagh and here also the N.C.D.C. lost its case. The union asked for the out of the Court settlement vide union's letter dt. 3.8.62 and 20.11.61 to the Joint C.M.E, Gindih and the S.G.M. Ranchi but of no avail. The N.C.D.C. has now filed an appeal in the Patna High Court.

In this case the worker should get the wages of the idle period and the cost. And you negotiate and find out how much they are ready to go. Have first round talk yourself and in ~~the next stage~~ the second round I will attend.

At present I am busy with Dr. Mishra M.P. who is visiting all the N.C.D.C.'s in district this week. And then 31 <sup>leading</sup> workers of M/S C.M.R. Gindih have been dismissed due to illegal participation in the strike of 1962. The Labour Court has given permission for action to the management.

Yours Chairman



Ducknow.

23.5.63.

My dear K.G.

Your letter along with K.C.N.'s  
letter. Samir has informed me of the  
receipt of a similar communication  
at I.P. Office.

As suggested by you we shall be  
taking up the matter at UDMC level also  
and if possible a delegation of TUC will  
also meet the Chief Minister in this  
connection.

I did not write to you earlier,  
because according to the talks we  
had at Delhi, you were to have been

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
INLAND LETTER



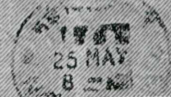
The start of New Season in October  
A to. Some thing about the organi-  
zation has been discussed, but it  
appears that for the sake of  
giving it a push and establishing  
it, I shall have to stay there  
for few months. I don't know  
if my health will permit that.  
However, I shall let you know.

Ghanashyam has been depressed  
but he is unable to give time  
to write due to his SMMS work.  
Samiy alone feels depressed and  
that is a problem.

I am better except  
occasional "breakdowns" when I have  
lie down completely for 2-3 days.  
My office is NOT the place for my  
life but anything else is not  
all. Got about "Oil-study"  
starts with me. Adv.

Corr. K. G. Sivasubramanian,  
All-India Trade Union Congress,  
5, Thardewala,  
Rani Ghansi Road,  
NEW DELHI

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address :-



HEALTH SEA

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

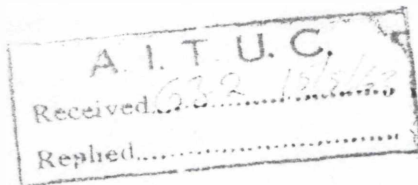
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# SINGHBHUM MINES MAZDOOR UNION

REGD. NO. 950

(AFFILITED TO THE ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS)

President: Dr. U. Misra, M. P.  
Gl. Secretary: Muneshwar Prasad



P. O. BARAJAMDA  
Dist. Singhbhum ( Bihar )

Date the 6.5.63.

In reply please quote:—

## PUBLICATIION.

A meeting was held on dated the 3rd may'1963 at Bichaiker Camp, Barajamda. ~~xxxx~~ the meeting was attended by the members of the Singhbhum Mines Mazdoor Union, Barajamda to observe May day.

The meeting send its heartfull greetings on the occasion of May day 1963 to all the working class, ~~with~~ with a declaration that the employees of M/s. T.P.Sao will get their Bonus equal to 21 day's wages for each year i.e. 1960-61 and 1961-62. for which a mutual agreement was made between M/s. T.P.Sao and the Singhbhum Mines Mazdoor Union, Barajamda (AITUC) and Gua Mine Workers Union (DNTUC) on dated the 30.4.63.

The following Resoluation passed unanimously:-

1. This meeting demands to obliah Contractorship in the Iron & Manganese Mines and to Implement Minimum Wges Act., Provident Fund Schem and immediate implomention of the Welfare Scheme for the Mining area.
2. The hard-set Texes the Peoples is already facing, now again new Texes has come before the peopls by the Govt. So this meeting condemn it and want to get relief with Texes.
3. This meeting feels that 35 Mines have been closed down out of 54 Mines in this District (Singhbhum) by the Mine Owners on the plea of Wagon crsces and uneconomical. So this meeting condemn the action of closing down and retrenhment policy of Mine Owners. Simpaticously demands from the Minister of Mines and Labour to hocenquiry the matter immedi-ately.

Dear Comrades,

We are forwarding herewith the terms of an agreement to you for your kind action by publiciseing through your papers.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Muneshwar Prasad*  
( Muneshwar Prasad ) 6/5/63

General Secretary.

To  
The Editor  
Trade Union Record,  
New Delhi

*to TUC  
MCP  
15/5/63*

52  
108

( The true copy of mutual settlement of dated the 30.4.63)

1) The management agreed to pay 21 day's wages as bonus for which year 1960-61 and 1961-62 to the workers of their Bijoy and Chatkuri Iron and manganese Mines who have completed six month continuance service during the said years. And against whom provide-nt fund is being maintained during the said years.

2) The payment of Bonus for the year 1960-61 will be made to the workers on or before 31st May, 1963 and the same for the year 1961-62 will be made to the workers on or before 15th October, 1963.

3) Both the Unions/ 1) Gua Mines Workers Union and 2) the Singhbhum Mines Mazdoor Union, Barajanda (AITUC) agreed to above terms of settlement.

The mutual agreement is signed to day the 30th April, 1963 in presence of the Labour Inspector (C) Cum Conciliation Officer (C) Chaibasa and the dispute is thus settled mutually by the parties.

Representating Unions:-

1. S/d. M. Prasad,  
General Secretary,  
Singhbhum Mines Mazdoor Union,  
Barajanda.
2. S/d. R.B. Kanth,  
General Secretary,  
Gua Mines Workers Union,  
Gua.

Representating Management:-

S/d. R.N. Singh,  
For M/s. T.P. Sao,  
Mine Owner,  
Chaibasa.

Dated the 30.4.63.

Witness

S/d. A.P. Sengupta,  
L.I.(C) Cum C.O.(C),  
Chaibasa.

Colliery Haydon Subbs  
P.O. 2 in  
Dix. Pondicherry.

Comrade Indrajit Gupta, 23.5.63.

