

270

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

X 1230 A 20 ASANGL 6 43

1430

AI TUONG NEW DELHI...

U.C.
456 2/2/66



...HUNGER STRIKE BY KALYAN ROY AND ONE DISMISSED WORKER AT BANKOLA
COLLIERY ENDS ON FRIDAY (.) THEIR HEALTH DETERIORATES ALARMINGLY
(.) COAL WORKERS SERIOUSLY AGITATED OVER SILENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT
(.) INTERVENE WITHOUT DELAY..BENEFASI TEWARI COLLIERY MAZDUR SABHA
ASANGL.....

COPIED AT 2000 LRS.

7/5/66

113

41 60

2274

27599

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

X 1210 A 35 ASANSOL 5.

AITUCONG NEWDELHI.

A.I.T.U.C.
Received 157 8/2/66



... ALARMING DETERIORATION OF HEALTH OF HUNGER STRIKER COAL
LEADER AT BANKOLA COLLIERY/STOP/ WORKERS OF THIS INDUSTRIAL
BELT SERIOUSLY AGITATED/STOP/ INTERVENE IMMEDIATELY FOR SETTLEMENT
.. NIRANJAN DHIDER GENERAL SECRETARY HINDUSTAN PILKINGTON EMPLOYEES
UNION.



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

TELEGRAMS DEPARTMENT

A.I.T. J. C.
1958
8/2/60

0096

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.



X 1715 PH 10 ASMSJL 6TH

ATTUCONG NEWDELHI

.. KALYAN RAYS HUNGER STRIKE ENTERS 5TH DAY STOP POLICE MOVES INTO
BANKULA COLLIERY STOP DISCONTENT RISING GREAT TENSION NO
INTER-VANTION BY UNION LABOUR MINISTER... NIHAR MIKHERJEE.

COPD 3.10 HRS "ND"

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

X 1230 A 20 ASANGL 6 43

1488

S A DANGE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA NEW DELHI

Received 952 8/2/46
Dated....



...HUNGER STRIKE BY KALYAN ROY AND ONE DISMISSED WORKER AT BANKLA
COLLIERY ENTERS FIFTH DAY (.) THEIR HEALTH DETERIORATES ALARMINGLY
(.) COAL WORKERS SERIOUSLY AGITATED OVER SILENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT
(.) INTERVENE WITHOUT DELAY..BENARSI TEWARI COLLIERY MAZDUR SABHA
ASANGL.....

COPIED AT 2000 LRS.





INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



Class Prefix

Code

A.I.T.U.C.

No.

Recd. from

Sent at

9 00

H.

M.

Office-stamp

By

To

By

[T-30-5/53]

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

Week

TO.

R X Q710 3 ANDAL 7 48 AITUCONG NEWDELHI =

H.

BABISOLE COLLIERY WORKER DEMONSTRATED BEFORE MANAGER AND

CONCILIATION OFFICER DEMANDING IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF PROFIT BONUS AND REINSATEMENT OF VICTIMISED WORKER OF BAKALA COLLIERY

STOP WILL GO ON STRIKE AND HUNGER STRIKE FROM NEXT WEEK IF

DEMANDS ARE NOT CONCEDED = MUNI MISIR BABAISOL COLLIERY ANDAL

MGIPA 1-2,84,900 Liss

X 2030 A 110 ASIANSOL

5

34 961 8/3/66

0350

AITUCONG NEW DELHI .

.. ALARMING DETERIORATION OF HEALTH OF HUNGER STRIKER COAL LEADERS
BANKOLA COLLIERY (STOP) WORKERS OF THIS INDUSTRIAL BELT SERIOUSLY (STOP)
INTERVENE IMMEDIATELY FOR SETTLEMENT .. GORACHANDMITRA RECKTT AND COLMAN
WORKERS ASSOCIATION



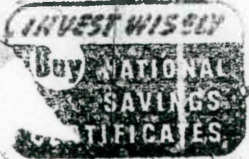
PSD 2/35

TELEGRAM RECEIVED ON PHONE AT 3.30 p.m. 14th March 1966
RANIGANJ

CONTINUOUS MASS SATYAGRAHA OF MINERS STARTING FROM
14TH MARCH BEFORE CONCILIATION OFFICE RANIGANJ
OVER DEMAND FOR PROFIT BONUS AND ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
REINSTATEMENT VICTIMISED WORKERS BANKOLA (.)
SIMILAR ACTION BEFORE ASANSOL GOVT OFFICE AFTER
CURFEW IS WITHDRAWN (.) A GREAT CONCERN OVER KALYAN
ROY'S DETERIORATING HEALTH

BENARSI TEWARI

24
22
163



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class }
Prefix }

Code

1 27314

No.

31

Office-stamp

Recd. from

Sent at A. I. T. U. C. M.

By

To Received 875 3/12/68

By Replied

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date Hour Minute

Service Instructions

Words

A Sansal

Ω --- X 1388 A 50 AS --- A NS - 10 --- L

2

DI

AITUCONG NEW DELHI

= KALYAN ROY GENERAL SECRETARY INDIAN MINE WORKERS & FEDERATI

STARTED INDEFINITE HUNGER STRIKE FROM TODAY FOR IMMEDIATE PAYMENT

PROFIT SHARING BONUS IN COAL MINES AND AGAINST VICTIMISATION AT

BANKOLA COLLIERY OF BIRD AND CO

= B N TEWARY GENERAL SECRETARY COLLIERY MAZDUR SABHA

17-30-5/531

9,600 Bks

The following telegram was conveyed by the Telegraph Department on the phone 57787

EXPRESS

UKHRA

AITUCONG

KALYAN ROY ENTER THIRD DAY HUNGER STRIKE DEMANDING IMMEDIATE PAYMENT PROFIT BONUS IN COAL MINES (STOP) ALSO REINSTATEMENT OF VICTIMISED WORKERS OF BANKOLA COLLIERIES (STOP) OVER TWO THOUSAND WORKERS OF BANKOLA COLLIERY TO START HUNGER STRIKE FROM FIFTH MARCH SITUATION EXTREMELY TENSE

KET NARAYAN MISSIR
COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABHA

Received at 6.45 p.m.

MOST IMMEDIATE

**Shri Jagjivan Ram,
Minister of Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi**

**Sub: Decision of Bhilai workers to serve
strike notice**

Dear Sir,

We have been telegraphically informed by our affiliate that it has been jointly decided by the Bhilai Steel Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), Bhilai Ispat Kamgar Panchayat (HMP) and BSP Employees Union (UTUC) to hold a strike ballot on March 9 and to issue notice to the management on the question of the threatened retrenchment of thousands of workers by the Bhilai Steel Project administration. The hunger strike under the joint auspices of the three unions is continuing.

2. We would like to point out that the question of providing alternate employment to the workers who have been working in building the Bhilai steel plant and its further expansion, had been discussed with the authorities concerned repeatedly. Recently, the issue was again discussed with the Union Labour Minister and the Union Steel Minister. While vague assurances have been repeatedly made about providing suitable alternate employment, the local management has, in a most wayward fashion, gone in for retrenchment on one side and recruitment of fresh hands on the other. Such callousness to the fate of thousands of skilled workers is really most shocking. The workers have put forward very reasonable demands:

1) In view of the fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant is definitely going to be expanded to 3.5 million tons, the retrenchment should not be effected now, as they are bound to require the services of these workers, only a little later.

2) All permanent vacancies in Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Durgapur in the various HSL plants should be filled from the workers proposed to be retrenched.

3) Alternate employment in Bokaro, with protection of service be assured before retrenchment. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corporation should absorb these workers with protection of service conditions.

page two

- 4) Absorption of the workers of BSP in the nearby plants at Korba - aluminium and fertilizer - with continuity of service.
- 5) Pending finalisation of the above proposals of alternate employment, all retrenchment in SSP to be banned.

3. We need scarcely emphasise that the type of problems which have arisen in this connection will arise in future years in larger dimensions with the projected development in the future years and the construction work of specialised nature which will have to be undertaken. If Government feels that until the situation becomes truly grave, there is no need to intervene, it would only invite greater crisis.

Your immediate attention is therefore requested.

Yours faithfully,

W.G.
(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary

INVEST WISELY
Buy NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class Prefix } Code 2145

Recd. from *[Signature]* Sent at *[Signature]* M.

By *[Signature]* By *[Signature]*

Handed in at Office of Origin Date 1 Hour 21 Minute

Service Instructions

Office-stamp: 2 MAR 66

A. I. T. U. C.
Received... 868... 2145
No. 9

MGIPAH.—1356—17-12-63—2,59,600 Bks. (T-30-5/53)

TO General Secy aitucoug WD
 In ten thousand strong mass
 rally of workers joint-committee
 aituc hamp aituc announced
 decision "strike ballot 9th was
 (stop) hunger strike to continue
 (stop) growing unjust - due to n



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

II

Class }
Prefix } Code _____

No. _____

Recd. from _____

Sent at _____ H. _____ M. _____

By _____

To _____

By _____



Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

Word

TO

Recd. here at

H. _____

no) sympathetic govt decision to stop retrenchment without ~~alt~~ alternative equivalent employment protecting service conditions (stop) keep early action

*Shikari steel
majdoor subhacaita
Shikari ispat
Kangar Panchayat (Hun)*

MGIPAH.-1356-17-12-63-2,59,600 B/w. [T-30-5/53]



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class }
Prefix }

Code

No.

Recd. from

Sent at

H.

M.

Office-stamp

By

To

By

2 MAR. 65

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

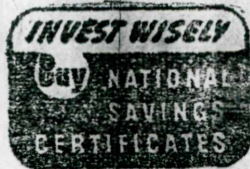
Wor

CG-30-5/531

MGIPAh.—1356—17-12-63—2,59,600 Bks.

(Tthmp) to sl employees union
(atuc) Bhubair

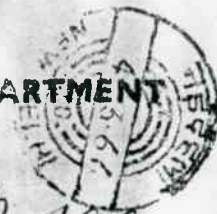
Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of the page.



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



U CP-199 No.

Class }
Prefix } Code

Recd. from

Sent at AIT.UH.C

M: P: No.

Office-stamp

By

To 29.2.64

By

Date Hour Minute Service Instructions Words

X 0935 2 UKHRA 4 52 AITUCONG 57787 NEW DELHI ---

TO

KALYAN ROY ENTER THIRD DAY HUNGER STRIKE DEMANDING IMMEDIATE
PAYMENT PROFIT BONUS IN COAL MINES STOP ALSO REINSTATEMENT
VICTIMISE WORKERS OF BAKOLA COLLIERY STOP OVER TWO THOUSAND
WORKERS OF BAKOLA COLLIERY TO START HUNGER STRIKE FROM 5TH M
SITUATION EXTREMELY TENSE- KETNARAIN MISSIR COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABH

PROVIDED BY 18/30
Bhuzar

[T-30-5/53]

MGIPAL-1356-17-12-63-2,59,600 Bks.

TELEGRAM

STATE

EXPRESS

VICE PRESIDENT
COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABHA
RANIGANJ.

915 93/66
RECEIVED

No.5/433/66-I&E YOUR TELEGRAM TO AITUC REGARDING
NONPAYMENT WAGES AND SALARY AT PURE SEARSOLE COLLIERY(.)
ALC RANIGANJ ASKED TO LOOK INTO YOUR GRIEVANCES(.) GET IN
TOUCH WITH HIM(.) KINDLY DO NOT TAKE RECOURSE TO HUNGER
STRIKE.

LABOUR

NOT TO BE TELEGRAPHED

FOR ADDITIONAL SECRETARY.

No.5/433/66-I&E
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT.

.....

Dated New Delhi, the 1/2/66

Copy by post to:-

The Vice President, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, Raniganj.

- ✓ (ii) The Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, 5-B
Jhandewalan, Anijhansi Road, New Delhi with reference
to his letter No.185/K/66 of February 22, 1966. He is
also requested to advise the union not to take precipitate
action.



for Additional Secretary.

9
No. 5/433



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

epios

Class Prefix } Code *14/2* No. C

Recd. from

Sent at

Office-stamp

By

To

A.I.T.U.C

Received *1139 16/3/66*
Replied

[T-30-5/53]

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

Words

X 0745 1 UKHRA 14 50 AITUCONG TF 57787 NEWDELHI

CONTINUOUS MASS SATYAGRAHA OF MINERS STARTING FROM 14TH MARCH M.

BEFORE CONCILIATION OFFICE RANIGNJ DEMANDING PROFIT BONUS AND

REINSTATEMENT VICTIMISED WORKERS BANKOLA COLLIERY STOP SIMILAR

ACTION BEFORE ASANSOL GOVT OFFICE AFTER KARFUE IS WITHDRAWN STOP A

GREAT CONCERN OVER KALYAN ROYS DETERIORATING HEALTH

MGI

B N TIWARI SABHA

X
16/3/66
P
1139
A. Chandra

10 March 1965

Dear Comrade Kalyan Roy,

You must have received my telegram. This morning I had consultations with Com. Indrajit Gupta and Dr. Ranen Sen. In pursuance of these I met Shri Jagjivan Ram and raised the question of Bonus and victimisation at Bankula Colliery. He has agreed to meet us again on Monday, the 14th March to discuss the matter specially of victimisation. In these circumstances on behalf of the AITUC I would request you to call-off the hunger strike and if possible to reach Delhi by 14th morning so that you could be present at the talk. I have issued the enclosed statement to the press.

With greetings,

Encl:

Yours sincerely,

(Satish Loomba)

To,

Com. Kalyan Roy,
Colliery Mazdoor Sabha,
G.T. Road, Asansol.



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

3217

Class Prefix _____ Code _____

No. _____

Recd. from _____

Sent at **A.I.T.U.C.** M.

Office-stamp

By _____

To received **1179** **19/3/66**

By applied _____

MGIPAh-638-27-7-64-2,84,500

Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	Words
19	20			

0 1020 1 BHURKUNDA 1 20 AITUCONG NEWDELHI:

TO

-RAMENDRA AND B BHATTACHARJEE HUNGER STRIKE SAYAL N.C D C

17TH TO 19TH:-ARRON SINHA BHURKUNDA COAL WORKERS UNION

[Handwritten signature]



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

27926

2602

Class }
Prefix } Code

A.T.U.C.
1154 17/3/66



Recd. from

Sent at H. M.

By

To

By

T-30-5152

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service instructions

Wa

TO

1050 13 BERMO 14 PST 14 AITUCONG ND

I STARTED FAST-ING TODAY FOR THREE DAYS OTHERS FOLLOWS - SHAFIQUE

...in No. - 638-27-64-2,64,00 Bka.

[Handwritten signature]

80



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

S1814 CP22



Class Prefix } Code _____ No. _____

Recd. from _____ Sent at _____ H. _____ M. _____ Office-stamp
By _____ To _____ SEJ Jhandu
By _____

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date	Hour	Minute	Service Instructions	etc
					N. T.

TO _____ Sent here at _____

X 1525 5 UKHRA 12 26 AITUCOND TF 57787 NEW-DELHI

SURPRISED NO RESPONSE FROM YOU HERE SITUATION TENS AND
EXPLOSIVE KALYANS HEALTH ALSO FAST DETERIORATING EXPECTING
IMMEDIATE REPLY.. KETNARAIN MISSIR SABHA

TT-30-5-53
NGIPAR-638-27-7-66-2,64,900 Bks.

270

14 March 1966

Dear Comrade Ket Narayan,

Your telegram dated the 12th inst. I was surprised to note its contents as I had already sent a telegram and a letter to Com. Kalyan Roy on 10th March advising him to call-off his hunger strike on the 10th in consultation with Com. Indrajit Gupta and Dr. Hanen Sen. I had met Shri Jagjivan Ram. He has promised his personal intervention in the matter of victimised workers of Bankula Colliery. I had also requested him to reach Delhi if possible on the 14th March when the Labour Minister had promised to meet us again. I don't know whether the telegram and the letter reached Com. Kalyan Roy or not. I have therefore sent another letter to you and Com. Kalyan Roy. My meeting with the Labour Minister can be fruitful only if someone from Asansol is present.

Please confirm.

With greetings,

Satish
Yours sincerely,

(Satish Loomba)



0270
INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Intervention

rain Bhadar
mazdur union No. 88

Class Prefix } 0

Code 1515

Recd. from

92

Sent at

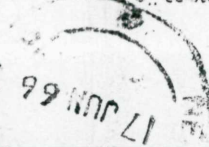
To

By

A.I.T.U.C.

Received... 2 a.m. 18/6/66

Office-stamp



Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

Words

Chamba

15

28

TO

Secretary AITUC

rain Bhadar

Recd. here at

H.

letter
Baneswar hungee strike reaches
sixth day condition deterioration
conciliation machinery remain
unmoved union called strike
Ballot once again request

TT-30-5/53
REG. No. 638-27-7-54-2,84,900 Pks.

270



G-3



INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.



Received here at _____ H: _____ M: _____

481

X 1725 3 SIARSOLRAJBARI 15
AITUCONG NEW DELHI

RECEIVED
2896 16/6/66

... FORCED BY CONTINUOUS STARTATION DUE TO NONPAYMENT OF 5 WEEKS WAG-ES MONTHS SALARIES AND OTHER DUES INCLUDING PROFIT SHARING BOUNS AND COMPLETE CALLOUSNESS OF CIRM WORKERS OF PURE SEARSOLE COLLIERY SHALL GO ON HUNGER STRICK FOR TWENTYSECOND JUNE ONWARDS STOP URGENT FOR THIS UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES , , , ,

... ROBINCHATTERJEE VICE PRESIDENT COLLIERY

RS 3/5

MAZDOOR SABHA PANIGALLI

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

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPAh.—1345—13-12-63—81,200 Bks.

[Handwritten scribbles]



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class Prefix

Code

1635

270

No.

31

Recd. from

Sent at

10.54 H. 9/4/66 M.

Office-stamp

By

32

To

By



Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

Wor

TO

30 Ranigay 9
Almucang n D

Recd. here at

13 H. 45

42

[T-30-5/55]

M.G.P.A. 1356-17 (2-63)-2, 59, 500 Bks.

17-3

Demand immediate payment Prof
Banks stop demonstrated be for
manager swearsole colliery and
conciliation office stop support
Kalyan Roy's demands stop
will go into direct action in
This week if demands not conceded
= Sumar ahir colliery
mazdoor Sabha

270

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT 0331

X 2000 A B7 ASANSOL 5

AITUCONG NEW DELHI ..

A. I. T. U. C.
Received.....87...6/1/68
Replied.....

NEW JEMHARI KHAS COLLIERY MANAGEMENT VINDICTIVELY ILLEGALLY LOCKS
OUT WITHOUT NOTICE ALL WORKERS FROM FIFTH JANUARY (STOP) OVER
FOURHUNDRED WORKEMEN AFFECTED (STOP) NONPAYMENT OF WAGES BONUS (STOP)
SITUATION SERIOUS IMMEDIATE INTERVENE ...

SUNILSEN ORGANISING SECRETARY COLLIERY
MAZDUR SABHA ASANSOL

3/50 KLA

Recd for 11/52
11



1113

270

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



012401 BURNPUR 12 DI 94

S S MIRAJKAR AITUCONG NEWDELHI...
 CONDEMNING MASS SLAUGHTER BY BRUTAL POLICE AND MILITARY FIRING
 IN ASANSOL ON 10TH MARCH STOP DEAD AND INJURY UNACCOUNTABLE STOP
 CONDEMNING STATE GOVERNMENT COMPLETE FAILURE TO SOLVE FOOD SITUATION AND
 RESORT TO DELEBERED KILLING STOP DEMAND IMMEDIATE SACK OF ON TOP POLICE
 OFFICIALS WITHDRAWAL OF CURFEW AND MILITARY PICKET IN ASANSOL AND
 BURNPUR RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONER AND PEOPLE OVERESTED IN
 CONNECTION WITH JERERAL STRIKE STOP COMPLETE REVERSAL OF OFFICIAL
 ANTIPEOPLE FOOD POLICY STOP ADEQUATE COMPENSATION TO THE BREAVED FAMILY ...
 .. RABIN CHATTERJEE COMMUNIST PARTY ASANSOL...

OPDAT 14/5CHRS.
.D.

11/5/61
14.3.

270

475

0 1250 A 22 GIRIDH 28 AITUCONG NEWDELHI



REFER GIRIDH POWER HOUSE CLOSURE REPORT SING COLLIERY AND KATAHARA WASHERY EACH RECRUITING FOURTY HANDS THIS WEEK BUT REFUSING ASSURE GIRIDH SUPPLS STOP REQUEST IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION --

CHITWANANMISRA SECRETARY CO. WORKERS UNION GIRIDH

A. I. T. U. C.
Received 2221 / 25/4/66
Replied,

f
ms
3/12

CCPD/BM/CA25

220

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

X 17000 A 85 ASANSOL 31

A. I. T. U. C.
Received 12.1.1946
Replied.....

02170



AITUCONG NEW DELHI.

MASS SCALE DISMISSAL OF WORKERS BY THE MANAGEMENT BANKOLA COLLIERY
STOP SERIOUS SITUATION STOP INTERVENE--- SUNIL SEN ORGANISING SECRE
COLLIERY MAZDUR SABHA ASANSOL.

COPD AT 00.5
SP

Handwritten signature or initials



4270

INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class Prefix } 0 Code 1545

No.

Recd. from

Sent at A. I. T. H. U. C.

Office-stamp

By

To

Received (45-16/2/66)

By

Replied

IT-30-5/52

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date

Hour

Minute

Service Instructions

Word

25

Girich

15

27

TO

Recd. here at

H.

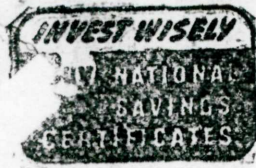
AITUCONG New Delhi

MGIPAh. - 638-277-64-2,64,500 Lines

= Chandmull Rajgarhia mica workers struck work since 14/2 Feb for implementation Bonus act request Intervention

J
Vey
16/2

= Chituranjan Mishra
President Bihar Trade union
congle



INDIAN POSTS AND



TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

270



Class }
Prefix } Code

Recd. from

Sent at **A. I. T. U. G.**

By

To **Received 1573 12/3/46**

By Replied

MGIPAH: 638-27-7-64-284,96

Handed in at (Office of Origin)

Date Hour Minute

Service Instructions

TO

Recd. here at H.

X 1405 5 UKHRA 10 17 AITUCONG TF 57787 NEWDELHI

.. KALAYANS FAST ENTERS TEN DAYS CONDITION DEJTERIORATING GOV

SILENT ..MISSIR MAJDOOR SABHA ..

Rawesh 9
Rajm u

270
WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE
KHADAN MAZDUR UNION

Regd. No. 436

H. O. BANKI Affiliated to (AITUC)
P. O. BANKI MOGRA, Distt. BILASPUR, M. P.

Ref. No.

To,

The General Secretary
MP, TUC, 7, Jail Road, No. 1
Indore,

Dated

17-3-66

2008 22/4/66

Dear Comd,

We are in receipt of your letter dated 1.4.66 after a period of 14 days, informing us the date of 27th session of the AITUC. We have requested Comd. Prakash Roy of Rajnandgeo to remit Rs. 100/- out standing with him. As you are aware that though the Khadan Mazdure formed in the 1960, but it was not functioning till July 1964. After re-organisation by forming 2 more Branches at Banki and Surakhar Collieries of NCDC, Ltd the membership raised up to 1000, for which a sum of Rs. 100/- towards the AITUC subscription has already paid to Comd. Prakash Roy prior to the Proposed Session at Indore. We hope the said amount must have been received by the AITUC if not kindly enquire from comd. Prakash Roy.

File
AM

We are in need of 5 copies of Mazdur Sangarsh We received 5 copies each of Feb and March. We could not remit its subscription so far because money order forms are not available for the last 2 months. We will remit Rs. 7.50 as subscription, of 5 copies from March to July provided money order forms available.

Please continue to sent the Magazine.

With greetings.

Yours faithfully

KR, N. C.

See

270
Press Statement by B.N. Tewari, General Secretary,
Colliery Mazdur Sabha (AITUC), Asansol.

Received 1034 10/3/66
Filed

Raniganj Coal Miners have been demanding Profit Sharing Bonus since a long. Their requests, representations and appeals to the coal employers and the Government have not been taken into any consideration causing serious discontent among them. Employers not content with discreet silence began resorting to most unfair labour labour practices and mass-scale victimisations. About seventy-one leading workers have been victimised at a time in Bankola Colliery of Bird & Co.

Indian Mine Workers' Federation and All India Trade Union Congress viewed this serious situation and in pursuance of the decisions of these two Organisations, Com. Kalyan Roy, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers' Federation and Chandrika Singh, one of the dismissed-employees of the Bankola Colliery were compelled to go to Hunger Strike for an indefinite period from 2nd March at Bankola Colliery near Ukhra (Asansol).

Since 2nd March they have been on Hunger Strike, their their deteriorating fast ~~sixxingix~~. But the coal barons are silent and the Industrial Relations Machinery is callous. These have angered the workers and so ~~thaxafax~~ there are chains of demonstrations before the colliery Managers and the Offices the Asst Labour Commissioners, Raniganj and Asansol. More than two thousand workers of Bankola Colliery observed one days hunger strike on the 5th March in protest to the Government and employ ers' callousness. More are to follow. Meetings are being held in Factories of Asansol Industrial belt in support of the miners' demands.

Thus a serious situation has develop ed and lives of the Hunger Strikers are in danger zone. This Union, therefore, demands end of this callousness on the part of the Government; immediate payment of Profit Sharing Bonus at a time ; and immediate re-instatement of the victimised workers.

This Union urges on the Public Organisations and Trade Unions to come out in support of the miners' demands.

Dated, the 5th March 1966.



B.N. Tewari
B.N. Tewari, 197
General Secretary,

Colliery Mazdur Sabha, Asansol.

*Director,
Trade Union Record,
New Delhi*

10/3/66
TUIR
185
10/3/66

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES :

YELLANDU
BELLAMPALLI
RAMAGUNDAM

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.
(ANDHRA PRADEH)

Ref. No. P/GEN/2028/66.

ALTC
Date 21 st Jan. 1966.
Received 357 24/1/66.
Replied

To All the Branches,

Dear Somrades,

The Working Committee of the Union met at the Union office on 18 th and 19 th and 20 th of Jan. '66.

A copy of the press release on the decisions is enclosed.

Union Elections:- The working Committee has decided that the Union General body should be held in the first fortnight of March 1966.

The Branches should complete the elections of delegates and Branch Committees and office bearers before the end of Feb. 1966.

Submission of Returns:-

The accounting year for the Trade Unions has been changed to calender year by an amendment of the Trade Union Act. It is no more the old Financial year ending with March.

We have to submit returns for the year 1965 in Feb. 1966. The branches are requested to complete their accounts in two parts. The first part will be for the quarter January- March 1965. This has to be taken out from the accounts of 1964-65. The second part will be from April, 1, 1965 to December, 31, 1965.

You must be ready with your accounts and come down to Kothggudium for the preparation of final statement for submission to auditing.

Special Fund :-

The Working Committee has decided that every Branch should remit at least Rs 5000/- each from their Bonts collections of December, 1965. From the remaining funds Branches shall be sanctioned grants according to the Branch needs.

Ramagundam Branch has ready remitted Rs 5000/- The other Branches should also remit the amount immediately.

Contd. 2 nd page.

Increase in V.D.A.:- You are aware of the dispute we had raised for raising the V.D.A. by 19 paise with effect from October, 1965 as the short fall in the average rise during the first two quarters of 1965 was only 0-34 point less than 10 points laid down by the Award.

The Union case is that rounding off the figure would make the rise 10 points.

Further the Hyderabad Enquiry and the Delhi Enquiry in computation of Consumer Price Index have proved that the numbers were faulty. If the numbers were correct, the rise in all- India average would have been higher.

The Coal Workers should be given the benefit.

The Conciliation has failed. The management argued that this was an all- India question and depended on a decision of the Government of India.

The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) was requested to submit the matter to Government of India. We have also represented to the government of India.

The working Committee has decided to agitate on this question. The demands are :-

1. Publish the reports of Hyderabad and Delhi enquiries in cost of living Index.
2. Rectify the Index numbers with retrospective effect.
3. Raise the V.D.A. for Coal workers as the Index numbers are defective.
- 4.

The Union will issue a leaflet on this question. You should hold meetings pass Resolutions and send them to the,

" Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Labour and Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi. "

Small Savings Scheme:- Sri Ramachander Rao officer of the Small Savings Scheme addressed the working Committee on our invitation on 18-1-'66.

His suggestion was that:-

1. Monthly rated staff should save Rs 5/- every month totalling to Rs 60/- per year.
2. All other staff should save Rs 5/- from the quarterly Bonus amounting to Rs 20/- every year.

The Scheme is for five years. After which the Savings would be returned to the worker with interest.

Contd 3 nd page.

On the Workers' opting for it the deductions shall be made from the pay sheets.

The Working Committee discussed the matter. The Committee was generally in favour of encouraging voluntary savings.

However the Price situation and economic strains do not permit any saving from the existing earnings. The Committee was of the view that even quarterly bonus goes to meet worker's regular commitments and payments of debts incurred.

The Committee considered a proposal of working on four sundays in the year and save Rs 20/- from these extra earnings. This could be possible if the Company agrees to it.

The Committee decided that the matter be discussed by branches and workers be consulted in this regard.

We can then reconsider the matter in the light of this consensus of worker's opinion and submit our proposal to the Government and the Company.

This is for your information and action.

Yours Respectfully,

Raj Bahadur Gome
President.

C.C. to

1. A.I.T. U, G. New Delhi.
2. A.I. M. W. F. Asansol
3. A.P.T.U.C. Hyderabad.

7

1/2/24/1

12/11/64
5.3

Returning from the concluding function of the Mines Safety fortnight, the Union Labour Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram hurriedly called representatives of three Central Miners' Organisations and three Employers Organisations to discuss the question of payment of Bonus to coal miners under the Bonus Act which is long overdue.

The meeting which lasted for four hours at Raithon on the 27th Feb failed to reach any solution because of the adamant attitude of the employers who refused to pay even minimum four per cent excepting in four instalments. As usual they pleaded lack of capacity to pay unless coal price is increased according to their demands.

The workers Representatives pointed out that the entire attitude of the colliery employers has been to avoid payment of profit sharing bonus to coal miners who were all along being denied any share in profit. Coal price has been increased by 40 nai paisa per ton for the payment of bonus but even then bonus has not paid even for the year 1964. They flatly rejected any idea of payment by instalment and demanded payment of bonus before Holi. In reply to questions by the Union Labour Minister, the employers representatives failed to give any answer whether they would make the payment within a month. The labour representatives pointed out that the coal companies which have made a huge profit in the year 1964 and 1965 and the small companies have entered into a conspiracy not to pay any bonus in order ~~to~~ to blackmail and coerce the Govt. to increase the coal price according to their dictation. The employers representatives even turned down the request for colliery level bargaining on the question of bonus and stuck to their proposal to pay one percent bonus in every three months to reach 4% a year. The union leaders demanded 4% now and then according to the balance sheets of the various companies.

In view of this adamant attitude of the employers, the hunger strike decision of Shri Kalyan Roy, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers Federation, from the 2nd March, for immediate payment of bonus to miners and against victimisation in the Bankola colliery (Bird & Co) in Asansol belt stands. The hunger strike will take place at the Bankola colliery, one of the biggest mines in the Private Sector.

A. I. T. U. C. FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION.

Received..... 897
Dated..... 4/3/66.....

Kotha gudium March 1 '66.

Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour, President of the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union commenced his three day protest hunger strike here this morning. The hunger strike is part of the chain of similar protest action launched by A.I.T.U.C. Unions in all the mines in the country by a decision of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the leadership of the Indian Mine worker's Federation.

The Demands are:-

1. Immediate payment of profit sharing bonus from 1963 to 1965.
2. Correction of Cost of living Index and payment of additional Dearness Allowance to coal Miners with retrospective effect.
3. Linking of Dearness Allowance with the cost of Living Index in all Non-Coal Mines.
4. Immediate Decisions of the Wage Boards.
5. Reinstatement of Victimized workers in Bird and Co., Sannada Collieries in West Bengal, Bilai Mines and Balaghat Managanese mines in Madhya Pradesh.
6. End of Gangsterism and attacks on Trade Union rights in mining belts.

Sri V. Rajeswara Rao, Joint Secretary of the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union speaking to the gathering of workers on this occasion said that the Government that gave time to the miners to pay the Bonus upto December end had not seen to it that it was paid within the stipulated time.

Most of the private Sector Employers in Coal and all including the Public Sector employers in Iron ore mines have so far defaulted the payment.

He said that Delhi Enquiry had established that Labour Bureau series of Consumer Price Index numbers are seriously defective. Yet the Government is refusing to give retrospective effect to this correction. The Mine workers are thus deprived of their legitimate Dearness Allowance..

" The Hunger Strike was only the beginning " he declared, " in the struggle of the Miners to secure justice ".

There will be a big rally of workers here on 3 rd March 1966 when the fast will be broken.

- : -

Kothagudium Collieries,
Dated 1 st March, '66.


1 3 66
Correspondent.

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION.

907 5/3/66

Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour President of the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union broke his three days token hunger strike at a mammoth rally of the workers .

The hunger strike was a part of the All-Indian protest action launched by the Unions in the Mining Industry on the call of the A.I.T.U.C. and the M.I Indian Mine worker's Federation. The rally passed a resolution demanding immediate payment of profit sharing bonus for the years 1961-65 in all the mines.

By another resolution the rally demanded that All India Consumer Price Index be corrected with the retrospective effect on the basis of Delhi report of Expert Committee and the D.A. of mine workers all over the country be raised accordingly. The rally by a third resolution condemned the gangsterism and attack on T.U. Rights that is rampant in certain coal fields. The resolution expressed full solidarity with the indefinite hunger strike cancelled by Com. Kalyan Ray, General Secretary of the Indian Mines Worker's Federation opposite Bankla Colliery of Bird and Co.

The Resolution demanded reinstatement of victimized workers released of leaders arrested under D.H.R. and immediate conceding of demands so that Com- Kalyan Roy could give up his fast.

By another resolution the coal worker's rally held under the auspices of the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union demanded immediate withdrawal of emergency and D.H.R. and release of all the leaders. By another resolution the rally supported the Bombay Textile Strike and urged on the Government to intervene and settle the demands of the workers.

Com. M. Komarajigh, General Secretary of the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union, V. Rajeswara Rao Joint Secretary addressed the rally. Mrs. Brij Rani Gour, Secretary Andhra Mahila Federation speaking specially to women and said that they must organise both in the trade union for the demands of the class as a whole and also separately as working women to fight their disabilities as women.

Kothagudem Collieries,
Dt. 3-3-1965.

V. Rajeswara Rao
Correspondent.

242
5/3

929 8/3/46

For Favour of Publication.

A big public meeting was held in Putlighar Chowk Yesterday under the auspices of Textile Mazdoor Ekta Union. It was addressed by Comrades Satya Pal Dang, Parduman Singh, Vir Bhan, Des Raj and others.

A number of resolutions were passed to the following effect :-

Tashkent declaration was whole-heartedly welcomed as it opened a way for peaceful settlement of all disputes between two neighbours. Moreover it would mean stabilising the economy of border cities of like Amritsar.

American intervention in Vietnam was strongly condemned and the Government of India was called upon to shed its apathetic attitude and to condemn the American intervention and to demand withdrawal of American forces as well as demanded cessation of bombing of North Vietnam.

The workers were advised not to be provoked over the controversy of Punjabi Suba but to maintain complete communal harmony and in this field give a lead to other people.

The attitude of employers of Amritsar was strongly condemned who taking an undue advantage of closures of their Mills at the time of Pak: aggression (which itself was an unpatriotic act), had now retrenched thousands of workmen, had withdrawn all the increase in wage due to the workers under the minimum wages Act and were forcing the workers to work for 12 hours a day. The attitude adopted by the State Government in this respect was also soundly condemned as it was doing nothing to get its own laws e.g. Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act, Bonus Act, Holidays & Leave Act etc., implemented or to stop large scale retrenchment and closures. It was demanded that all retrenched workers should be reinstated and the workers should be paid or given all facilities due to them under the above mentioned Act.

2/12
5-83

In another resolution the State Government was taken to task for not honouring its pledges given at the time of settlement of the strike last year in so far as it had not yet fixed minimum wages for piece rated workmen, it had not yet decided about compensation for strike period, and it had not got those workers reinstated who had not been allowed to resume work after the strike.

In a resolution the taxes levied by the Central Govt. and the State Government on articles of daily use, were condemned. The Government was urged to change its Tax policy and get money by nationalising banks, oil companies, mines etc.