Dear Comrade,

Re: Lock-out and  
closure of South Kent a Colliery  
since 5th Oct '63.

In this connection Sir  
K. D. Halavija told in the floor  
of Parliament <sup>on 20/10/63</sup> in reply to your  
question that the "Efforts are being  
made to persuade the mine owner  
to re-open if he can manage to  
rectify his financial difficulties, or,  
in the alternative, to sell the property  
to some operator who will be in a  
position to run it". But so far  
no step is taken and workers have  
been suffering much for want of  
employment. Another thing is this: one

an important report by me  
letter to C.O.C., Pondicherry. The  
the mine was closed due to  
technical mining difficulties.  
The latest report is informed that  
the mine is closed for the above  
reason whereas the main depth  
is in good state the mine is closed  
due to financial difficulties.  
Reports Everything is in study.  
Will you please purchase the  
mine's so that the mine is reopened  
and make an attempt to give  
this mine. 15th October.  
Robert Charles O.

Express Delivery



Comrade  
Indrajit Gupta, 11 P  
Secretary

At Madia Trade Union Centre

Mandamata, Rani  
Francis Road  
and near

New Delhi.



31  
118

June 17, 1963.

To,  
The Secretary,  
Coal Workers Federation,  
Near Mack & Co.,  
Dhanbad.

Dear Comrade,

We have received a communication from the Ministry of Labour enquiring whether it would be feasible for us to undertake investigation into certain aspects of pneumoconiosis in coal mines.

Please let us know whether you can do it.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*Satish Loomba*

(Satish Loomba)  
Secretary.



Received 1055 8/16/63  
 Replied  
 Star Co. K. J.

LRD  
 1st June.

Your letter dt. 25th May 1963.

The Conciliation did not take place as the management refused to sit with us due to 'illegal strike'. Then the R.L.C. came on the 29th and discussed with both the Party separately. Without going into whether it is a strike or lock-out he gave a letter that a meeting a H.C.D.C. H.O. level will be conveyed to discuss the issue and R.L.C. will be present in the meeting. In the meantime all will be allowed to join their duty and both the Machine cut and pick-mining will be started. We agreed to this because we thought if the strike is declared illegal it will require a prolong battle. J. Sircar was also present in the next discussion with the R.L.C. All have resumed duty.

It is a fact that there was Machine Mining from 12th to 15th in one section and in which only a gang of workers

you after Randi meeting.  
 Rest @ write to  
 you.  
 W/S/ P. Ganesan

13 to 40 participated. And when a reduced rate was offered in the strike matter. Management is asking about the strike. They say the machine cut and pick-mining will be started. You shall be the one to take a case under Bond cause for declaring it as illegal strike. Please have your legal consultation for that. And we are to put in case first.



All India Trade Union Congress  
 5 Thandiralan  
 Ravi Thangiradal

New-Delhi 901  
 W/S

# The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, 108

REGD. No. 7  
(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

Branches :  
YELLANDU,  
BELLAMPALLI,  
RAMAGUNDAM.

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.  
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

Express letter.

Date... 21st July..... 196 3.

Ref. No. .... Gs/gen/ 653 163.

The General Manager,  
The S. C. Co., Ltd.,  
Kothagudium.

sir,

sub: Allowing non/recognised union representatives at  
pit level at No.5 incline, S.C. Co., Ltd., Kgm.

We wish to inform you that there was an enquiry in the office of No.5 incline welfare office in respect of No. 27 gang fillers.

Mr. Ramireddy was allowed to sit in the enquiry and other workers connected to the enquiry have objected. Our delegates also had objected; but he was allowed to sit in the enquiry.

One filler by name Mr. Gujja Chandru had mis-behaved with the trammer and over-man and the enquiry was going on. The trammers have informed us that the welfare officer had allowed Mr. Ramireddy to participate in the enquiry on 20th June '63.

Mr. Parsa Laxmaiah, trammer, Parsa Ryamallu and others were present. Will you kindly inform us that why the Labour welfare officer has allowed Mr. Ramireddy to sit in the enquiry who is not recognised and which is against the company's Labour policy. We severely protested to this action of the management and request you to kindly follow with the declared policy of the management or allow us also to participate in Bellampalli in the same manner.

An early reply is very much appreciated.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

*M. M. M.*  
GENERAL SECRETARY.

copy forwarded to:

1. The Joint secretary,  
Implementation and Evaluation Division,  
Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment.
2. The General Secretary,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
New Delhi.

To  
The General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.,  
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

You must have seen in the Press about the serious accident that has taken place in no.3 Quarry of Kargali colliery N.C.D.C.Ltd. In the history of the Mining Industry in India is no such accident has ever taken place. Till the evening of 5th June, 1963 when I was there seven dead bodies were found and one dead-body was almost located and was likely to be taken out. According to the miners Time-keepers attendance and as the Management these are the only dead-bodies and more is no expected and they are to stop any further rescue operation. But in the public there is strong rumour that lots of unauthorised persons were made to work and they must have died. Another version was that a boy who brought meal for his parent is missing but there is no authentic news. The Area General Manager told me that he is ready to go for further rescue operation if there is any report that any dead body is suspected or so. In the absence of any authentic report the Union took out mke on the sixth June to propagate if anybody is missing. A group of activists are also going Dhowrah to Dhowrah.

As this is the first accident of its kind a thorough enquiry is required. A technical enquiry will reveal if there was any dyke in the upper layer of the soft stone band or if there was any explosion either due to left out explosives if any or due to natural causes. The explosion has caused crack in 450 ft. long area and at a height of some 200 ft. The workers were working below that in an open quarry and when the explosion took place thousands of tons of stones fell down taking heavy toll of lives. The work was started that very day as it was a closed district. The driller has just started drilling and no shot was fired for blasting.

In U.G. whenever any such things happen it gives signal and here also there must have been some such things but the Supervisory staff totally failed to understand this.