In another resolution the method of distribution of loans to workers was strongly condemned. Out of 15 thousand applicants, loans had been given to only 4 thousand workmen and the distribution was stopped. It was demanded that all the applicants should be given loans.

Resolutions supporting the demands of Bombay Textile Workers and workers of Delhi Cloth Mills and condemning the attitude of employers were also passed. Government was called upon to intervene in these major disputes and get them settled. Workers were *Congratulated* for their unity.

A resolution strongly condemning the use of D.R. and continuance of emergency was also passed. It was demanded that emergency be revoked and all political and trade union leaders be released forthwith.

In another resolution *concern* was expressed on the food situation in the country. Government was blamed for this as its policies had led to the *State Trading* in foodgrains and *land to the tiller*, was demanded.

Panduraman Singh
H. Singh

Express Delivery

COLLIERY MAZDOR SABHA
G. I. ROAD
ASANSOL.

CMS/BCNUS/81/66.

1622 11/4/66 Dated: 5th April '66

To
The Hon'ble Minister for Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

Subj: Non-Payment of Profit Sharing Bonus to the
workmen in the collieries of Raniganj Coal-Belt.

Dear Sir,

Payment of Profit Sharing Bonus was a serious issue before the Coal Miners of Raniganj Coal Belt as for other belts too. Raniganj Miners, after ~~issuing~~ refusal on part of the Coal Employers, had to resort to various forms of peaceful movement to realise the ir this long felt and legal demand: Numerous big rallies were taken out and through them Miners' feeling and anger over this illegal and malafide way of depriving them of the said Bonus by the Employers was made known to the employers as well as your office.

Finally in a meeting attended by the workers' representatives, employers' ones and by yourself in New Delhi a settlement was reached at and as per the same the said employer had to pay Profit Sharing Bonus to the workers by 31st March '66. But surprising, very few collieries have paid the same. This contravention of the Payment of Bonus Act and much more/the above settlement reached at between the parties in your presence has caused serious situation has developed. It may be noted that this Union observed Hunger Strike for two weeks at Bankola Colliery and also one day at the Office of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Raniganj and it was withdrawn only when an assurance to the effect that P.S. Bonus will be paid to the colliery workers by 31st March '66 was given to us by You. It needs not any say that this deliberate refusal of the employers to pay has worsened the situation.

/ violation of

Under these serious circumstances I request you to take effective measures for payment of Bonus to the employees concerned without any further delay.

Awaiting to hear.

Yours Faithfully
B. N. Tewary
B. N. Tewary
General Secretary,

Encl.
A list of collieries
which have not still paid.

*Copy to
A.I. T. U. C. New Delhi
for necessary action*



1. South Samla Colliery,	P.O. Pandavnewar, Dist- Burdwan.	
2. Selected Samla Colliery.		DO
Jambad Majora Colliery	P.O. Siduli	DO
4. East Majora Colliery.	P.O. DO	DO.
5. Bankarpur Colliery,	P.O. Ukhra	DO
6. Prascole Colliery	P.O. Majoragram	DO
7. P.D. Majora Colliery,	DO	DO
8. Ahas Majora Colliery,	DO	DO
9. Jaipuria Majora Colliery,	P.O. Andal	DO
10. Pure Majora Colliery,	P.O. Majoragram	DO
11. Babisole Colliery,	P.O. Andal	DO
12. Searsole Colliery	P.O. Raniganj	DO
13. East Sitalpur Colliery,	P.O. Siduli	DO
14. New Jemehari Ahas Colliery	P.O. J.A. Nagar	DO
15. Chapui Ahas Colliery,	P.O. Kalipahari	DO
16. Kalipahari Colliery	P.O. Kalipahari	DO
17. New Ghusick Colliery	P.O. DO	DO
18. Radhamadhavpur Colliery	P.O. DO	DO
19. Modern Satgram Colliery,	P.O. Searsolrajdhari	DO
20. New Satgram Colliery,	P.O. DO	DO
21. East Nischa Colliery.	P.O. J.A. Nagar	DO.
22. New Damagoria Colliery	P.O. Barakar	DO.
23. Chaptoria Colliery	P.O. DO.	DO
24. Ghusick & Mineral Co.	P.O. Kalipahari.	DO.
25. Western Majora Colliery	P.O. Andal	DO.

g/1247
Date: 20th March '65

To

The Conciliation Officer (C),
Muzaffarpur.

46520 20/3/65

Dear Sir,

Please refer your Failure Of Conciliation Report no. 21-A(8)/65 dated 2nd March 1965 and I protest against your pro IANUC statement in para 3 to quote it "The Dy. General Manager further stated that this matter is currently under negotiations with the majority and recognised union which is the Colliery Mandoor Singh (IANUC)". What the Dy. G.M. stated is (see last sentence of the first para of the Demand No. 1) to quote the note of the Conciliation Proceedings "The management also stated in this connection that the Colliery Mandoor Singh had also raised this demand verbally to which the management have given a similar explanation." It is only verbal and nowhere currently under negotiation.

Hence what you have stated is gross misstatement and pro IANUC and pro management statement. This is the misuse of your office for some ulterior motive.

Request you to withdraw this.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman Bishra
General Secretary, 8/3
Muzaffarpur, Bihar.

Copy to:-

1. The Regional Labour Commission, Muzaffarpur.
2. The Chief Labour Commissioner, Delhi.
3. The Secretary to the Govt. Ministry of Labour & Employment, Delhi.
4. The All India Trade Union Congress, Delhi. ✓

4/4/65

27
8 Jan 1966

Dear Com. Sunil Sen,

Com. Kalyan Roy must have gone to Warsaw.

Can you please find out from his papers as to what remains to be done in the case of Shri Sonaram Nonia of the New Bonsdeopur colliery. The CLC is reminding me to discuss it. ~~It~~ As far as I remember this case was included for discussion in one of the meetings Kalyan had with the CLC. But what actually transpired in the meeting is not known to me. Therefore this query.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G.

(K.G. Sriwastava)

270

FOR FAVOUR OF PUBLICATION.

A. H. C.
Received 1030 10/3/66

Kothagudium March. 6.

Kashta Jeevi Mahila Sangam, Kothagudium was formed at a largely attended meeting of e women held here at Brudavan lodge Hall yesterday.


Shrimati V.Jhansi Rajeswara Rao presided over the meeting. Srimati Brij Rani Gour, Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Mahila Federation addressed the meeting on the Mahila Movement in the Country and the need for the toiling women to organise in their own organisations.

An adhoc Committee of 11 women was elected to enrol members and organise a conference.

Srimati Arutte Kamala Devi Deputy leader of opposition in Andhra Pradesh Assembly and General Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Federation would be invited to inaugurate this conference.

- : -

Kothagudium collieries,
Dated 6 th March. '66.


Correspondent.

TUR

For Favor of Publication.

H.O. Girdih

Bihar Mica Mazdoor Sangathan has served a strike Notice to go on strike from 14th Feb. 1966 in the whole Mica Industry of Bihar for implementation of the Payment of Bonus Act. In the strike ballot conducted by them 99% of the Votes Polled were in favour of Strike and 75% of the workers participated in strike ballot. The employer's case is that attendance Bonus that they are paying to the workers is part of the Bonus envisaged under the Bonus Act whereas Union is of opinion that Bonus ~~xxx~~ Commission has made it quite clear that attendance -Product ion or incentive Bonus is not a part of the Profit Bonus.

Both the parties have asked the Govt. to clarify the matter under Sec. 37 of the Act. but no clarification is coming from the Govt.

Yours

(Chaturanan Mishra)

710-306
547

10/2/66.

KALYAN ROY
COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABHA
G T ROAD
ASANSOL

AITUC DELEGATION MET LABOUR MINISTER
REGARDING YOUR HUNGER STRIKE (STOP)
MEETING FIXED FOR FOURTEENTH (STOP)
MINISTER ASSURED PROMPT INTERVENTION
REQUEST TERMINATION HUNGER STRIKE (STOP)
REQUEST YOU REACH DELHI FOR MEETING.
LETTER FOLLOWS

SATISH LOOMBA

270

By
Prof.K.V.Subrahmanyam,
University College of Engineering,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad -7.

A.T.U.C.
Received 6-26-14/7/66
Revised

Introduction

The report of Justice S.K. Das constituting the one-man court of enquiry on the Dhori disaster is, indeed, a classic of its kind. For the first time in the history of such reports we have one whose brevity is excelled only by its penetrating insight into the situation that has enabled it to present the facts in all their unpleasant nakedness. Even the errors in the report, due to the obsolete ideas of the technical assessors or the unwillingness of the mines inspectorate to place all information relevant to the issues involved that was in their possession before the court, have not seriously affected its findings either in regard to the circumstances leading to the accident or the causes of the accident itself. Indeed, the report should prove to be the most powerful eye-opener for the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Ministry of Steel and Mines, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to the grave deficiencies in the departments and institutions under their control that have been responsible for the present sorry state of affairs in the coal-mining industry of India today.

Facts of the Situation

The following facts were established before the court of enquiry as should be clear from its report:

- (1) The Dhori colliery works the Bermo seam and is developed by the bord and pillar system. The workings extend along the strike for 6000 ft. and to the dip to a vertical depth of about 250 ft. Though divided into three sections, all the workings of the mine are interconnected in such a manner that communication is practicable from any one part of the mine to any other part solely through underground means. Thus the three sets of workings constitute a single mine both in law and in fact. The mine was entirely under development. No depillaring of any kind was done in the Bermo seam nor was it connected in any manner to the goaved areas of any other seam or mine.
- (2) Upto the time of the explosion, the mine was treated as non-gassy. Naked lights (hurricane lanterns) were used for illumination. There was no mechanical ventilator in the mine; ventilation was by natural means. Only some stoppings were constructed for coursing the air. But air measurements were never taken, and so no records pertaining to them were available.
- (3) The workings of the mine were absolutely dry with the sole exception of 16 South Level of B.I.10A Incline. There was presence of profuse coal dust all over the colliery. The regulations concerning the treatment of coal dust to render it incapable of propagating an explosion were observed in the deliberate breach of them.
- (4) Attendance registers were not properly kept. One of the reasons for the heavy casualties was the continued presence in the mine of men of the second shift after its expiry and of the men of the third shift before its commencement.
- (5) The mine had an extraordinary system of supervision according to which each overman would work for five hours in the morning shift, three hours in the afternoon shift and be available throughout the night shift to deal with any possible emergencies. Strangely enough,

this system was approved by the Mines Inspectorate. That such an arrangement is impossible for any normal human being to observe was made clear from the actual records of the Dhori mine.

(6) The underground plans of Dhori colliery did not show the Gobindpur-Pichri fault. The other plans were not kept up-to-date. The working plan of the Bermo seam was not counter-signed by the manager after September, 1963 although the plan had been brought up-to-date as on March 20, 1965.

(7) The last detailed inspection of the mine before the explosion by the Mines Inspectorate was on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th July, 1964. The explosion occurred on the night between 27th and 28th of May, 1965.

(8) The 15 South Level of B.I.10A Incline had advanced for a distance of 288 ft. from the last ventilation connection. In this gallery, on 8th June, 1965, 2.37% of methane was found near the east corner of the pump; and on 26th June, 1965, 5% methane 50 ft. inbye of the pump and over 8% at the dead end. On the same day methane was also detected in the 16 South Level which had advanced without any connection for nearly 200 ft.

In this 15 South Level a hurricane lantern, with its glass missing and with no trace of any broken glass nearby, was found a 100 ft. from the dead end. A damaged lantern was found near the pump itself. In the main dip were a pump and a coal-cutting machine. Here an undamaged, but unlocked, flame safety lamp without even its staple and hasp opposite each other was found. The valves of the pump were open indicating that the pump was working at the time of explosion. A little higher up, at the junction of the main dip and the 16 South Level, an electric coal drilling machine with trailing cable was found in tact. The ignition of methane that set off the explosion is presumed to have occurred in this 15 South Level of B.I.10A Incline a 100 ft. from the dead end.

The technical deficiencies in the Report

In para.53 of the report it is stated: "It may also be mentioned that the gallery just below 15 South Level, also showed 2% methane when inspected on June 26th, 1965 even though this 16 South Level of B.I.10A Incline was naturally very wet with water percolating therefrom and the sides". This statement is liable to create the wrong impression that methane should not be expected in a gallery that is naturally wet throughout. Actually it is the other way about. The effect of water on coal is, to some extent, to release the gas that is adsorbed on its surface, and is one of the reasons why even in mines where no methane is detected before flooding, it makes its appearance, most often in dangerous quantities, after dewatering.

In para.76 it is stated: "from a study of barometric pressure it would be observed that there had been both rising and falling barometer pressures during the post-explosion period - from May 29th to June 27th, 1965 - thus affecting the accumulation of gas in accordance with the rise and drop in pressure. In a naturally ventilated mine as in the present case, barometric pressure would play an important role in ventilation, especially in view of the shallow depth (maximum - 100 m.) of the mine, thus indirectly controlling gas build up. During the post-explosion period (May 29th to June 27th 1965) pressure had been on the lower side with night surface temperature thus restricting under-ground ventilation, which facilitated accumulation of gas".

It is unfortunate that this para.76 should have found its way into this important report which is certain to have world-wide circulation. Barometric pressure has no influence whatsoever on the

rate at which gas exudes from virgin ground in coal mines. It does have very great influence, but only in those mines where the workings are connected with goaves or large cavities in which gas could accumulate and expand into the workings when there is a fall in barometric pressure. Such cavities or goaves do not exist in communication with the workings of the Bermo seam in Dhori colliery.

Again, far from barometric pressure playing an important role in natural ventilation whether in shallow or deep mines, it has, in fact, no role to play at all in natural ventilation. The graph appended to the report, supposed to establish a correlation between variations in barometric pressure and percentages of methane in 15 South Level, does not indicate any such correlation; and it is only due to an exaggeration of the vertical scale representing pressure that this illusion is created. The total variation in barometric pressure during the whole of the month represented on the graph was only 30 millibars; and during the week of observations, when gas percentage built up to two and then fell to near zero, it was not even 10 millibars! The proper method of finding out the rate at which methane was being evolved from this heading without resort to complicated arrangements was to build a reasonably air-tight stopping at the mouth of the heading and to record the increase in percentage of methane and the decrease in percentage of oxygen with time through samples drawn from a pipe fitted through the stopping. Such a procedure would have revealed that the observed fluctuations of methane percentage in 15 South Level were really due to fluctuations in natural ventilation, that the period of strike coinciding as it did with the hottest part of summer, had resulted in the creation of conditions conducive to the accumulation of methane whose evolution might certainly have increased due to the vicinity of this heading to the Gobindpur-Pichri fault.

All these comments do not, however, affect the fundamentally correct conclusions arrived at by the Court although, in attempting to be brief, it has missed some important aspects of this disaster of the utmost public interest. In fact, one of the most significant clues to an unusually interesting, but the most diabolical, aspect of the management of this mine, and of many others in the Indian coal-fields, was missed when the court entirely overlooked the significance of the important find of a flame safety lamp in the main dip of B.I.10A Incline near the pump. Moreover, in a letter to the press, the owners had stated that all the supervisory staff in Dhori colliery were provided with flame safety lamps whilst others were provided with hurricane lanterns. The question that naturally arises from these facts is; why were flame safety lamps being used for purposes of inspection in this mine when inflammable gas was apparently never detected, nor was likely to be detected at any time? According to Reg.113(b) it is only in mines to which Reg.122(2) and 144 apply that safety lamps are required for statutory inspections. Again, according to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, it is only "In any part of a mine in which inflammable gas, whether normally present or not, is likely to occur in quantity sufficient to be indicative of danger and in any working approaching such a part" that, among others, it is prescribed that "A safety lamp shall be provided and kept continually burning near each motor when working"

Of course, even in a mine to which Reg.122(2) and 144 do not apply, it is wise to keep a few flame safety lamps ready at hand for emergencies such as would require the observance of Reg.141(2)(a) and (b). But they are issued for use only in such emergencies. There is, thus, a strange lack of any valid explanation for the management of Dhori colliery, of all mine managements in this wide world, going out of its way to incur the expense of providing its supervisory staff underground with flame safety lamps for statutory inspections when such are not even required under the Regulations, or for the presence, in the main dip of B.I.10A Incline, near the pump, of a flame safety lamp.

The veil of mystery surrounding this interesting find can however, be ripped open if the significance of the following observations is understood; (a) after the explosion, inflammable gas was detected from near the pump in 15 South Level to its dead in increasing percentages; in the second dip dead end, in the last dip connection and the level blind end of the 14 South Level; and in the dip as well as the level blind end of the 12 South Level. (13 South Level has no blind ends).

(b) In a non-gassy mine that Dhori colliery was supposed to have been, with a gradient of 1 in 4.7 in the B.I. 10A Incline, if only to avoid water troubles and the carriage of loads up the gradient to the level above, one would have expected that connections between different levels would be driven from dip to rise, or at least from both sides. But strange as it may seem, except for a solitary attempt in 11 South Level which was abandoned after only a few feet, all such connections in this section of the mine were driven strictly from rise to dip. Such a practice becomes meaningful only if the mine is gassy or methane is likely to occur in this area.

(c) Except in the 16 South Level which had advanced a pillar length and the 17 South Level which had advanced even less, in none of the levels to the South of the main haulage dip were men employed at the time of the explosion. There appears to have been an unusual hurry to establish connection between 14 and 15 South Levels as near as possible to the dead end of the 15 South Level, so much so, that the second dip connection was abandoned after being driven more than half the distance, the third dip connection was not even started, and the fourth dip connection was being driven straight-away with the utmost speed. And all this work was being done manually in a part of the mine which was specially provided with coal-cutting machines and electric drills by deliberately keeping them idle!

It should, now, be clear that long before the explosion occurred, when, probably, the 11 South Level was being driven, methane must have been detected in this area in the only way it is detected in Indian mines, through an ignition resulting in minor burns, major injuries or death. There are any number of such instances occurring in Indian mines that never see the light of day unless they involve serious injuries or death. This fact of the occurrence of inflammable gas at Dhori colliery may not have been reported to the Mines Inspectorate. But it is intriguing to find that their curiosity was never roused by either the use of flame safety lamps in the mine before the explosion or their appearance underground after the explosion. If, however, the management was reluctant to bring this matter officially to the notice of the Mines Inspectorate, it was for the very good reason that it would have involved them in heavy expenditure on provision of mechanical ventilation, specialised electrical equipment, safe lighting systems through the elimination of hurricane lanterns, stone-dusting on an extensive scale, increased supervisory staff etc.

The most unfortunate part of the enquiry has been that none of the technical assessors who are mining engineers cared to probe deep into the sinister significance of the discovery of the flame safety lamp and thus missed one of the ghastliest aspects of mine managements in India that has remained a closely guarded secret all these years, strangely enough, escaping the notice of even the over-grown, top-heavy organisation of the Mines Inspectorate. By accepting as correct the patently false, technically absurd and illegal (Reg. Regulation 2(34)) contention of the management that "there are three distinct air-circuits in the mine, i.e., one in each of the three inclines", the technical assessors allowed the court to fall into the trap prepared for it by the management and prevented justice S.K. Das from appreciating the full significance of its implications.

That all this analysis is not mere theory, but is based on unpleasant facts of observation, can be illustrated by two examples which the Mines Inspectorate, if not anybody else, ought to have brought to the notice of the Court. The first refers to the Sawang colliery, not far from Dhori colliery and working the Kargali seam, the second, the Kurhurbaree colliery in the Giridih coal field.

At the Sawang colliery (Now of the N.C.D.C.Ltd.,) the Kargali seam has been developed through inclines from the outcrop for 1600 ft. to the dip by machine mining. These workings lie between two quarries in the same seam. During all the years of its development the underground workings were daily inspected with safety lamps, but no inflammable gas had ever been detected; and open lights had been used throughout. The same Kargali seam it will be remembered, was found to be the gassiest seam in India in the adjoining Jarangdih colliery. Within ten feet of the upper edge of one of the two quarries referred to earlier, a pumping shaft was sunk to a depth of 65 ft. in early 1925 and was joined to the deepest part of the quarry by a drainage gallery driven along the floor of the seam. This shaft had no connection of any kind with the underground workings.

In April, 1929, an ignition of firedamp occurred in the shaft followed by an explosion resulting in six men killed and three seriously injured. When shortly after the explosion, the manager of the mine arrived on the scene he could see jets of flame from 2 to 5 ft. in length issuing from the sides of the shaft at a point about 35 ft. below the surface. The following is an extract from the report on this accident which has unique relevance to the Dhori disaster:

"It is impossible to say definitely how the gas became ignited. It is difficult to understand how the fact that gas was being given off escaped notice for more than four years. It may have been that on all previous occasions, when naked lights were taken into the shaft, the current of air induced by the heat of the steam pumps was sufficient to dilute the gas below the explosive limit. For several months prior to the explosion, however, the pumps had not been worked. On the day before the explosion there had been heavy rain, and at the bottom of the shaft water sufficient to fill the drainage gallery had collected. The circulation of the air being thus prevented, the percentage of inflammable gas in the shaft must have risen to the explosion limit result in the ignition. That gas is still being given off in the shaft is shown by the fact that it can be ignited at the end of the pipe inserted in the covering of the shaft. Immediately after the accident safety lamps were introduced throughout the underground workings of the colliery.

Have you noted the extraordinary step taken by the management? An explosion of gas takes place in a shaft which has absolutely no underground connection whatsoever with the workings of Sawang colliery except that it is sunk to the same Kargali seam as is being worked in that colliery. These two are as related to each other as this shaft and those of the neighbouring Jarangdih colliery. Yet an explosion in this shaft had resulted in the immediate change over from naked lights to safety lamps in the underground workings of the neighbouring mine with which it had apparently no visible connection !!! Further comment should be unnecessary.

This accident with which every officer of the Mines Inspectorate ought to have been familiar as a matter of duty if not as a matter of course, is of the utmost importance to the understanding of the Dhori disaster, even apart from the solution it offers to the mystery of the flame safety lamp found in the 'gassy zone' of Dhori colliery. That methane being produced as blowers in jets, 2 to 5 ft. long, within 35 ft. from the surface in the shaft could be diluted by ventilation * produced by the heat of steam pumps (it is the same as natural ventilation except that at Dhori the heat was from the strata) to the extent of its escaping detection for over four years and until ignition occurred - once an ignition occurs, its resulting in a coal-dust explosion depends on other factors - would have enabled the court to have a better appreciation of the circumstances leading to the disaster at Dhori. It would also have prevented it from overlooking the importance of the discovery of flame safety lamps in the mine after the explosion.

Not much need be said about the explosion in the Kurhurbaree coal mine of the Government of India on 24th July, 1935 except to high-light those features of importance to the present context. On the 28th May, 1935, exactly on the same date thirty years before the Dhori disaster, an ignition occurred in this colliery resulting in the death of one person. No action was taken by anyone concerned including the Mines Inspectorate to treat it as a 'gassy' mine thence onwards. Within two months, in the same seam of the same coal mine, an ignition of gas occurred most probably by shot-firing with liquid oxygen explosives for bringing down roof coal at a goaf-edge. It was primarily a gas explosion and the role of coal-dust, if any, was secondary. However, with pontifical pretentiousness, the court of enquiry into that disaster concluded: "There is no reason to suppose that there was any inflammable gas near the shots or anywhere in the district at the time of the accident. All the evidence and tests made point to there being no inflammable gas in the place". Of course, the so-called tests were no tests at all. They were all with a flame safety lamp which, even under the best of circumstances, cannot show up less than 1½% methane, and were made after the explosion when the normal ventilation was restored. It is pertinent to point out that those concerned scrupulously avoided taking samples of the atmosphere from near the roof of that goaf-edge for chemical analysis although facilities were available at the coke plant adjacent to the colliery and under the same general management, because that would have, at once, revealed the truth to the public. However, immediately after the explosion, and without rousing any suspicions, the management quietly changed over to flame safety lamps and 'permitted' explosives in conformity with the recommendations of the court of enquiry. The only victims of this explosion were the miners who were killed and liquid oxygen explosives which were prohibited use in the underground workings of even 'non-gassy' coal mines. Apart from its contribution to the solution of the mystery of the flame safety lamps in Dhori colliery, this accident was responsible for the promulgation of Reg.141(2)(a) and(b) which will be discussed in a later page.

Deficiencies in the machinery for the enforcement of the safety laws

Without even taking cognizance of the safety lamps found in the mine after the explosion, the sequence of events that culminated in the disaster are as follows:

- (1) During the long stoppage due to the strike, all mining operations except pumping and other maintenance work were discontinued for over 45 days.
- (2) The mine was naturally ventilated. The strike coincided with the hottest part of the summer during which, and even on the day of the explosion, ventilation was sluggish, becoming zero twice every day and subject to diurnal reversals. Gas was thus enabled to accumulate in explosive quantities, especially in those long blind galleries that were approaching the Gobindpur-Picheri fault.
- (3) The mine was lighted by hurricane lanterns. The naked flame of one such was the cause of ignition of the gas. 15 South Level of B.I.10A Incline in which this ignition occurred, it is agreed to by all, was not being worked after the reopening of the mine following the strike. It was not also fenced off as required under Reg.112(4).
- (4) The part of the mine in which this ignition occurred was also the one in which mechanical coal-cutters and electric drills were being used. However, no provision was made, either in the form of watering or of stone-dusting, to suppress the dust produced by machine-mining in a mine that was bone-dry. Therefore, more than enough of explosive coal-dust was available close to where the ignition occurred for a coal-dust explosion to envelop the entire mine.

There is absolutely no doubt whatsoever that this explosion could never have occurred had the existing provisions of the Regulations been enforced by the Mines Inspectorate and observed by the management. Let us discuss this aspect of the matter in detail in the light of the report.

(1) The accumulation of methane in 15 South Level of B.I.10A Incline was due to inadequate ventilation, a clear contravention of Reg. 130. The important point to be noticed is that it is impossible, both in theory and practice, for any mine, be it small or big, shallow or deep, gassy or non-gassy, coal or non-coal, to comply with this regulation in letter or spirit without mechanical ventilation. This does not require any elaboration or explanation. It is elementary knowledge to any mining engineer. In the words of Prof. Howard L. Hartman of the Pennsylvania State University: "Not even in the smallest, most ideally situated mine should natural ventilation ever be relied upon solely for mine ventilation. It may augment (and almost as frequently diminish) the powered pressure source in the ventilation system; but it should be considered only as auxiliary to mechanical ventilation" The most shocking aspect of the Dhori disaster was that this mine which is one of the larger coal mines in the country employing nearly 200 persons per shift and working three shifts a day of 24 hours, was allowed to remain without mechanical ventilation for decades until the occurrence of the disaster by the Mines Inspectorate. (Reg. Paras. 82, 83 and 84).

(2) The danger of a sudden irruption of gas is very real when workings are approaching geological disturbances like faults, dykes, etc. Reg. 124 makes express provision for the exclusive use of safety lamps and other precautions when workings are within 30 metres of such disturbances. In Dhori colliery the workings on the South side were being advanced towards the Gobindpur-Pichri fault, but had not reached the 30 metre limit at the time of the explosion. The 30 metre limit is, however, an arbitrary one, and the danger zone might easily extend much beyond it. This is a well-known fact of practical experience to mining engineers. The best means for the Mines Inspectorate to keep a watch over the situation in this regard is ready-at-hand in the provisions of Reg. 60 according to which the management of every mine has to submit to the Chief Inspector of Mines, on or before the 31st October of every year, up-to-date plans and sections of the mine maintained under Reg. 59(1).

The Dhori colliery was subjected to a detailed inspection on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th July, 1964. Yet, after the explosion on 28th May, 1965 it was found, as pointed out in para. 92 of the report, that the underground plans kept at the mine did not show the Gobindpur-Pichri fault, the other plans were also not kept up-to-date and the working plan of the Bermo seam was not countersigned by the manager after September 17, 1963.

What was the purpose of Reg. 60 if the plans in their possession were not consulted by the Inspector before he began his detailed inspection? If he did consult them at all, and the fault was marked on the plan in the possession of the Mines Department, how could its absence in the underground plans at the mine escape his attention during his detailed inspection? Was it not one of his important duties, since these headings were approaching the danger zone near this major fault, to pay special attention to this area in the mine during his detailed inspection? How, then, could the very fact of its existence be missed by him on the very plan which is his only guide to the underground workings? Finally, how could the plans which were not countersigned by the manager after September 17, 1963 not only escape the notice of the Inspector during his detailed inspection in July, 1964, but also remain in the same state nearly a year later when the explosion occurred?

(3) Reg. 141(2)(a) says that the first inspection of a mine or part which is reopened after a discontinuance of mining operations for a period exceeding seven days shall be made by a competent person with an approved flame safety lamp and that no additional light or lamp other than an approved electric torch or lamp shall be used. Clause (b) of the said Reg. says that the result of every such inspection shall be recorded in a bound paged book kept for the purpose and shall be signed and dated by the person making the inspection and countersigned and dated by the manager. It is in connection with the interpretation of this important Reg. that the spokesman of the Mines Inspectorate provided the clearest insight into its functioning. Testifying before the Court he said that "Reg. 141(2)(a) and (b) did not apply in the present case because, though the mine was not worked for 45 days on account of the strike, pumping and statutory inspections were being made from time to time. Therefore, the mine was really open and was not discontinued within the meaning of Reg. 14(2)(a)". He further said that "the interpretation which he put on the expression "discontinuance of mining operations" was not an authoritative interpretation, but was a matter of convention which had been accepted by the management of mines." The court as a fact-finding body, could do no more than make the cryptic remark: "We consider that this is a matter which should be authoritatively settled. If B.I.10A Incline had been inspected by a competent person with an approved flame safety lamp after the end of the strike, it might have been possible to detect the accumulation of methane in 15 South Level."

That this is a deliberate misinterpretation of the Reg. 141(2)(a) & (b) ought to be clear to every officer of the Mines Inspectorate including its spokesman himself who was testifying before the court of enquiry, not to speak of others who have had to deal with these Regulations in one capacity or the other. But, even apart from other considerations, and merely from that of the circumstances under which this regulation was made as an emergency measure in January, 1937, the Mines Inspectorate should have been the first to get an authoritative interpretation of it; and if it was not adequate to meet the situations for which it was made in such great hurry, to have it suitably amended to ensure that it is adequate. They never followed such a procedure because they know very well that it was unnecessary. In fact, had they even the slightest doubts regarding its interpretation, they would have rectified its defects, if any, at least after 1952 when the entire body of Regulations was redrafted; since then it has been subjected innumerable additions, amendments and alterations.

Let me briefly narrate the circumstances under which this Reg. was made. Within a year of the explosion at Kurhurbaree colliery on 24th July, 1935, another explosion of gas occurred at the Adjai the Second colliery on 14th July, 1936, in which a senior Inspector of Mines killed himself in the distinguished company of the Chief Mining Engineer of Andrew, Yule & Co., the manager of the colliery and a leading Indian colliery owner. Referring to this accident, and with the Kurhurbaree explosion clearly in his mind, the then Chief Inspector of Mines commented as follows in his annual report for 1936:

"In many mines, gassy or non-gassy, there exist from time to time, areas of old or discontinued workings which do not form part of the working areas of the mine and in which the atmosphere is stagnant or nearly so. In such places even minute quantities of inflammable gas may in time aggregate into a dangerous accumulation. The case of a mine or part of a mine which is to be reopened and particularly a mine which has been dewatered calls for special attention in this respect. In such a case, the condition of the atmosphere in the mine should be ascertained by careful inspection;

and this accident has clearly demonstrated the necessity of that inspection being made with a safety lamp even in a mine in which inflammable gas had never previously been encountered...Temporary Regulations have been issued since the accident which require a flame safety lamp to be used in the first inspection of workings which have been discontinued for more than seven days and also of workings which are in the process of being dewatered."

These temporary Regulations were made by notification dated 30th January 1937 with the following preamble:

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec.29 and 31A of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, the Governor-General in council is pleased to make the following further temporary Regulations, having satisfied himself that for the prevention of apprehended danger or for the speedy remedy of conditions likely to cause danger, it is necessary in making these Regulations to dispense with the delay that would result from their previous publication and reference to Mining Boards."

Reg.141(2)(a) & (b) are just identical to these temporary Reg. with only a change in number and their position in the Statute book.

It should be clear from the wording of these Regulations that they refer not only to the entire mine but also to parts of it. Now, referring to 15 South Level of B.I.10A Incline where the ignition of gas that had set off the coal dust explosion occurred, this place which is part of a mine, was, according to the Mines Inspectorate itself, not being worked after the strike was called off on May 21, 1965 and before the explosion on May 28th, 1965. It was also not fenced off under Reg.112(4). It had, therefore, to be inspected under Reg.113(3) if the intervals of inspection was less than seven days and under Reg.141(2) if it exceeded seven days. If the inspection had been made under the former Regulations during the strike interval, gas would have been detected resulting in an explosion when none was in the mine except the persons making the inspection. In any case, the record of such inspections for this place ought to have been available.

There ought, now, to be no doubt in the mind of anyone that what the spokesman of the Mines Inspectorate did when he testified before the Court was to announce that this organisation had chosen, deliberately, to misinterpret this important Regulation 141(2) to establish a convention of its violation in collusion with, and to the immense satisfaction of mine managements in India.

(4) No one with any interest in the safety of the men in the mines can disagree with the recommendation of the court that "the accumulation of coal dust is a serious matter and any violation of the necessary precautions against coal-dust as laid down in Reg. 123 must be pursued relentlessly and vigorously if the danger of coal-dust explosions is to be minimised." There seems to be one solitary exception, however, to this 'no one'; that is the Mines Inspectorate. Referring to the detailed inspection of the inspector of mines from 22nd to 24th July 1964, the Report says that "that inspection had revealed accumulation of dry coal-dust all along the haulage plane and also near some of the working places." A violation report was sent to the management in September, 1964 and a reply was received to the effect that the accumulations were cleared in December, 1964. Neither the Inspector who made the detailed inspection, nor the Regional Inspector above him nor the Deputy Chief Inspector above both not to speak of the others in the highest heavens of this hierarchy, ever worried about the remedial measures for this coal-dust menace, such as stone-dusting, until after the explosion. No further action was taken by the

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Inspectorate in the matter of coal-dust at Dhori colliery. When this issue was specifically raised by the court during the cross-examination of the spokesman of the Mines Inspectorate, he gave a reply that is most revealing and as follows: "The Inspectorate pursues a violation report only when it relates to a serious matter. Otherwise, it is satisfied with the rectification report sent by the management". Clearly, then, so far as the danger of coal-dust in the Dhori colliery was concerned, whatever the court might have thought about it, it was not a serious matter at all for the Mines Inspectorate. No wonder the Court had, like Galileo before the Inquisition, to make the wry comment; "Yet we think that accumulation of coal-dust in a mine like the Dhori colliery was a serious matter and required greater vigilance.". From this it should be as plain as a pike-staff to anybody that even so far as the dangers due to coal-dust are concerned, the weakness of the staff of the Mines Inspectorate is not in numbers of which there are, in fact, too many, but in an unwillingness to consider as serious, dangers to which men in the mines are daily exposed, that even justice S.K.Das, a layman new to mining, considered serious enough "to be pursued vigorously and relentlessly". It is time this callous attitude of the Mines Inspectorate towards safety in Mines for which it has expressly been created and sustained engages the serious attention of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Government of India.

(5) Up to the date of the explosion, hurricane lanterns were the only source of illumination at Dhori colliery. The court has very correctly observed that irrespective of the nature of the mine, gassy or non-gassy, all workers below ground should be provided with electric cap lamps. In fact, early in 1962, the Chief Inspector of Mines issued a circular which was in the nature of an order as follows:

"Following categories of workers employed below ground in coal mines should be provided with efficient electric lamps of an approved type by the dates mentioned against each:-

1. Overman, sirdars, other members of supervisory staff, short-firers and their helpers, timbermen and timber mistries. 30th September 1962.
2. All miners and loaders and other categories of workers at the coal-face. 31st December, 1963.
3. All other workers below ground: 31st December, 1964.

This circular was re-iterated by circular No.13 issued in April, 1964 in which the Chief Inspector of Mines states 'inter alia': "Electric cap lamps are being fast introduced in most of the mines in pursuance of this office notification No.3193 G of 25th Jan.1962, whereby all workers below ground are to be supplied with electric cap lamps by the end of 1964".

Despite all this, right up to the day of explosion, not even a single cap lamp had found its way into the precincts of Dhori colliery. There was, of course, no dearth of such lamps in the market manufactured in India. In addition, there was enough of foreign exchange which was crying to be utilised during this period by the coal industry. Curiously enough, when this matter was raised by the Court, the Chief Inspector of Mines gave it to understand that this date of 31-12-1964, was later extended to 31-12-1965. If such an extension was given at all, it could only be to category (3), not to categories (1) and (2), because when the circular 13 of 1964 was issued the time-limit for the first two categories had expired; and there is no reference in it to any extension to these two categories. Even the supposed extension to the last category could not be a general one, but must have been the special privilege of a select few. How was the management of Dhori colliery able to escape this elementary obligation and be included in that select band of the privileged few who could get away unscathed all these years?

On the correct answers to this and the several other question raised by this important report by Justice S.K.Das rests the safety of the men that are sweating and dying in the catacombs of our coal mines. Let the Members of our Parliament take special note of them and act before it is too late.

SD/-K.V.SUBRAHMANYAM.

THE REALITIES OF THE COAL INDUSTRY OF INDIA
(EXCLUDING ASSAM)

I

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India's coking coal reserves including those suitable for blending, are confined to SW Bengal and SE Bihar. The superior grade non-coking coals are confined to west Bengal only. The best Indian coals, coking as well as non-coking, just come upto the standards of the inferior coals of North America, Europe, U.S.S.R., and China.

The hydro-power resources of India are inadequate, even when fully developed, to meet more than a fraction of her growing energy needs.

India's oil and natural gas resources, actual and potential, are located along the strategic Indo-China and Indo-Pakistan Borders and on the vulnerable coastal areas of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The Gangetic plain stretching from the Delhi Ridge to the Bihar-West Bengal border has not come up to expectations in regard to its oil and gas potential.

India has, therefore, to depend on coal as the principal source of energy with nuclear fuels supplementing it in increasing measure in the not-too-distant future.

The quality of India's coking coals are such that the increasing demands of steel industry will result in a proportionately high quantity of inferior fractions as by-products of beneficiation. These, like the non-coking high ash coals of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, are best suited for power generation, gasification and hydrogenation.

II

Three geological features characterize Indian coal occurrences. Almost all the workable coal seams are thick, exceeding two metres. Much of the coal is in very thick seams ranging between three and thirty metres. Geological disturbances have not affected the seams to such an extent as to create special mining problems. The makes of inflammable and noxious gases and of water, with but few exceptions, are negligible or only moderate. Apart from the coking and blendable coals of West Bengal and the Jharia coalfield of Bihar, all others, coking and non-coking, are amenable to exploitation by open cast mining, by inclines driven from the out crop, or by shallow pits. It is only in the exploitation of the coking and blendable coal seams of the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields that technical problems associated with deep mining will have to be faced. Even here we are no where near to the depths of mining with consequent difficulties that have to be faced as in the coalfields of Europe and the U.S.S.R.

Indian coal Industry has, therefore, the benefit of experience, extending over half-a-century or more, of others who had to face problems of deep mining similar to the ones we shall have to face in the near future, and these problems will effect only a fraction of the total production, and, that too, in the Raniganj and the Jharia coalfields.

The major mining problem on which attention has been focused ever since mining began in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields is that of exploitation of coal seams exceeding three metres in thickness consistent with safety and maximum recovery. The generalised solution has been the complete replacement of the coal extracted by some suitable incombustible material.

In the pillar-and-stall system this replacement is not done 'Pari Passu'. When working in the 'whole', known in India as the development stage, the transport system is under-utilized being used only to bring coal outbye. In the second stage of working,

known as depillaring or working in the 'broken', the voids created by the coal extracted in both stages have to be filled up involving the transport of larger volumes of material inbye than of the coal that is brought outbye necessitating the provision of an independent transport system for the inbye movement of the incumbustible material. It is this circumstance that gave birth to hydraulic sandstowing, sand being the most convenient material that settles from water at the working place and providing an adequate pack.

Thus, whilst the filling of voids with incombustible material need not by itself result in increased costs which cannot be made up by the control of other variables, the pillar-and-stall system of working thick seams with hydraulic stowing, involving as it does the under-utilisation of the transport system, the provision of separate transport facility for the sand, the cost of securing sand supplies, the cost of pumping which increases with depth and the adverse effects of water on ventilation at the working faces in deep mines, all contribute to increasing inefficiency and rising costs of production.

The mining of thick seams beyond about three metres must, therefore, be by systems that eliminate the exploitation of the coal in two stages. Longwall is one such. There is scope for several others which are either modifications of, or completely different from, the Longwall method of mining. All such methods have, however, to subserve the paramount need for the maximisation of the country's resources of which capital, especially the foreign exchange component of it, is the most precious, consistent with safety.

III

The layout of a mine involves three factors; viz; the men, the machinery and the environment. In an open cast mine environmental factors do not pose major problems. In an underground mine, however, it becomes the most serious limitation to the employment of men and machinery.

An ordinary mine-worker, in the course of an 8-hour shift is capable of sustained effort of no more than about 1/8th of a kilowatt in a underground environment that is tolerable. Under high environmental stresses, even this effort is not possible. Again, in an underground environment, the demands of high production from a working place whose dimensions in height and width/length are limited, preclude employment of large number of persons. Under these circumstances, increase in productivity is impossible except through mechanisation although increase in production is certainly possible without any mechanisation at all. Such an increase in production, however, presupposes that capital costs in the form of recruitment, training, housing and welfare amenities are low, and operating costs involving wages, safety, welfare, and compensation against risks of injury disease and death are small. This is especially so in an underground mine where the most dangerous places are the working faces, the headings in pillar-and-stall workings being more so than longwall workings. The best example of such increase in production without corresponding increase in productivity is provided by the coal industry of India during the first, second and the third five year plans.

It is true that a large amount of machinery has been brought and dumped into the mines; and there have been slight increases in wages and welfare although not in training facilities or the rates of compensation. But these have not resulted in any appreciable increases in productivity. On the contrary, in spite of the easiest natural conditions of mining obtainable anywhere in the world, and in spite of the low wages and primitive working conditions underground, the costs of production, both capital and operational are as high as those in U.S.A. and far higher than in South Africa.

The reasons for this state of affairs are many. But the most important are the following:

- 1) The cheapness of labour and their willingness to put up with working environments that would not be tolerated in any other civilised country has resulted in little or no attention being paid to ventilation, lighting and dust-control in mines.
- 2) Bad ventilation and poor lighting necessitate the employment of fool-proof and inefficient machinery, such as has to withstand the worst conditions of operation and maintenance. It is, of course, an axiom of engineering economics that as the environmental conditions worsen the costs of labour and machinery goes up, both capital and operational.
- 3) In U.S.A. where mechanisation has been most advanced under mining conditions similar to those prevailing in India, high wages, without which men would not be attracted to coal mines, resulted in intensive mechanisation. This led to the employment of efficient high-powered production machinery at the coal-face and transport systems that could cope with their high production capacity which, in their turn, demanded the control of environment necessary to enable them to be used to maximum advantage. This approach is now the general rule in all countries of high productivity where mines are laid out and the environment is controlled to provide maximum flexibility in the choice of machinery than to neglect the control of environment and to make the specifications of machinery for use underground more and more stringent.
- 4) The approach to mechanisation in Britain has, until the close of the second world war, been to make the machinery safe for the worst conditions prevailing in mines and to get the men adopted for working in such conditions along with the machines through the euphemism of "acclimatization". This state of affairs has ceased to exist in Great Britain two Decades ago. But it is being copied successfully in India to this day; and a good deal of money and time is being wasted on research into this problem.

The only other country where "acclimatization" is practised and its problems studied with reference to employment in mines is South Africa, but only with reference to African labour, not the European immigrants. Such is, in fact, unthinkable in any civilised country except with reference to the special problems of Defence like Tank-operation, space exploration, sub-marine navigation and mountain warfare.

The control of environment in the coal mines of India (this also applies to non-coal mines) is cheaper, involves practically no foreign exchange and will enable machinery that is manufactured in India to be used. On the other hand, if the environment is not controlled, the specifications of machinery become more and more stringent thus providing opportunities for coal-owners to find loop-holes for the import of unnecessary machinery, quite often obsolete as well.

There is, in fact, tremendous scope for choosing layouts that will eliminate the use of imported machinery in both coal and non-coal mining with consequent improvement in working condition and safety.

IV

The cardinal principle in regard to planning for the coal industry ought to be, that it should not be looked upon as an avenue for increasing employment. An increase in coal production ought to be attended by increase in safety and productivity, a decrease in total employment and costs of production and a consequent increase in the number and quality of the technical personnel employed. That, in fact, should be the yard-stick of efficiency in the coal industry.

It is cheap coal through high productivity possible under the easy natural conditions obtaining in India that, by providing cheap power, should stimulate labour-intensive industries and consequent increase in employment. Then only, will there be salvation for the Indian Coal Industry.

The vulnerability of India's oil resources and refineries to enemy action and the decision of the GOI., to dieselise the entire Indian Railway system by the end of the fourth Five Year Plan make it necessary to provide for adequate facilities for synthetic oil production from inferior, cheaply-mined, coal in the Central region of India. Such is a strategic necessity. China has a few of them, and continues to maintain them in spite of its increasing oil and natural gas production.

At present in the Coal Industry in particular, and the mining industry in general, the low rates of compensation against risks of injury, disease and death to workmen have been acting as a powerful disincentive to safety among mine-owners whilst the proliferation of legislation has resulted in the managerial personnel who bear the brunt of criminal proceedings having no scope for the exercise of their technical skills for innovation in the direction of improvements to safety and productivity. Thus, their activities are necessarily circumscribed by the owner's pressure to keep down costs until accidents occur which themselves cost so little to these coal-owners and the managers' desire strictly to observe the mining laws to the letter so that, after an accident has taken place, they are not the victims of legal proceedings, and worse still, instead of exercising technical initiative to foresee and prevent such accidents.

The need for a steep upgrading of the levels of workmen's compensation which are ridiculously low in India now and the compulsory provision of an insurance-cover for all employees in every mine by the owner which ought to be made an necessary precondition to the continuance of prospecting licences and mining leases is paramount. This, and not the proliferation of either the safety legislation or the inspecting staff, which can change the shape of India's coal industry for the better.

SD/-14.12.65
(K.V. Subrahmanyam)

5270
Asan sol, 31st Jan'66 (Delayed)

A. I. T. U. C.
Received S.Y.S. 8/2/66
Replied.....

A mass meeting of 2000 Coal Miners scathingly criticised Govt's anti-labour policy, alarising delay in publication of Coal wage Board awards, non-payment of Profit Sharing Bonus even after enhancement of coal price and prevalent vandalism in Raniganj coalfield.

This meeting was to be held in Bankola Colliery of Bird & Co. but this management in collusion with police was able in getting Sec. 144 promulgated in the colliery and so the meeting was held in Ukhra Maidan. It may be noted that similarly last year when a meeting was to be addressed by Sat. Renu Chakravarty, M.P. and President of this Union Colliery Mazdur Sabha Police had prohibited meeting in the colliery by the strength of sec. 144.

- United

Shri Taher Hussain, Gen. Secy, Indian Iron & Steel workers Union condemned Police and its functions as like agents of employers. He expressed solidarity of steel workers with Coal miners and assured of every possible help in their struggle. He urged upon the workers for more unified actions.

Shri Guruddin Prasad, Secy, Bankola Branch Colliery Mazdur Sabha explained how numerous false cases were instituted against the leaders and how many leaders were thrown out of employment.

Shri B.N. Tewary, Genl. Secy, Colliery Mazdur Sabha speaking of generous contribution of towards National Defence Fund and donation of blood by the Miners, raising core coal for the country, spoke how these patriot miners were being exploited by the Coal-barons with in collusion with this Govt. He vividly spoke how ruthlessly miners were being exploited ~~and~~ but brave miners have ^{been} standing well these repressive measures which gives us hope that miners' struggles will be able to achieve their demands. He asked workers to get more unified and intensify struggles against Police zulus, goondais and Govt's pro-employe policy. He demanded an early publication of wage-board awards, payment of P.F. Bonus and end of goondais and withdrawal of Sec. 144.

Shri Indrajit Gupta, M.P. and Secy, AITUC congratulated the Coal Miners for their grim struggles against Coal employers and Bird & Co. in particular whose character is evidently anti-national. He criticised Govt's protection given to the Bird & Co. by attacking the very basic Trade Union right of holding meeting. He spoke how these Coal owners had managed enhancement of coal price from Govt and how adversely our countrymen were being adversely affected by this policy of the Govt. Govt's failure in supply of food due to which coal miners experience serious difficulties was elaborately explained. Shree Gupta emphasised only unified and grim struggles of the working class in collaboration with its allies can improve the situation. He spoke of struggles of Calcutta Port & Dock workers ~~which~~ and the way they fight; audience applauded and shouted slogans of workers' unity.

Shri Sunil Sen, Org. Secy, Colliery Mazdur Sabha attacked bitterly role played by HMS Union in this colliery which acted as a tool in the hands of the management in getting 144 promulgated and various anti-labour activities of the management. He asked workers for more unified actions in preventing dismissals of the leaders, end of police zulus, early publication of Coal wage awards, payment of P.S. Bonus. This he spoke in his presidential address.

220

AITUC
Generated 2778
Rep

Deon Comd. (C.G. Bank)

I am remitting a sum of Rs 11-00. For the last about 4 months money orders from are not available in the whole Bilaspur Dist, hence I am remitting this ~~letter~~ to you. Of this Rs 11-00 Rs 3-00 for New Age and Rs 8-00 for Patriot. I write separate letters to the Editor Patriot. A news of Konba Colliery is also enclosed here with. Please see that these news published in Patriot, New Age and T.O.R.

After your discussion with C.L.C. nothing is heard from Labour ministry regarding the cases pending of workers Sinkers of B. Bank Colliery.

Please remind Labour ministry. Also if possible please remind to Defense ministry for my suspension pay of August and Sept 1963.

With greetings

[Signature]

[Handwritten note in margin:]
 If you have received this in
 my place please report it
 to the police & contact
 the government
 27/8

The Singareni Collieries Company, Limited.

(Regd. Office :- Mehar Manzil, Khairatabad, Hyderabad—4 A. P.)

Mandamari Division
P.O. Kalyani Khani

Telegrams : "PITS"
Belampalli.

BELAMPALLI COLLIERIES

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (C. Rly.)

ANDHRA PRADESH.

No.

AGM/5-1163/959

270

Dated 15th March, '66.

The Joint Secretary,
Ministry of Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

1206 21/3/66.

The Chief Labour Commissioner(C),
Ministry of Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

The Regional Labour Commissioner (C),
Ministry of Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
Hyderabad.

Dear Sir,

I am herewith enclosing a report under the breach of code of discipline by the Mining Sirdars and Shot-firers of Kalyani Khani No.1 Incline, Mandamari Division, for your information and taking further action.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

[Handwritten Signature]

Agent,
Mandamari Division.

7/18,
21.3.

BREACH OF CODE OF DISCIPLINE BY WORKERS.

1. Name of the Establishment with complete address: Kalyan Khani No.1 Incline, P.O. Kalyan Khani, Dist. Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Name of the Central Employers's Organisation (i.e. AITUC, API & AIC) to which the establishment is affiliated. The Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.
3. Date on which the breach took place. Breach took place on 9.3.66.
4. Specific nature of breach (i.e. go-slow, intimidation, coercion, victimisation, violence or threat of violence, nonpeaceful demonstrations, sabotage, unfair labour practice, nonimplementation of awards, agreement etc., Please state also the specific clause(s) of the code breached. Mining Sirdars and Shotfirers of 15 dip section of Kalyan Khani No.1 struck work in 1st shift on 9.3.66 without proper notice. In 2nd shift it spread over to other sections of the mine and the strike of shotfirers continued in 2nd & 3rd shifts of 9.3.66. Mining Sirdars of 2nd & 3rd shifts performed their normal duties. It is a breach of II (iii) of Code of discipline in Industry.
5. Party or parties responsible for the breach.
 1. Singareni Collieries Mining Sirdars and Overmen's Association, Belampalli.
 2. Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Belampalli.
6. A. In case of a Union please state.
 1. Singareni Collieries Mining Sirdars and Overmen's Association, Belampalli.
 2. Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Belampalli.
- B. Affiliation to central workers' organisation (i.e. INTUC AITUC HMS & UTUC)
 1. Singareni Collieries Mining Sirdars and Overmen's Association, Belampalli not affiliated to any central organisation.
 2. Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Belampalli affiliated to AITUC.
- C. Registered or unregistered: Registered (both) 1. Reg.No.2636
- D. Recognised or unrecognised. 2. Reg.No.7
- Both x unrecognised.
6. Please state if the employer mentioned in item 1 is responsible. The employer mentioned in item No.1 is not responsible for breach.
7. Was the responsibility for the breach wholly on the employer/workers? If no, how should the responsibility be apportioned between both the parties. This is totally a creation of Mining Sirdars and Shotfirers and the parties to which they belong.
8. Details of the background to the breach. eg. any known disputes, grievances, awards, decisions or orders pending settlement etc. Please state specifically. No written demand was placed before the Manager and no strike notice was served. On enquiry the Shotfirers demanded that they should be given a day's rest for work done on normal play days, declared as working days to compensate for the loss in production on declared paid festival

normal wages. The demands of the Mining Sirdars were not known since none of the Sirdars or their representative presented their demands.

One case of Singareni Collieries Mining Sirdars and Overmen's Association regarding rest day etc. is pending before the conciliation Officer (Central) the particulars of which are given below:-

1. Letter No. COS.E3/361/42/66 dated 28.2.66 from the Conciliation Officer, fixing the date of conciliation on 17.3.66.

-do-

- a) Predisposing causes: and
- b) Immediate causes:

9. Has a mutually agreed grievance procedure been set up in the establishment.

Yes, with effect from 4.10.65 with recognised Union, Tandur Coal Mines Labour Union, Belampalli. Affiliated to I.N.T.U.C.

10. What attempts were made to settle the points in disputes at the appropriate level through:
a) Grievance procedure; b) Mutual negotiations; d) Voluntary arbitration; e) Implementation machinery & f) Adjudication.

Manager and Welfare Officer of KK.1 persuaded the shotfirers to resume work in the 1st shift on 9.3.66 and they were also advised to represent, if they have any grievance, to get them redressed through grievance procedure. Mining Sirdars have not put forth any of their grievance in writing through grievance procedure. (b) Case of Mining Sirdars and Overmen's Association regarding rest day etc. is pending before conciliation officer (central) vide his letter No. COS.E3/361/42/66 dt. 28.2.66

11. Has the breach been brought to the notice of the Central Organisation to which the party responsible for it is affiliated? If so, when and with what results

The Mining Sirdars Association is not affiliated to any Central Organisation.

A copy of this report is sent to the Central Organisation of AITUC.

12. What action in your opinion should be taken to remedy the situation and settle the dispute?

The concerned unions and Associations should be advised to refrain from such unlawful activities and they should follow the code of discipline strictly.

13. Was the party responsible in the past also for a breach of the Code? If so, please mention its nature and date of occurrence.

The Singareni Collieries Mining Sirdars and Overmen's Association was responsible for the breach of the Code of Discipline in the past also:- All Mining Sirdars of KK.124 Incline stopped to write the detailed daily report as before, from 29.9.65 to 26.2.66.

contd.....3

4. Any other remarks:

Persuaded the 1st shift shotfirers to go for work. But no Sirdars' representative was available for discussion.

In 2nd and 3rd shifts no shotfirers came to represent their grievance and were on strike, but the Mining Sirdars of 2nd and 3rd shift on 9.3.66 performed their normal duties. Further the Sirdars and Shotfirers who participated in strike in 1st shift of 9.3.66 resumed duty in 1st shift on 10.3.66.

All who participated in strike resumed duty from 10.3.66.

[Handwritten signature]

Agent,
Mandamari Division.

PHONE NO. 67

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)

Ref. No. ~~IS/6~~
IS/GEN/3192/66.

270 Date 26 th March 1966.

To

Secretary
A I T U C . New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

I am sending herewith Brief report of the Meeting of the Coal Mines Provident Fund held on 19 th March, '66 at Calcutta for your information.

Kindly arrange to publish the same in the Trade Union Record.

With greetings,

Yours Fraternally,

I. Surya Rao
I. Surya Rao.

Encl. Two Copies

7/12.
/ 5.
24-7

**BRIEF REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE COAL MINES
PROVIDENT FUND BOARD OF TRUST-
EES HELD ON 19 th Ma
MARCH '66 AT
CALCUTTA.**

- 1 -

The Board of Trustees meeting of the Coal Mines Provident Fund was held at Calcutta on 19 th March, '66. Sri D.C. Das Secretary Department of Social Security and Chairman of the Board presided over the meeting. Sri I. Surya Rao attended the meeting on behalf of the All India Trade Union Congress.

The meeting discussed various items of the Agenda. The Annual Report for the year 1964-65 was placed. The total number of workers covered under the Scheme is 4,33,565 with the total annual contributions realized during the year is Rs 7.40 crores, with an average monthly contribution of Rs 67.40 lakhs.

The investments of the Fund shall be made in the Central Government securities which stood at Rs 49.11 crores. The Scheme has undertaken New Benefits to the workers such as death relief Fund, accident benefit scheme, and financing of life insurance premium and purchase of shares in Co. operative Societies etc. The fund is also considering the unemployment Insurance Scheme to the members of the fund. Even though these schemes are in infancy it is hoped that they will be beneficial to the members at large in future.

Although, the Coal Mines Provident Fund is financially sound, there are many defects in the actual working of the fund which requires a careful study and rectification of the irregularities so as to create confidence among the members. Some of them are given below.

1. The work of posting of ledger accounts and issue of Annual statements was pending for the past three years resulting in non-supply of annual statements for the past four years special efforts should be made to bring the arrears upto date.
2. The total number of accounts remaining on the books of the fund is 18 lakhs while there are only 4,34,000 subscribers in all the collieries. There were Multiple accounts on the same name with different account numbers. Efforts were not made to consolidate these multiple accounts.
3. The Organisation has failed in its attempts to recover the outstanding amounts due from the defaulting employers who failed to remit the provident fund contributions. Cases were launched against those defaulting employers. The total amount due from the employers increased every year. The total amount due is Rs 2,73,30,000-00 out of which only 50 percent of the amount was realised leaving a balance of Rs 1,27,82,000/- still to be realised from the defaulters. Stern legal measures are suggested against the defaulting employers for the recovery of the huge amount, since all the efforts of persuasion and negotiation have so far failed to realise the dues from these employers.

Contd. 2 nd page.

4. While huge amount of Rs 1,27,22,000/- is outstanding from the defaulting employers another huge amount is lying in suspense account general. This amount represents the amount not credited to the individual members accounts for want of particulars and Returns to be furnished by the employers to post in ledger the accounts of the members of the fund. This suspense account general rose from 13.28 crores in March 1963 to Rs 21.15 crores on 30 th June, 1965.
5. Another important matter which requires a thorough examination is the present investment policy of the Fund under the present investment system, the fund is invested only in Government of India Securities, which are yielding lower rate of interest. The total income on the investments realised during the year 1965-66 including the opening balance amounts to Rs 10,59,36,000 which is barely sufficient to declare 4 1/2 percent interest payable to the members during 1965-66. The Board urged the Government to examine the reasons for the lower income and pursue a new investment policy which will yield higher rate of income on the investments, so as to guarantee higher rate of interest, to the members, on par with the employers provident Fund, which declared 4.75 percent.
6. A recent trend is appearing in the present set up of organisation to bring back certain officers who are retired due to super annuation having reached the age of 58. Special jobs are created for them, to provide some kind of rehabilitation to them by going out of the way while many younger staff, with experience and efficiency are not getting due promotions. This trend should be put an end to for the efficiency of the organisations.

- : -
J. Sanyal

Member.

CMP Fund -

270
The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

PHONE NO. 67

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES:

YELLANDU

BELLAMPALLI

RAMAGUNDAM

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.

(ANDHRA PRADEH)

Ref. No. P/GEN/3133/66

926 8/2/66 5 th March. 1966.

Dear Comrade,

Here is a brief report of our observance of the three day token hungerstrike at the call of the A.I.T.U.C. General Council and the Indian Mine worker's Federation.

On 23-2-1966 we sent out a circular to our branches at Yellandu, Ramagundam and Belampally explaining the call. The same day we served notice on the Chief Labour Commissioner and R.L.C.(C). Hyderabad.

I also wrote a D.O. det letter to the Union Labour Minister on the subject enclosing a copy of the notice served on the Chief Labour Commissioner copy of this has also been sent to you.

On the 1 st March, 1966 I commenced the fast at 6.30 A.M. at Kothagudium. A leaflet was issued (copy enclosed). There were pit meeting held on March, 2, 1966. A rally was organised on 3-3-1966 at 7 P.M. when the fast was broken.

At the rally resolutions were passed on the demands of the protest action. There were also resolution in support of the All- Indian N.G. Audit and Accounts Association agitation for recognition, and on solidarity with Bombay Textile worker's Strike.

By another resolution the rally demanded end to emergency and D.I.R. and immediate release of leaders (the vice president of our Union Com. P. Satya- rayana M.L.A. is under detention).

We have not yet received reports from our branches .

Greetings,

1. Secretary,
All-Indian Trade Union Congress,
5 E, Jhandewalan,
Rani Jhansi Road,
New Delhi- 1.

Yours fraternally,

Raj Bahadur Singh
President.

2. General Secretary,
Indian Mine Worker's Federation,
G.T. Road, Asansol.

3. General Secretary,
A.P.T.U.C., 101 Jawaharnagar,
Hyderabad. 20.

11 920

The representatives of colliery owners and Central Organisations of Workers met at a bi-partite meeting on 23rd March, 66, at Delhi to discuss the question of payment of Bonus to the workers. There was free and frank discussion in an atmosphere of good-will and understanding. Each side placed its difficulties which were appreciated by the other side. [It was agreed that Bonus has to be paid by the 31st of March, 1966. It was suggested, however, that there may be some collieries who have genuine difficulties.]

It was agreed that Bonus should be paid by all collieries as far as possible before 31st March, 1966.

The representatives of Workers and Employers agreed that any colliery which is not able to pay Bonus by 31st March, 1966, will enter into discussions with the Central and/or local unions, preferably before 31st March, 66, regarding the time by which they will be able to make payment and also try to come to agreements. The cases of such collieries in which agreements are not reached, will be discussed at a bipartite meeting to be held at Delhi in the third week of April, 66, before which these discussions should have been held.

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES:
YELLANDU
BELLAMPALLI
RAMAGUNDAM

270

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.
(ANDHRA PRADEH)

Ref. No. P/GEN/3207/66.

Date 1 st April, 1966.

I. N. T. U. C.	
Received	147.3 4/4/66
Replied

Dear Comrade,

I am sorry I could not send you a report of the serious gangsterism of I.N.T.U.C. that we are facing in Ramakrishnapuram mines in Bellampalli area.

Enclosed is a copy of my D.O. letter to the Chief Minister Andhra Pradesh. This will give you the picture of the events, the issues involved and the tactics of I.N.T.U.C. leaders here.

However the gangsterism of I.N.F.U.C. was answered by the workers by a protest enmasse absence from work in all the pits in the area on 24 th March. On the 25 th March there was a huge demonstration and a rally.

Com. Giri Prasad M.L.A. and I visited the area on 25-3-'66 and 26-3-'66 met the police and Company authorities, visited the affected areas and also address the protest rally on 25-3-'66.

Com. Giri Prasad has also submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister.

This is for your information.

With greetings,

Com. K. G.

Yours fraternally,

Raj Bahadur Jom.
President.

Please prepare a post from this for T.U.R.

Laj.

Com. K. G. Srevasdawa
Secretary AITUC
SEghandewalan
Kamighanji Road -
New Delhi 1.

Dear Shri Brhmanand Reddy,

I am writing this to you to draw your special attention to the situation obtaining in Ramakrishnapuram area in the Bellampalli, zone of the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., arising out of the activities of Raghunamulu belonging to an I.N.T.U.C. Union headed by Sri G. Sanjeeva Reddy.

It may not be out of place, if I mention here that this I.N.T.U.C. organisation has been floated recently against another I.N.T.U.C. Union in the area, which is also locally recognised by the Company under Code of Discipline. This itself is a creation of Raghunamulu, and for what I know, this gentleman is the Chief obstacle in even a merger of the two I.N.T.U.C. Unions.

All this is not my concern. But it has to be pointed out only to spot out the real face of this gentleman. The Company has a policy for absorbing workers in expanding area. Workers employed for constructing Roads and Buildings are not given any priority when the question of recruitment for permanent rolls arises. But the tunnel Mazdoors are absorbed first as Coal Cutters, Trammers, Timber Mazdoors, etc. as the case may be.

Workers declared surplus in Kothagudem are transferred to the new areas firstly because they are surplus and secondly because of their experience. For fresh recruitment sons of employees retired after long service to the Company or removed from rolls for reasons such as long absence for sea causes not under One's control etc. are given priority for recruitment in expanding areas.

It was in similar circumstances that some workers were sent to Ramakrishnapuram from Kothagudem and they reported at that place on 1-3-1966. Meanwhile Raghunamulu, I learn had collected some money from some ex. construction at the rate of Rs 3/- (perhaps Union subscription at the rate of Rs 3/-) and had created among them hopes of jobs. He was pressing on the management to recruit them. The management rejected this demand as untenable and contrary to company's practice. In fact recruitment was stopped on 12-2-1966.

When this batch of workers wanted to go to Ramakrishnapuram from Kothagudim, Raghu Ramuloo organised a serious assault on them with a view to chase them out of the place. Raghu Ramulu's men attacked them on 1-3-'66 and literally chased them upto Mandamarri Railway Station. They attacked the Railway Station and tried to attack even the station master on duty who had given them shelter.

This is rather a serious matter. No Trade Union adhering to normal tenets of decent behaviour, not to speak of Code of Discipline and Inter-Union Code of conduct could resort to such tactics of terrorisation. And yet Raghu Ramulu parades as an I.N.T.U.C. leader and Sri G. Sanjeeva Reddy the president of I.N.T.U.C. gives him all support and protection. His tactics of terror against workers and black mail against officers have created a situation when normal functioning of mines is rendered impossible in Ramakrishnapuram.

Were not workers from Kothagudim sent to Ramagundam and Mandamarri in similar circumstances in the past ?

Are they not being sent even now against their wish and in the interest of the Company ?

We have been doing our best to persuade the workers to accept transfers against their desire. Today the workers in Ramakrishnapuram want to go back to Kothagudim because of these uncertain conditions. I must say the law and order machinery has proved to be ineffective in this area. It could not provide any security to the workers. There is only one police outpost in Mandamarri. After this March, 1 incident they have posted a guard over the Agent's office at Ramakrishnapuram.

I wrote to the Home Minister on this incident from Kothagudim. I spoke to Shri Nambiar on Trunk phone from here on these March, 1 incidents. You will please recollect that when I spoke to you in Hyderabad on this some time in march (perhaps on 8-3-'66) You advised me to speak to Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy himself. I did so. I spoke to him. He agreed that matters be discussed.

Meanwhile situation in Ramakrishnapuram was worsening. I sent Shri V. Rajeswara Rao, Joint Secretary of the Union to Bellampalli on 20-3-'66 followed by Shri M. Komaraiah General Secretary of the Union, who reached Bellampalli on 23-3-1966. Shri V. Rajeswara Rao contacted the police authorities. They said every thing was O.K. They caused no trouble. They rejected all our reports as exaggerated.

Shri M. Komaraiah, Shri V. Rajeswara Rao, Shri J. Kumaraswamy (Bellampalli Branch Secretary of our Union) and Shri Achuthan (local organiser) all went to Ramakrishnapuram on 23-3-'66. You can see that they were not prepared for any attack and they expected none. In fact Shri Komaraiah wrote to Raghu Ramuloo inviting him for a discussion of issues involved and avoiding conflicts (I had reported to Shri Komaraiah that Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy wanted such mutual discussions).

However, what followed is bewildering Raghuramulu promised that he would meet Shri Komaraiah at Bellampalli at 6-30 P.M. and actually organised his men, 35 in number, personally led them armed with lathis and rods and attacked our leaders at the 3 incline colony where they had been to see the very few families that had remained there. The attack was murderous. Their heads broken, they fell on the ground. Even women who came there were beaten. They ran away only when they saw that the leaders had fallen. The police came later only to pick up the injured. Aguard has now been posted in this case.

The workers were enraged out of glare. The spontaneous demonstrations and protest actions on 24 th and 25 th of March 1966 in the entire Bellampally area are indicative of the workers' moved and deep resentment. Some of the miscreants have been arrested and the Court has released them on bail on perhaps 28-3-'66.

Immediately after release they returned to Ramakrishnapuram and on 29-3-'66 attacked the houses of Dubbala Ramajans Suram Laxmaiah and Challa Ramachandru. They have to leave work and go to Bellampalli for safety. The police is helpless. There is no security at Ramakrishnapuram. The position is so serious. The gang is known to everybody. But it cannot be prevented from perating.

I hope the Law and order machinery has means at its disposal to take deterrant steps and prevent this. And you have to specially guarantee this. I also want to you to take initiative in restoring law and order through steps for strict observance of Code of Discipline and Inter Union Code of Conduct. You should convene a meeting of the Unions in this vital industry and see that Code of conduct is adhered to and the undesirable elements like Raghuramulu who has by now become incorrigible wedded out in the legitimate interest of a sound trade Union movement and above all in the interest of peace and normal mining operations in the area.

I assure you on behalf of the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union that we will cooperate with you in this endeavour. This is a vital industry in Public Sector and we are alive to its needs. We are the major union in this industry and we release our responsibilities. Rival Unions have been functioning. We can complete with each other in serving the workers and even argue on points of difference but certainly this violence, and gangstersim is intolerable.

I request you again to apply your mind to the issues raised by me.

With regards,

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy,
Chief Minister of
Andhra Pradesh, Hyd.

Yours Sincerely,
Raj Bahadur Jom
President.

1270.

1459 2/4/66.

Nagpur-1
29-3-66.

Dear Com. Achyutan,

Please find enclosed a newsletter on IMWF Executive meeting, kindly hand over to New Age Group.

Our Rajhona unit of SKMS very vehemently complained about TUR not publishing about a host of T.U. struggle news that they have been sending to you for publication. Kindly write them, if the report is not correct or the reasons that prompted such a cut.

With greetings,

y
Ranjit

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A. I. T. U. C.

Received 1447 3/13/66

THE EXTENDED MEETING OF THE I.M.W.F. EXECUTIVE HELD
AT NAGPUR ON 21ST AND 22ND MARCH '66.

During A.I.T.U.C. General Council Meeting it was decided to call this meeting at Nagpur on 21st. and 22nd. March '66, to review the position of the 3 days hunger strike and to decide the future steps. For this, the General Secretary, Com. Kalyan Roy issued a circular to all concerned After that as he was on hunger strike since 1st. to 14 March, further information regarding the proposed meeting was sent to all by the undersigned.

But the meeting although an improved one than the last executive, Can't be taken as the federation executive because important comrades of different states did not attend. However, it held and Com. Dange's presence in the meeting helped the comrades to understand the importance of coordinated activity.

The following Comrades attended the meeting:-

- Com. H.Berha, Barbil - Orissa
- Com. Dinbandhu Satpathi Barbil- Orissa
- Com. A.B. Sabhapati,
- Com. K.R.N.Nair , N.C.D.C. Coal, Madhya Pradesh.
- Com. P.K.Banerjee, Parasia Coal, , ,
- Com. I.S. Chouhan, , , ,
- Com. Md. Yakub, , , ,
- Com. Jagdish Singh, Burhar Coal , ,
- Com. S.K.Sanyal
- ~~Com. S.K.Mazhar~~ S.K.M.S. , ,
- Com. Prakash Roy
- Com. S.K. Mazhar, Chandu Coal , Maharastra.

Com. S.A. Dange as promised stayed for two days and conducted the meeting as president.

A telegram was received from Com. Kalyan Roy that due to sudden illness after the hungerstrike, he could not come. A telegram from Com. Rajbahadur Govil about his illness

A similar telegram was received from Com. Jiban Mukharjee, Rajhara informed the developments regarding the proposed one day's strike there on 28th.

Com. Nakul Guha in a letter informed that since he was to attend Iron Ore Wage Board meeting in Calcutta he could not come.

No information was received from the other centres of Bihar, Bengal and Andhra or Goa.