My own estimate is that generally in order to show the lowest cost of production the overburden (stone and Mutti) are removed to the nearest possible place and it is like a loose mountain. It was there for years. Such loose mountain is 200 ft. high and thousands ft in length. The working faces were just below and very close to this loose mountain. A few days ago there was heavy rain and water got accumulated in the cracks and then for natural actions there was some explosion or sliding down of this weighty loose mountain. Proper Supervisory work might have saved the situation. Nobody cares for safety in the quarry area not even the Inspectorate ever visit the loose mountain area. There is fencing etc. even. For a layman it is always wrong to have working faces just below and by the side of such huge loose mass. But this is all over the N.C.D.C. It should be thoroughly investigated.

I have not represented the case as yet to anybody. I leave it to you to do this. I did not send you telegram as it could not have been covered in a telegram. We have offered volunteers to the management if they are in shortage of hands for rescue operation but as stated above they are not going to have any more operation.

The names of the dead persons are: 1. Sonsai, 2. Sonau 3. Patiram, 4. Belmali, 5. Munu Bai, 6. Budhu, 7. Lakhani and 8. Budhai all of Bilaspur.

You must have seen in the Press about Hazaribagh  
(overleaf)

Hazaribagh Lathi charge and teargas. Ghanshyam, Tarkeshwar and Girjaji and a dozen of rickshaw workers are arrested and so I am busy with that. They have been seriously beaten up in Police lock-up. Request you to make representation for this also immediately. Copy of letter to the Chief Minister is enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Chaturman Mishra

To

The Hon'ble Chief Minister

Government of Bihar

Patna.

(Through the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh)

Dear sir,

You know the ugly incident that took place on 3rd June 1963 at Hazaribagh Town and without going into the merit of the case and without exaggeration it can be said that there is accumulated discontent against the Hazaribagh police and this is particularly because of frequent beatings resorted to by the officer-in-charge Mr. Banerji. Without this discontent nobody can think of one or two Gulgulias or hits, or as the police says few "gundas" rallying 5000 people of this town. This town is traditionally peaceful and barring your regime in the whole of its history there has been no use of tear-gas nor so much of arrests, not even during British age. Thanks to the officer-in-charge who got these thousands of people successfully rallied against him. Many of the officers know these things but making it a prestige issue they don't want to act at this juncture but such obstinacy only undermines the prestige of the administration in the eyes of the people. I would therefore request you to come out of this old rut and take appropriate action which restores faith in the administration that if the mob violence is firmly resisted the erring officers also don't go unpunished. If this is done immediately no party will have any chance to say anything.

The second thing is that a week before our local party unit got filed a case by a Rickshaw-puller who is alleged to have been seriously beaten up by the same officer-in-charge and the case is pending in court of S. D. O. Hazaribagh. Naturally the police is not happy over

over this. and so on the 4th morning one Sri Ghanashyam Das the Secretary of the Rickshaw union along with a dozen of rickshaw pullers were arrested. Our Jan-shakti Worker Tarkeshwar Singh was arrested. Sri Girijanandan Prasad who had been to this town only a day before was also arrested. I know from the wife of Sri Ghanashyam who had been to Hazaribagh Central Jail to see them that all of them barring Girijanandan were seriously beaten up in thana lock-up and they were badly injured. This is a case of law protector breaking the law themselves and acting on prejudice and out of vengeance and hence I request you to enquire into the matter immediately to see the injuries they have on their bodies and set up a judicial enquiry to go into the whole matter.

I am told the question of beating up was brought to the knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner Hazaribagh by the local Congress M.L.A. Sri Jnani Ram but I don't know if proper action was taken.

In general also the arrests were so indiscriminate that two servants of Mr. Nageswar Prasad Advocate Ex-Chairman who had been to out to purchase something in the market were taken in. There are many such cases.

The local Bar association held a meeting on 6th June and passed a resolution condemning police action and demanding judicial enquiry. Other leading citizens of the town will corroborate the same story if asked for.

Requesting for an early action.

Yours faithfully,

Chakravarthy Mishra

Secretary

7.6.63

Communist party Hazaribagh city committee

for. 7.6.63

Copy to -

1. I.C. of police, Patna
2. Sri Sunil Mukherji, M.L.A.

Giridih

To

Seelt.

Communist Party of India

10 Asif Ali Road

New-Delhi

# Nationalisation Day at Bhurkunda

On 26.5.63 The workers of N.C.O.C. Collieries of Karpura Area observed 'Nationalisation day' in the auspices of Coal Workers' Union (A.S.T.V.C.).

Many 'Shaura Meetings' were organised in Saunda and Bhurkunda collieries in which Comrade Ramlakhan Singh spoke.

At ~~5~~ 5 P.M. a vast mass-meeting of more than one thousand labourers and citizens was held. A big procession from Saunda and one from Bhurkunda came to the meeting.

Comrade T.C. JOSHI, Secy. Coal Workers' Union, Karpura Area and Comrade Ghanshyam Das Verma Secy. Hazaribagh Riksha & Saphai Mazdoor Union and member of Bihar State Council of Kisan Sabha were the chief speakers of the meeting. In his speech of one and a half hours Com. Joshi producing a detailed study of facts and figures, about the Nationalisation of Banks, Coal,

Steel, Foreign Trade, oil and plantation industry related to the in com. the same. Com. Ghanshyam Das Verma demanded immediate release of all Communist and Trade Unionist detainees in the short speech. Two proposals were passed unanimously on demanding nationalisation of Banks, Foreign Trade, oil companies, Jute & Sugar mills, coal mines and suspension of payment of Piny Passes to the ex-workers and annual indemnity for immediate release of all Trade Unionist and Communist detainees. (Work by T.C. JOSHI Secy. N.C.O.C.)

पार काई  
Received 1079 10/16/63  
Joshi, Editor,  
Trade Union Record  
5 Ghanshyam, Ram  
Joshi Road  
New Belki



Colliery Mazdur Sabha  
G. T. Road  
Asansol

Receipt 11481 4/7/63

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Trade Union Record

the 2nd July, 1963.