The reports available from the Comrades present, it was observed that the A.I.T.U.C. resolution and the joint call by the A.I.T.U.C. and I.M.W.F. for 3 days Hunger strike had inspiring results in various places. The slogan of profit sharing bonus has become a mass slogan in all the mines, Coal and non-coal. In some of the places of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh it has helped to activate our organisation which were stand still since long. In some of the places of Bihar and Orissa private mine owners have paid the minimum Bonus. Our call of hungerstrike and token strike notice in B.S.P. mines have compelled I.N.T.U.C. to make demand for Bonus and in B.S.P. mines unity of the non-I.N.T.U.C. T.U.S. have given a good momentum^{um} to the movement. Com. Kalyan Roy's fourteen days hunger strike and all these have brought much ^{pressure} ~~pressure~~ on the Govt. and the Union Govt. labour Minister has called a tripartite meeting in New Delhi to decide the issue. Although there is no guarantee as yet for the payment of Bonus in Non-coal Mines viz. Iron Ore, Lime stone, Dolomite and Manganese but it is almost sure that the coal Miners shall get the minimum bonus by 31st March '66. The meeting also noted the ^{unchecked} ~~unchecked~~ worst exploitation in Manganese industry and considered that the demand of wage Board as the ^{major} ~~major~~ vital demand.

Com. Dange ^{summed} ~~summed~~ up the meeting saying that T.U. MOVEMENT IN Mining Industry is a difficult task. But during last ten years the struggles of the workers in this sector have ~~been~~ resulted with various achievements and progress of the organisation too. He further traced the necessity

of coordinated industrywide movement to solve the various problems of these workers.

He advised that in the forthcoming A.I.T.U.C. Conference, the organisers of this sector shall have opportunity to discuss thoroughly regarding the various aspects of the problems and formulate some key slogans to step forward all India action.

He further advised to issue another hand-bill by the A.I.T.U.C. and I.M.W.F., communicating the results of the H.S. struggles and giving call to participate in A.I.T.U.C. conference in Bombay.

Greetings.

Yours faithfully,

Prakash Roy

(Prakash Roy)
Secretary I.M.W.F.

...

To The Secy AITUC + TUR

New Delhi

for information.

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Phone } 3613
 } 2372

INDIAN MINE WORKERS FEDERATION

भारतीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन

Affiliated to Miners' Trade Union International (W.F.T.U. & A.I.T.U.C.)

(NEAR PRAVAT HOTEL)

G. T. ROAD, ASANSOL

860 2/2/46
Replied.....

Ref.

Date.....

Dear Com. ^{K.A.} ~~XXXXX~~,

1. I have already reported to you over the phone regarding the long meeting with the Union Labour Minister on the 27th Feb. at Maithon. The three central workers organisations were unanimous in rejecting the employers offer of payment of four per cent in four quarterly instalments. The discussion was not fruitless as the Union Minister, as far as I could gather, was not happy with the employers stand. The aim of the owners is to delay this payment and get another rise in coal price. They are trying hard for this and said that in the meeting. In other words, they want to blackmail the govt. and the govt. is likely to submit to it.

2. So there is no other alternative but to go ~~on~~ on with the hunger strike.

The question of victimisation to over 70 leading workers in Feb. must be referred to arbitration.

3. The H.M.S and the INTUC also support our stand but I do not think they will go to any action.

4. I am sending a seperate page (annexed) on the discussion before the Union Labour Minister. Please cyclo it and send it to various coal and non coal unions. I have no time ; otherwise I would have done it. They must know what is happening. it has to be done immedistely.

faternally yours


(Balyan Roy)

Com X.A. ~~XXXXXX~~
A.T.U.C.

- also + T A

Returning from the concluding function of the Mines Safety fortnight, the Union Labour Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram hurriedly called representatives of three Central Miners' Organisations and three Employers Organisations to discuss the question of payment of Bonus to coal miners under the Bonus Act which is long overdue.

The meeting which lasted for four hours at Raithon on the 27th Feb failed to reach any solution because of the adamant attitude of the employers who refused to pay even minimum four per cent excepting in four instalments. As usual they pleaded lack of capacity to pay unless coal price is increased according to their demands.

The workers Representatives pointed out that the entire attitude of the colliery employers has been to avoid payment of profit sharing bonus to coal miners who were all along being denied any share in profit. Coal price has been increased by 40 nai paise per ton for the payment of bonus but even then bonus has not paid even for the year 1964. They flatly rejected any idea of payment by instalment and demanded payment of bonus before Holi. In reply to questions by the Union Labour Minister, the employers representatives failed to give any answer whether they would make the payment within a month. The labour representatives pointed out that the coal companies which have made a huge profit in the year 1964 and 1965 and the small companies have entered into a conspiracy not to pay any bonus in order ~~that~~ to blackmail and coerce the Govt. to increase the coal price according to their dictation. The employers representatives even turned down the request for colliery level bargaining on the question of bonus and stuck to their proposal to pay one percent bonus in every three months to reach 4% a year. The union leaders demanded 4% now add then according to the balance sheets of the various companies.

In view of this adamant attitude of the employers, the hunger strike decision of Shri Kalyan Roy, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers Federation, from the 2nd March, for immediate payment of bonus to miners and against victimisation in the Bankola colliery (Bird & Co) in Aansol belt stands. The hunger strike will take place at the Bankola colliery, one of the biggest mines in the Private Sector.

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मुख्य मंत्री, सिंचाई मंत्री और बिहार के विधायकों से दरखास्त
मारफत अध्यक्ष, बिहार विधान सभा परिषद, पटना

प्रिय महाराज,

सेवा में नम्र निवेदन है :—

गिरिडीह स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोलियरी को चलाने के लिये एक बिजली घर है जिसकी उत्पादन क्षमता ७५०० किलोवाटस है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बिजली घर को सदा के लिए बंद कर बिहार विद्युत् बोर्ड से बिजली लेना चाहती है और इस तरह इस बिजली घर के लगभग एक हजार मजदूर परिवार को इस मंहगाई के दिन बेकारी के मुँह में धकेलना चाहती है और इस चालू बिजली घर को सेर के भाव दूटे-भागों में बेचना चाहती है।

अन्न संकट से आक्रान्त बिहार के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए बिजली देने में अभी भी विद्युत् बोर्ड अचम है और खुद हजारीबाग के किसान बिजली के लिए ललायित हैं ऐसी हालत में विद्युत् बोर्ड द्वारा एन० सी० डी० सी० गिरिडीह को बिजली घर बंद करने के लिए बिजली सलाई करना सर्वथा न सिर्फ अनुचित है बल्कि किसान विरोधी और राष्ट्रद्रोह है।

आप से अनुरोध है कि विद्युत् बोर्ड पर रोक लगावें कि गिरिडीह कोलियरी को बिजली सलाई नहीं करे और इस तरह गिरिडीह बिजली घर बन्द होने से बचावें।

थर्डप्रेड कोयले की जिससे ईंटा आदि पकता है या जलावन के काम आते हैं उत्तर बिहार में कितनी जरूरत है यह आप सभी जानते हैं। बहुमूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च कर विदेशों से खाद मंगाये जाते हैं। जलावन के अभाव में लाखों टन गोबर खाद में न आकर यहीं जलाये जाते हैं क्योंकि किसानों को सस्ते दर में कोयला नहीं मिल पाता है जबकि ऐसे कोयले का कुल उत्पादन खर्च १२ आने से १ रु० मन तक है। गिरिडीह स्थित सिरामपुर कोलियरी को जहाँ २ करोड़ टन के करीब थर्डप्रेड कोयले का स्टॉक है भारत सरकार जून १९६६ से बन्द कर रही है क्योंकि उसे थर्डप्रेड कोयले की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर यह बात बंगाल या महाराष्ट्र में होती तो एकमत से वहाँ की विधान सभा केन्द्रीय नीति का विरोध करती। क्या आप विधायक बिहार के लिए ऐसा नहीं कर सकते ?

आज इसी नाम पर बिहार सरकार खुद इन खानों को लेकर चला सकती है और गोबर बचाकर खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकती है और इसी मौके पर कोयला उद्योग में प्रवेश कर सकती है। हमारी युनियन या कोअपरेटीव हर तरह से सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार है। क्या हम उमीद करें कि इस बजट में आप इसके लिए धन मंजूर करेंगे।

मंत्री

बनियाडीह कोलियरी
बहुधंधी सहयोग समिति,
बनियाडीह

२२ जनवरी ६६

मंत्री

कोल वर्कर्स युनियन,
गिरिडीह।

सारे देश भर में भूख हड़ताल दिवस

मार्च २ बुधवार और ३ गुरुवार

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में बड़विल इलाके की माइन्स की हालत भी बहुत बुरे है। आईरन माइन्स मजदूरी बोर्डकी आवाइको कार्यकारी नहीं किया जाता है। मेगानिज माइन्स में मिनिमम मजदूरी कानून को लागू नहीं किया जाता है। वोनस आवट को माइन्स मालिक सही रूपसे कार्यकारी किये नहीं है और बोर्ड कम्पनी मेगानिज में लागू करने के लिये इन्कार करने के बाद भी सरकार चूप-चाप रहते है। सी० एस० मल इसको लागू नहीं किया। माइन्सका आदिवासी मजदूर कठिन मेहनत करके पाहाड़ों में पत्थर तोड़ते है और सबसे कम मजदूरी पाते है। इन लोगोंकी मेहनत से देशकी शिल्प विकाश होती है। लेकिन इन्हीं लोगोंकी न्याय मिलती नहीं। पुलिस का जूलूम बढ़ता है। अभी हालमें उड़िसा सरकार अनाज के उपर नया कानून करने के बाद यहां अनाज के लिये संकट पैदा होगया है। बाजार में चावल १.५० किलो हो गया है। सरकार १२ आउन्स या ६ छटाक से ज्यादा राशन नहीं देने की फंसला की इसलिये माइन्स का मालिक चावल का परिमाण घटा दिया और गेहूँ खाने के लिये जूलूम कर रहे है इसी कारण से मजदूरों में काफी गड़बड़ी पैदा हुआ है। महजुदा हालत का फंदा उठा करके माइन्स मालिक चावल घटा दिया है।

इस खराब हालत और माइन्स मालिक और सरकार की मजदूरोंका खिलाफ नीति के विरुद्ध में सारा हिन्दुस्तान के खादान मजदूर तीन दिन तक आम भूख हड़ताल कर रहे है। हमारे यहां भी हरएक माइन्स आफिस के सामने मे मार्च २ और ३ तारीख बुधवार और गुरुवार दो दिन आम भूख हड़ताल होगा। हमलोगों का अपील है मजदूर एक होकर इतको कामयाबी बनायेगा।

-: दाबी :-

- १। आदिवासी मजदूरोंको गेहू खाने के लिये मजदूर नहीं किया जाय। माइन्स मालिकोंको आवश्यकीय परिमाण चावल दिया जाय। बड़विल की राशन इलाका में सामिल किया जाय। १२ आउन्स राशन को बढ़ाया जाय।
- २। बोर्ड कम्पनी का मेगानिज माइन्स और सि० एस० मल में वोनस दिया जाय और वोनस आवट को सही मानने में कार्यकारी किया जाय।
- ३। मजदूरी बोर्डकी उपर तुरन्त फंसला होना चाहिये और इन्टेरीम आवाइको पूरा कार्यकारी करना चाहिये।
- ४। मेगानिज माइन्स में मिनिमम मजदूरी आवट को लागू किया जाय।

आपका :—

हरिबन्धू बेहरा
साधारण सम्पादक

}

दीनबन्धू शथपथी
उप-सभापति

केन्दुभर माइन्स एण्ड फोरेष्ट वर्कर्स युनियन

ମାନସିକ ଭାରତ ଗଣ ଅନଗନ ଦିବସ

ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ୨ ବୁଧବାର ଓ ୩ ଗୁରୁବାର

ପାରା ଭାରତ ସମ୍ପେଦ ବଡ଼ଢଳ ଶଶି-ଅକ୍ଷର ଅବସ୍ଥା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଶୋଚନୀୟ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଛି । ଅଭିଭେଦ ମଇନସ ମନୁରୀ ବୋର୍ଡକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନାହିଁ । ମାଜାନକ ମାଇନସରେ ନ୍ୟୁନତମ ମନୁରୀ ଲାଗୁ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ହୋଇଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ନ ହୋଇ ହେଉ । ବୋନସ୍ ଆକଟକୁ ମାଲିକ ମାନେ ପୁଣି ଭାବେ ପାଳନ କରି ନାହାନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏପରି କି ବାର୍ଡ କମାନୀ ମାଜାନକ ଶ୍ରମିକଙ୍କ ଏ ବୋନସ୍ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଅସ୍ପୀକାର କଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପରକାରୀ ନିଗମ ରହୁଛି । ସିଃ ଏସ୍ ମଲ୍ ଏହାକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରୁ ନାହିଁ । ସ୍ତନ୍ୟ ମନୁରୀ ପ୍ରାୟ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଶ୍ରମିକ ହାତରେ ପହଞ୍ଚି ନାହିଁ । ପାହାଡ଼ କଞ୍ଚଳ ପଥର ଶାଖି ଦେଶର ଶାଲ ଉତ୍ପାଦନରେ ବିପୁଳ ଅବଦାନ କରି କିଛି ନ୍ୟାୟ ପାଇ ନାହିଁ । ପୋଲିସ ଜୁଲିମ ବଢ଼ିଛି । ଏହା ପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ନାଦୀନୀତ ଫଳରେ ଏକ ବଡ଼ ଖାଦ୍ୟଭାବ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି ଏବଂ ଖୋଲା ବଜାରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କଲେ ୫ ୧.୫୦ ରେ ବନ୍ଦୀ ହେଉଛି । ଅଭିଭେଦୀ ବାହାଜୀକୁ ବେଶୀ କାହାକୁ ରେସନ ନ ଦେବା ଏବଂ ଚୋର ପରମାଣ କମାଇ ଦେଇ ରେସନ ଖାଇବା ଲାଗି ବାଧ୍ୟ କରିବା ଫଳରେ ମାଇନସ୍ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏକ ଅଶାନ୍ତ କରୁଛି । ମନୁରୀ ନି ସୂଚି ହୋଇଛି ଏବଂ ଶ୍ରମିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଭୀଷଣ ଅଶୋଭା ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି । ନିମ୍ନମାନ ଅବସ୍ଥାର ସୁଯୋଗ ନେଇ ମାଲିକ ମାନେ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କୁ ବୁଲାଇ ପରମାଣ କମାଇ ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ମନୁରୀ କାଟ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଗୁରୁତର ପରିସ୍ଥିତି, ମାଇନସ୍ ମାଲିକ ମାନଙ୍କ ଓ ପରକାରଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରମିକ ବିରୋଧୀ ନୀତି ବରୁତରେ ପାରା ଭାରତ ଗଣ ଶ୍ରମିକ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ୨ ଓ ୩ ତାରିଖ ବୁଧବାର ଓ ଗୁରୁବାର ଦିନ ଦିନ ସବୁତ ମାଇନସ୍ ଅଫିସ୍ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଏ ଅନଗନ ଧର୍ମପଠ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେବ ।

କେଶୁ ଏହାକୁ ସଫଳ କରିବା ଲାଗି ଦଳ, ମତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶରେ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନେ ସହଯୋଗ ଦେବା ଲାଗି ଅନୁରୋଧ ।

ଦାବୀ

- ୧ । ଅତିକାରୀ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗହମ ଖାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ନ କରା ଯାଉ । ମାଇନସ୍ ମାଲିକ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପରମାଣ ଚାଲି ଦିଆ ଯାଉ । ବଡ଼ଢଳକୁ ପଡ଼ି ପ୍ରଥମ ଅନୁର୍ଦ୍ଧା କରା ଯାଉ । ଅଭିଭେଦ ପଡ଼ି ପରମାଣ କୁଟି କରା ଯାଉ ।
- ୨ । ବାର୍ଡ କମାନୀର ମାଜାନକ ମାଇନସ୍ ଓ ସିଃ ଏସ୍ ମଲ୍ ମାଇନସ୍ରେ ବୋନସ୍ ଦିଆ ଯାଉ ଓ ବୋନସ୍ ଅଭିଭେଦ ଠିକ ଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଗମକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆ ଯାଉ ।
- ୩ । ମନୁରୀ ବୋର୍ଡ ସପକରେ ଭରଣ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନିଆ ଯାଉ ଏବଂ ମନୁରୀ ବୋର୍ଡର ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ପୁରା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରା ଯାଉ ।
- ୪ । ମାଜାନକ ମାଇନସ୍ରେ ନ୍ୟୁନତମ ମନୁରୀ ଅକଟକୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରା ଯାଉ ।

ଅପକ୍ଷର ନିବେଦକ
 ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶତପଥ
 ଉପ-ସୁଭାଷିନୀ
 କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ମାଇନସ୍ ଏଣ୍ଡ ଫରେଷ୍ଟ ଓ ନିର୍ମାଣ ସୁନାୟନ, ବଡ଼ଢଳ

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1961-NEW DELHI

Nationalise:

BALIHARI COLLIERY

A. I. T. U. C.
Received..... 24/3/66
Replied.....

Printed and Published by S. V. Acharior,
General Secretary, H. K. M. S. on behalf of
workmen at Baidyanath Press,—Chas,
Dhanbad, Bihar.

COAL FOR NATION
WORK & WAGES
FOR LABOUR.

MEMORANDUM
TO
UNION LABOUR MINISTER.

ANNEXURE - II

Head Office : Murulidih Colliery
P. O. Mohoda, Dist. Dhanbad.
Dated the 23rd December, 1965.

BL/CI/1098/65.

To
Shri Lalbahadur Shastri,
Prime Minister of India,
NEW DELHI.

Sub :—Vertual lockout at Balihari Colliery
and extreme chaotic condition in Balihari
Colliery, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Dhanbad.

—o—

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to our telegram dated 10. 11. 65 and our letter dated 2. 11. 65 regarding Balihari Colliery, P. O. Kusunda, Dist. Dhanbad. In this regard we would also like to refer the SAVIGRAM from the Additional Secretary to the Ministry of Labour & Employment, dated the 15th November, 1965, in which he has requested the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, to look in to the complaints of the Union, prevail upon the management to make payments of the outstanding dues of the workers and to look in to the causes of the stoppage of work of the Colliery.

We regret to inform you that no effective steps have been taken either by the Regional Labour Commissioner Dhanbad or by local officers of the State Government

ANNEXURE - I

BL/Misc/D-2/1055/65. Dated, the 4th August, 1965.

To
The Director,
Balihari Colliery,
Central Administrative Office,
Industry Colliery,
P. O. Dhansar, Dhanbad.

Sub :—Fire in 15 Seam of Balihari Colliery.

Dear Sir,

While having a discussion at Bhatdih Colliery today I was informed by the Manager of Bhatdih Colliery that 'FIRE' has broken out in 15 Seam of Balihari Colliery due to development of CO and was in need of an Asst. Manager with a rescue Team from Bhatdih Colliery to help in fighting out the fire. On hearing this I immediately started for Balihari Colliery with the Asst. Manager, Sri S. K. Mandal and the Rescue Team of Bhatdih Colliery.

On reaching the Colliery I came to know that 15 Seam has been completely stopped by the Department of Mines and workmen have been ordered out of the mine since 2nd shift of 3. 8. 65.

Unfortunately the local management did not care to inform me of the situation which has adversely effected

Commissioner has been asked to look into the matter, but in spite of our repeated approach and reminder of 20th January, 1966 he has taken no action so far.

Out of about 1400 workers normally employed at the Colliery before its closure, besides contract labour, about 160 workmen employed on monthly wage basis, get a month's wages after three or four months, while others who are on weekly pay basis, are continuously laid off or partially employed and partially laid off for the last seven months. None of them, however, get regular payment.

There has been no understanding between the management and workmen that they will mutually compose their disputes.

A graphic picture of unpaid dues is being enclosed herewith.

We are emphatically of the view that the Colliery can be worked; all workmen presently unemployed can be given work and there is no reason why the management should not pay dues and wages etc. to workers.

It would be of assistance to your goodself to appreciate the problems of Labour and Industry at the Colliery, if a factual background is drawn.

Balihari Colliery consists of 5 (five) Pits, one incline and two Quarries working on No. 15, 16, 13, 12, 11, 17 and 18 Seams. Before 3. 8. 65 all the seams were being

worked and the coal raised was Coking Coal which is mainly consumed by Hindustan Steel Ltd., and partially by A. C. C. Ltd.'s Cement factories. About 1400 workmen, excluding Contractor's labour were working on 3. 8. 65.

Due to callous negligence and excessive greed of the management to raise coal without proper safety measures, working condition of the mine has been constantly deteriorating; the Mines Deptt. did not take any action to effectively check the excessive widening and hightenning of the galleries which proved to be disastrous afterwards. Because of this, working faces continuously shrank. To avoid the eyes of the Mines Deptt. No. 11 Seam was completely drowned by careless dewatering of the area. To fulfill the greed and to keep the level of raising at par some of the old stoppings of No. 15 Seam were opened. Due to this opening, Carbon Monoxide (CO) escaped from the isolated areas and affected the whole Seam. At this stage the Mines Department intervened and totally stopped working in No. 15 Seam—the Seam from where 60% of the total output of the Colliery was being raised, it ordered for further sealing off the whole area and drowning it completely, as the Department suspected development of active fire. Our Letter No. BL/MISC/D-(2)/1055/65 Dated 4. 8. 65 addressed to the Director of Balihari Colliery, a copy of which is being enclosed along with copy of the letter of Shri D. J. Shethia, Director (No. OPV/C/50/3804/65 of 7. 8. 65) will elucidate the negligence of the management in the matter (Annexure marked—1).

As a result of this stoppage nearly 100 workmen were immediately thrown out of work and practically retrenched without payment of any compensation though they were all permanent workmen. Seventy five miners and trammers were put under constant lay-off and 200 trammers and miners were being intermittantly laid off from the date. The union drew the attention of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad, to this fact along with other grievances, such as, non-payment and delayed payment of wages and bonus on 22.10.65. but nothing tangible came out.

In the mean time working of 12 Seam was totally stopped and working faces of No. 13 Seam reduced to the minimum due to negligent supply of sand and timbers. Due to want of proper stowing of these two Seams more workmen were thrown out of work. Payment of wages to workmen became more irregular and no effective action was taken by the Department of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Dhanbad, to give relief to the suffering workmen.

Finding no other alternative the union appealed to the Prime Minister by its letter dated 2.11.65 with copy to all concerned, to give relief to the affected workmen. As the position further deteriorated and workings of the mine was deliberately closed throwing off all the workmen out of employment, the union was forced to send an urgent telegram to the Prime Minister of India on 10.11.65, with copy to all concerned, for his kind and immediate Intervention.

The Union Labour Minister,
NEW DELHI.

Sub :—Balihari Colliery, P. O. Kusunda,
Dist. Dhanbad, Bihar—Stoppage
of work, Lay-off, retrenchment of
workmen and non-payment of
their dues.

Respected Sir,

Kindly refer to your D. O. Letter No. 5/249/65-I & E of December 30th., 1965 to Shree P. R. Chakravartee, M. P. on the subject. It is given in the letter that as a result of intervention by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Dhanbad, the work of the colliery commenced on 23rd. November, 1965; the parties agreed to settle mutually their disputes; some dues have been paid at the instance of the Regional Labour Commissioner and he has requested the management for expediting the payment of the remaining dues.

We regret to write that the informations contained in your D. O. Letter are not correct in as much as the colliery has mostly remained closed throughout; only a nominal working started on 23rd. November, 1965 and so far as the workmen are concerned, there has been no move from the Regional Labour Commissioner to contact them or to redress their grievances. There has been no improvement in payment position of dues. We were informed by the Ministry on 15th January, 1966 by Letter No. 5/249/65-I & E, that the Regional Labour

Workmen assure that they will do their best in giving effect to the above measures and see to it that the Colliery is gainfully managed and run in a smooth and efficient manner.

Before the Government takes a decision, a high level enquiry by a high ranking official from the head quarter of the Ministry seems to be necessary and may be held.

It is prayed that the Government may be pleased to take immediate action to save fourteen hundred starving workmen and more than five thousand dependents of these workmen.

For and on behalf of
Workmen of Balihari Colliery
(S. V. Acharior)
General Secretary,

Dated the 21st February,
(1966)

Hindustan Khan Mazdur Sangh
H. O. Murulidih P. O. Mohoda,
Dhanbad (Bihar)

On 23rd. November, 1965 working of 13 Seam was re-opened nominally to stage a sort of eye-wash, as at that time and afterwards the maximum raising of that Seam remained only 50 tons per day as against a day prior to present statement.

The position of payment of wages never altered and the outstanding dues as on 22. 12. 65 was Rs. 1,35,067.03, as indicated by our Letter No. BL/C-1/1098/65 of 23. 12. 65 addressed to the Prime Minister of India, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for ready reference (Marked-II). It may be noted here that though the union is constantly approaching the management for payment of the outstanding dues of the workmen and to resolve the present impasse but to no avail.

The present position may be summed up as follows :—

- 1) No. of working Seams stopped on and from 3. 8. 65 due to the negligence of the Management are No. 15, 16 and 11 Seams :
- 2) The remaining working Seams 12 & 13 were stopped on and from 10. 11. 65. :
- 3) Number of workmen thrown out of work were 1300 on the date :
- 4) No. 13 Seam was re-opened as an eye-wash on 23. 11. 65 and average daily raising remained 50 tons :

- 5.) Number of workmen at present in the payroll—940 :
- 6.) Total number of workmen constantly laid off since October, 1965,—500 :
- 7.) Total number of workmen immediately laid off—260 :
- 8.) Total number of workmen who are regularly being employed—180 :
- 9.) Payment of weekly wages constantly remaining unpaid for three weeks :
- 10.) Lay-off compensation constantly remaining unpaid for three weeks :
- 11.) Overtime wages, sick khoraki, train fare, leave pay have not been paid since 9. 10. 65. :
- 12.) Quarterly bonus for quarter ending June, 1965 have been partially paid and bonus for quarter ending September, and December, 1965, have not yet been paid :
- 13.) Monthly wages to majority of monthly paid workmen have not been paid for the months of October, November, December, 1965 and January, 1966 :
- 14.) Total outstanding dues of workmen upto the date of writing the memorandum is approximately Rs. 2,10,000/- :

The above statement will give the picture of the conditions of workmen at present at Balihari Colliery. All workmen are on straving level and no attempt is being made by the local authorities to ameliorate the etiable condition of nearly one and half thousand workmen employed at Balihari Colliery.

The picture which emerges out of the above facts and thier analysis make it abundantly clear that the management is playing the foul game of sabotaging the working of the mines and starving the workmen. This is gross disservice to the supreme interest of the country. There is no ground what-so-ever for entertaining any hope of mutual settlement of disputes. Whenever management speaks of mutual discussions, it simply plays for time and practices dilatoriness.

It has to be made clear that the present management of the Colliery is thoroughly undependable and incorrigible.

The situation, as it is, enjoins that the following measures be immediately taken :—

- 1) The Colliery should be taken over by the Government through appropriate agency and operated on co-operative basis or any other suitable basis.
- 2) Assets of the Colliery should be seized by the Government and payment of dues of labourer should be made forthwith.

the workmen engaged in the 15 Seam with consequent pressure on the other part of the mine.

Under this emergent condition the union extends its all out co-operation to fight out the fire and to adjust the employment of labourers in what ever manner it is possible to the advantage of both labour & management.

I would, therefore request you to let me know your plan of readjustment of unemployed workmen of this particular Seam who have been effected, so that we may be in a position to help you effectively in the matter.

I am sorry to comment that this situation has arisen out of negligence of the Manager. This disaster could have been minimised, if not averted, had the Manager and Agent of the Colliery taken proper steps or informed the Mines Department on 29th July when Sri Chandrika Rout, a workman working in 15 Seam was effected by CO or at least on 30th July when Sarvasri Soukhi Bhagat and Durga Orang were victims of the gas. Unfortunately the manager, instead of talking any steps to check the gas or informing the Department of Mines, took the whole matter as a joke and treated workmen affected in most inhuman manner. As this negligent and irresponsible attitude of the manager has put both workmen and the Company in a compromising position with substantial loss to both, I would request you to make an immediate enquiry and take suitable action against the manager.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- S. V. Acharior.
General Secretary.

ANNEXURE-I

Ref. No. OPV/C/50/3840/65.

Dated 7th August, 1965.

Sri S. V. Acharior,
General Secretary,
Hindustan Khan Mazdur Sangh,
Murulidih,
P. O. Mohoda (Dhanbad)

Sub :—Fire in 15 Seam of Balihari Colliery.

Dear Sir,

I am in respect of your Letter No. BL/Misc/D.2/-1056/65 of 4th August, 1965, and note the contents.

I am grateful to you for your all-out co-operation for the adjustment of the employment of workers in the best interest of the management and the labour.

I would advise you that it would be better if we refrain from blaming any individual on such occasion so that a healthy atmosphere prevails at the Colliery.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- D. J. Sethia.
DIRECTOR.

MNG. OPV.

<u>Weekly Wages.</u>	
W/E on 4. 12. 65. } of 11. 12. 65. }	Rs. 19085.75
18. 12. 65.	Rs. 11000.00 (approx)
	Rs. 30085.75
<u>Lay-off Wages.</u>	
W/E on 11. 12. 65	Rs. 3075.86
18. 12. 65	Rs. 2000.00 (approx)
	Rs. 5075.86
<u>Weekly Overtime.</u>	
W/E on 9.10.65 to 11.12.65	Rs. 2558.02
18.12.65	Rs. 146.00 (approx)
	Rs. 2704.02
<u>Monthly Wages.</u>	
August, September, October and November, 1965	Rs. 59762.42
Deduct advance to workmen	Rs. 9625.71 (approx)
	Rs. 50136.71 (do)
Overtime Wages of August, Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1965	Rs. 5400.00 (approx)
<u>Quarterly Bonus.</u>	
Quarter Ending June, 1965	Rs. 3500.00 (approx)
September, 1965	Rs. 38164.69
	Rs. 41664.69
Total amount due as on date	Rs. 1,35,067.03

Bonus for 1963 & 1964 of 200 workmen illegally re-
trenched claimed and certificate issued—not realised
Rs. 31094.20

to ameliorate the pitiable conditions of nearly 1000 workmen of the Colliery, who are in the starving margine. It may be mentioned that on 4. 12. 65 the Block Development Officer, Dhanbad came to the office of the Colliery at about 7 P. M. to enquire about the complaint of the union placed before you, but we regret to inform you that he did neither enquire properly from the Union representatives nor took any statement from the workmen and left the Colliery in haste. The only result of this visit has been a notice under Section 107 over the Manager of the colliery, who is as helpless as the labourers in respect of payment of wages, by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dhanbad. This act on the part of the local authorities could neither compel the management of the Colliery to pay outstanding dues of the workmen nor it could save the workmen from straving. Persons responsible for actual payment have escaped the notice of the local authorities and have become bold enough to stop weekly wages payment also over and above the payment of monthly paid workmen.

We are attaching here with a statement of facts to show the working conditions of the Colliery and the position of payment of wages and other outstanding dues of the workmen as on 22. 12. 65. This statement will show that majority of workmen at present engaged in the Colliery are on half pay since August, 1965 and that also they are not getting and necessarily they are on straving condition. These workmen being under lay-off cannot leave the Colliery to find out other means of livelyhood as they are to attend their attendance room in every shift to earn half wages as provided by the law and

मुनाफा बोनस देने में देर क्यों ?

भाइयों,

बहुत लंबाई के बाद सरकार ने मजदूरों के लिये साल का मुनाफा बोनस काट कर सिर्फ एक साल का मुनाफा बोनस पास किया। वसपर भी अग्रसर कारखाने के मालिकों उसे मजदूरों को देने में आनाकानी कर रहे हैं। मुनाफा बोनस वसरे तरह के कामों में बाँटा जा चुका है। मनु० सी० डी० सी० ने बॉट दिया। कानून के मुताबिक इसे नवम्बर ६५ तक ही बाँटा जाना चाहिये था। जब जब मजदूरों को किसी तरह के फायदे होते हैं, तब तब मालिक मजदूरों को फायदा पहुँचाने से टालमटोल करवाते हैं।

मुनाफा बोनस वसरे तरह के मजदूरों को मिलेगा। वे परमानेंट हो या टेम्पोरेरी। मजदूर की कमाई को दमाने या देर से देने की नीयत के खिलाफ लड़ाई के लिये तैयार रहना है। तमाम मजदूरों को चाहिये कि अग्रसर कारखाने के मालिकों से मुनाफा बोनस जल्द से जल्द बाँटने को कहें। यदि वे आनाकानी करें तो हमारे उपाय के लिये आपकी तैयार होना है।

सरकार ने बतपावने वाली को अग्रसर कर दिया। मालिकों के इस लये से मजदूर का अग्रसर नही बतपावने को अग्रसर कर दिया है कि मुनाफा बोनस जल्द से जल्द बाँट दिया जाय।

आपका

बन्नी नारायण लाल

उपाध्यक्ष

मिर्जापुर मजदूर संगठन

मिर्जापुर

६-१२-६५

विलफ प्रेस मिर्जापुर

मुनाफा बोनस के सवाल पर ७ जनवरी रोज शुक्र को गिरिडीह एस० डी० ओ० के सामने प्रदर्शन हर कारखानों में हड़ताल वोट



मजदूर भाइयों,

बिहार माइका मजदूर संगठन ने तै किया है कि ७ जनवरी रोज शुक्र को अबरख में बोनस एक्ट लागू करवाने के लिए एक विरोध प्रदर्शन किया जाय। यह आप सबों को मालूम है कि जो कांग्रेसी सरकार बात-बात पर मजदूर नेताओं को गिरफ्तार करती है, नजरबन्द करती है (अभी भी हमारे साथी महेन्द्र भारती और घनश्यामदास नजरबन्द हैं) वही सरकार अबरख मालिकों द्वारा बोनस आर्डिनेन्स और एक्ट का खुलेआम उल्लंघन करने पर कुछ नहीं कर रही है। बोनस कमिश्नर भी रिपोर्ट में जिसके आधार पर बोनस एक्ट बना है यह साफ रहने पर भी कि मुनाफा बोनस हाजरी बोनस के अलावा मिलेगा मालिक लोग तरह-तरह का बखेड़ा खड़ा कर रहे हैं।

ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह जरूरी है कि ७ जनवरी रोज शुक्र को हर कारखाने से जलूस बाँधकर ५॥ बजे शाम को गिरिडीह एस० डी० ओ० के पास पहुंचकर शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करें और माँग करें कि बोनस कानून तोड़ने वाले मालिकों को गिरफ्तार करो, मुनाफा बोनस पेमेन्ट करवाओ।

इस प्रदर्शन के बाद २६ जनवरी तक तमाम बड़े कारखानों में हड़ताल वोट लिया जायगा जिसके बाद हड़ताल का फैसला लिया जायगा।

आपका—

बद्री नारायणलाल एम.ए.
सभापति
बिहार माइका मजदूर संगठन।

ता० २६ दिसम्बर ६५

नोट—टाउन हौल के सामने मैदान में ३१-१२-६५ (शुक्रवार) को ५ बजे शाम में होने वाली अबरख मजदूरों की आम सभा में जुट कर आयें।

कालिटी प्रिन्टर्स, गिरिडीह।

★ देश के खदान मजदूरों को अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस तथा भारतीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन का आह्वान

★ छंटाई के खिलाफ बोनस और उचित महंगाई भत्ता के लिए संघर्ष शुरू करो !

मजदूर साथियों,

कोयला, लोहा, मैंगनीज, डोलांमाइट, लाइमस्टोन, अभ्रक इत्यादि खदानों में काम करने वाले करीब ७ लाख मजदूरों की हालत अत्यन्त चिन्ताजनक है। सबसे ज्यादा शोषित और पीड़ित इस तबके की सरकार द्वारा उपेक्षा और मालिकों द्वारा उत्पीड़न अब बढ़ाईत के बाहर हो गया है।

वर्षों के लम्बे और कड़ुये संघर्ष के बाद मजदूरों ने बोनस लेने का कानूनी अधिकार हासिल किया। लेकिन खदान-मालिकों ने कोयला-मजदूरों के बहुत बड़े हिस्से को बोनस देने से साफ इनकार कर दिया है। केवल सिगरनेनी कालरी (आंध्र), एन. सी. डी. सी. (सरकारी खदान) तथा इस्को और टिस्को ने खदान मजदूरों को बोनस दिया है। लेकिन जिस हिसाब से बोनस दिया गया है उससे मजदूरों का करोड़ों रुपया मार दिया गया है। बोनस कानून की कमजोरियों का फायदा उठा कर मजदूरों को बहुत कम रुपया दिया गया है। जानते हुए भी सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया और हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठी है।

गैर-कोयला—लोहा, मैंगनीज, डोलांमाइट, लाइमस्टोन—खदानों के मजदूरों के हालात तो और भी दुर हैं। इन खदानों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के खदानों तक में मजदूरों को बोनस नहीं दिया गया है। सिर्फ उड़ीसा में बाड़विल इलाके के लोहा और मैंगनीज खदानों के (और वह भी बड़े कम्पनी के मजदूरों को छोड़ कर) मजदूरों को ही बोनस मिल पाया है। इतना ही नहीं, इनके हाल तो और भी खराब हैं। महंगाई के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से इनको महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बोनस नहीं, उचित महंगाई भत्ता नहीं—इन मजदूरों को आधे पेट मजदूरी पर ही जिनदा रहना पड़ रहा है।

यह सरकार महंगाई के आंकड़ों को दुरुस्त करने में असफल रही है। यदि ये आंकड़े सुधार दिये जाते तो आज कई महीनों पहिले ही बढ़ा हुआ महंगाई भत्ता कोयला-मजदूरों को मिल जाता। लेकिन सरकार की इस ढीलढाल के कारण कोयला-मजदूरों का करोड़ों रुपया उनसे गैरकानूनी ढंग से छीना जा रहा है।

१९६२ में कोयला तथा गैर-कोयला खदानों के मजदूरों के लिए वंज बॉर्ड बैठायें गये थे। लेकिन अभी तक इन वंज बॉर्डों ने कोई फैसला नहीं दिया है। मैंगनीज खदानों के मजदूरों की मजदूरी वृद्धि की मांग आज ग्यारह वर्षों से छटाई में पड़ी है। इस कुंभकर्ण

की नींव के कारण और ढीलढाल का फायदा उठा कर मालिकों ने जम कर हमला कर दिया है—भारी संख्या में मजदूरों को नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है, ले आफ और छंटनी का दौर चालू है। मालिक कोशिश में हैं कि मजदूरों की संख्या कम की जाय, काम का बोझ बढ़ाया जाय, कंटेंगरी बढ़ती जाय—जो भी फायदे पिछले अवार्ड या ट्रिब्यूनल से उन्हें मिले थे उन्हें छीना जा रहा है। रानीगंज-आसंसोल क्षेत्र में बाकोला इत्यादि कालरी, मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई प्रोजेक्ट की राजहरा और हिरी खदानों, शॉवलेस बुद्धर इत्यादि कालरी में—मालिकों ने एक बार फिर हमला बोल दिया है। यूनियन के नेताओं और कार्यकर्ताओं को भारी तादाद में नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है, और झूठे मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। गुण्डागिरी भी चालू है। ए.आई.टी.यू.सी. और भारतीय खदान मजदूर फेडरेशन इन मजदूरों को बधाई देती है और उनके बहादुराना संघर्ष का समर्थन करती है।

सरकार इन मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने में एकदम असफल रही है। उसने इन मजदूरों को मालिकों की मंहरबानी पर छोड़ दिया है। ए.आई.टी.यू.सी. और खान-मजदूर फेडरेशन इस मजदूर-विरोधी नीति का सख्त विरोध करती है। और देश भर के खदान मजदूरों को आह्वान करती है कि मालिकों के हमलों के खिलाफ अपने हितों की रक्षा में वे शीधी कार्रवाई के लिए कसर बखस लें और नीचे दी हुई मांगों को पाने के लिए १ मार्च से रानीगंज इलाके में अनिश्चित काल के लिए तथा दूसरे इलाकों में तीन दिनों के लिए भूख-हड़ताल शुरू करें—

हमारी मांगें—

- १) १९६१ से १९६५ तक का मुनाफा बोनस फौरन दिया जाय;
- २) महंगाई के आंकड़ों को फौरन सुधारा जाय और एरिअर्स के साथ महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाय;
- ३) सभी गौर-कोयला खदानों में महंगाई के आंकड़ों के अनुसार महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाय;
- ४) वेंज बॉर्डों के फैसले फौरन दिये जाय;
- ५) सभी खदानों के निकाले गये मजदूरों को फौरन नौकरी पर वापिस लिया जाय;
- ६) ट्रेंड यूनियन अधिकारों पर होने वाले हमले और गुण्डागिरी एकदम बंद किया जाय;

ए.आई.टी.यू.सी. और भारतीय खान-मजदूर फेडरेशन सभी खान मजदूरों से अपील करती है कि वे इन जायज मांगों को जीतने के लिए फौलादी एकता कायम करें और ताकतवर आन्दोलन चलायें।

मजदूर एकता — जिन्दाबाद !

इनक्लाव — जिन्दाबाद !

सा. २१.२.६६

न्यू एज प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, रानी भांसी रोड, नई दिल्ली-१

The Chief Inspector of Mines' circular No. 30 of 1963 Dhanbad dated 30 th April, 1963 addressed to All owners, Agents and Managers of Mines on subject of Compensation to workmen suffering from Pneumoconiosis , Silicosis ext.

A few cases have come to my notice where Mine workmen found to be suffering from Pneumoconiosis have been thrown out of the employment without payment of any compensation. Necessary Rules (under the Workmens Compensation Act) for the certification of Pneumoconiosis cases and for determining the percentage of disability of these persons are being framed by the State Government but this is likely to take some time. Pending promulgation of such Rules, and without prejudice to the same, it is suggested that in order to avoid under hardship to persons loosing employment because of their having been declared suffering from Pneumoconiosis, a lumpsum payment of Rs 2500/- may be made to such persons .

Sd/- Chief Inspector of
Mines .

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Copy of the letter No. 5107 R dated 7 th Novem. 1964 from the Secretary, Indian Mining Association Calcutta on the subject of Compensation to workmen suffering from Pneumoconiosis .

The legal position is that workmens Compensation Act creates certain rights and the benefits there under cannot be deferred untill the formulation of the Rules by the Andhra Pradesh State Government. Pneumoconiosis has been declared to be an occupational disease under part C of the Sechedule III to the workmens Compensation Act and according to the first provision to Section 3(2) if the Provision (a) and (b) there to be proved, the contracting of Pneumoconiosis is to be deemed to be an injury by accident within the meaning of the section. Death due to the contracting of Pneumoconiosis must therefore, be treated as death following an injury by accident and the full compensation provided for under section 4(c) as set out in Sechedule IV becomes payable and should be deposited with the commissioner for Workmens Compensation.

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True Copy.

J. Surya Rao.

23/6/65.

BRIEF NOTES ON PNEUMOCONIOSIS.

1. Pneumoconiosis is a kind of disease prevalent among the Coal Mine workers. It is called Silicosis in the case of Mica workers. Both are occupational diseases; workers employed in certain occupations exposed to coal dust suffer from the disease. These diseases are compensable under the workmen Compensation Act. The workmens compensation Act. (Section 3) (Sub- Section 2 and 2 A) as amended on 21-12-1962 provides for payment of compensation to those workmen suffering from the occupational disease. Some workmen suffering from the Pneumoconiosis succumbed to the disease. Although the Workmen Compensation Act provides for payment of compensation to workmen suffering or died from Pneumoconiosis, many employers have avoided paying compensation due to the disease not having been certified as Pneumoconiosis by the Colliery Doctors. It is estimated that about ten percent of the workers in Coal Mines suffer from the disease and they are not given the benefit of Compensation under the Workmens Compensation Act.

2. After several representations, with the Government, the Chief Inspector of Mines, had issued a circular on 30 th April. 1963 asking the owners and employers of the Coal Mines to pay an adhoc amount of Rs 2500/- to the workmen suffering from Pneumoconiosis to relieve the hardship. Accordingly some cases were examined and certified as Pneumoconiosis by the Medical Officer of the Collieries. Rs 2500/- was paid in those cases as adhoc payment without relevancy to the provisions of the Workmens Compensation Act. In our Singareni Collieries there were about 18 cases certified as Pneumoconiosis by our Colliery Doctors. Payment of Rs 2500/- was made in each case. Two workers suffering with the disease died during the course of treatment. Some more died subsequently. It seems there is no effective cure to the disease. Workers suffering from the disease have to die earlier or later.

3. We have represented that full compensation as prescribed in the Workmen Compensation Act, for death and perament disablement, should be paid in all cases where workmen suffer or die, due to Pneumoconiosis.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh framed draft Rules workmens Compensation (Pneumoconiosis) six months back but they were not brought into force. Eventhough the Rules are not brought into force, Our Colliery Doctors formed a Medical Board. They examine all Pneumoconiosis cases and determine the extent of disablement, on the basis of the Workmens Compensation (Pneumoconiosis) Rules. The Commissioner for workmens Compensation Andhra Pradesh, was consulted about the constitution of the Medical Board by Colliery Doctors and he had given his consent for fomation of such Medical Board and dispose of the Pneumoconiosis cases after examination by the Board as per the Rules.

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J. Surya Rao.
23/6/65

270
No. GS/5inc/3221/66.

5 th April. '66.

To

The General Manager,
Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.,
Kothagudum.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Grievances of fillers of S.C.Co., Ltd., Kgm.,
NOTICE OF HUNGER STRIKE.

We wish to inform you that the management of Singareni Collieries is harrasing the fillers by not showing them proper working places and not supplying tubs. The result is that they are earning only one tub daily. Even this one tub is being supplied after the detention of six to seven hours. The fillers should not be detained for more than two hours without showing job and if there is no job they should be declared by off. But this is not being done inspite of our repeated representations.

No Breakdown musters are paid as per the Company Standing orders. The gangs are being splitted with a bad motive of depriving by off wages. No difficulty allowance in potes are paid, and the difficulty allowance agreed to top seam in No. 7 incline ~~is~~ is not yet paid. No ~~per~~ proper ventilation and drinking water is supplied at No. 7 incline.

We have represented at all levels and failed at every stage and there is no other go except to take decision of fasting if the following grievances are not settled within 21 days of this notice. Our Joint Secretary, Sri V. Rajaswara Rao will be fasting before the Agent's office of Rudrapur Division if the grievances of fillers are not settled within 21 days. The Union also will arrange mass stayagrah if the grievances of fillers are not settled.

Hence the following demands may kindly be fulfilled within 21 days from the receipt of this notice. They are as follows:-

1. Each filler should be assured of two tubs within 8 hours.
2. The filling gangs should not be ~~mixturb~~ distributed and sent to other gangs when their machine is not working.
3. In the case of Breakdown the lay off should be declared or full wages be paid if there was no lay off declared.
4. The drinking water should be supplied near the working place and the sufficient air be supplied.
5. The tubs should not be cut contrary to the agreement.
6. The fillers should be shown sufficient permanent headings and the fixed strength of 12 fillers per machine be fixed for 36 off tub.
7. Top seam difficulty allowance as per the agreement be paid.
8. The difficulty allowance for potes be paid or the average muster be guaranteed.
9. The breakdown musters due to the workers from 26-5-1956 be paid as per the agreement and also sick leave, lay off wages from 26-5-1956 be paid as per average basis from 26-5-1956.

Hope you will finalise the said grievanfen withing 21 days from the receipt of this notice and avoid rest.

Thanking you,

P.T. 8

Second page.

Copies communicated to -

1. The Asst. Labour Commissioner (C),
Ministry of Labour and Employment,
Government of India, Hyderabad.
2. The Regional Labour Commissioner (C),
Ministry of Labour and Employment,
Government of India,
Hyderabad.
3. The Chief Labour Commissioner (C),
Ministry of Labour and Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
4. The Secretary to Government of India,
Ministry of Labour and Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi
5. The Managing Director,
S.C.Co., Ltd., Kgm.
6. The Secretary A.I.T.U.C.
New Delhi.

Yours Faithfully,

M. Konio

General Secretary,

Singareni Collieries Worker's Union
Kothagudem Collieries P.C.

Received... 15/7/66

3 DAY HUNGER STRIKE IN PROTEST AGAINST THE CONTRAVENTION OF TRIPARTITE INDUSTRIAL TRUCE RESOLUTION ON OPENING OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS IN THE IRON ORE MINES OF M/s HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD., BARUSA.

In the Barsua Iron ore mines of M/s Hindustan Steel Ltd., about 2000 workers are working and the said mines are in the midst of thick jungle in the District of Sundergarh, Orissa having no links with any marketing places with a radius of 30 miles or more. The workers live with their families and in the Townships of Tensa and Barsua—there are no marketing facilities. As such the workers entirely dependent upon the weekly Mats. From January, 1st, 1966 the State Govt. has taken over the rice trade in his hand and banned buying and selling of rice in public and introduced rationing in the Rourkela Steel Plant area and excluded the above mines out of the rationing area. As a result of above steps the rice became scarce and it is sold ~~in the~~ at a price of Rs. 1.50 per Killo and that is too some times ~~is~~ not available. The Barsua Iron Mines Mazdoor Union (affiliated to AITUC), the only active and representative union among the mine workers was agitating since 1964 for opening of Fair Price shops and supply of controlled articles such as Rice, ~~Maat~~ Atta, Sugar, Sujee and Maida on controlled prices and other articles on whole-sale prices to the workmen. But on a plea of two workers co-operatives, ~~and~~ the management is not willing to take the responsibility of supply of food articles to the workers. But the small 2 co-operatives one with a capital of Rs. 9000.00 and the other with Rs. 2000.00 are unable to meet the daily requirements of the members and their families of Co-operative stores and during the 12 months of 1965—the Co-operative stores was able to supply Rice 7.5 K.G. and Atta 1.5 K.G. per month to every member of the stores. In face of above circumstances and no-availability of food the workers are thinking moving round the area for rice and atta making themselves absenting from duties. As per the Industrial Truce Resolution, the management has to open Fair Price Shops at Tensa and Barsua. But it is very regret that the said management eventhough openly violated the said decisions, the Central Labour Machinery was completely keeping silent inspite of its repeated assurances to intervene in the matter. In the Barsua Township about 700 workers are residing and there is a hospital. But the hospital goes without a Doctor, beds and an ambulance unit years together. In order to press the above demands of the workmen and to draw the attention of the management and the Govt.—the general Secretary Shri H. Bohera launched a 3 day Hunger Strike in Tensa from 4th morning by 7.30 A.M. and broke on 6th evening in a largely attended public meeting under the Presidentship of the Union Sri D.C. Mohanty. During the hunger strike—workers bearing a red badge and with processions were joined their duties and after duty hours took out processions and on the concluding day all the workers took out a huge procession and moved in the Tensa Township and held a mass meeting and reiterated the above demands of the workmen and if the above demands are not ~~within~~ within the end of this month than decided to go for direct action including a one day stoppage of work.

Let say

Let

ORISSA GOVERNMENT'S FOOD POLICY HIT THE INTEREST OF WORKERS IN THE MINING BELT OF BARBIL.

~~XXXX~~ After taking over of buying and selling of rice in the hands of the state Govt. of Orissa and banning its sale in public and in absence of any distribution policy—the rice became scarce in the entire mining belt of Barbil. The price of rice per 1 K.G. abnormally rose from Rs. 0.87 paise to Rs. 1.50 per K.G.—reaching beyond the buying capacity of mine workers whose average daily wages is Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 2.00 per day. After threat of a mass hunger strike before the special magistrate, Barbil—some quantum of rice released to mine owners to facilitate them to supply the same to the workers. Here in Barbil, mine owners use to supply rice on concessional prices to each and every mine workers and they use to give 4 K.G. for a week on a price of Rs. 1.00. But the State Government supplied them rice on basis of 12 Oznes per adult and 6 oznes to minors. By that principle it comes 2.5 K.G. per week per workman. Taking the above advantages all the mine owners have reduced the rice quantum to 2.5 K.G. and the rest they are offering in wheat. P.T.O.

TUL-
82
157-

The overwhelming mine workers are belonging the tribal caste and they never consumed wheat in their lives and their only staple consumption of food is rice. Therefore, all most all workmen have refused to take wheat. Demanding usual supply of rice - a number of area meetings were held under the leadership of the Keonjhar Mines & Forest Workers' Union and on 8th - a central rally of mine workers held at Barbil. Before the rally a huge processions was taken out. In the meeting it was demanded (1) Not to force the Adibasi workers to eat wheat (2) To supply the mine-owners adequate quantity of rice, (3) To cover the Barbil mining belt as a rationing area (4) And to raise the 12 ounces rations. And on the above demands a resolution was passed and it was sent to the concerned authorities of the State Government for fulfillment of the above demands of the workers and if nothing comes out of it - it was decided to launch a movement to press the above demands.

Cuttack,
1/12.2.66

GENERAL SECRETARY
KEONJHAR MINES AND FOREST WORKERS UNION
UNION.

For faram of Publication

KEONJHAR GOVERNMENT'S FOOD FOR THE MINERS
COMMISSION IN THE MINING BELT OF BARBIL.

5/17
28
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Notes

Shri B.P. Lalla,

Pilot, Samuda Colliery,
N.C.D.C. Ltd.

- ① Shri Lalla was charge-sheeted by Exe. Engineer, Samuda - Copy - Enclosed - A
- ② Shri Lalla submitted his reply - Copy Enclosed - B
- ③ Enquiry Committee was constituted by Dy. Supt. of Collieries - Samuda - "C"
- ④ So. cause issued by Exe. Engineer - Copy Enclosed - "D"
- ⑤ Shri Lalla submitted his reply - do - "E"
- ⑥ Shri Lalla asked for copy of his Enquiry Proceeding - do - "F"
- ⑦ Refusal by Dy. S.O.C. to give copy of his Proceeding - do - "G"
- ⑧ Dismissal letter - do - "H"
by Exe. Engineer.

A. Violation of Natural Justice :-

- Following records
- 1) Management did not supply to Shri Lalla Quirt in enquiry (a) Job Register (b) Log Book (c) Breakdown Register maintained after Indian Electricity Rules -

[See

2. Did not supply to Proceeding of Enquiry Committee and also did not ~~know~~ produce his document in Conciliation.

B. Charges against Shri Lalla have not proved. There is no eye-witness. Management

Dismissed on the ground of Substantial:

Dismissal on the ground of Substantial is Illegal

Conciliation failed because management did not
agree. The failure report was referred to,
no. 21-AC(30)/65 Hazaribagh, dt 20/9/65.

Ministry Received on 23/9/65

no. 2/104/65-CR II

date 1/10/65

Show-cause - 3

National Coal Development Corporation Limited.
(A Govt. Of India undertaking under Ministry of Mines
Office of the Executive Engineer(M), & Fuel)
SOUNDA COLLIERY.
P.O.Sounda, Dist:Hazaribagh(Bihar)

Ref.No. Mech/51/Dis-Act/65/196-98 dated 9/10-2-1965.

To

Sri B.P.Lalla,
Fitter(Mech.Sec)(Elec.)
Sounda Colliery.

The Enquiry committee constituted vide Dy.S.O.C.
office order No.San/enquiry/65/3151 & 449 dated 1-1-65
& 15/16-1-65 respectively to enquired into the charges
brought against you vide chargesheet No.Mech/Dis-Act/
51/64/2166-71 dated 31-12-64 has found you guilty.

You are required to show cause within seven
days from the receipt of this notice why severe
disciplinary action amounting to dismissal from
service should not be taken against you.

Sd/-
Executive Enginee(M)
Sounda.

Cable: "AITUCONG"

Telephones: 54740/57787

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

5-E, Jhandewalan, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1.

CIRCULAR

3 March 1966

To,

All Mining Unions,

Dear Comrades,

A note from Com. Kalyan Roy regarding meeting with the Union Labour Minister and discussions on the current issues is reproduced below for information.

Please send us reports of the recent movement and agitation in your area in this behalf.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

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

...

Returning from the concluding function of the Mines Safety fortnight, the Union Labour Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram hurriedly called representatives of three central Miners' Organisations and 3 employers' organisations to discuss the question of payment of bonus to coal miners under the Bonus Act which is long overdue.

The meeting which lasted for 4 hours at Maithon on the 27th Feb. failed to reach any solution because of the adamant attitude of the employers who refused to pay even minimum four per cent excepting in 4 installments. As usual they pleaded lack of capacity to pay unless coal price is increased according to their demands.

The workers representatives pointed out that the entire attitude of the colliery employers has been to avoid payment of profit sharing bonus to coal miners who were all along being denied any share in profits. Coal price has been increased by 40 paise per ton for the payment of bonus but even then bonus has not been paid for the year 1964. They flatly rejected any idea of payment by instalment and demanded payment of bonus before Holi. In reply to questions by the Union Labour Minister, the employers representatives failed to give any answer whether they would make the payment within a month. The labour representatives pointed out that the coal companies which have made a huge profit in the year 1964 and 1965 and the small companies have entered into a conspiracy not to pay any bonus in order to blackmail and coerce the Govt. to increase the coal price according to their dictation. The employers representatives even turned down the request for colliery level bargaining on the question of bonus in every three months to reach 4% a year. The union leaders demanded 4% now and then according to the balance sheets of the various companies.

In view of this adamant attitude of the employers, the hunger strike decision of Shri Kalyan Roy, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers' Federation, from the 2nd March, for immediate payment of bonus to miners and against victimisation in the Bankola Colliery (Bird & Co) in Asansol belt stands. The hunger strike will take place at the Bankola colliery, one of the biggest mines in the Private Sector.

....

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

REGD. NO. 7

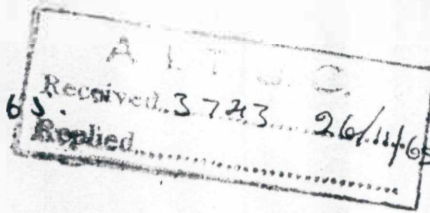
(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

BRANCHES :

YELLANDU
BELLAMPALLI
RAMAGUNDAM

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.
(ANDHRA PRADESH)

Ref. No. P/GEN/1797/65



Date 23 - 11 - 1965

Dear Comrade Satish Lomha,

Kindly find enclosed copy of the circular No. P.49/2270/453 dated 18-11-65 issued by the Singareni Collieries Co. on the computation of Bonus for 1964-65.

We propose to discuss the following points.

1. Why such allowances as underground allowance, sunday allowance and Typing allowance are not included in Wage/salary for computation of Bonus?
2. Is the company justified in declaring that only the minimum is payable? We shall examine the Balance sheet when it is made available and study the various appropriations made.
3. Is the company justified in appropriating more profit, and/that what the coal price Revision Committee has recommended? CPRC recommended Rs.1.75 per ton profit, Depreciation @ Rs. 1.75 per ton. Similarly could they claim Development rebate as a prior charge?

/Depreciation

We are studying these questions ourselves. We want you to help us in arriving at an opinion. In fact this affects the entire coal Industry and in a way all others.

With greetings,

Com. Satish Lomha,
Secretary AITUC
S. Jhandewalan
Ravi Jhansi Road
New Delhi

Yours fraternally,

Raj Bahadur Jona
President.

2/5

Copy of letter from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras dt. 11-6-1959 addressed to the General Manager, S.C. Compy Kothagudlum vide No. M-109(3)/59.

Government of India,
Ministry of Labour and Employment
OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL) MADRAS.

Sub: Dispute between the Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Worker's Union Federation, Kothagudlum Branch and the Management of the Singarani Collieries Co., Ltd., Kothagudlum over certain demands.

Ref: Minutes of Conciliation proceedings held by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Madras at Secunderabad on 17th May, 1959.

The Labour Inspector (c), Kothagudlum who investigated demands Nos. 13 and 14 referred to in the minutes of conciliation proceedings dated 17-2-1959 cited above has reported as follows:-

Demand No. 13- Sheikh Mahboob:-

Sheikh Mahboob was appointed as Muccadam on 26-5-1948 (twenty six) and had been working in the Singarani Collieries Co., Ltd., Kothagudlum. While working as a Muccadam in 1953 he submitted an application dated 12-4-1953 to the Health Officer requesting his permission to allow him to learn the work of Vaccinator to better his prospects. The Health Officer was good enough to permit him to learn the work of Vaccinator side by side his normal duties as Muccadam. After an year finding himself competent to carry out the duties of vaccinator independently he submitted an application dated 16-4-1954 requesting the Health Officer to post him as a Vaccinator. The Health Officer in his letters dated 16-5-1955, 28-6-1956 permitted Sheikh Mahboob by issuing office orders to carry out vaccination work in addition to his other own duties under the supervision of the Regional Sanitary Inspector. From March, '55 onwards he was carrying out the duties of the vaccinator and was submitting the daily diary about his vaccination work to the Health Officer who was periodically initialling his diaries. In addition to that during the small-pox epidemic season he was posted as Vaccinator to carry out vaccination work as per programme of mass vaccination allotted by the Health Officer. Thus it is evident that Sheikh Mahboob was working as an Vaccinator as per the office orders of the Health Officer No. HD/462 dated 28th June, 1956 and HD/116/12 dated 16th March, 1955 from March, 1955. The daily diary maintained and submitted by Sheikh Mahboob regarding work done by him as vaccinator bears testimony to his having worked as a Vaccinator.

Management and the Health Officer argued during my investigation that no official order was given to him promoting him as Vaccinator. This argument is not sustainable and true. On the face of the office orders issued by the Health Officer, it is evident that he has been permitted to work as vaccinator by the Health Officer. By having seen and initial in the daily diaries submitted by Sheikh Mahboob regarding the work done by him as an vaccinator the Health Officer is deemed to have approved the working of Sheikh Mahboob as Vaccinator, since Health Officer is the Head of the Health Department. Without the approval of the Health Officer he could not have acted as Vaccinator. Further it is not unusual for muccadams to be promoted as vaccinator in Singarani Collieries Co., Ltd., From the

records of the Company it is clear that nobody has been posted directly as vaccinator. Usually muccadam were given training of the vaccination work and then posted as vaccinators. For example I may cite Ch. Willam Carie was taken as Muccadam to start with and then promoted as Vaccinator and how he is working as-as Asst. Sanitary Inspector, not a qualified vaccinator. In the same way Sri Rajamouli, now working as a vaccinator was started with Muccadam and has been promoted as a vaccinator. So it is not as if that muccadams cannot become or cannot be posted as Vaccinator. On the other hand it is has been usual practice to promote the muccadams to the post of the say vaccinator. Hence it is not fair on the part of the Management to say that he has not acted as a Vaccinator. In view of the above facts and circumstances it is evident that Sheikh Mahboob was acting as Vaccinator from March, 1955.

The Management have shown his designation as muccadam in the muster roll while he was actually working as vaccinator from the said time inspite of the office orders of the Health Officer permitting sheik Mahboob to work as Vaccinator and daily dairies. This is very unfair on the part of the management.

As a Sanitary muccadam he has been paid 3rd category wages under L.A.T. Award i.e. Rs 2-92 per day. The salary attached to the post of a Vaccinator is Rs 48-3-54-4-70-5B-5-100 per month. As per officiating allowance rules of Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., Rule No. 2 and 4, officiating allowance is payable to Sheikh Mahboob. The duties of vaccinator is different from the muccadam and it involves assumption of responsibilities and duties of greater importance. Muccadams' work is to take musters and to supervise the work of conservancy staff. As a vaccinator he has to carry out the vaccination and to keep observations regarding the small-pox epidemic. So the work of vaccinator is definitely of greater importance involving higher responsibilities. Rule 4 and 5 of officiating allowance rules of Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., clearly says " in the case of daily rated workers he shall be paid minimum rate of pay attached to the higher post to which he is promoted in officiating capacity."

In view of the all the foregoing facts stated I submit that Sheikh Mahboob should be paid officiating allowance for the period he acted as Vaccinator from March, 1955 as per the Company's Rules. And his case for being considered for this confirmation in the post of Vaccinator is sustainable.

// -- //

Su/- R.B.C.(C), Madras.

Copy to the Chief Labour Commissioner
New Delhi, with reference to his Memo.
No. 356(8)/L.II dt. 27-5-59.

INDIAN MINE WORKERS FEDERATION

भारतीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन

Affiliated to Miners' Trade Union International (W.F.T.U. & A.I.T.U.C.)

(NEAR PRAVAT HOTEL)

G. T. ROAD, ASANSOL.

Date 26th December 1965.

Ref.

A.I.T.U.C.
9 3/11/66

Dear Comrade Srivastava,

Please refer to your letter regarding refusal to send certain disputes to Adjudication.

(a) The management of the Chaptoria Colliery by a letter dated 12.4.65 retrenched 91 permanent workers on the alleged ground of "On account of mounting stock of undespached coal and also due to our financial difficulties"

However, both these reasons are absolutely baseless and false that this colliery retrenched these permanent hands in order to fill up their posts with temporary and badlies. The Colliery Mazdur Sabha raised an Industrial Dispute by its letter dated 1.6.65 and submitted the following grounds :-

1. The retrenchment is unjustified, unwarranted and mala fide.
2. The area of this colliery is quite large and there is a large deposit of coal.
3. The main purpose of the retrenchment is to rid of the permanent workmen and engage new hands as temporary.
4. Retrenchment affects surprisingly only certain categories which will show that certain departments were singled out.
5. There is no stock of coal at all and there is no problem of sale. There is no accumulation whatsoever.
6. The refusal of the management to send the issue - whether the fault affects the coal faces and if so to what extent, and whether the colliery is almost at the point exhaustion to arbitration by an Officer of the Deptt. of Mines or by any other clearly show that the management is afraid to face an enquiry and probe into the correctness of their statement.
7. This retrenchment is a clear violation of Industrial Truce Resolution and patently illegal and the issue of retrenchment should be referred to adjudication.

The matter was taken up for conciliation and ultimately by a letter dated 26.6.65 No. 6/83/65 -LR II. The Ministry refused adjudication on the ground - "the retrenchment did not appear to be mala fide."

This management, after the retrenchment, has engaged a number of workers as Casual Labours. This dispute should be referred to adjudication.

It should be noted that the Union was agreeable for Arbitration : the management refused.

(b) RETRENCHMENT AT NEW DAMAGURIA COLLIERY.

Over two-hundred workers of the New Damaguria Colliery were retrenched on 9th March 1964 on the ground of over production and stock. However, these are the very workers who worked continuously

continuously since 1962 : seven-days-a-week without taking any leave or rest in response to the direction of the management because of Emergency . And then they were served with retrenchment notices. Sat. Renu Chakrabartty, M.P. and myself wrote a number of letters to the Union Labour Minister and we personally met him.

However, the Ministry refused adjudication on the ground that it was not a mala fide retrenchment.

1. A copy of the letter dated 19th March 1964 to the Conciliation Officer(C), Asansol raising the dispute. (enclosed).
2. The Govt by its letter dt.4th May 1964 No.6/26/64 - LR II : refused adjudication/.(~~xxxxxx~~)
3. Shri Sanjivayya in a letter dt.12th May.65 DO.No.6/26/64-LR II to Shri S.M.Banarjee M.P. said as the retrenchment is not mala fide so adjudication refused (~~Copyxxxxxx~~).
4. A letter written by Sat.Renu Chakrabartty, M.P. is enclosed dt. 5th June 64.
5. A letter Shri Malavya, Dy.Minister of Labour & Employment to Sat. Renu Chakrabartty dt. June 30, 1964 is enclosed.
6. ~~A copy of the letter dated 19th Nov.64 by the Colliery Mazdur Officer(S) Asansol raising the dispute.~~
7. A copy of a letter dated 19th Nov.64 by the Colliery Mazdur to Shri Sanjivayya is enclosed.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Yours comradely,


Kalyan Roy.

Colliery Mazdur Sabha.
G.T.Road.
Assnsol.

MOST URGENT.

Ref: No. CMS/DAM/123/64.

Dt. 19th March, 1964.

To,
The Conciliation Officer (Central)
Assnsol.

Sub: STRIKE NOTICE IN RELATIONS TO THE NEW DAMAGONIA COLLIERY
P.O. SALANPUR.

Dear Sir,

It is a matter of great regret that in total violation of the INDUSTRIAL TRUCE RESOLUTION & CODE OF DISCIPLINE & INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT AND STANDING ORDER, the management of New Damagonia Colliery have most illegally stopped the work of a very large number of workers, information of which has already been communicated to you by our letter dated 11th March, 1964, CMS/NDG/115/64. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta was also contacted who by his cable. No. Cal-56(70)/64 dt. 11th March, requested us to approach you.

We did so. But unfortunately you have not fixed any date of conciliation so far and the management is taking advantage of this situation and terrorising the workmen.

So finding no other alternative and being compelled by unfair labour practices of the management we are hereby serving a STRIKE NOTICE in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and we propose to call a strike on any from the 6th April, 1964, for the reasons stated below:-

1. The management of have most illegally stopped the work of a large number of permanent workmen from the 9th March(64. Names given in the Annexure A. They were taken by surprise and no notice was given at the beginning on that day. Later in order to legalise the whole matter, the management have issued notices of termination offering retrenchment compensation. The reasons mentioned in the letters to the workmen are absolutely vague, indefinite and hazy and this termination is illegal, misafide and motivated by extraneous reasons.

2. On the other hand, traversers are being compelled to work overtime and similar condition is prevailing in other departments. Many workmen are being paid on vouchers and there is great deal of unfair labour practices in the colliery. Even Bonus Cards are not being issued to workmen.

So we demand:-

1. That all notices of termination be immediately withdrawn.
2. That period of involuntary unemployment from the 9th March, be paid.

5th June, 1964

New Delhi.

Dear Shri Sanjivayya,

Please refer to your letter dt. 12.5.64 re: retrenchment at the New Damagoria colliery. I deeply regret to note that you did not think it to be a suitable case for adjudication.

The retrenchment was absolutely improper and unjustified and on most vague grounds of stagnation etc. However, as the Colliery Mazdur Sabha representatives pointed out in the conciliation that the managements did not produce a single document to prove their case. Should we accept just plain statement of the mine owners and allow them to retrench a large number of miners, particularly those who worked 7 days during the first period of emergency? Would that be a fair treatment to miners who perform the most hazardous job? Then why should not the whole case be subjected to scrutiny by a Tribunal? The truth is sure to come out. Why the workers should be denied that chance? The Indian Labour Conference came to an unanimous conclusion that wherever such occasion arises, disputes should be screened and then if the union still insists then it should automatically be sent for adjudication. Justice demands that this case should be referred for adjudication.

Even disputes of Akhalpur, West Jamuria collieries, raised by other unions, have been sent for adjudication although they related to simple cases of closures. I hope you will kindly reconsider the matter and refer to adjudication.

Shri D. Sanjivayya,

Union Minister of Labour & Employment,
New Delhi.

Yours sincerely

(Renu Chakravartty)
President
Colliery Mazdur Sabha
Assnsol.

Colliery Mazdur Sabha.
G.T.Road.
Asansol.

MOST URGENT.

Ref: No. CMS/DAM/123/64.

Dt. 19th March, 1964.

To,
The Conciliation Officer (Central)
Asansol.

Sub: STRIKE NOTICE IN RELATIONS TO THE NEW DAMAGORIA COLLIERY
P.O. SALANPUR.

Dear Sir,

It is a matter of great regret that in total violation of the INDUSTRIAL TRUCE RESOLUTION & CODE OF DISCIPLINE & INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT AND STANDING ORDER, the management of New Damagoria Colliery have most illegally stopped the work of a very large number of workers, information of which has already been communicated to you by our letter dated 11th March, 1964, CMS/NDG/115/64. The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta was also contacted who by his cable. No. Cal-56(70)/64 dt. 11th March, requested us to approach you.

We did so. But unfortunately you have not fixed any date of conciliation so far and the management is taking advantage of this situation and terrorising the workmen.

So finding no other alternative and being compelled by unfair labour practices of the management we are hereby serving a STRIKE NOTICE in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and we propose to call a strike on any from the 6th April, 1964, for the reasons stated below:-

1. The management have most illegally stopped the work of a large number of permanent workmen from the 9th March 64. Names given in the Annexure A. They were taken by surprise and no notice was given at the beginning on that day. Later in order to legalise the whole matter, the management have issued notices of termination offering retrenchment compensation. The reasons mentioned in the letters to the workmen are absolutely vague, indefinite and hazy and this termination is illegal, mala fide and motivated by extraneous reasons.

2. On the other hand, workers are being compelled to work overtime and similar condition is prevailing in other departments. Many workmen are being paid on vouchers and there is great deal of unfair labour practices in the colliery. Even Bonus Cards are not being issued to workmen.

So we demand:-

1. That all notices of termination be immediately withdrawn.
2. That period of involuntary unemployment from the 9th March, be paid.
3. That all workers served with notices be allowed to join their duties.

New Delhi,
June 30, 1964.

Dear Shrimati ji,

Kindly refer to your letter dated the 5th June 1964 to the Labour Minister regarding retrenchment in Damagoria Colliery.