In favour of publication

Trade unions in the coal mining areas are stunned by the news that Shri A. M. Joshi, Regional Labour Commissioner (Implementation), Dhanbad has resigned from the Government service in order to join the Messers Bird & Co as Senior Labour Advisor. It is understood that Shri Joshi will be getting Rs. 3,000 per month and other allowances.

In the past few years there have been many complaints about Shri Joshi from the unions and allegations were made about his pro-employer bias and intimate connections with the colliery owners. The Government ignored these complaints and he was even tipped for a high post in the National Coal Development Corporation.

The trade unions are also deeply perturbed because Bird & Co with high Government officers in their employment will be able to exert strong influence on the Labour Department whose activities in the coal fields have already drawn sharp criticisms.

—  
*Sunil Sen*  
( Sunil Sen )  
Organising Secretary

45  
108

August 26, 1963.

Dear Comrade Kalyan Roy,

A copy of D.O. letter No. 32/15/63-MI from Shri Nanda regarding Tripartite Committee on supply of Protective Footwear is reproduced below:-

" Kindly refer to your letter No. 172/A/63(CM) dated the 2nd August, 1963 regarding nominations on the Tripartite Committee on supply of protective footwear to workers in coal mines. There are three workers' seats on the Committee. Two have been given to the INTUC and one to the HMS. In accordance with the normal practice, this allocation has been made strictly on the basis of verified strength of the Trade Unions in the Coal Mining Industry. "

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

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



कोई कार्य नहीं  
रजिस्ट्रार  
के कार्यालय-गिरिडीह, (जम्मशेदपुर)

A.I.T.C.  
Received 3988 8/11/65  
Reply

65/108

To

The Managing Director,

M. C. D. C. Ltd.

Ranchi,

Ref No. PH-Loke/11/63 dated the 4th Nov. 1963

Sub- Decision of Strike at Power-House, L-coke plant of  
Giridih. A.P.C. D.C. L.H.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed herewith I am sending you a copy of the resolution unanimously adopted at the mass meeting of the workers of the Coke-plant and Power-House, Giridih for your proper action.

Yours faithfully  
Chairman  
General Secretary 4.11.63

Coal workers Union, Giridih

Copy to these:-

1. C. O. Hazaribagh.
2. R. L. C. (C) IMANBAD.
3. R. L. C. (I) Imambad
4. Secretary to the Govt. of India,  
Ministry of Labour & Employment & Conciliation.
5. Labour Officer, Giridih.  
Inspector
6. Labour Superintendent, Hazaribagh.
7. Assistant Labour Commissioner, Jamshedpore.
8. Labour Commissioner, New Delhi.
9. Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.
- 10 A. I. T. J. C.
11. State T. J. C.
12. S. D. O., GIRIDIH.
13. A. S. P., Giridih.

2  
52  
2-H

गिरिडीह कोरु ब्लॉक और बिजली चर में हड़ताल संगठित करने पर

दि. 1/10/8

कोरु ब्लॉक और बिजली चर के मजदूरों की महत्काम समाज के नाम से गौर कर्ती है कि रिजर्वल लेव कमिश्न (आर) के समक्ष 23.10.79 और 14. 8. 79 को जो समझौता करेगा- जेथन लिस्ट पर बल्य करने के लिए हुआ और जिसे 1/11/79 मूल रिपोर्ट को - पीड परमनल ऑफिसर गिरिडीह के द्वारा जन. जा. डी. सी. के द्वारा छुट्टी की गई और जेथन लिस्ट पर पीड परमनल ऑफिसर के सामने दी है दिनों तक समझौते हुए उसे - कारक कोरु जन. जा. डी. सी. के अधिकारियों ने समझौते का सीधा उल्लंघन किया है। यहाँ तक पीड परमनल ऑफिसर के सामने जा करी है हुई उनकी कानूनी रिकॉर्ड में आदि कार्यवाही में प्रविष्टि को अभी तक नहीं ही है पले फात में यह सच है कि उपरोक्त समझौता प्रविष्टि द्वारा प्रकृतित 62 को मंजूर गए सब आ. एन. नोटिस के मुताबिक ही रहा था सो केना प्रविष्टि के फात को ग/ गौर कर्ती है कि जन. जा. डी. सी. के एक विचार, रिजर्वल लेव कमिश्न आर्दि को पहले ही मंजूर ही है और 99 अत्रुवों से आम लमा में जो विरोध प्रस्ताव कर मुताबिक पास हुए उसे भी संघचित अधिकारियों के ही पाठमैत्रा ग- फस ही से ही फलित में लमा के सामने हड़ताल करने के आगवें और कोई रास्ता बच नहीं जाता है।

वसंतिलार यह लमा प्रविष्टि को उपरोक्त केली है कि आग 29 गवम्वा तक नीचे लिखी गयी गयी मांग की जाय तो प्रविष्टि हड़ताल बंद कर आवाका हड़ताल संगठित की।

- मांगें:
1. 23 अक्टूबर 79, 14 अप्रैल 79 और 99 मूल रिपोर्ट के समझौते के अनुसार प्रविष्टि द्वारा पेश करेगा रिजर्वल लिस्ट पर फौरन बसला है।
  2. बीआवाफ कोरु ब्लॉक के डेरेगरी जेथन को जो लिस्ट प्रविष्टि में पेश की है और जिस पर 99 दिनों के कर्दि फलित लेने का है हुआ यह उक्त है किया जाय।

2. - बाफ पर बनाने और फुसने के सामने जेब मजदूरों के बेरोजगारी जीवन का फैसला किया जा चुका है उसे फौस लागू किया जाय और रिक्रूट नीट भी काफी प्रोत्साहन के दे ही जाय।

3. कौक फाट के मुनाफे का 50% मजदूरों के प्रोफिट शेयरिंग में मिले और प्रोत्साहन को नया स्कीम में भी लागू हो।

4. कौक फाट के पुनर्जीवन के लिए एन. सी. डी. सी. आर्गनिसम का जीव अर्थ मंत्रालय को।

5. एक हाल या उससे ज्यादा अवधि है जो रखा किया इन के प्रोत्साहन काम करते हैं उन्हें परामर्श दिया जाय।

6. खाली जगहों की मरम्मत का काम और रिपेयरिंग या बदलाव वाले मजदूरों के लड़के - बच्चों को नए स्कूलों में भर्ती हो जाय।

7. बसों की मरम्मत और पेंशन कमीटी को सही ढंग से काम करने दिया जाय।

M.C.D.C. को लागत की जांच है

M.C.D.C. को वकइजामा की कंपनी हुए यह लोम मांग  
कानी है कि निर्वाणिकत पीजी अ जांच के लिए  
कौन सब जांच कौरी वैहायी जाय: —

१. जिस्टीर कौलमरी में इतने पिरकयो इके ?

२. सुकुंडा, लौंदा, जिदी की लोना से इतना  
पार्थ के लालका ज्यो लौंडा कथां उद  
वैठे जाय ?

३. तमाम मिमनाइउर कारिया में कडे  
करौड पार्थ के इम्याल, शौ वौप, डीजा  
अदि इव साल के कयो वैका - वैममित  
पडे कु हुं ?

४. कयो लौंदा ज्यो सुकुंडा की कुध  
वैठे लोना में लाली का पारा लोना  
शुके ली जाय ?

कोल वर्कर्स यूनियन

Ref. No. G 29/1162

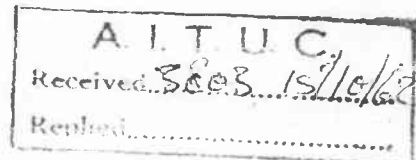
रजिस्ट्रं नं० १६

Giridih: 12th Oct. 1962.

दिए कोयला-मिनिस्ट्र. (दुजारीयता)

To

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



Dear Comrade,

Your letter dated 1st Oct. 1962 received on the 9th Oct. The proposed meeting is urgently needed and any date after 19th Oct. will suit us as till 18th Oct. We are engaged in various negotiations and conciliations about retrenchment etc. In the meantime the copies of the questionnaire of other wage boards like Steel, Jute etc. be sent to us so that we may collect facts & figures. The ICMWF has already issued questionnaire a month ago and I was expecting one from you. We have no experience of any Wage Board and no procedure is laid down anywhere. We saw in the press that an interim increment has already been granted and fail to understand how it happened. Com. Dange must attend this meeting so that we may discuss some urgent organisational problems also as we can't continue this way for long.

- c.c. to:
1. Com. Chinmoy Mukherjee
  2. " Kalyan Rai
  3. " T.B.Vithal Rao
  4. " Safique Khan
  5. " M.N.Bharti

Yours fraternally,

*Alijanamid*  
Secretary

Coal Workers' Union.  
Giridih.



ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES

229. SHRI BALMIKI:  
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE:  
Will the Minister of Labour and  
Employment be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents in the Coal mines during the period January, 1959 to March, 1962;
- (b) the details of loss of life and property due to such accidents;
- (c) the number of families awarded compensation; and
- (d) the steps taken on scientific lines to check the recurrence of such accidents in future?

A N S W E R

MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT  
( SHRI JAIPUKHLAL HATHI )

(a) and (b) Information relating to the number of fatal accidents in coal mines and the resultant loss of life is given below:

Year	No. of fatal accidents.	No. of persons killed.
1959	191	212
1960	198	233
1961	222	267
January-March, 1962	60*	71*

Particulars about loss of property are not available.

\*Figures for 1962 are provisional.

(c) During the period, compensation was paid in respect of injured and deceased in 7,521 cases.

(d) A Safety Conference attended by all concerned including experts engaged in research, was convened in 1958-59. ~~on its~~ recommendations, six expert Committees were set up to study various technical problems. Three of them have reported; while others are conducting technical studies. Certain amendments in the safety legislation have been made. The strengthening of the enforcement agency, formulating measures for training, safety education and propaganda and generally tightening up of safety regulations are some other steps that are being taken.

74  
108

15 Jan 63

Com. Sunil Sen,  
Organising Secretary,  
Colliery Mazdoor Sabha,  
G.T. Road,  
ASANSOL

Dear Comrade,

We are glad to know from your letter of 12th January that an agreement has been reached with the management of the Searsole colliery re. CRO recruitment and jobs for the retrenched workmen. Our congratulations!

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

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

P.S. A bloomer of a typing mistake has occurred in the copy of the Memorandum of Settlement you sent us. In last para, line 4, the word "consulted" has been typed as "assaulted". We hope there is no such bloomer in the original.

*uhg.*

Received	4991	ST/18
Replied		

To  
The Deputy General Manager,  
N.C.D.C. Ltd., Ranchi.

Ref:- 457/Pro-ca/5/63

Date:- 29.1.63

80  
108

Dear Sir,

As per item No. (d) of the record note of discussions held on 11.8.62 I am submitting a report about the Giridih Cokeplant and request you to look into the matter immediately :-

1. Recently the loss at Cokeplant has heavily reduced and if the neglected attitude is given up the Plant can still run in profit. We feel that seeing big Cokeplants in the Country Govt. and the N.C.D.C. are neglecting the existing Cokeplant of Giridih and forcing it for complete closure. The ammonium Sulphate Plant, Benzol Plant and Acid Plant etc. have already been closed through the Country still need these things badly and this action of the management is causing heavy loss.

2. There are 50 ovens and out of that 4 ovens are damaged since long but not cared to be repaired. Daily at least 9 Wagons of screened slack coal are required but only 5 or 6 wagons of coal are supplied. Due to negligence of the colliery particularly Serampore Colliery big size coal is supplied causing unnecessary cost to the Cokeplant. Due to negligence coal mixed with considerable amount of stone is supplied. We fail to understand why transport of coal within the colliery area even is not managed.

3. Serpentine gas cooler requires to be changed and ovens regenerator should be repaired immediately.

4. Our Cokeplant is manufacturing good quality hard Cokes and supply is made to the Private concerns only. The Durgapur Coke of below 24% ash content is priced Rs. 57.62 and up per ton and that of BHILAI & ROURKELA Rs. 65.52 NP. and 60.78 NP. respectively but Giridih Coke is priced Rs. 49.02 NP. only. I know from our sources that Barsri Coke is at higher black-market rates but N.C.D.C. is selling to private sector below the cost price. Thanks to State Sector.