I have had the matter reviewed in the light of what you have stated. In arriving at a decision the Government not only considered the pleas put forward by the management and the workers but also the facts leading to the retrenchment of workers reported by the field officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. As already pointed out in the previous letter of the Labour Minister the dispute in regard to retrenchment in the colliery was raised by two unions, namely- the Colliery Mazdur Unions, Asansol and the Colliery Mazdur Sabha, Asansol. The former union is reported to be having approximately 1500 members out of a total of 1800 in the establishment. This union, which is also recognised by the management, did not, however, allege victimisation of workers. The Colliery Mazdur Sabha, it would seem, represents a small number of workmen in the undertaking and is reported to have set up a branch union in the New Damagoria Colliery and started its activities, for the first time only in March 1964 and after the management had effected retrenchment of 222 workmen with effect from 9th March 1964. Taking this into consideration as also the fact that the recognised union, which had a much larger membership, did not raise the issue of victimisation, I am inclined to believe that the plea of victimisation raised raised ~~was~~ by the colliery mazdur sabha does not have much force. In the circumstances, I have no doubt, you will agree that this is not a fit case for adjudication as there is no evidence of malafides.

xTxxixwaxbaxxxdf

sd/ R.K.Malviya.

Dear Shri Sanjivayyaji,

When you visited the Raniganj Coal belt and met us at Raithon, we mentioned about the serious problem of retrenchment and requested you to kindly reconsider the decision of the Govt. in relation to the retrenchment at the New Danagoria Colliery. All we requested is that we could be given a chance to prove that the retrenchment at the New Danagoria Colliery was avoidable and the management was not at all justified to retrench so many permanent workers.

You assured us that the matter will be again looked into and asked us to send a short memorandum. This colliery belongs to one of the very concerns of the coal belt, the Chanchanis, who own nearly a dozen of collieries. These workmen could have been easily transferred to other collieries. But the management took a very vindictive attitude and retrenched the workmen.

In this connection I once again wish to draw your attention to the letter of Mrs. Renu Chakrabarty M.P. dated 5th June 1964.

Briefly we place the following facts before you :-

1. The Ministry has denied more than once there is any ~~agitation~~ stagnation in the market. Mere saying as the management stated in their letters of the retrenchment dt. 9th March 1964 that "On account of the stagnant market conditions and poorer demand and accumulation" workers are being retrenched; there will be retrenchment every day. Because in all collieries, sometimes despatches take place very quickly and sometimes despatches are delayed. Stocks are nothing new in collieries. But no management has taken this as the sole ground for retrenchment. Then the management placed no documentary proof of its despatches, orders etc.

We have mentioned in the conciliation and it is recorded in the failure report that the management did not produce any records of the production, profit and loss for scrutiny. If this sort of retrenchment is allowed then many managements will temporarily curtail production and retrench workmen and then again increase the workload. This has actually taken place in this colliery. Production has gone up in the colliery and reduced number of workers are raising it with considerable saving to the management. A thorough scrutiny of the Balance Sheet will show the colliery suffered no loss in 1963 and 1964. But if the matter is not referred to adjudication, how can we prove it?

2. It should be particularly noted that not a single Supervisor was touched or affected by retrenchment. The overhead remains as it is. Only workers who were thrown out. Yet these workmen worked for nearly a year seven days a week in 1962-63 in response to the call of our late Prime Minister and because of the request of the management. So after producing continuously for 7 days and raising coal at the instruction of the management & how can they be held responsible for overproduction and thrown out?

3. The Industrial Truce is supposed to be in force. If that is so, has the management shown any restraint and accepted utmost sacrifice in an equitable manner, in the interest of nation and Defence efforts? Not at all. Should this not be looked into by a Tribunal Judge whether the retrenchment was done hastily and could have been avoided.

4. Then we mentioned in the time of conciliation, that simultaneously along with retrenchment, overtime work was increased and new workmen were kept as badlis whose names were not shown in the registers. This retrenchment is just a manoeuvre to decrease the cost of production and make maximum profit.

5. If the management was so sure of its bonafide, its action of retrenchment, why did they refuse arbitration?

Soon after retrenchment at the New Damagoria Colliery, there was retrenchment at the adjacent colliery- Chaptoria colliery. There the management showed certain specific reasons. But the matter was referred to adjudication.

All we request to send the matter for adjudication so that all the evidence etc. can be led before a Tribunal and workers will also feel that the Government has given an opportunity to them to vindicate their case. This is the only way truth of this mysterious retrenchment can be found out.

3d/ Kalyan Roy.

Minister of Lab. & Employ.

No. 6/26/64-LR-II

New Delhi 12.5.64.

To
Mrs. R. Chakrabarty M.P.
New Delhi.

Kindly refer to your letter dated 27th March 1964 regarding retrenchment in New Damagoria Colliery.

2. I have had the matter looked into and find that an industrial dispute, in regard to the alleged wrongful mass retrenchment in New Damagoria Colliery was raised by two unions namely - Colliery Mazdur Union, Asansol and The Colliery Mazdur Sabha, Asansol, The dispute was taken up in conciliation by the Conciliation Officer (C) Asansol but his efforts to bring about a settlement ended in failure.

3. I have looked into the cases and find that the retrenchment effected by the management is not mala fide. I do not think this a suitable case ~~xxxxxx~~ for reference to adjudication.

Sd/D. Sanjivayya.

5th June, 1964
New Delhi.

Dear Shri Sanjivayya,

Please refer to your letter dated 12.5.64 re: retrenchment at the New Damagoria Colliery. I deeply regret to note that you did not think it to be a suitable case for adjudication.

The retrenchment was absolutely improper and unjustified and on most vague grounds of stagnation etc. However as the Colliery Mazdur Sabha representatives pointed in the conciliation that the management did not produce a single document to prove their case. Should we accept just plain statement of the mine owners and allow them to trench a large number of miners, particularly those who worked 7 days during the first period of Emergency? Would that be a fair treatment to the miners who perform the most hazardous job? Then why should not the whole case be subjected to scrutiny by a Tribunal? The truth is sure to come out. Why the workers should denied that chance? The Indian Labour Conference came to an unanimous conclusion that the wherever such occasions arises dispute should be screened and then if the union still insists then it should automatically be sent for adjudication. Justice demands that this case should be sent for adjudication.

Sd/ Renu Chakrabarty.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES WORKER'S UNION
KOTHAGUDIUM.

P/GEN/1978/65.

Dt. 19 th Decem. '65.

To

The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
Rani Jhansi Road,
NEW DELHI.

Dear Sir, Comrade,

You know that we had raised a dispute for raising the Variable Dearness Allowance in Singareni Collieries. Even though the Consumer Price Index Average for six months Jan- June, 1965 does not indicate a full 10 points rise over the July, Dec. 1964 average, our case is that fault in computation of index should be taken into account. Our analogy is the bipartite agreement in Banking Industry.

The demand was rejected by the Company. It is now taken up for Conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Hyderabad). The case is posted for 30-12-1965.

The Company will stick to Award provisions. Conciliation would fail. But we must advance sufficient arguments to justify subsequent reference.

How can you help ~~us in this~~ us in this ?

Any material at your disposal that could be made available to us ? please.

With greetings,

Yours Fraternaly,

Raj Bahadur Gorn

Copy to

The General Secretary,
Indian Mines Worker's Federation,
G. T. Road, Asansol.

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23 Dec 1965

Dear Com.Raj Bahadur,

Yours of 19th Dec. on the D.A. question. The grounds on which we can rely on appear to be mainly two.

(1) The Consumer Price Index Numbers are always published rounding of all fractions or decimals, unlike other indices, i.e., the Index Number of Wholesale Prices and Index Number of Industrial Production (see any issue of Monthly Abstract of Statistics, published by the CSO) where figures published show one decimal point. From this it follows that while arriving at the average index also, the rounding off has to be done. In fact, for the year 1964, the average yearly index is published as 152 whereas the actual average is 152.0833 recurring. Following the same principle, the 6-monthly average of January-June which is seen as 161.66 should be taken as 162.

Since the all-India index is itself a weighted average of 27 centres and since each local index is taken not including fractions, it may be likely that if fractions were included, the monthly index might be slightly different and the six-monthly average could also be different. Nowhere are fractions are taken into account and hence in working out six-monthly averages also, the principle of "rounding off" should be fully adhered to.

(2) The fault in the Delhi index is reported in TUR of 20 Dec and also in New Age. The linking factor between 1944 and 1960 indices has been recommended to be changed from 1.58 to 1.79. Thus the Delhi index on 1944 base was in error up to 21 points in 1960 and this error by September this year is about 29 points. When due weight is ~~xx~~ given to this fault, the 0.34 short will be made up. But the difficulty about this argument is that the Govt has not yet taken a decision on the Expert Committee's report and are determined

page two

to scale it down. According to some reports, no fault above 8 points would be conceded. For your purpose, acceptance of even the 8-point fault would be sufficient but we cannot accept the scaling down.

The Central Govt employees are in a similar situation with the 12-month average standing at 164.92 - 0.08 less than 165. On this, Com.Dange has issued a statement today and a copy is enclosed.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(M. Atchuthan)

Dr Raj Bahadur Gour,
President,
Singareni Collieries Workers Union,
Kothagudem.

Copy to: Hyderabad address

THE SENGARENI COLLIERIES CO. LTD.

No. P.49/2270/4531

Kothagudim Collieries,
Dated 18th Novr. 1965.

C I R C U L A R.

TO
All Pits & Departments,
KGM YC BPA MM RKP & RG.

Sub: Work of preparation of paysheets for
payment of Profit Sharing Bonus.

The work of preparation of paysheets for payment of Profit Sharing Bonus is to be undertaken immediately. The bonus is to be calculated as per details given in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, for the period from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965. In respect of the year 1964-65 a minimum bonus reckoned at 4% of the salary/wages for the accounting year is payable, as this is higher in the case of our workers compared to the statutory minimum of 2.10% prescribed under the Law. For calculating total salary/wages the amount should be rounded off to the nearest rupee, by neglecting less than 50 Ps. and taking next full rupee for amounts of 50 Ps. and above. Bonus should be calculated at the rate of 4% of the total salary/wages for the year 1964-65. Bonus is payable only to employees (other than apprentices) who have actually worked for at least 30 working days, excluding leave and sickness during the above period.

2. In cases where the calculations indicate that the bonus payable to a worker falls below Rs.40/- such cases should be separately reviewed. Under the Law a worker is eligible for minimum bonus of Rs.40/- if he has worked for all the working days in the accounting year. In cases where a worker has not worked for all the working days in the accounting year, the minimum bonus of Rs.40/- shall be proportionately reduced having regard to the number of attendances actually put in by him. For this purpose, an employee shall be deemed to have worked during the accounting year also on days on which (i) an employee has been laid-off under an agreement, provisions of Standing Orders, the Industrial Disputes Act or any other Law applicable to the establishment; (ii) an employee has been on leave with salary/wages; (iii) an employee has been absent due to temporary disablement caused by accident in the course of employment and (iv) an employee has been on maternity leave with salary/wages in the accounting year. In determining the percentage of salary/wages payable as bonus of an employee, the salary/wages he would have earned if he worked on days he was laid-off or absent due to disablement injury etc., should be taken into account.

3. In calculating the actual quantum of bonus that might become due under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the basis for arriving at salary/wages should comprise of (a) basic wages; (b) dearness allowance; (c) variable dearness allowance; (d) interim relief; (e) lead and lift and (f) tub pushing allowance. Remuneration in respect of

overtime work, incentive bonus or other bonuses, travelling allowance and any other type of allowance that may be payable to a worker should not be included in the computation of salary/wages. Similarly, underground allowance and progress allowance should not be included as salary/wages for this calculation. Leave and sick salary, and payments made towards sick khoraki of 14 days at the rate of half wages under Gri Das Gupta Award, should be included in the calculations. Only single day's wage should be included for a holiday with pay. Playday allowance of half-a-muster that is being paid under our Rules to some of the workers, should not, however, be included for this purpose.

4. An employee shall be disqualified from receiving bonus under the Act, if he is dismissed from service for fraud, riotous or violent behaviour while in the premises of the establishment or theft, misappropriation or sabotage of any property of the establishment. If during the year an employee is found guilty of misconduct causing financial loss to the Company, it shall be lawful for the Company to deduct the amount of loss from the amount of bonus payable to the employee in respect of the same accounting year. Only the balance amount, if any, shall be payable to the employee.

5. Paymaster's Office will compute bonus for persons with salaries of above Rs.300/- basic and for monthly rated staff ^{paid} at the Head Office, as instructed separately.

6. The following instructions are issued for the guidance of staff for the preparation of the paysheets.-

(i) Monthly rated workers: Salary for all the 12 months is to be added together on the basis of the instructions contained in para 3. An illustration of the calculation is shown in the accompanying sheet. Calculations for all individuals should be clearly shown in a register and posted on the bonus paysheet. Details of calculations should be available for checking and should be submitted along with the paysheets.

(ii) Daily rated workers: The number of working days are available in the quarterly bonus paysheets. However, the rate of payment for each week may not be uniform. Hence, the number of days for each rate of payment may be separately extracted from the bonus paysheets and calculation of the total wages shall be made for those number of days by multiplying the rates in force during the respective periods. Such calculations should be made separately for separate rates. The total wages should thereafter be computed on the basis of the instructions contained in para 3. An illustration is shown on the accompanying sheet. Calculations should be made on half-a-page of a foolscap size register. Details of calculations involved in arriving at the final figure of bonus should be clearly indicated in the register. This register should be available for checking and should be submitted along with the paysheets.

(iii) Fillers and other piece-rated workers: Calculations of total wages paid during the year should be made by recording the wages for each week for each individual in a foolscap size register. The total

wages should be computed on the basis of the instructions contained in para 3. An illustration showing details of calculations is shown in the accompanying sheet. The register for calculations should clearly indicate each item and should be submitted along with the paysheets.

7. The paysheets should be completed in all respects as soon as possible. No payment can be undertaken, unless all the paysheets are ready and are properly checked.

8. The date of payment for profit sharing bonus will be announced as soon as the clerical work is completed and paysheets checked.

9. All Departmental Heads are requested to instruct the Bonus and Provident Fund Clerks to start the work without delay. Any other help required for this work should be given as and when necessary.

10. In case of any difficulty, the Internal Audit Department and the Paymaster's Office should be immediately contacted. They will guide the Pit and Departmental staff in executing the work.

11. Plank paysheets are being separately sent from the stationery office.


for GENERAL MANAGER.

Encls:

GA.

Ordinance Bonus

Monthly paid staff:

Name: Ramaiah, Mining Sirdar

	Actual No. of days worked (a)	Rests (d)	Leave & sick with pay (b)	Lay off (c)	Temporary disablement due to accident (d)	Total columns <u>a to e</u>	Total salary or wage in respect of the accounting year. Excluding the items mentioned in the circular	Rate	Amount of bonus payable under section 10cr section 11 as the case may be
April '64	25+2					25	126-36	basic 52-00	
May '64	26+5					26	126-36	D.A. 50-00 VDA 14-61 IR 9-75	
June '64	25+5					25	129-36	126-36 basic 55-00	
July '64	25+6					25	129-36	D.A. 50-00	Lay off cal-
August '64	13+6		12 Leave			25	129-36	VDA 14-61	culated at
Sept '64	23+5			2		25	129-36	IR 9-75	full rate
October '64	24+5					24	125-57	129-36 basic 55-00	
Nov '64	13+5				12	25	134-23	D.A. 50-00	accident mus-
Dec '64	24+5					24	125-57	VDA 19-48 IR 9-75	ters calcula-
								125-57	ted @ full
								129-36	rate
Jan '65	20+4					20	107-73	basic 55-00	
Feb '65	23+4					23	134-12	D.A. 50-00	
March '65	25+5					25	134-61	V.D.A 19-48 IR 14-61	
								134-23	
								107-73	
								134-12	
								134-61	
								139-99	

Total to be shown in the paycheet

292

1531-99

rounded off to

1532-00

@ 1/2

B. G. 2500

Ordinance Bonus-Deptl.workers daily rated

Name:		Actual No.of days worked	LWP	Rate	Total Salary or wage in respect of the accounting year excluding the items mentioned in the circular	Amount of Bonus payable under section 10 or 11 as the case may be
Name: Ramaiah, fitter helper	2nd quarter 1964	1-4-64 to 31-5-64	49+2 (P.H)	3rd cat. basic 1-51 D.A. 1-73 VDA 0-56 IR 0-37 <hr/> 4-17		Rs. 212-67 excluding overtime, sunday allowance & U.G.Allowance
	2nd quarter '64	from 1-6-64 to 30-6-64	26+1(p.H)	basic 1-55 D.A. 1-73		
	3rd quarter '64	from 1-7-64 to 30-9-64	79+1 (P.H)	VDA 0-56 IP 0-37 <hr/> 4-25		Rs.454-75np
	4th quarter '64	from 1-10-64 to 31-12-64	61+3(PH) +15LWP	basic 1-55 D.A. 1-73 VDA 0-75 I R 0-37 <hr/> 4-44		Rs.350-76np
	1st quarter '65	from 1-1-65 to 31-3-65	61+2(PH)	Basic 1-55 D.A. 1-73 VDA 0-75 IR 0-56 <hr/> 4-63		Rs.291-69
		Total	285+ 15 LWP			1309-87 or 1310/-rounded off to nearest rupee 4% Bonus

Rs. 52-40 np

Rs.52-40np

To Be Copied In the Paysheets

Ordinance Bonus- Fillers

Name:- Bakkaiah

Actual No. of days worked	Leave & sick with pay Sick Khoraki	Lay off	Tempo- rary disable- ment due to acci- dent	Total Columns <u>A to E</u>	Gross wages Excluding U.G.Allow etc., as mentioned in the circular	Amount of Bonus Payable
------------------------------------	--	------------	--	-----------------------------------	--	-------------------------------

w.e. 4-4-64 (4days only to be account- ted)	muster 3	tubs		3	19-93	
11-4-64	5			5	33-22	
18-4-64	6			6	39-87	
25-4-64	6			6	43-96	
2-5-64	3+2			5	30-23	
9-5-64	6			6	39-87	
16-5-64	6			6	43-96	
23-5-64	5			5	33-22	
30-5-64			6	6	39-84	Accident musters calculated at full average rate of previous week exclu- ding U.G.Allowance ;
6-6-64	6			6	41-71	
13-6-64	6			6	43-96	
20-6-64	3+2			5	30-23	
27-6-64		6 leave with pay		6	40-25	
4-7-64	4		2	6	38-40	Lay off calculated at full average rate of previous week excluding U.G.Allow.
11-7-64		6 sick khoraki		6	19-92	Sick khoraki calculated at half rated as paid in weekly paysheet U.G.Allow. To be excluded

Total of this (ie. for 52 weeks to be copied in the paysheet
and 14 bonus to be calculated as shown for the Deptl. workers.

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)

Ref. No. P/GEN/1798/65.

Date 23-11-1965.

Dear Com. Satish Lomba,

Kindly find enclosed copies of my letters to the Union Labour Minister and the RLC (C) Hyderabad.

You can see the deplorable attitude of the Industrial Relations Machinery in this trouble over bonus for 1964-65 in Singareni Collieries.

This is for your information, record, use on suitable occasions, exposure in TVR, and necessary action you think fit.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Raj Bahadur Jom
President.

Com. Satish Lomba,
Secretary AITUC,
5, Jhande walan,
Rani Jhansi Road,
NEW DELHI.

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)

Ref. No. P/GEN/1794/65.

Date 23 - 11 - 1965

Dear Sri Sanjeevaiah,

I owe it to inform you that the Singareni Collieries Company has agreed to fix the dates (Dec. 10-15) to pay the bonus for 1964-65 in the various Collieries of the company. The agitation is therefore withdrawn.

We have accepted the minimum of 4% for the present. We feel more is due to the workers. But this could be gone into only when we have studied the Balance Sheet for 1964-65 after it is made available to us.

There are also the following questions to be examined.

Why are not such allowances as the underground allowance, the Typist allowance and the ~~underground~~ ^{Sunday} allowance etc. not included in wage/salary for computing bonus ?

Whether the Collieries are justified in charging more profits and Depreciation appropriations than those recommended (Rs.1.75 and Rs.1.70 per tonne respectively) by the Coal Price Revision Committee ?

These need be examined by your ministry also.

I must also add a word about the telegram I received from your ministry on 21-11-65 with reference to my letter to you advising me not to launch hunger strike as per the decision of the I L C and that the Govt. "was looking into the matter".

What pains me is that the Industrial Relations Machinery at Hyderabad kept completely silent in this regard all these days. I am enclosing for your information and necessary action a copy of my letter to the RLC (C), Hyderabad. Your ministry's telegrams only pained me.

Don't you see the need for streamlining the Industrial Relations machinery ? And this was the recommendation of a Tripartite meeting in November 1962.

I hope you will move in.

A line in reply is all that I shall be waiting for.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

R. Bahaduram
President.

Sri D. Sanjeevaiah,
Minister for Labour and Employment,
Govt. Of India,
NEW DELHI.

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)

Ref. No. P/GEN/1721/65.

Date 23 - 11 - 1965.

To,
The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)
Hyderguda, HYDERABAD.

Sir,

Sub: Payment of Profit Sharing Bonus for
the year 1964-65.

Ref: Your letter No. B 1/128(69)/65
dated 19-11-1965.

With reference to your above cited letter I must state that it was agonising to read it.

You are aware that the demand for the payment of Profit bonus for the year 1964-65 was raised by Singareni Collieries worker's Union in October 1965.

When the quarterly bonus payable in November was paid by the Company in October, prior to Deepavali, the union agreed to wait for the profit bonus upto November 1965, as that was the limit under section 19 (B) of the Bonus Act.

The Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress wrote to the Chief Labour Commissioner (vide his letter No. 172/S/65 dated 10-11-65) as early as 10th of this month requesting him to "advise the Conciliation Officer (C), Hyderabad to take up the matter at the earliest date and to finalise it before the 22nd November."

I have every reason to assume that you must have received communications even from the C L C office in this regard.

Our letter (No. 65/GEN/1721/65 dated 15-11-65) addressed to the General Manager of Singareni Collieries was endorsed to you.

Our subsequent letters to the Company management were also endorsed to you as you admit in your above cited letter.

You send me a letter, that I received on 22-11-65 drawing my attention to Item No. 2 and 3 of the Industrial Truce Resolution of 3-11-62 and advising me not to launch hunger strike. But will you permit me to draw your attention to the other items of the same resolution, specially the one relating to streamlining of the Industrial Relations machinery?

The complete & silence observed by your office in this matter was deplorable and you have forfeited the right to advise/it has to adopt. /*The union what course*

I am writing this only with the hope that the performance of the Industrial Relations Machinery at your end would be improved.

For the present, you need not "worry" about the hunger strike because the management was realistic enough to fix the actual dates of disbursement of bonus and the matter stands settled to that extent.

Yours faithfully,

R. B. Singh
President.

c.c. to,

1. Chief Labour Commissioner,
18, Gurudwara Road,
NEW DELHI.
2. Assistant Labour Commissioner (C)
Hyderguda, HYDERABAD.
3. Labour Enforcement Officer (C)
KOTHAGUDIUM.
- ✓ 4. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress,
5, Jhande Wali,
Rani Jhansi Road,
NEW DELHI.
5. General Secretary,
Indian Mine Worker's Federation,
G.T. Road,
ABANSOL.

6. A.P.T.U.C.

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

PHONE NO. 67

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES :

YELLANDU

BELLAMPALLI

RAMAGUNDAM

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.

3362 12/11/65 (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Ref. No. GS/GEN/1673/65.

Date: 8th Novem. 1965.

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Dear Comrade, Achyutan,

I am sending herewith news items in respect of demand of Profit sharing Bonus for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 for the Workers of Singareni Collieries. The view points of the Union Justifying their demand is submitted to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderabad, during the Conciliation.

We have already sent to A. I. T. U. C. office, the reports pertaining to the Profit sharing Bonus.

I am sending one more copy for Publication in the New Age and Trade Union Record after perusal.

With greetings,

Yours Fraternally,

Com. Achyutan,
Editor, T. U. Record.

J. Suryakumar
General Secretary.

No 5 Rain Shadow Road

The Singareni Collieries Workers Union submit hereunder their view points in respect of the dispute of Profit Sharing Bonus for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 in the above matter.

1. The Union referred to above been demanding Profit Sharing Bonus to their workers since 1959 1963. The Union raised the demand of Profit sharing Bonus for the period from January 1962 to 31 st March 1963 on 14 th November, 1964 vide their letter No. TBV/BONUS/1564/64 dated 14 th Novem. 1964 demanding bonus equivalent three month's wages including all allowances. Similarly the Union demanded Profit Bonus for the period from 1-4-'63 to 31 st March, '64 on 24 th September 1965 vide our letter No. CS/GEN/1461/65 dt. 24 th Sept. 1965.

2. The demand of workmen for share in the profits of the company is well recognised in principle by all eminent judges and High courts. Several disputes were raised by workmen and decisions were given awarding profit bonus in several industries. Thus this demand of profit sharing bonus had acquired a status of legally enforceable claim of the workers.

3. The present wage has not reached the living wage standard and therefore the gap left behind between the present wage and the living wage could be made up by the increased earnings by giving share in the Profit of the Industry.

4. That there are three partners namely the Industry, the workers and the share-holders whose interests have to be considered in the profits of the Industry.

5. The Singareni Collieries Co. a public sector under-taking should be a model employer to other industries in granting the benefit to the workers.

6. That the Singareni Collieries is in a well established position making huge profits every year and hence workers have got a right to share in the profits.

7. The profit bonus is being paid to the officers of the Company drawing salaries above three hundred per month every year after the profits are declared. In the year 1962-63 (i.e. 15 months period), the management paid profit bonus at the rate of 3 & 2/3 months' pay which amounted to 4,16,000/- in addition to other benefits which are denied to the workers. The other benefits given to the officers are 1) Free supply of Coal 2) Bungalow Up-keeping maintenance 3) Conveyance allowance and 4) Medical reimbursements expenses etc.

8. The working and financial results of the Singareni Collieries have steadily increased as per the statement enclosed herewith.

a) that the out-put per man shift has increased from 0.37 in 1959 to 0.47 in 1961 and 0.46 tonnes in 1964. The Coal price revision Committee vide para 37 on page 18 stated as follows:-

" In the circumstances we regard an O.M.S. of 0.40 ton as fair and reasonable. It would be observed that several collieries among those costed had achieved this output even during the costing period. We considered that other collieries too in conditions of reasonable efficiency of working should be able to attain this normal wage cost would stand adjusted "

In this connection we state that our CMS had steadily increased over the standard CMS of 0.40 as recommended above.

B) The production of Coal has steadily increased from 22,30,000 in 1959 to 27,95,000 in 1961 to 34,70,000 in 1962.

B) The net profit earned by the Company is Rs 30,12,000 in 1958 rose to 41,45,000 in 1960, 56,47,000 in 1961 to 75,50,000 in 1964. During the 15 months period from January '62 to 31st March '63 Rs 1,11,91,400 has been earned as net profit.

D) The coal price revision committee which had gone into cost structure of the Coal Price had recommended that profit should be @ 1.75 per ton of Coal raised, as the fair margin of profit (para 46 of the coal price revision committee for Bengal and Bihar) and adopted for Singareni Collieries on the same basis as in the case of other fields as a measure of standardisation of the prices (para 9 & 10 of the app supplementary report).

E) On the basis of the above recommendations profits for the years 1961 for a production of 27-95 lakhs tonnes, should be 48.91 lakhs as against 56.47 lakhs earned by the Company which showed an increase of 7.56 lakhs, Similarly for the year 1962-1963 (15 months) for a production of 39,39,000 tonnes should be 68,93,000 as against 1,11,44,000 lakhs profit, showing an increase of 42,51,000. In 1963-64 for a production of 34,70,000 tonnes, the profit should be 60,72,500 as against 75,50,000 lakhs showing an increase of 14,77,500. All the above shows that the Industry is making a steady progress and earning increased profits year after year.

9. In the case of depreciation fund the coal price revision committee recommended Rs 1-70 per ton of coal raised should be allocated (para 42). But actually the management allocated 56.05 lakhs as against 47-51 lakhs. Rs 10-54 lakhs was thus allocated in excess. In 1962-63 Rs 90,32,000 was appropriated as against 66,96,300 and thus 33,36,000 appropriated excess. In 1963-64 Rs 85.40 lakhs was appropriated as against Rs 58.99 lakhs and thus Rs 26.00 lakhs appropriated excess. Thus the Management appropriated Rs 10.54 lakhs in 1961, Rs 33.36 lakhs in 1962-1963 and 26.00 lakhs in 1963-64, in excess of what was recommended.

10. Development rebate of Rs 9.18 lakhs was appropriated in 1960 Rs 26.26 lakhs in 1961 and Rs 19.72 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs 31.35 lakhs in 1963-64. In this connection it is worth mentioning that development rebate cannot be a prior charge. It should be taken from the net profits.

11. The Company converted its reserves into share capital by issuing of Bonus shares in proportion of 1:1 and paid dividend on these shares at 7 percent. The contention of the Union is that dividend should not be paid on the bonus shares. On this account a sum of Rs 4.5 lakhs was appropriated from net profit.

12. The Government of India having considered the justification of the demand of the Singareni Collieries workers' Union for profit sharing bonus for the year 1961 had been pleased to refer the dispute for adjudication under S.O.No. 974 vide letter No. 1/24/63 LR II Govt. of India Ministry of Labour & Employment dated 25.3.1965, as per the Schedule given under:

" Considering the profit made by the Singareni Collieries Co, Ltd., Kothagudem during the year 1961 whether the demand made by the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union for Profit Sharing Bonus in addition to the quarterly bonus is justified? if so to what extent are the workmen eligible for Bonus ".

The above dispute for the year 1961 is pending before the Hon'ble Industrial Tribunal Hyderabad for decision.

We may add for information that the profits for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 have steadily increased over the profits in 1961 as shown as below:-

1961	56.47 lakhs
1962-63	111.44 lakhs
1963-64	75.50 lakhs.

13. The Government of India have appointed Bonus Commission in December, 1961 and the commission have submitted his recommendation. The Government received the Commission's report on 24 th January, 1961. The Government having considered the recommendations accepted the recommendation which published in the Gazette of India No. WB(20)3/64 dated 2 nd September, 1964. Sub-para 4 in para 3 is reproduced hereunder.

" As regards the retrospective effect of the recommendation of the Bonus Commission as amended by the foregoing decisions they should apply to all Bonus matter, other than those cases in which settlement have been reached or decision have been given already, relating to the accounting year ending on any in the calendar year 1962 in respect of which dispute is pending ".

Subsequently the Government of India have issued an Ordinance modifying the retrospective operation of the Bonus recommendation from any accounting period ending in 1962 to any period commencing in 1964. Thus the workmen were deprived of the period of retrospective operation of the Bonus for two years i.e. 1962-63 and 1963-64.

14. The Bonus Commission have carefully examined all the relevant aspects relating to the coal Industry and recommended the Coal Industry within the application of the profit sharing bonus and the Government have also accepted the same. In this connection it is relevant to quote para 14-2 of chapter XIV under the heading " application of the formula to particular Industries- Coal Industry (page 69) of the Bonus Commission Report ".

" Having cited at length the representations of the employer's Associations in the Coal Industry we have to make the following observations. As regards the point that under a profit Bonus system the workmen who may be working under more difficult mining conditions would receive a lower quantum of bonus than workmen working in a colliery having comparatively easy conditions where profits may be considerably higher, it is not a valid objection, for it is inherent in the Profit Bonus system that the bonus is not directly related to the efforts of each workman or group of workmen. The workmen's best efforts may be neutralised by losses incurred as a result of circumstances over which neither they nor the management may have control. We have already examined the general pros and cons of profit-bonus system and it is not necessary to refer to them again. It has to be borne in mind that profit bonus is also paid in industries which have incentive bonus schemes, and merely because in the coal industry there is statutory bonus scheme

Contd 4 th page.

linked to attendances as part of the wage structure, it is not valid reason why the workmen should not, as in the case of other industries, be allowed to participate in the prosperity of the industry. We may, however, mention, that Coal is a very Labour intensive industry, and the price of coal is controlled. Some rough calculations made by us give ground for the belief that if the General Bonus formula made by us give ground for the belief that if the general bonus formula were applied to the Coal Mining Industry, the workers would probably get only the minimum bonus in a large majority of cases. It might also transpire that in the case of this industry which has never paid a profit bonus, the payment of minimum bonus may necessitate some, though not appreciable increase in the price of Coal. If the payment of the minimum bonus necessitates a rise, we think that it would be preferable to the discontent that might be caused by singling out of this industry for excluding the workers in it from the benefits of a profit bonus scheme. It has to be borne in mind that coal mining is one of the most strenuous of occupations. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that our general bonus formula should apply also to the Coal Industry.

What we have said about the application of our bonus formula to the Coal Mining Industry applied also to the mining industry generally.

Thus the Bonus Commission, have carefully examined the arguments of the employers of the Coal industry for the exclusion of Coal Mines workers from the purview of the applicability of profit sharing bonus, have rightly rejected the contention of the employers.

15. The union deny the contentions of the managements on the ground that they are outdated, irrelevant and retrograde. The payment of bonus act clause 35 and 39 have expressly provided safe guards and saving of application of certain laws not barred for the workers.

16. Under the circumstances the Union contended that the demand for Profit bonus for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 be referred to adjudication on the lines of reference made vide S.O. No. 974 dated 22 nd March, 1966 in respect of Profit Sharing Bonus for the year 1961. For which the Union pray the Government.

- : 0 : -

Sd/- M. Komaraiah
General Secretary.

**STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE SINGARENI
COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED..**

- 1 0 1 -

1. OUTPUT	1958	21,17,000 Tonnes
	1959	22,30,000 "
	1960	24,52,000 "
	1961	27,95,000 "
	1962)	
	1963)	39,39,000 "
	1963-64	34,70,000 "
2. OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT.	1958	0.37
	1959	0.37
	1960	0.39
	1961	0.42
	1962-63	0.45
	1963-64	0.46
3. NET PROFITS.	1958	Rs 30,12,000
	1959	Rs 38,10,000
	1960	Rs 41,45,000
	1961	Rs 56,47,000
	1962-63	1, Rs 11,91,000
	1963-64	Rs 75,50,000
4. DEPRECIATION fund.	1958	Rs 31,31,000
	1959	31,63,000
	1960	38,78,000
	1961	58,05,000
	1962-63	90,32,000
	1963-64	85,40,000
5. DEVELOPMENT REBATE.	1958	Rs 6,03,000
	1959	5,89,000
	1960	9,18,000
	1961	26,26,000
	1962-63	19,72,000
	1963-64	31,35,000

NOTE:

- 1) Development rebate should not be allowed as prior charge and should be added to profit.
- 2) Depreciation fund should be appropriated at Rs 1.70 per ton of coal raised.
- 3) The net profit should be at Rs 1.75 per ton of coal raised.

// True copy //

sd/-M. Komaraiah
General Secretary.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES WORKER'S UNION KOTHAGUDIUM
AFFILIATED A.I.T.U.C.

270
T : -

P/HOSP/1284/65.

Dt. 20 th Decem. '65.

Dear Sri R.L. Mehta,

Recd. 24/12/65

I am writing this to you to draw your special attention to the case of Sheikh Mahboob Vaccinator in Singareni Collieries which is denied reference to Tribunal.

Kindly refer the following documents.

1. Failure report of Assistant Labour Commissioner Hyderabad. No. F-2/351(197)65 dt. 1-11-1965.
2. My letter to the under Secretary No. P/HOSP/1768/65 dated 18-11-1965.
3. Sri H.C. Manghani's letter No. 7/26/65-LR11 dated 23-11-1965 declining reference.

Sri Manghani refers to the report of Regional Labour Commissioner (Madras) dated 11-6-1959.

I am enclosing for your ready reference the relevant extract of the letter from Regional Labour Commissioner (Madras) addressed to the General Manager, Singareni Collieries No. M-109(3)/59 dt. 26-11-6-1959.

The Regional Labour Commissioner (Madras) has categorically stated that Sheikh Mahboob was asked to work as Vaccinator, that the practice in the Company was to promote Sanitary Muddam as Vaccinators and therefore Sheikh Mahboob should be paid officiating allowance for the period he has officiated as Vaccinator and should be promoted as Vaccinator.

But the Management implemented this only on 12-9-1959 when vide office order No. P.4/714/2055 dated 12-9-1959 he was promoted as vaccinator. But no officiating allowance was paid.

So much about his promotion as Vaccinator.

Our case is that he must be given R 48-100 scale and promoted as Asst. Sanitary Inspector.

How does Regional Labour Commissioner's settlement of September 1959 come in the way I fail to understand?