5. Hard Coke is getting preference in wagon allotment and we need only 6 to 7 wagons daily but regular supply of that even is not guaranteed causing unnecessary double loading cost.

6. Recent experiments have shown that only 5 % or 1 % of the total production is Soft Coke & refuge etc. but previous records have shown 7 to 13% as soft coke & refuges etc. I learn that this matter is not being properly enquired into and hence request you to take help of some out side expert not connected with this Plant ever.

7. The interest charged on account of the Cokeplant is very high and should be properly assessed and when the plant is said to be averaged for the last 12 years we fail to understand how the depreciation charge is so high.

Continued.....

8. Our Production Committee (Union) members says that formerly 44 cft. of coal was assessed as one ton but now 40 cft. is given and this question is not being settled for the last several monts. Though from general point of view this question is not material as Coke plant and the ~~xxxxxxx~~ colliery both belong to N.C.D.C. but for checking up the local inefficiency this is urgently needed.

9. We also feel that since the General problem of the Cokeplant is not so much linked with the mining the Cokeplant be like workshop, Power House & Washery brought under the chief Engineer to gear up the whole thing.

Requesting an early action.

Copy to:-

- 1) Area General Manager,  
N.C.D.C.Ltd. GRD.
- 2) A.I.T.U.C.for T.U.R.

Yours Faithfully

*Shiv Shankar Singh*  
General Secretary  
Coal Workers Union, Baniadin,  
Giridih.

K. P. Jay  
L. Berman  
C. Mishra  
V. Rao

108

7 Feb 63

Dear Comrade,

We are sending you per separate post a copy of the Government Report on "Pneumoconiosis in the Coal Mines in Jharia and Raniganj Coal fields".

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

*He*  
(K.G. Sriwastava)  
Secretary

1st February, 1968.

The Editor,  
A I TUC

Dear Sir,

Kindly publish the following report in your esteemed journal and oblige.

Yours truly,  
(Gerald Pereira).

Mine Works Rally at Sanvordem.

The mine workers of South Goa re-pledged their confidence in the Red Flag at a mass rally held at Sanvordem, when the released leaders were welcomed by the people. The rally was organised by Goa Khann Kaugar Union and was presided over by Shri. Chandrakant Kakodker, the General Secretary of Mine Transport Workers' Union. Shri Divaker Kakodker, the President of Goa Khann Kaugar Union and Shri Gerald Pereira, The General Secretary of the powerful six thousand strong Marmagao Port, Dock & Transport Workers' Union.

All the three leaders together with nine others had been arrested under the Defence of India Act and after detention of a period of about two months were released on 19th January, 1968.

Hundreds of Mine Workers trekked their way through green and picturesque hills and fields to adore the Red Flag which flew high up in the centre of biggest mining area in Goa.

Shri Divaker Kakodker congratulated the mine workers for maintaining their unity in spite of the attempts made by the mine owners and INTUC to disrupt The Red Flag Union. He warned the mining companies especially S. Kantilal & Co. who have retrenched over 100 workers taking advantage of the emergency. The workers, he said, will have to fight back this policy, and urged upon the Government to

.....-/-

intervene before the situation deteriorates. He called upon the workers, peasants, and other sections of the people to get united and prepared to fight the coming Assembly elections.

Shri Gerald Pereira, stated that in spite of the partisan attitude of the Government of Goa, the workers and the people will support and co-operate with the Government in the Defence efforts. He however stressed that the Goa Government will have to safeguard the interests of the workers who are being retrenched in hundreds throughout Goa. The Government which is heavily influenced by mine owners, big Zamindars and Congressmen will not be able to safeguard the interests of the people, as such we must make united efforts to have a popular Government of Democratic forces in Goa, he said. When the Government arrested twelve prominent Trade Union and Kisan leaders, Shri Pereira asked: How is that not a single smuggler, black-marketer, or a pro-Portuguese traitor was arrested? Some of the big mine owners have contributed to the Defence Fund amounts ranging from fifty thousand and to one lakh, just in order to wash off their past sins of ~~xxxxxx~~ collaborating with the Portuguese, he said. They have now thrown out their hats for Khadi caps, but the people, Shri Pereira, declared know who are the friends and who are their enemies. The Congress Party, he said, has no place in Goa and Frente Popular is the only choice before the people.

Shri Chandrakant Kakodker, presiding over the rally, reminded the people of four mile long one thousand strong Red Flag Morcha of workers from Sanvordem to Quepem. Administrator, six months ago. "Down with the price increase" the workers had shouted, and the result was we obtained a fair price shop in this mining area. If we unitedly carry on mass agitation, there is no doubt that we can compel over the present Government to concede the demands of people. We must forge a unity of all sections of the people, and therein lies our strength and victory.

The rally, which ~~ended~~ lasted over one and half ~~hours~~ hours in the maidan in front of Sanvordem Railway Station, ended with slogans like, --- " Lal Bavta--Zindabad ", " Enarat Mata ki Jai ", which re-echoed in the distant hills of Sanguem and Quepem Taluks.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\* \* \*



Dated the 3rd. March, 1963.

84  
108

Dear comrade,

Enclosed two leaflets we have issued regarding grant of interim wage increase.

This has been distributed throughout the coal belt.

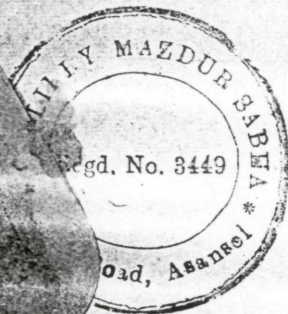
With greetings.

Yours faithfully

Com. K. G. Srivastava, Secretary  
A. I. T. U. C., New Delhi

Sunil Sen  
(Sunil Sen ) 3/3  
Organising Secretary.  
Colliery Mazdur Sabha  
G.T. Road, Asansol.

*Handwritten signature/initials*



A. I. T. U. C.  
Received 5073 12/11/63  
Replied.....

To, The Defence Minister,  
L/No 630 (2) 63 New Delhi 88  
85  
4/2/63 108  
Sir,

I beg to inform you that the  
Manager of Siska Incline of N.C.D.C. Sunda  
Colly is doing quite injustice to the  
piece rated workers. These 'X' Manager Mr.  
Mudherjee had fixed their wages Rs 20.10  
(Twenty and ten N.P.) per head per week  
after deduction of C.M. P.F., but the  
new Manager Mr. Prasad makes their  
payment Rs. 5-7 (five-seven) per head per  
week. All the piece rated workers requested  
to the Manager but he did not care  
and the workers gave an application to  
the labour welfare officer of the said  
City. He also did not care and this  
practice was running from 12 (twelve)  
weeks which quite unbearable for these  
hard days.

On this injustice the labourers  
stopped the payment in W.F. 11/1/63 and  
due to stoppage of wages the manager  
made an agreement verbal that "I will  
pay the wages as you were getting at  
the time of 'X' Manager, and paid them  
Rs 700 (Seven hundred) in all, for previous  
twelve weeks though it was not correct  
according to his word yet the labourers  
bore this injustice.

But again the Manager began  
to pay them as before he was paying  
(Rs 5-7), on 25/1/63 when the labour went  
to the Manager for this wages the  
Manager at once ordered to the attendance  
clerk to stop their attendance and  
sat down himself in that place and  
informed the police from arresting  
the workers. Under this period the  
Manager called a group who were helping  
the Manager in harassing the labourers.  
P. T. O.

and deducting the wages, their's names are given below: — After some time the police came and inquired the matter and did not make the arresting as the workers were on right point and by the help of police they were allowed to go into the incline on that day. On 3/2/63 again the police were called for arresting and arrested three persons.

It is very much regret that in this time when your India is in a great trouble and the management of the H.C.S.C. Samsul Gilly is playing a trick with the labour. It is not only for labour rather with the India also and thus he has brought a great loss in production in such a time.

Therefore, request you to kindly take necessary action according to the defiance rule against the said Manager and staffs, otherwise the coal workers union will not take responsibility on any kind of occurrence.

Yours faithfully  
 Anand Bihari Lal  
 Asst. Secretary

Name of persons: —

1. Iswari Prasad, overman
2. Rajendra Singh, leader operator
3. D.N. Mishra, Munshi
4. Nagar, crane operator
5. Narrook Singh, leader operator
6. Baldeo Singh, C.E.M. Driver
7. Labour welfare officers.

Copy to:

1. Regional Labour Commissioner (2) Dhanbad (2)
- C.L.C. New Delhi (3) L. Minister, New Delhi (4)
- D.C. Hbalk (5) S.P. Hazaribagh (6) J.G. Patna (7)
- D.G.M. Ranchi (8) A.G.M. Ranchi (9) M.D. Ranchi (10)
- C.J.D. Inspector, Ramgarh (11) A.S.T. U.C. New Delhi (12)
- Sy. S.O.C. Samsul (13)
- P.S. Ramgarh.

## Addresses

① T.C. JOSHI  
Act. Secy. Coal Workers Union  
P.O. - BHURKUNDA  
Distt - Hazaribagh (Bihar)

8/6

108

② Shrimati Lila Yadav  
C/o Tufan Chandra Joshi  
At & P.O. - NAYAGAON  
via - Parbatta  
Distt - Monghyr (Bihar)

Address of Nani

③ Shrimati Madari Yadav  
village - Lattipur  
P.O. - GAURIPUR  
Distt - Bhagalpur (Bihar)

Address of Mother

Send quickly Rs 400/- (four hundreds) to  
the above addresses as the help in the crisis.

Yours fraternally  
T.C. JOSHI

# COAL WORKERS UNION

Reg. No. 16  
Head Office Giridi  
AFF.-A, I.T. U. C.

P.O. Bhurkunda (Dist Hazaribagh)



From: — Tufan Chandra Joshi,  
Acting Secretary, Coal Workers' Union  
Karnpura Coal Region  
P.O. — BHURKUNDA  
Dist. — Hazaribagh (Bihar)

Date: 8.2.1963

Ref-Confidential

Respected Comrade Shrivastva,

I am feeling uneasy to work — in other words my mind remains always full of cares and anxieties to think over the starving condition of my two families. In one family there are my three sisters and two brothers; all younger than me and old mother. You have seen me that I am hardly a twenty-four years old. You can imagine easily that no one is adult in my family to earn. In another family which is totally dependant upon myself, there are two only — one is my Nana or grand father and another is my Nani or grand mother. Both are extremely old <sup>my wife lives with Nani</sup> they have no son or daughter except my mother. Like my own family (the first) the family of Nana has no property like land or anything on which they may live. When they were young and strong to earn, they nourished and looked after me and on their help I read up to matriculation. Now they are starving and crying for help. My conscience moves. ~~My~~ brothers wrote that nobody is giving loan to purchase grains etc. to one of the two who is a child of 10 years old did not start to go school, <sup>rich</sup> is not ready to be a servant of a villager. So another brother aged only 19 nineteen years, who earn one rupee per day by land labaring if he sets the work in spite of his premature age, uses to beat the younger child fellow and seeing the whole wretched condition mother weeps sometimes and sometimes she abuses me. Now-a-days I am alone in this vast area as whole-timer. In this period of emergency union has no money to bear even the expenditure of office nearly 40 Rs per month. I did not set any naya paisa (as wage was t. ad) from

Via - Patna must be written in the last address.

<sup>larger amount of</sup>  
December 62 and <sup>the</sup> wage of November which I got was spent for union-work. I have been taking my meal by loan. I am trying to collect some amount but condition will not be quite good in near future. There will remain problem of money at least for few months. The condition of The Head Office, Sirchik is also not <sup>so</sup> far better to help us.