The management's view point that there are vaccinators in R 43-82 scale and that being untrained he cannot be promoted as Asst. Sanitary Inspector is totally untenable.

Sri K. Komaraiah, who is untrained and uneducated is in R 48-100 scale since December 1963.

Why should Sheikh Mahboob be denied the same scale?

Sri Abdul Baqi and Sri K. Komaraiah are not trained. Yet they have been promoted as Health Sub-Inspector and Assistant Sanitary Inspector respectively.

Contd 2 nd page.

Continuation from 1st page.

How then could promotion be denied to Sheikh Mahboob under the pretext that his is not trained. ?

The Trained ones have recently been catapulted to Rs 70-158 scale from Rs 43-82 scale by-passing the intermediary scale of Rs 48-100. We are not demanding Rs 70-158 scale for Sheikh Mahboob. We are only claiming Rs 48-100 scale for him.

He is being asked to carry on the duties of Assistant Sanitary Inspector. He is not performing the duties of merely a vaccinator. The practice in the Company and the course of natural and social justice demand that Sheikh Mahboob should be promoted as Assistant Sanitary Inspector in Rs 48-100 scale.

He is only being victimized.

Such is the union case.

It is unfortunate that the Government have ~~ever~~ overlooked these facts. The ~~Un-on~~ Under Secretary's letter should therefore be revised and the case referred to adjudication.

I hope you will not mind this trouble.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincere,

Raj Bahadur Goni
President.

Sri R.L. Mehta,
Additional Secretary,
Government of India,
Ministry of Labour and Employment,
N/E W D E L H I.

Copy to

✓ Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.,
Rani Ghansi C.A.,
New Delhi.

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

PHONE NO. 67

REGD. NO. 7

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

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.
(ANDHRA PRADEH)

BRANCHES :
YELLANDU
BELLAMPALLI
RAMAGUNDAM

Ref. No. P/B.P./2042/66.

Date 22 nd AJan. 1966.

Dear Mr. Sahani,

Kindly recollect our conversation on 6-1-'66 at your office in connection with Regional Labour Commissioner Hyderabad not taking up our application requesting him to declare illegal lockout by management in Shanti Khani at Bellampalli on 22-8-'65.

You wanted a communication from me in this regard

Hence this B.O.

There was a work stoppage in Shanti Khani on 22-8-'65. The Union (vice vice president's letter to the Regional Labour Commissioner No. V.P. 193/215/65 dated 23-8-'65) preferred an appeal under para 7 (1) of the Andhra Pradesh Bonus Scheme requesting him that this stoppage be declared an illegal lock out.

The Labour Enforcement Officer Mancherial held an enquiry in this case from 7 th to 10 th September, 1965 at Bellampalli when we produced witnesses and all that. But the Management preferred an appeal to the Regional Labour Commissioner (vide their letter No. BLO /16/5407 dated 6-9-'65) requesting him to declare the stoppage on 22-8-'65 as an illegal strike.

This appeal by the Management was clearly a fortnight after our afterthought appeal and was preferred as an afterthought exactly when the Labour Enforcement Officer was conducting an enquiry on our appeal. The Regional Labour Commissioner ignored to give a decision on our appeal and even refused to supply us copies of Labour Enforcement officer Report and the evidence recorded during the Labour Enforcement Officer enquiry (vide Regional Labour Commissioner letter to us No. C2/231(6)/65 dated 2-11-1965).

On a previous occasion, in the case of stoppage on 12-8-'64 in No. 11 incline the R.L. Commissioner refused to entertain our appeal declaring it as illegal lock out on the plea that it was preferred late. This implies that an application preferred in time would have been entertained by him.

He also refused to condone the delay saying that Andhra Pradesh Bonus Scheme did not empower him to do so (vide his letter No. C2/251(7)/64 dated 20-10-'64).

This also implies that in the opinion of the Regional Labour Commissioner he could not condone any delay even under Section 5 of the Limitations act.

Cont d. 2 nd page.

Continuation from 1st page.
- 1 -
My case is :-

The Regional Labour Commissioner ignored the Union petition in one case saying it was not submitted with 30 days.

In a subsequently case he ignored our petition submitted well in time, in fact the next day and entertained Company application preferred a fortnight later.

I also want to know whether the Regional Labour Commissioner enjoys the same powers as the Tribunal in matters of condoning delays under section 5 of Limitations act.

All these are serious questions of principle and in my opinion serious lapses on the part of the Regional Labour Commissioner who heads the central conciliation machinery at this end.

Hence my request y to you to look into this.

With regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Nay Bahadur Goni
President.

Copies communicated to :-

1. The Regional Labour Commissioner(O),
Hyderabad.
2. The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
5 Jhandewalan, Rani Jhansi Road,
New Delhi.
3. The Secretary,
Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress,
Elmuyatnagar,
Hyderabad.
4. The General Secretary,
Indian Mining worker's Federation,
G. T. Road,
A S A N S O L .

7
No
8/11

270
Press Matter.

For favour of Publication.

- : -

The Working Committee of the Singareni Collieries Worker's Union met here in kothagudium on 18 th , 19 th and 20 th Jan, '66. Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour president of the Union was in the chair.

The Working Committee at the very out set passed a resolution mourning the death of Sri Lal Bahadur Sastry, Prime Minister of India at the height of his career both as a stout defender of the country's integrity when threatned in September, 1965 and as also crusader of peace at Tashkent.

The Working Committee by another resolution welcomed the Tashkent declaration as a harbinger of a new era of peaceful cooperation with our neighbour pakistan. The working class, the resolution said, would work resolutely to defend and carry forward the taskhent spirit just as it stood four squares with the country when its integrity was threatned.

The Working Committee urged the Government to make all efforts with the help of friendly powers to achieve a settlement with china on similar lines.

~~While India cannot ignore its defense requirements we should do everything to secure peace with neighbours so that we could attend to construction at home.~~

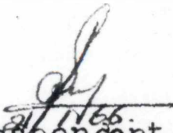
The Working Committee by another resolution supported the Havana decisions of representations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and demanded a halt to the Amercian war against the people of Vietnam.

The Working Committee condemned the measacres of people in Indonesia now going on and demanded that peace and normalcy be restored in that country.

The Working Committee demanded immediate publication of Reports of Hyderabad and Delhi Enquiries cost of living Index and rectification of the numbers with retrospective effect. The Committee demanded that the Dearness Allowance be raised because the Index was faulty and the Figures were deliberately kept low to deny the workers the rise in D.A. even in accordance with the Award.

The Working Committee has decided to hold the Annual General body of the Union in March, 1966 and complete end Branch elections before end of Feb. 1966.

Kothagudium Collieries,
Dat d 21 st Jan. '66.


Correspondent.
Kothagudium.

T
M
M

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

Khadan Mazdoor Union Regd. No. 436

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

H. O. BANKI, P. O. BANKI MONGRA, BILASPUR, (M. P.)

220
Ref.

Date

9-3-66.

Com. Atchulain

Editor Trade Union Record 1059 12/3/66.

The call of 3 day protest Hunger strike by from 1 March to 3 March 66 given by the AITUC and IMWT jointly was enthusiastically welcomed by the colliery workers of Barhar and Amlai Collieries belonging to Rewa Coalfields Ltd and Shaw Wallace & Co. being their Managing Agents.

On the 1st March 3 workmen including one woman worker sat on Hunger strike. It was joined by 3 more on 2-3-66 and 3 more still on 3-3-66. Thus 9 workmen participated in the strike. A bandal was erected and out of nearly 5000 employees about half of them came to the Hunger strikes in sympathy with the demand. In the evening of the 3rd March 66 a big meeting of the workers (1000 approx. approximately) of the BHA Collys was held in which the causes for this protest

action were explained. The speakers also exhorted the workers to be prepared for launching a bigger action if the owners and the Govt authorities do not concede to the just and fair demands of Profit Bonus, Correction of Index figures and stopping victimization etc. The workers were informed that for further action the TUCW will meet at Kappur on 21- & 22 March 66 and plan the same.

The women, who for various reasons, felt lonely and forelorn, have found new courage and confidence and are looking for active help, guidance and leadership.

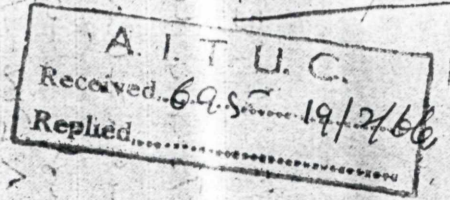
PKL
Vice President
Bharat Colliery
Kazgan Saha

KHADAN MAZDUR UNION

H/o BANKI
P.O. Banki, Mogra, Dist. Patna, Bihar.

14.2.66

To
The Editor
Trade Union Record
New Delhi.



Dear Sir,

You will kindly give the following news the place it deserves in your esteemed fortnightly and oblige.

"Banki colliery belongs to the A.C.S. Ltd which has unilaterally recognised the I.P.C.W. and INTUC affiliate under the code of Discipline. As such the management finds it easy to enter into agreements with the I.P.C.W. and foist them upon the workmen in general. The workmen have rejected the I.P.C.W. many a time and forced the management to change the terms of agreement. Yet the management of Banki Colliery refused to learn the lesson.

So on 8.2.66 election to the works Committee took place in Banki. There were total SIX seats. One independent was returned in opposition. So only five representatives were to be elected. Out of these 5 the Khadan Mazdur Union (A.I.T.U.C.) won 4 seats. One went to the INTUC candidate.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE
KHADAN MAZDUR UNION

Regd. No. 436

H. O. BANKI Affiliated to (AITUC)

P. O. BANKI MOGRA, Distt. BILASPUR, M. P.

Ref. No _____

Dated 9.2.66

632 1472/66

To, The Editor,

- (1) New Age,
- (2) Trade Union Record,

Dear Comd,

You are aware that the khadan Mazdur Union Korba formed their branch at Banki and Surakachar Colliery, NCDC, Ltd in Agst 1964. The strength of the Union grows day by day.

Election to the works-committee were held at Banki Colliery on 8.2.66. Both the Unions AITUC and INTUC put up their respective Candidates for all the seats.

There were 5 seats for which the representatives of AITUC and INTUC faced stright contest for all the 5 seats.

When the result was declared AITUC won 4 out of 5 seats with a margine of 400-100 votes. The 5th seat was lost with only 19 votes. The candidates wone are 1. S.D. Sahy,

2. Dayaram,

3. B.P. Lal

4. Gulam Ragul

5. K. Sivadasan lost with 19 votes.

During the works committee election campaign processions were taken out every day. The election and pre-election period the campaign was most peaceful inspite of provocation by the INTUC. The entire resources of the contractors and their trucks were utilised for procession and to bring the voters from coloy.

We hope this Union is regular subscriber of ~~XXXX~~ New Age and TUR, but for the last one and half year our news never appeared, therefore pray that this be given publicity.

Yours Comradly

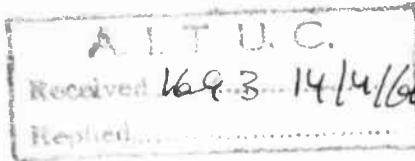
Note:-

Comd. P. K. Shakur is out of station, hence I am sending this

(X. R. N. Nair)
Secretary.

210
THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED.
Mandlaari Division.

No. SA/57/163/1329



P.O. Kalyan Khani
Milibad Dist.,
Andhra Pradesh.
April
15/9th/March, 1966.

To
The Joint Secretary to Government of India,
Ministry of Labour & Employment,
Evaluation & Implementation Division,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Subj:- Breach of Code of Discipline by
the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union.

I enclose herewith the proforma giving complete information regarding breach of Code of Discipline indulged in by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union on 24th March, 1966. I shall be obliged if you will kindly take appropriate action in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

P. S. Rao
ASSTT,
Mandlaari Division.

Encl: as above.

Copy forwarded for favour of information to:

1. The Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi.
 2. The Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderabad
 3. The Secretary, Indian Mining Association,
Royal Exchange, Calcutta-1.
 4. The General Manager, Kothagudem.
 5. The Dy. General Manager, Bellampalli.
 6. The Chief Personnel Officer, Kothagudem.
 7. The Personnel Officer, Bellampalli.
 8. The General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C. Central Office,
New Delhi.
- X/16/11/66

Breach of Code Discipline committed by the Singareni Collieries
Workers Union, Andhra Division.

1. Name of the Establishment with complete address:

(1) Kalyan Khani No.1 Incline;
P.O. Kalyan Khani,
Dist. Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh.

(2) Kalyan Khani No.2 Incline,
P.O. Kalyan Khani,
Dist. Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh.

2. Name of the Central Employers' Organisation (i.e. AIOIC, AFI
& AIMO) to which the establishment is affiliated:

The Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange,
Calcutta-1.

3. Date on which the breach took place:

24th March, 1966.

4. Specific nature of breach (i.e. go-slow, intimidation, coer-
cion, victimisation, violence or threat of violence, non-
peaceful demonstrations, sabotage, unfair labour practice,
non-implementation of awards, agreement, etc.): Please also
state the specific clause(s) of the code breached.

Shotfirers of Kalyan Khani No.1 and Kalyan Khani No.2
Incline struck work in all three shifts on 24-3-1966
without proper notice. It is a breach of 11 (iii) of
Code of Discipline in Industry.

5. Party or parties responsible for the breach:

Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Belaspalli.

6. (A) In case of a union please state--

(a) Union : Singareni Collieries Workers'
Union.

(b) Affiliation : Affiliated to A.I.T.U.C.

(c) Registered or-unregis-: Registered No.7
tered

(d) Recognised or un-recog- Recognised at Kothagudem.
nised Unrecognised at Andhra.

(B) Please state if the employer mentioned in item 1 is res-
ponsible:

No.

7. Was the responsibility for the breach wholly on the employer/
workers? If no, how should the responsibility be apportioned
between both the parties.

This is totally a creation of shotfirers and the party to
which they belong.

3. Details of the background to the breach e.g. any known disputes, grievances, awards, decisions or orders pending settlement etc: Please state specifically--

No written demand was placed before the Management and no strike notice was served. It is gathered that there had been an occurrence of fight between rival unions at Namakrishnapur area and some union members of the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union have been assaulted. The Shotfirers belonging to the above said union have gone in strike.

9. Has a mutually agreed grievance procedure been set up in the establishment?

Yes, with effect from 4.10.1965 with recognised union--
Tadur Coal Mines Labour Union, Belampalli: Affiliated to I.A.F.U.C.

10. What attempts were made to settle the points in disputes at the appropriate level through: (a) Grievance procedure; (b) Mutual negotiations; etc.?

No Shotfirer or other representative came forward to discuss their grievances and no Shotfirers were present near the mine premises. A notice was exhibited advising the Shotfirers to resume duty forthwith. All shotfirers were advised to resume duty forthwith.

The Divisional Personnel Officer, Mandasari Division met the leaders of the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union at Belampalli Hospital and advised them to persuade the Shotfirers to resume duty at least from 2nd shift on 24-3-1966.

11. Has the breach been brought to the notice of the Central Organisation to which the party responsible for it is affiliated? If so, when and with what results.

A copy of this report is sent to the central organisation of I.A.F.U.C.

12. What action in your opinion should be taken to remedy the situation and settle the dispute?

The concerned Union should be advised to refrain from such unlawful activities.

13. Was the party responsible in the past also for a breach of the code? If so, please mention its nature and date of occurrence:

Previous breach by the Union were reported vide

- (a) Letter No. AM/57/162/66 dated 15-3-1966 from the Agent, Mandasari Division;
(b) Letter No. AM/27/4/156/66 dated 16-3-1966 from the Agent, Namakrishnapur Division.

14. Any other remarks:

All Shotfirers were advised to resume duty forthwith through a notice exhibited on the notice board. All who participated in strike resumed duty from 25-3-1966.

B. S. S. S. S.
AGENT,
Mandasari Division.

बिहार माइका मजदूरों के हित, गिरिडीह द्वारा अगस्त
दिनांक 28.12.45 की अगस्त समा द्वारा सर्वगत के पारित
प्रस्ताव :-

प्रस्ताव नं० 1 - गिरिडीह अवरख मजदूरों की मांग
बिहार सरकार के मांग प्रती है कि अगस्त आन्दोलन
में तजरबन्द प्रमुख मजदूर नेता सर्वेजी मट्टे
साहनी और चतुरस्रम दास को अविलम्ब रिहा कर
दिया जाय अन्दोलन के मुद्दों को वापस ले ले।

प्रस्ताव नं० 2 - गिरिडीह अवरख मजदूरों की मांग
बिहार सरकार के मांग प्रती है कि अवरख
मजदूरों की शैक्षिक वित्तीय 1948-49 को मुनाफा
बोनस मुगगत करावना जाय।

प्रस्ताव नं० 3 - गिरिडीह अवरख मजदूरों की
मांग समा मांग की है कि - 1. माती में मैसर्स बंगवरी
लाल पिपला रिफाई एण्ड कोक माइका कारखाना की
मजदूरों को पक्काने द्वारा भरा अचीमक, इजारी
बाग को रिफाई एण्ड कोक माती को माइका कारखाने
करने की इच्छा को सरकार अविलम्ब ले
को समाती को कार्यालय करायें।

प्रस्तावक - श्री नरसिंह लाल

समर्थक - मैगु शर्मा

ह. अलीजान मिशा (समाप्त)

28.12.45

बिहार माइका मजदूरों का
सं. नं० 164
ह. को. गिरिडीह (इजारीबाग)

बिहार माइक्रो मजदूर संगठन, गिरिडीह द्वारा आयोजित
मुजाफा बोर्डस के सवाल पर अकरत मजदूरों की
ज्ञान सभा में अकरत के पत्र प्रकाश:-

प्रभाव नं. १ गिरिडीह अकरत मजदूरों की यह सभा
बिहार सरकार से मांग करती है कि अकरत अंग्रेजों
में नजरबंद किए जाने के प्रभाव मजदूरों के लिये भी
महोदय भागी और बलब्राम दास अन्वितारब रिहा
किना जाय तथा अकरत मुजिमत के कार्यालयों
पर चाल रहे मुकदमों का पता ली ली।

प्रभाव नं. २ गिरिडीह अकरत मजदूरों की यह
सभा बिहार सरकार से मांग करती है कि यह माइक्रो
प्रबन्धकों पर मुजाफा बोर्डस (वर्ष ४-६५ को) के
मुजाफा के लिये दवाव डाल तथा बोर्डस का
का उलंघन करने वाले प्रबन्धकों पर कार्रवाई
कार्रवाई करे। इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार माइक्रो
मजदूर संगठन, गिरिडीह की कार्यकारिणी द्वारा
आज गैर कदम का समर्थन करती है।

प्रभावक - वही अकरत मजदूर

समर्थक - आकूल अकरती

र. राम सहाय राम (नसापति)

३१-१२-६५

बिहार माइक्रो मजदूर संगठन
र. नं. ६६
गिरिडीह (बिहार)

270

पत्रिका - जत 3/बिजस 1/90/66

A. I. T. U. C.
Received... 86... 6/1/66
Replied.....

प्रेमक - समाचार, बिहार माडका मजदूर
गिरिडीह।

प्रेमिका - राम एवं सारकोका गदा विवारी, गिरिडीह।
इजारी बाग।

विषय - अवरज गजदूरों को 28.12.55-56 का मुआफा
बोका का मुआफा करवाने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी
बिहार माडका गजदूर संघटन, गिरिडीह द्वारा उद्योगों में
करों के हटवण में -

महोदय,
उपरोक्त विषय के बारे में कहना है कि - (धानी) अवरज
गजदूरों ने 28.12.55-56 का मुआफा केवल आप तक गजदूरों को
मुआफा नहीं किया है। इस हटवण में प्रगत अवरज प्रवर्धकों
को इसने पत्र 2.12.55 को भी लिखा है, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि
आप को दी गई है। अभी तक हमें न तो आप की
ओर से और न ही प्रवर्धकों की ओर से कोई पत्र मिला है।
चि. मा. मा. संगठन गिरिडीह की ओर से इस हटवण
में दो आम समारोह (एक 28.12.55 को और दूसरी 31.12.55
को) हो चुकी हैं।

इस हटवण में अगले 6 जनवरी को (धानी) एल. डी. को. के माडका गजदूरों का एक विशेष प्रदर्शन होने जा रहा है।

वर्तमान हाकाकी पत्रों में अवरज प्रवर्धकों की यह गैरकाबूली इतना उत्पात बढ़ाने में सजदूरों को हौसले को पहन काती है।

आप से अनुरोध है कि यदि संभव हो तो मुआफा मंगाने की व्यवस्था करें।

आपका

अभिज्ञ कार्यवाही हेतु प्रतिलिपि -
(1) राम आशुतोष, बिहार, पटना।
(2) डिप्टी कमिश्नर, इजारी बाग, बिहार माडका गजदूर संघटन

आपका
पडी नारायण लाल
समाचार 3/91/66
बिहार माडका गजदूर संघटन

(3) आम अधी मद्र, ३ जरी बाज ।

(4) आम मंत्री, विहार, पटना ।

(5) अवर प्रमण्डल पदाधिकारी, गिरसीहा ।

(6) सलिव, अरिबल गागाभि देवु भूविमन
मां ग्रेस, नई दिल्ली ।

अनुताजक —

(1) 28.12.65 की अवर मजदूरों की आम सभा द्वारा
पारित प्रस्ताव की प्रति लिए — 9

(2) 29.12.65 की अवर मजदूरों की आम सभा
द्वारा पारित प्रस्ताव की प्रतिलिपि — 9

(3) विहार माइका मजदूर संगठन, गिरसीहा द्वारा मुंबई
को वल के सम्बन्ध में विचारित पत्र — 2

No. CMS/NJKO/ 8/66.

January
Dated, the 10th ~~February~~ 1966.

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

0270

A. I. T. U. C.
Received 10/11/66
Replied.....

Sub : Illegal, salefide and vindictive lock-out
of New Jeebhari Khas Colliery, P.O. Jaykaynar,
Dist. Burdwan, since 5th January 1966 : II Shift.

Dear Sir,

The management of New Jeebhari Khas Colliery most vindictively and illegally locks out the colliery on & from II Shift : 5th January 1966 without any notice. Over 350 workers of the colliery have been affected. The management also refused to make payment of Bonus for several quarters ; monthly wages for months together ; and weekly wages for several weeks and other dues. The attendance of wagon and truck loaders are not being marked and they are being paid less wages. The workmen are subjected to threatening and intimidation. The management is guilty of various malpractices.

I would request you to please take immediate action against the management for illegal activities.

- We demand :
- 1) The Mine should be opened immediately ;
 - 2) Wages and other dues should be paid at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

Sunil Sen
Sunil Sen, 10/11/66
Organising Secretary.



In continuation of our telegram dated 5/1/66 in the above said colliery.

Sunil Sen

M.B :- Already we wrote a ltr to C.L.C. N. Delhi and Union Labour Minister. Please take up the matter with them.

h



LRD
8/2

Received 590 11/2/66
A.I.T.O.
Resided.....

subject: Industrial dispute over
the management of the N.P.D.C.
and the Coal Workers Union &
- regarding 7 points of Charter
demands.

Dear Gen. Satish loomba,

Find a breach in the copy
of the letter no 1/5/65-LR II dated 8th
March 65 from the section officer, Ministry
of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India
and let me know if the dispute is
still pending in terms of Sec. 33 of
the Payment of Bonus Act 1965.

Yours faithfully,
Chaturmas

True Copy

NO. 1/5/65-LR II
Government of India
Ministry of Labour and Employment
Dated New Delhi
- 8 MAR 1965 -

To,

- (i) The Deputy General Manager,
N.P.D.C. Ltd,
Darbhanga house, Ranchi.
- (ii) The General Secretary,
Coal workers union
PO Giridih, Distt. Hazareibagh

Sir,
I am directed to inform
you that the report of the
liaison officer (Central), Ho
bags, in the above dispute
received in this Ministry
4th-march, 1965.

Yours faithfully
sd/
(R.R.) Jola
Section officer

BIHAR STATE COUNCIL
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

31.1.66
PATNA-4

A. I. T. U. C.
Received... 48. U. 2/2/66
Replied.....

Dear Comrade ~~XXXX~~

i.e. 61, 62, 63 to the N.C.D.C. workers I want to ascertain if the Govt. of India has taken any action on the failure of Report of the C.O. Stankinigh with regard to our strike notice. So far our office is concerned we have not received any communication from the Govt. but I don't know if AITUC has received any. As regards the date of strike notice, failure report etc... you can have it from AITUC file. you were dealing with the whole case and hence request you to let me know the exact position immediately please enquire it from the Labour ministry.

Yours,
Chaturaman Mishra.

extra

1. KALYAN ROY
COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABHA
GTROAD ASANSOL

2. KETNARAYAN MISSIR
KULTI ACTION COMMITTEE
KULTI

HAD SENT TELEGRAM * TENTH FOLLOWED BY LETTER
REQUESTING KALYAN ROY TO CALL OFF HUNGER STRIKE
FOLLOWING MY MEETING WITH SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM (STOP)
NO REPLY RECEIVED (STOP) WIRE INFORMATION SO THAT
CAN PURSUE MATTER FURTHER

LOOMBA

270

(F 172)

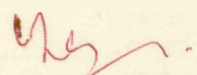
extra

informing//
that

TEUNK Call message from Com. Kalyan Roy received at 9.30 a.m./Shri Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour & Employment came to the area for Mine Safety Conference and had discussions with the trade union representatives of AITUC, INTUC and HMS mainly regarding Bonus and other issues. A suggestion came forward for payment of 4% Bonus and then hold further tripartite in Delhi while the workers representatives agreed to this. The Employers wanted to pay a total of 4% in four equal installments. Workers representatives unanimously rejected it.

Regarding the dismissal of 74 workers he insisted on the case being referred to arbitration as the adjudication machinery being insufficient would take years. The Labour Minister asked him to write him. Com. Kalyan Roy is going ahead with the hunger strike.

Date 28.2.66


(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secy.

270

extra

4 April 1966

Dear Comrade Raj Bahadur,

Your letter of 28th March. Actually I don't know Professor Subramaniam at all. His name was suggested by Com. Mohit Sen. There is no bar on taking advisers. Only they have to pay for themselves. I will therefore suggest to Com. Mohit that Professor can be accommodated as an adviser if he so desires.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

SL
(Satish Loomba)

To,

Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour,
Jawaharnagar,
Suryanagar Colony,
HYDERABAD.

227a

D.O. No.270/DR/66
28 April 1966

Dear Shri Nargundkar,

Please find enclosed a copy of my letter to Shri S. K. Dey. I had a long talk with him on 27th April 1966. This letter was written to him after this talk and on his suggestion. He is visiting our collieries in June this year along with Dr. Chenna Reddy.

He has very high regard for you and has asked me to convey to you that he is proud of you.

I told him that perhaps my friend Sanjeeva Reddy was feeling embarassed to fight for Singareni, both belonging to Andhra Pradesh. He told me that he was a "Stateless person" and would do his best for Singareni. Particularly so because this Co. is doing better than W.C.D.C.

He and his officers who were present at our talks told me that Shri Rao was here and they have had fruitful discussions.

Rest when we meet.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Raj Bahadur Gour)

Encl:

2001

Shri Nargundkar,
Managing Director,
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.,
Kothagudium P.O.
Bhadrachalam Road (C.R.)
(Andhra Pradesh)

INDIAN MINE WORKERS FEDERATION

A.S. NSOL

CAMP: NEW DELHI
21st February, 1966

MOST URGENT

270

Dear Comrade,

The comrades from various mining belts who came to Delhi to attend the General Council meeting of the AITUC met on the 19th and 20th February and had detailed discussions about various most important problems facing the miners.

Com. S. A. Dange presided over the meeting.

In view of the obstinate and adamant attitude of the mine owners and the failure of the Government to intervene, there is no other alternative but to resort to direct action. It was decided to launch a THREE DAY HUNGER STRIKE in all mines, coal and non-coal, from 1st March, on the demand of immediate payment of Bonus, Dearness Allowance etc as mentioned in the Resolution which is enclosed.

Com Kalyan Roy is starting an indefinite hunger-strike on the above demand from the 1st March, at the BANKOLA Colliery, near Asansol.

We have arranged to print the leaflets and they are being sent to all the unions. We hope all our unions will mobilise their maximum strength and launch this struggle unitedly to compell the mine owners to concede these demands.

2. In view of this situation, we have decided to call the Executive committee meeting of the Federation at NAQPUR on the 21st March. It will continue till 22nd March. Com S. A. Dange will be present in the meeting. Leading comrades and office bearers of the unions are also requested to attend the meeting. The meeting will start from 12 P.M. on the 21st. Please inform Com S. K. Sanval, President, Samyukta Khaden Mazdur Sangh, TILAK PUTLA, M.H.L, NAQPUR, the date and time of your arrival.

with greetings,

Yours Fraternally


(Kalyan Roy)
General Secretary

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extra

INDIAN MINE WORKERS FEDERATION

Camp: AITUC, New Delhi

23 April 1966

URGENT

Sub: BONUS MEETING AT NEW DELHI ON 22 APRIL 1966.

Dear Comrade,

1. The Union Labour Ministry called an urgent meeting on the 22nd April at New Delhi to discuss the question of non-payment of 1964 Profit Sharing Bonus by a section of coal mine owners.

The meeting was attended by the representatives of the employers and workers' organisations.

The Union Labour Ministry circulated a list of mines which have so far not paid bonus. The list was prepared on the basis of reports furnished by the IMWF and HMS.

After a scrutiny, it was found that the list is not complete and a large number of mines which have not paid bonus have been left out. The workers representatives also insisted for fixing a final date by which all mine owners which have not paid bonus must pay and asked the employers' representatives to take steps against the defaulters.

After a long discussion, it was decided that the employers' and workers' representatives would again meet on the 2nd May, at DHANBAD at 4.30 P.M. at the ICOA HALL where the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Regional Labour Commissioners also would be present. The C.L.C. and the Joint Working Committee (Employers' Organisation) were requested to furnish a full and complete list of mines which have not yet paid bonus in that meeting. The meeting is expected to take concrete steps re: non-payment.

2. I request all comrades to send the names of mines which have not paid bonus and also V.D.A. to me at Asansol before 29th April. One Comrade from each belt may also come to DHANBAD Office (NEAR MAC & CO) for detailed discussion.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Kalyan Roy
(Kalyan Roy)
General Secretary

COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABHA

(Regd. No. 3449)

(Affiliated to AITUC)

P. O. RANIGANJ, DIST. BURDWAN.

Ref. No.

Regd. with A/S

Dated, the.....23rd..Feb., 1966.

To
The Under Secretary
The Govt. of India,
Ministry of Labour & Employment,
New Delhi.

8/11 26/2/66
Attn. Sri H.C. Manghani.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter No.6/6/65-LR.II of 23rd March, 1965 and have noted its contents. As reported in 1962 L.L.J SC 356, the criterion for ascertaining whether a sardar is a workman or not, certain facts touching the nature of duties performed by the said sardar have to be taken into consideration, and it is, therefore, a question of fact.

From the facts and circumstances of the present case it has been established that Sukhram Pasi was a working sardar and in addition to his duty of recruiting miners, he had to supervise the work of the recruits. The chargesheet issued to him and the allegations made therein show unmistakably that the said sardar had been to the office with the obvious object of replacing the baskets, and if the said sardar had nothing to do with the supervision of work of the recruits, why on earth should he go to the office in connection with baskets. His duty should have ended with the recruitment of the miners and taking commissions when due. But the position is different here and that is the more or less accepted position. Ex facie, Sukhram Pasi is a working sardar and there is no reason why the Govt. should term him otherwise.

In the above circumstances we request you to kindly review the case of Sukhram Pasi and refer the same to the Tribunal for adjudication on merit.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

8/11 26/2/66
Copy to:- The Conciliation Officer(c),
Raniganj. for favour of review
of the above case at an early
date.
Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.
New Delhi.

Robin Chatterjee
Vice-President

భారతదేశం మొత్తం మీద గని కార్మిక

నాయకులచే నిరహార దీక్ష

1961 నుండి 1965 లాభాల బోనసు కరువు భత్యం

సాధించుటకై డాక్టరు రాజబహదూర్ గౌడ్ గారిచే

నిరహార దీక్ష ప్రారంభం

1 మార్చి నుండి 1 మార్చి వరకు, గురువారం యూనియన్ ఆఫీసు ఆవరణలో

బహిరంగ సభ

పోషకులారా :

అఖిల భారత దేశ ప్రేద్ యూనియన్ కాంగ్రెస్, అఖిల భారత ఖని కార్మిక సమాఖ్య పిలుపుననుసరించి మన యూనియన్ అధ్యక్షులు కామ్రేడ్ డాక్టరు రాజబహదూర్ గౌడ్ గారు ఈ క్రింది కోర్కెల సాధనకై 1-3-66 మంగళవారం ఉదయం 7 గంటల నుండి 3-3-66 గురువారం సాయంత్రం 6 గంటలవరకు యూనియన్ ఆఫీసు ఆవరణలో నిరహార దీక్ష పూనెదరు. 1965 దేశంబడు నెలాఖరు వరకు భారతదేశం మొత్తం మీద ఒక సింగరేణి, ఇస్కో, టిస్కో, య.కా.సి.డి.సి గని కార్మికులకు మాత్రమే 1964-65 లాభాల బోనసు లభించినది. ఇతర గని కార్మికులకు లాభాల బోనసు లభించలేదు.

- 1) గని కార్మికులందరకు 1961 నుండి 1965 వరకు లాభాల బోనసు పెంటనే యివ్వాలి.
- 2) 1964-65 లాభాల ననుసరించి లాభాల బోనసు 4% కంటే ఎక్కువ వుండాలి.
- 3) 1964-65 లాభాల బోనసులో అండర్ గ్రౌండ్, టైపింగు, షార్టు హ్యాండ్ ఆలవెన్సులు లెక్క కట్టి యివ్వాలి.
- 4) బజారు వరల కనుగుణంగా కడుపు భత్యం ఆర్డోబరు 1965 నుండి యివ్వాలి.

భారతదేశంలోని గని కార్మిక నాయకులందరు మార్చి 1 నుంచి 3వ తేదీ వరకు ప్రభుత్వ విధానానికి ఎరిసనగా నిరహార దీక్ష బూసుతున్నారు.

గురువారం సాయంత్రం 6 గంటలకు యూనియన్ ఆఫీసు ఆవరణలో బహిరంగ సభ ఏర్పాటు చేయబడినది.

కార్మిక పోషకులందరు నిరహార దీక్షను బలపరచి బహిరంగ సభలో వేల సంఖ్యలో పాల్గొని సభను జయప్రదంచేయ ప్రార్థన.

ఇట్లు,

యం. కొమ్మరయ్య,

ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి,

సింగరేణి కాలరీస్ వర్కర్స్ యూనియన్.

కొత్తగూడెం.

28-2-66

☪ సాయి ప్రెస్ - కొత్తగూడెం.

26 March 1966

Dear Comrade Kalyan Roy,

I have seen in the file of the Chief Labour Commissioner, (C) that some agreement has been arrived at between you and the management of Bankola Colliery regarding the case of 75 workers.

The case is therefore being dropped.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

MG

(K.G. Sriwastava)

Dear: Kalyan,

I have seen in the file
of LLC. This issue appeared has been
covered at below. you & the
manager of Bowen College
regarding the amount of 75 however,
the case is that to be dropped
with that

Yours truly
[Signature]

23 March 1966

EXPRESS DELIVERY

Dear Com.Kalyan Roy,

There was a tripartite on bonus today. Deven Sen and Kanti Mehta were there and so was I. Employers had Bagai, Mehta and Vera. Labour Minister joined in towards the end. The text of agree^{ment} is given below:

"The representatives of colliery owners and central organisations of workers met at a bipartite meeting on 23rd March 1966 at Delhi to discuss the question of payment of bonus to the workers. There was free and frank discussion in an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding. Each side placed its difficulties which were appreciated by the other side.

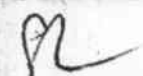
"It was agreed that Bonus has to be paid by the 31st of March 1966. It was suggested, however, that there may be some ~~difficult~~ collieries who have genuine difficulties.

"The representatives of workers and employers agreed that any colliery which is not able to pay bonus by 31st March 1966, will enter into discussions with the Central and/or local unions, preferably before 31st March 1966, regarding the time by which they will be able to make payment and also try to come to agreement. The cases of such collieries in which agreements are not reached, will be discussed at a bipartite meeting to be held at Delhi in the third week of April 1966, before which these discussions should have been held."