I use to think over all these difficulties for hours and hours and attempting to solve the problem. But there is ~~no~~ <sup>(no)</sup> way to solve it at present without your help.

When I go to sleep on my bed the whole tragic condition of family-members flashes upon the eyes and haunts in my mind. About seven months ago, after passing the examination of B.A. Honours from Bhagalpur University, I decided to be a whole-timer of Communist Party which I served for last six years as a very-very active part-timer. In spite of all uneasiness and perplexities my strong desire to ~~to~~ continue to work according to my previous decision. But I am crossing the climax of ~~of~~ the economic crisis. Particularly ~~to~~ February, March, April, July and August are the most hard period for my ~~both~~ families.

I, therefore, request you to arrange at least Rs 400/- (four hundred) and send the amount direct to me or on the addresses of the family-members so that measury may be removed for the present time to ~~some~~ extent.

Please convey my comradely respect to Dr. Pandhe and others.

Awaiting your ~~reply~~ <sup>prompt</sup> response.

Yours faithfully  
T.C. Joshi

Address

① Shrimati Lila Yadav (Nani)  
c/o Tufan Chandre Joshi  
village & P.O. - NAYAGAON  
Distt. - Mounghyr (Bihar)

② Shrimati Madari Yadav (Mother)  
village - Lattipur  
P.O. - GAURIPUR  
Distt. - Bhagalpur (Bihar)

Via. Patna

N.C.S.C. Bhuxunda

4.3.63

88/108

Respected Com. Shrivastva,

Holi is on 10th March 63 and as yet you did not send me any amount and did not reply in this connection. I am facing a great financial crisis in our T.V. organisation and so great crisis in our house. I had wrote you on 12.2.63 a registered letter with A.D. and could not get the fat off the same.

It seems that I am not in your remembrance. You must realise my difficulties. I have come from a very poor family and these months of Feb., March and April are the most hard rather these are months of starving for my families. I am unable to write more. Please relieve my difficulties and send at least Rs 300 hundreds to me or to the address of my family or both as you like.

About T.V. work ~~and organisal~~ of this field I can say you that it is in average running. I am doing my best. Com. Bharati is

not here for last four months. Just befor two days he was here. He had come to collect money from his friend circle for the marriage of his daughter and stayed here for three or four days. But did not participate in T.V. work beside a few exceptions which he could.

I am taking classes of the workers of ~~the area~~ Giddi one day per week on one subject and I took two classes on different two days up to now.

It was decided at Hazaribari with your consent that a school would be organised at Bhuxunda for the workers of Bhuxunda, Siddi Saunda, Barkakana Central workshop of N.E.S.C. and Bhuchungdih colliery in other words for the workers of Ramgarh - Karpura coal ~~the~~ region of N.E.S.C. and Orval both. It was also understanding that you would come to this school except Dr. Pandhe and it ~~will~~ would be in the third week of March. What are you thinking in this connection? Please write me promptly.

Again I request you

to be sympathised with  
me and realise my  
~~economic~~ financial difficulties  
and send at least  
Rs. 300 three hundred  
to me or to the address  
of my family person which  
I had given you even in  
previous letter and giving  
here also.  
With greetings.

Yours faithfully  
T. C. JOSHI  
Act. Secretary

My address →

Shriemati Madari Yadav  
village - Lattipur  
P.O. - Gouripur  
Dist. - Bhagalpur (Bihar)  
P.O. - BHURKUNDA  
Dist. - Hazaribagh  
(Behar)

~~Address of~~

Shriemati Lila Yadav  
c/o ~~Shri...~~  
Tufanchandra Joshi  
village & P.O. - NAYAGAON  
Via - Parbatta (परबता)  
Dist. - Monghyr (Bihar)

अन्तर्देशीय पत्र  
INLAND LETTER

Urgent



To

Sri K. G. Shrivastva

The Secretary, A. G. T. U. C.

5 Jhandewallah,

Rani Ghansi Road

New Delhi - 1

(NEW DELHI - 1)

तीसरा मोड़ Third fold

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता :- Sender's name and address :-

T. C. JOSHI, Acting Secy.  
(Kamrupa-Rangarh Region)  
Coal Workers' Union  
P.O. - Bhurkunda  
Dist. - Hazaribagh

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED



89  
108

3 March 63

Dear Com.Chaturanan,

In fact I thought I will talk over with you when I meet you at Giridih. Com.T.C.Josh has written us two letters for a grant of Rs.400 and help his family. In reality, ~~next~~ the problem he has posed will not be solved by this but shelved.

I do not know if you comrades have discussed it there. If not, you should discuss it there and also with the PC comrades. As you know, AITUC is giving aid to the PC for Bihar and it will not be possible for us to deal with individual cases over and above. Wherever necessary and just, it should be catered from that Fund. I am endorsing copy of this to Com.Sarkar also for his attention. Please also explain to Com.Josh.

I have not heard from you about the car. I had re-thinking and discussion on it. You see if the proposal meets your requirement.

We will donate the car as it is to the Coal Workers Union, Giridih. You have to spend the amount in making it roadworthy and take it from here. You can take it while returning from here after the General Council meeting.

I am a bit better now but still confined to bed.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally

*Ush*

(K.G.Sriwastava)

Com.Chaturanan Mishra,  
Coal Workers Union,  
Giridih, Bihar

Copy to Com.J.Sarkar, Bihar STUC

5476 24/11/63 Pgindih 17/3

Dear Gen. K. G.,

20/10/68

Your letter dated 8th is the same to-day when I am back from Bhurkunda area. It is better to tackle kids from the P.C. I don't know anything what Josh write to you. As regards the car I write to you from Bhurkunda also but now there is your letter.

Please send the car for overhauling and roadworthy. I will bring the driver at the time of h.c. meeting. Please let me know what will be the <sup>total</sup> charge of overhauling so that I may arrange it.

Hope you are doing well now?

Yours,  
Chakravarthy

Very truly  
yours



Gen. K. G. Sivapalan

All India Trade Union Congress  
5, Thandamalai

Road Thandi Road

Madras - Delhi - 1