Employers wanted extension upto 31st July. We resisted this. According to information given by them, at least 50 per cent of workers will be paid bonus by 31st March and another 20 per cent or so by April end. Our point is that our ~~union~~ union/central organisation is de facto recognised as in any case when they cannot pay by 31st March, they have to approach us. Another point is that adjudication is out. In case union does not give extension of time, the matter comes up before the next meeting in April. You will have to attend the April meeting. The Govt will pay the T.A.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(Satish Loomba)

23 March 1966

To,
Com. Kalyan Roy,
Colliery Mazdoor Sabha,
G.T. Road, Asansol.

Dear Comrade,

We are in receipt of a letter from the Minister of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation, Government of India vide No. Con. III 2(2)/66 dated the March 17, 66.

The same is reproduced below for your information.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

mk
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

...

" PLEASE REFER TO YOUR LETTER DATED THE 3rd March, 1966 regarding the alleged victimisation of workers employed in the Bankola Colliery. I understand that the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, on the advice of the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, has already raised a formal dispute over this matter. If it is not possible to settle the matter by conciliation, then we shall consider the question of reference to adjudication. I do not think that in such matters it is advisable for the union to precipitate matters without making use of the avenues available to them for settlement of disputes. I hope you have already advised the local leaders to call off the agitation.

...



No. Con. III 2(2)/66

MINISTER OF
LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

श्रम, रोज़गार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री
भारत सरकार

New Delhi, the 17 - 3 - 1966.
नई दिल्ली १९६६

Mr. S. M. Banerjee

Please refer to your letter dated the 3rd March, 1966 regarding the alleged victimisation of workers employed in the Bankola Colliery. I understand that the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, on the advice of the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, has already raised a formal dispute over this matter. If it is not possible to settle the matter by conciliation, then we shall consider the question of reference to adjudication. I do not think that in such matters it is advisable for the union to precipitate matters without making use of the avenues available to them for settlement of disputes. I hope you have already advised the local leaders to call off the agitation.

Yours sincerely,

Jagjivan Ram

Shri S.M. Banerjee,
Member Parliament,
113, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

No 172/A/66(CM)
3 March 1966

MOST IMMEDIATE

Shri Jagjivan Ram,
Minister of Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi

Sub: Victimization in Bankola Colliery,
Raniganj - Hunger-Strike by Shri Kalyan Roy,
General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers Fedn.

Dear Sir,

Protesting against the mass victimisation of 71 coal miners by the management of Bankola Colliery (owners: Bird & Co.) Raniganj, and over the refusal of the employers to pay bonus as per the Bonus Act, Shri Kalyan Roy, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers' Federation has gone on an indefinite hunger strike from March 2.

2. The Bankola Colliery is one of the biggest colliery in the Asansol belt and the management have refused to accept the suggestions for a settlement on this and other disputes given by the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C), Raniganj.

3. The 71 workers who have been illegally dismissed in February this year have all been in service for long and were involved in a case in the month of August 1965. No action was taken by the management between August last year and early this year, until, all on a sudden the management decided to dismiss them in February. All of these workers were collecting National Defence Fund in the month of November last year, at the request of the management. Since their cases are pending at Asansol, the workers cannot also go back to their villages and the management have deliberately sought to take advantage of this situation.

4. The management have been deliberately refusing proper work to the miners and thus slowing down production.

5. It is requested that Government may intervene in this matter and secure the reinstatement of the dismissed workers. The union has expressed itself in favour of arbitration of the dispute. In a similar case, in respect of the Modern Satgram Colliery, Shri G.L.Nanda, the then Union Labour Minister was accepted as Arbitrator. It is requested that similar efforts may be made to settle the dispute. Reference of the dispute to adjudication will be time-consuming and 1963 disputes are still pending before the Dhanbad Tribunal and any reference now would have to wait till probably till 1970 for an award. An early action is requested.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Col.56(302)/66

1.3.66

A. I. T. U. C.
Received 888.....
Replied.....

To
The General Secretary,
Colliery Bunder Sabha,
G.T.Road, Asansol.

Sub: Alleged threat of Bunder Strike in Bankola Colliery.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C/IS/BR/66/66 dated 26.2.66, I have to inform you that you are aware, the question of payment of bonus has been taken up with the parties after the expiry of 31.12.65, the date up to which exemption was accorded. The Employers association have referred the matter to the Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and this office has also sought further instructions from the CLE(C), New Delhi. The matter is being looked into with due urgency and I am to request you to desist from your contemplated move of indefinite hunger strike from the 2nd March, 1966.

Regarding alleged victimisation in Bankola Colliery, I have to inform you that the matter was looked into by the Asst. Labour Commissioner, Raniganj who has reported that after an incident at Bankola Colliery on 7.8.65 in which one Chaprasi was killed, certain departmental proceedings as provided for in the standing orders were undertaken. The affected employees can prefer any appeal and can also raise an industrial dispute, if so desired. A separate communication in this regard has been made.

Yours faithfully,

(N. K. Chandra)

REGIONAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL),
CUTTACK.

Copy forwarded for information to the :-

1. ALC, Raniganj.
2. CLE, New Delhi. In this connection, this office letter of even number dated 22.12.65 may kindly be linked. The letter under reply has also been addressed to me him.
3. General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, New Del
4. ALC, Asansol.

SE, Jhandewalan
Ravi Jhandewalan
Asansol

Phone { 3613
2372

INDIAN MINE WORKERS FEDERATION

भारतीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन

Affiliated to Miners' Trade Union International (W.F.T.U. & A.I.T.U.C.)
(NEAR PRAVAT HOTEL)

G. T. ROAD, ASANSOL.

835 28/2/66

Ref.

Date the 26th Feb, 1966.

Com. K. G. Srivastava
General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

A. Important issue of indefinite Hunger Strike by Com. K. Roy from 2nd March besides bonus is mass-victimisation at the Bankola Colliery one of the biggest in Asansol-Raniganj Field. 71 workers have been dismissed most illegally in the month of February alone. The names are enclosed in the annexure. Workers have already submitted a mass-petition to the Chief Mining Engineer Bird & Co. Ltd. and the Manager of Bankola Colliery.

B. They have been involved in a case in the month of August 1965. They were working all along. Suddenly this mass-scale dismissal order has been issued in February. And these are the workers who on the request of the management collected National Defence Fund in the month of November. Now as the cases are pending they cannot go home nor to any other places. So their condition is extremely grim.

C. This management has been deliberately refusing to give proper work to the workers and slowing down production and the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha raised number of disputes to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Raniganj regarding this. The management also refused to listen to the advice and request of Shri J.N. Gupta, Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Raniganj.

This management has systematically refused to accept Arbitration. Our demand is their reinstatement. Alternatively, at least immediate arbitration should be given. The Government may say that we are prepared to refer these cases to Tribunal. But you know that dismissal disputes of 1963 are still pending with the Dhanbad Tribunal. And there is no chance of taking up these disputes before 1970 even if they are referred. So that will not help. In Modern Satyagrah Colliery case in 1960-61 Shri G.L. ^{Nanda} appointed an arbitration. So at least the Government can do this.

D. The other is the question of Bonus which the mine owners have not been paid. So the Government must also compel the management to pay it. In this connection I am enclosing the question in Lok Sabha on 13th Sept, 1965, where this issue was raised. 31st Dec, has expired but no bonus has been paid.

With greetings.

Yours Faithfully & Comradely

En: Two.

Copy to:

K. S. Roy
(K.S. Roy)
General Secretary.

A
A copy to
Mishra
3/3

List of the victimised workers.

Wagon Loaders.

1. Ch. Mongal Pradhan,
2. Nigha Sasmal,
3. Meela Behra,
4. Brohmor Jana,
5. Jogi Behra,
6. Dandia Sasmal,
7. Bhagia Nahak,
8. Ratchandra,
9. Narayan Sasmal,
10. Jadu Sasmal,
11. Linga Behra,
- Oriya Sasmal,
13. Beshu Charcha,
14. Jogi Behra.

Under ground Loaders;

15. Ramkaran Jaswara,
16. Bada Jilku ,,
17. Ramdeo ,,
18. Fulchand ,,
19. Bipat ,,
20. Anmul Jaswara
21. Tilai ,,
22. Sovajit Singh
23. Indrajit Harijan,
24. Munni Saw
25. Sahabdin Kahar,
26. Iswardeo Anir,
27. Hira Saw,
28. Bhirgu Singh
29. Harijan Pradhan
30. Babulal Jaswara.

Under Ground Loaders

31. Shamsheer Pashi
 32. Bipat Ahir,
 33. Deokeran Kahar,
 34. Hasu Jaswara,
 35. Jhurku Jaswara,
 36. Jhapsu Jaswara,
 37. Anrup ,,
 38. Janai ,,
 39. Gurahu Dusad
 40. Mahadev Jaswara Line Mazdoor
 41. Palakdari Jaswara, C.C.M. ,,
 42. Juggadish Dusad, H.Khalasi
 43. Jhuri Jaswara, S.P. Mazdoor
 44. Bhola Dusad, Trammer.
 45. Shamu Azam, Clipman,
 46. Showkat Saik, ,,
 47. Bhuneswar Dusad, Dl. Mazdoor
 48. Basanta Jaswara, Trammer.
 49. Giridhari Jaswara, L. Mazdoor
 50. Bhola Jha ,,
 51. Shivpujan Singh, Watchman,
 52. Chandrika Singh, ,,
 53. Raju Koiri, ,,
 54. German Dusad, Shotfirer.
 55. Sitaran Chowhan, Dresser.
 56. Baiju Dusad, ~~Loosman~~, ,
 57. Gurahu saw, C.C.M. Helper.
 58. Bechan Kahar, ,,
 59. Dasu Jaswara, U.G. Loader.
 60. Mathura Dusad. Loosman,
- and 11 others.

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1965.

PROFIT SHARING BONUS IN THE COAL MINES

2013.

SHRI MOHAMMAD BILAL:

SHRIMATI BINU CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the colliery Handoor Sabha of Asansol has demanded payment of profit sharing bonus in the various coal mines in the Raniganj-Asansol Coal belt;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) Whether any bonus has been paid in these mines; and

(d) if so, the quantum of bonus paid ?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA).

(a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The payment of Bonus Ordinance 1965 was promulgated on the 29th May, 1965. It was represented on behalf of the Coal Mining Industry that in case of those establishments, whose accounting year ended on the 31st December, 1964, it would be difficult to make bonus payment by the 31st August, 1965 under the Ordinance. Government have decided to extend the time-limit for payment of bonus in such establishments of the Coal mining industry upto 31st December, 1965.

G.T. Road

Asansol836 28/1/66
Dated the 26th Feb, 1966.~~Com. Satish K. Gupta,~~Com. ~~Sri~~ K.G. Srivastava,

Dear Comrade,

A. Important issue of indefinite Hunger Strike by Com. K. Roy from 2nd March, besides bonus, is mass-victimisation at the Bankola Colliery, one of the biggest in Asansol-Raniganj Field. 71 workers have been dismissed most illegally in the month of February alone. The names are enclosed in the annexure. Workers have already submitted a mass-petition to the Chief Mining Engineer, Bird & Co. Ltd. and the Manager of the Bankola Colliery.

B. They have been involved in a case in the month of August 1965. They were working all along. Suddenly this mass-scale dismissal order has been issued in February. And these are the workers who on the request of the management collected National Defence Fund in the month of November. Now as the cases are pending they cannot go home nor to any other places. So their condition is extremely grim.

C. This management has been deliberately refusing to give proper work load and slowing down production and the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha raised number of disputes to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Raniganj regarding this. The management also refused to listen to the advise and request of Shri J.N. Gupta, Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Raniganj.

This management has systematically refused to accept arbitration. Our demand is their immediate reinstatement. Alternatively, at least immediate arbitration should be given. The Government may say that we are prepared to refer these cases to Tribunal. But you know that dismissal disputes of 1963 are still pending, with the Dhanbad Tribunal. And there is no chance of taking up these disputes before 1970 even if they are referred. So that will not help. In Modern Patgram Colliery case in 1960-61 Shri G.L. Nanda appointed an arbitration. So at least the Government can do this.

D. The other is the question of Bonus which the mine owners have not been paid. So the Government must also compell the management to pay it. In this connection I am enclosing the Question in Lok Sabha on 13th Sept, 1965. where this issue was raised. 31st Dec, has expired but no Bonus has been paid.

Yours Comradely.



B.N. Tewary
(B.N. Tewary) 26/2/66
General Secretary.

List of the victimised workers.Wagon Loaders.

1. Ch. Mongal Pradhan,
2. Nigna Sasmal,
3. Keela Behra,
4. Bronsar Jans,
5. Jogi Behra,
6. Dandia Sasmal,
7. Bhagia Mahak,
8. Rauchandra,
9. Narayan Sasmal,
10. Jaju Sasmal,
11. Mitya Behra,
- Orlya Sasmal,
13. Beshu Charcha,
14. Jogi Behra.

Under ground Loaders:

15. Raskaran Jaswara,
16. Bada Jilku ..
17. Raefoo ..
18. Fulchand ..
19. Bipat ..
20. Ansu Jaswara
21. Tilal ..
22. Sovajit Singh
23. Indrajit Harijan,
24. Kunni Sew
25. Sanabdin Kater,
26. Iswardeo Abir,
27. Hira Saw,
28. Bhirgu Singh
29. Harijan Pradhan
30. Babulal Jaswara.

Under Ground Loaders

31. Shasber Pashl
 32. Bipat Ahir.
 33. Deokaran Kohar,
 34. Basu Jaswara,
 35. Jhurku Jaswara,
 36. Jhapau Jaswara,
 37. Anrup ..
 38. Janai ..
 39. Gurahu Dusad
 40. Mahadev Jaswara, Line Mazdoor
 41. Palakdari Jaswara, G.C.M. ..
 42. Juggadish Dusad, M. Kholasi
 43. Jhuri Jaswara, S.F. Mazdoor
 44. Bhoia Dusad, Tracker.
 45. Shamu Azam, Clipman,
 46. Shokat Salk, ..
 47. Bhuneswar Dusad, D.L. Mazdoor
 48. Basanta Jaswara, Tracker.
 49. Giridhari Jaswara, L. Mazdoor
 50. Bhoia Jha ..
 51. Shivpujan Singh, Watchman,
 52. Chandrika Singh, ..
 53. Raju Koiri, ..
 54. Gersan Dusad, Shotfirer.
 55. Sitaran Chohan, Dresser.
 56. Baiju Dusad, ..
 57. Gurahu Saw, C.C.A. Helper.
 58. Deenan Kohar, ..
 59. Dusu Jaswara, U.G. Loader.
 60. Nathura Dusad. Locoman,
- and 11 others.

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2013

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1965

PROFIT SHARING BONUS IN THE COAL MINES

2013.

SHRI MOHAMMAD E IAS;

SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY;

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the colliery Mazdoor Sabha of Asansol has demanded payment of profit sharing bonus in the various coal mines in the Raniganj-Asansol Coal belt;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) Whether any bonus has been paid in these mines;

and

(d) if so, the quantum of bonus paid ?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA)

(a) Yes

(b) To (d) The payment of Bonus ordinance 1965 was promulgated on the 29th May, 1965. It was represented on behalf of the Coal Mining Industry that in case of those establishments, whose accounting year ended on the 31st December, 1964, it would be difficult to make bonus payment by the 31st August, 1965 under the Ordinance. Government have decided to extend the time-limit for payment of bonus in such establishments of the coal mining industry upto 31st December, 1965.

No.172/K/66
5 March 1966

To,

Shri Shahnawaz Khan,
Deputy Minister for Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Sub: Victimization in Bankola Colliery, Raniganj - Hunger
Strike by Shri Kalyan Roy, General Secretary,
Indian Mine Workers Federation.

Dear Sir,

Further to our letter No.172/A/66(CM) dated the
3rd March 1966 and my talks with you on 4th March
1966 we have received the enclosed telegram from
the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha in regard to situation
in the Colliery belt.

You are requested to intervene before it is
too late.

Yours faithfully,

Chh

(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

Encl:

*copy to C.M.S. Asad for
information*

5 March 1966

Dear Comrade Kalyan Roy,

We have sent the enclosed letter to the Labour Ministry.

I also met Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, yesterday. He had no detailed account of mining meeting and so difficult to pin point.

The usual assurances were there that bonus law will have its course.

However, I am meeting Dr. Seth who is dealing with the case on Tuesday (8.3.66) moving and will let you know the progress.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Encl: (one)

(K.G. Sriwastava)

P.S. I am leaving for Hyderabad on 8th evening returning on 15th. 6th & 7th are Holi holidays and therefore no work in the Secretariat.

Dr. Gov; Lalgar Rog,

We have seen the enclosed
letter to the Lalgar Society.

I also met Mr. Shobhraj
Khan yesterday. He had no detailed account
of Hathi's membership & so difficult to find
point.

The most serious was that
that Boman Law will have its course.

However, our membership Dr. Sella
who is dealing with the case on
Tuesday (8-3-66) morning & will let you
know the progress.

With regards.

Yours faithfully

Dr. Gov

P.S.

I am leaving for Hathi
on 8th evening, starting on 15th
6-7th on Holi Holidays & the
return in the next.

Note

8 March 1966

Dear Comrade D,

Regarding the hunger strike of Com. Kalyan Roy I had a talk with Shri Shahanawaz Khan and also with the officials of the Ministry. It seems that the Labour Minister has said that the payment of bonus should be made by the Colliery Owners by 31st March or they must face prosecution. But the Labour Ministry is not prepared to give even this assurance in writing. I was trying for it but Labour Minister cannot be contacted and officials wanted to contact him before giving in writing.

Another aspect of the case is that the appeals of the employers regarding Bonus Act are coming up for hearing in Supreme Court nearabout 25th March. Employers in all sectors are waiting for this. They expect the judgement in the first week of April. The attitude of the Labour Minister also seems to be to wait till then.

Regarding the demand of difference of cases of victimisation of the employees of Bankula Colliery Com. Kalyan Roy demands arbitration. As you know arbitration can only be given if both the parties agree. Labour Minister may agree to give adjudication when all the possibilities of Conciliation proceedings and Screening are gone through. I reminded the C.L.C.(C) to expedite this.

You are therefore to consider how the hunger strike is to be withdrawn.

Yours sincerely,

U
(K.G.)

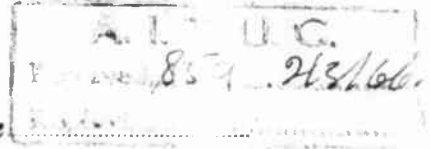
INDIAN MINE WORKERS FEDERATION

भारतीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन

Affiliated to Miners' Trade Union International (W.F.T.U. & A.I.T.U.C.)

(NEAR PRAVAT HOTEL)

G. T. ROAD, ASANSOL.



Ref.

Date

Dear Com. *Subir* ~~Kumar~~,

1. I have already reported to you over the phone regarding the long meeting with the Union Labour Minister on the 27th Feb. at Raithon. The three central workers organisations were unanimous in rejecting the employers offer of payment of four per cent in four quarterly instalments. The discussion was not fruitless as the Union Minister, as far as I could gather, was not happy with the employers stand. The aim of the owners is to delay this payment and get another rise in coal price. They are trying hard for this and said that in the meeting. In other words, they want to blackmail the govt. and the govt. is likely to submit to it.

2. So there is no other alternative but to go ~~on~~ on with the hunger strike.

The question of victimisation to over 70 leading workers in Feb. must be referred to arbitration.

3. The H MS and the INTUC also support our stand but I do not think they will go to any action.

4. I am sending a separate page (annexed) on the discussion before the Union Labour Minister. Please cyclo it and send it to various coal and non coal unions. I have no time ; otherwise I would have done it. They must know what is happening. it has to be done immediately.

paternally yours

Kalyan Roy
(Kalyan Roy)

Com. Subir Kumar

Arise.

- also for T U Record.

OFFICE OF THE COAL WORKERS UNION,
P.O. Bermo, Dist. Hazaribagh.

Dated the 4th March, 1966.

A.I.T.U.C.

Recd. 10/3/66
Replied.....

Dear Com. British Loomba,

We received the resolution of A.I.T.U.C. and letter of Com. Kalyan on the issue of hunger strike on 23th February, 66 and leaflets on 1st. March so it was not possible for us to start hunger strike from 1st. March. Though we feel that it is necessary for us to participate in the movement, but Holi is intervening and after Holi a T.U. School has been fixed from 15th to 24th March '66 at Giridih. This is making difficult for us to participate in the movement. At last we have decided to start hunger strike in all the three centres of coal field in our district from 14th March, 66 and the programme of T.U. School should be postponed for ten days i.e. T.U. School now should start from 25.3.66 so that we may be attend the meeting of mining unions at Maspar to be held on 1st. & 2nd March.

I hope you will approve the same and adjust your programme accordingly and also inform com. Shrivastav.

Copy to:-

- 1) Com. Ratan ~~xxxxx~~ Roy with request to arrange the programme of T.U. School accordingly.
- 2) Com. Chaturanga Mishr.
- 3) Com. Kalyan Roy.

Yours,

Shafique Khan

(Shafique Khan)

Coal Workers Union Office
Berma, (Hazaribagh)

270
Bihar Kalyan Mazdoor Sabha.
P.O. & DT. DHANBAD.

Dated the 29th March, 1966.

Received 1441 31/3/66
Replied.....

To
The Regional Labour Commissioner (C)
Implementation, Dhanbad.

Subject : Non-payment of the Statutory dues and non-implementation
of various labour laws by the Mondal's Bilbera Colliery.

Reference : Your office File No. 2/2(184)/64.

Dear Sir,

Please refer to the correspondences resting with your office
letter No. 2/2(184)/64 dated 10th May, 1965 and discussions at your office
on several dates.

It has been established that the management, among other things,
have not paid to the workmen employed in the colliery the following statutory
dues :

1. Variable Dearness Allowance from 1.10.1964 onwards (as in force from
time to time) despite the increase in coal prices granted by the Govt.
to meet the increased cost on this count. On rough calculation it is
found that for the period from 1.10.64 to 1.12.65 each workman became en-
-titled to get Rs. 160/- each.

Even now the management is not paying correct amount of the V.D.A to
the workers though they are maintaining the books showing correct
payment.

2. The quarterly bonuses from the IInd quarter of 1964 has not been paid
to the workers i.e. till 31.12.65 the workers are entitled to get from
the management as many as six quarterly bonuses. Roughly each workman
having proper attendances would get Rs. 180/- each on this account.

3. The management has not paid the lay-off compensation for the period of
closure from 27.11.64 to 20.4.65 under various orders of the Dept. of
Mines (for violations of the Mines Act and regulations). It has been
roughly estimated that the deserving workmen are entitled to get
Rs. 250/- each on this count.

You called for a meeting between the parties on 7th Decr., '65
but the management did not turn up though our representative attended your
office. You promised to pursue the matter and fix up further meeting and
take necessary action so that the workers may get the remedy.

Strangely enough no further date has been fixed by you. It
is painful that you did not even send any reply to our letter dated the 17th
February, 1966.

Will you please do the needful in the matter immediately
with any further delay. If, however, nothing more can be done at your end
please inform us accordingly so that we may be in a position to take other
necessary actions as we may deem fit and proper.

Your early reply will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Lalit Barman
GENERAL SECRETARY.

Copy to : The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour
& Employment, Implementation & Evaluation Divn., New Delhi.

The General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress, New Delhi,
for information and necessary action.

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES:

YELLANDU
BELLAMPALLI
RAMAGUNDAM

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.
(ANDHRA PRADEH)

Ref. No. P/GEN/3193/66. A. I. T. U. C. Date 28 th March. 1966.

Received 1445 31/3/66.
Printed

Dear Com. Satish,

I am sorry I could not reply to your letter of 10 th March concerning representation on Safety Conference. I came to kothagudium only today.

You have put me in a fix. I had proposed Com. V. Rajaswara Rao from the Union. He is joint Secretary and a technically qualified person. ~~His~~ He is an overman in the mine.

Prof. Subramaniam is a professor of Mining Engineering in Osmania University. He is a good person, I am told. Com. Vittal Rao knew him. I have not met him so far.

But could the AITUC nominate professors not connected with the Union ?

Is he fully posted to represent worker's difficulties and experiences? How many delegates and advisers are to be sent by AITUC ?

In fact Mines officers were telling me to send some effective person ~~we~~ who will carry weight with the Government. I told ~~then~~ that AITUC delegation may include such important persons like Com. Kalyan Roy and such experienced workers like Rajeswara Rao.

Combination However I ~~have~~ ^{leave} it to you to work out a ~~combination~~ of our team. It must include an effective person (politically speaking) whose words would carry weight with the Government, and ^{an} experienced workers like Com. Rajeswara Rao. In such a team surely Prof. Subramanyam would be very useful if technically there ^{is} no difficulty in ~~men~~ nominating him.

It depends on how many delegates we can send. Meanwhile, could we not persuade the Government to invite such professors to the ~~conference~~ conference ?

Com. Mohit met me at Hyderabad but he did not speak to me anything about this.

Greetings,

Yours Fraternally,

Raj Bahadur Som

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES :

YELLANDU
BELLAMPALLI
RAMAGUNDAM

KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.

(ANDHRA PRADEH)

Ref. No. 2/GEN/3278/66.

Date 20th April, 1966.

Dear Com. K.G. Sreevastawa,

A. I. T. U. C.
received 21/4/66 27/4/66
Replied.....

Your letter to Shri G.S. Jabbi, D.O. No. 204/K/66 dated 16-4-1966 enclosing a copy of my letter to Shri Jagjiwan Ram and endorsing a copy to us.

I am afraid you have missed the content of my letter when you say in your D.O. to Shri Jabbi that " a serious situation " exists in Singareni that may lead to a " repetition of Dhori ". My letter does not raise any such alarm. In fact I have dealt with the problem of switching over to permitted explosives even in non-gassy mines immediately.

Please go through my letter again and apply your mind to it whether my stand is correct or not?

I shall be reaching Delhi on 25-4-'66 and shall stay there for a couple of days.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Raj Bahadur Jom

P.C. M.
13/4/66

V. J. W. S.

Dear Shri S.K. Dey,

I am writing this to you to draw your special attention to some of the most urgent requirements of Singareni Collieries Co.

Target and Finances : The originally planned target of production of coal in Singareni was 57.4 lakh tonnes as against 970 lakh tonnes of all-India output in Third Plan.

Subsequently this raised to 62 lakh tonnes because two thermal units of 60 MW were coming up.

But during 1962-64 the target was slashed to 57.4 lakh tonnes as the thermal units were to come up after 1965-66.

The mid term target was reduced to 41 lakh tonnes but the 57.4 lakh tonnes target was retained for building up the capacity in case the demand arose.

However the achievement has been 36.51 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. And the Company had the capacity to raise 41 lakh tonnes in 1965-66.

One unit of Palevancha Thermal Power station would be commissioned by 1.7.66. The work on Ramagundam Power Plant is progressing almost according to schedule. But the Chief bottleneck both for building up the capacity and meeting the current commitments arises out of lack of funds.

For a target of 57.4 lakh tonnes the financial requirement was 2032.20 lakhs and another 250 lakhs for Ramagundam Thermal Plant.

The Government have failed the Company in making funds available. Apart from the financial needs of Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant, the Company will need 5 crores for its own expansion. Money will also be needed for advance action in 4th Plan.

The total commitments on S.I.S. stood at 10 and a half crores. The Mines Ministry has to provide for a fair sum in its budget. This was not done in 1965-66.

You told me when I saw you on 27.4.66 that the question is being examined and the requirement is being scrutinised with a view to accommodate the Company. I only emphasize the urgency of the question.

Last year the Company was advised to issue debentures and approach the L.I.C. and Unit Trust for subscription for these debentures. The difficulty arose out of the Government holding the charge on the fixed assets of the Company and neither the LIC nor the Unit Trust were prepared to advance a loan to be adjusted against debentures floated in future.

You informed me that the assets have been released a couple of months ago. And the debentures could now be raised.

I am sure the Company must be taking necessary steps in this end.

But what I insist on is that the Government should not rely merely on debentures. The independent of these debentures funds have to be made available by your Ministry.

I can easily see that Mining Ministry may have to provide 450 lakhs in its budget for 1966-67 and another 250 lakhs for the first year of the 4th Plan which will cost nearly 23 to 30 crores.

Transport Problem: You will be surprised to know that over 4 lakh tonnes of coal is lying on the surface in these collieries. In terms of money this means a bottling up of well over a crore of rupees and a loss to the Company of Rs.10 lakhs every year.

The trouble arises from shortage of wagons. You can see that in September last year we needed 14,584 wagons to lift the coal. Actually 12,648 wagons were supplied. The shortage of 1,932 wagons was too big a shortage.

You will have to take up with the Railway Ministry this question and see that wagon supply position is substantially improved. At the end of the 4th Plan the Singareni Collieries Co. would be requiring 1100 wagons daily for a targeted output of 92 lakh tonnes.

At present our requirements are 500 wagons daily to lift 41 lakh tonnes of coal produced. Extra wagons would be needed to lift the 4 lakh tonnes of stock lying on the surface.

Such is the serious wagons position demanding your special attention.

Demand for low grade coal: Singareni Collieries produce quite a big quantity of low grade coal which could be consumed only by Railways, Thermal Plants, for brick burning and as domestic fuel.

But South India is being supplied sea borne coal for Southern Railway, Power Houses, Cement and Fertiliser factories. This coal costs Rs.60.91 per tonne as against Rs.53.41 per tonne that Singareni Coal would cost. The Government of India is subsidising sea borne coal to the extent of Rs.25/- per tonne.

Out of 26 lakh tonnes of coal requirement for 1966-67, the Southern Railway would take only 11 lakh tonnes from Singareni.

This is rather amazing. Why should Government spend on subsidy when Singareni coal is there for mere asking.

I may also suggest here that switch over to furnace oil by most industries is also not very desirable specially when the Government is perhaps subsidising this imported material supplied to industries as a substitute for coal.

You informed me on 27.4.66 that you have taken a decision abandoning the use of furnace oil and a switch back to coal.

I only hope that this will be adhered to and coal market will not be permitted to shrink.

This aspect, specially of opening South Indian market to Singareni Coal requires your urgent attention.

Low Temperature Carbonisation: This brings me to the question of carbonisation of low grade Singareni coal to produce soft coke for use in foundries and as domestic fuel while valuable chemicals would be available as by-products. The Singareni Collieries Co. has the license to fit up a low temperature carbonisation plant. A project report is now ready. This has to be expedited. Money has to be found for it.

You will have to pursue this matter.

Urgent Attention

Road-Rail Requirements: I shall now touch upon the Rail-Road requirements of Singareni.

Firstly, the yard at Kasipet Rail Junction is too insufficient to accommodate coal traffic from the north-Ramagundam and Belampally. It has been suggested that a loop line be laid connecting Masugurthy with Warangal by passing Kasipet. This will improve the situation as nothing else could do. The good quality coal of these northern coal fields of Andhra Pradesh could then be carried southwards.

Road Problem: You will please note that Dornakal Rail Junction is not at all connected with Kothagudem by Road. The Roads in this area are unfit for carrying 40 tonne lorries. And certain new roads have to be constructed.

The following Roads need be up-graded:

1. Bhadrachalam to Yellandu.
2. Yellandu to Khammam.
3. Bhadrachalam to Tallada.
4. Tallada to Vijayawada.
5. Tallada to Adwaraset.
6. Kothagudem to Burgampad.
7. Ramagundam to Karimnagar.
8. Mancherial to Chinnur.
9. Mancherial to Sirpur - Kaghaznagar.
10. Warangal to Mulug.

The following new roads are needed most:

1. Bhadrachalam to Dornakal.
2. Yellandu to Dornakal.
3. Kothagudem to Leakopally.
4. Burgampad to Singavarum.
5. Mulug to Kamavaram.
6. Rama Krishnapuram to Mancherial.
7. Sirpur-Kaghaznagar to Manikgarh.

You will have to take up this question also in the interest of Singareni Collieries to facilitate the outward journey of coal and inward transport of timber by road.

I am sure you will do your best.

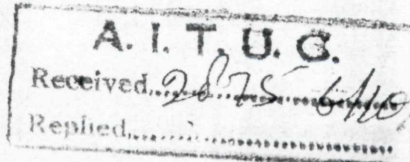
With regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Raj Bahadur Gour)

Shri S.K. Dey,
Minister of Mines and Fuel,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

(True copy)



No. 1790/HC

Dated the 14. 9. 65. 1965.

Whereas I, V. Bala Subramanyan, the District Magistrate of Hazaribagh, satisfied with respect to the person known as Chaturanand Mishra S/o Bechanand Misra of village Babar, P.S., Madhubani, District Darbhanga.

At present; Secretary of CPI(L.F), Giridih District Hazaribagh

That with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety/the maintenance of public order it is necessary to make an order that he be detained;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, read with notification No. 11155/C dated the 11 August, 1964 of the Govt. of Bihar, political (Special) Department, I hereby direct that the said Chaturanand Mishra be arrested by the Hazaribagh police wherever found and detained in the Hazaribagh Central Jail until further orders.

He should be placed in Division I and class Y

By order of the Governor of Bihar

Sd/- V. Balasubramanyan
District Magistrate, Hazaribagh.

Forwarded, in quadruplicate, to the Additional Superintendent of Police, Giridih for service and return. One copy should be handed over to the detenu, the second copy kept in jail as custody warrant and the other two copies with detenu's signature or thumb impression in token of service should be returned to the District officer.

Subject: Finalisation of terms and conditions of service of Ex-C.P.D.C. employees, option thereof.

Consequent upon formation of National Coal Development Corporation as a matter of Govt. policy, employees of Ex-State Railway collieries subsequently taken over by the Ministry of Production under Coal Production Development Commissioner organisation, all the employees serving under the organisation were taken over by the Corporation with the stipulation that their service condition will not be any way affected and will now it continued as such although Govt. of India was considering the finalisation of these service conditions of those employees.

Now, Govt. of India have decided the terms and conditions and have called from such employees to exercise their option whether to continue to serve under the Corporation who have 'Inter lia' agreed to & safeguard all the interests and give all the benefits which the employees were enjoying hitherto and in the alternative to retrench them on such benefits as will be ~~not~~ admissible to them as per rules had they ~~would~~ have been removed from service on 'Abolition of posts'.

Now, in the wake of such a situation the following salient feature arising out of the Govt. decision need pertinent attention and ~~staff~~ clarification.

Among the ex-CPDC employees there are two clause viz. Railway staff i.e. appointed prior to 1.6.44 and civil staff i.e. ~~on~~ after 1.6.44.

It is wellknown fact that services/ conditions of these employees are governed by certain laid down principles and rules by the Govt. of India subject to such additions and alterations from time to time affected by t Govt.

The corporation have no such principle rules of its own and concrete example are set hereunder:-

i) In respect of State Railway Employees it is said that they will have the same retirement benefits of S.R.P.F. to be merged into Corporation Provident Fund. But the Railway staffs have the benefit of special ~~contributions~~ to SRPF which ~~itx~~ the NCDC have not formulated any.

ii) In respect of Civil Employees it is said that they will have ~~the~~ the same benefit of pension, gratuities etc. which would have been admissible to them had they remained under the Govt. In this case also Corporation have no pension scheme or Gratuities and if at all the pension Rules of the Govt. of India is adopted ~~itx~~ in toto it will be very difficult to pay pension as the main criteria of paying pension under the extant rules is but the service must be paid by the Govt. and Corporation cannot be deemed to be Govt.

The arrangement made by the Govt. stipulates all kinds of safeguards to be extended to the employees but it is not understand^{ed} when these employees will cease to be Govt. servant how it will be possible for the Corporation to extend its benefit in the matter of disciplinary actions vis-a-vis Corporation's own rule.

Further if at all the Corporation will accept the changes which may crop up in the pay structures of the Central Govt. employees in the time to come when these employees will cease to be Govt. servant?

Seeing the other aspect i.e. if the employees do not opt for Corporation service they will be retrenched but ~~these~~ appears to ~~be~~ no indication of the employees will have alternative employment or the policy of 'Last come first Go' will be adopted. There is no indication also that in absence of the foregoing arrangements they will be paid retrenchment compensation along with all service benefits which accrued to them by virtue of their rendering service to date.

The latter is vague and until it is made crystal clear setting all possibilities before the employees the clear words it is wellnigh impossible for the employees to exercise option after ~~arranging~~ ~~due~~ ~~weight~~ giving due weight to both the arrangements.

Dear Mr. Chaturvedi,
please make a representation to the Govt. on the basis of the above report. Also find enclosed also my definition order. I am going to send

24/2/66

RECEIVED
M.T.U.C.
No. 861 dated 2/3/66
replied

Dear Sir

The strike at C.M.R. mica factory
Giridih has been called off due to the interference
of the labour department of the Bihar Govt.
from today.
The state labour department is seeking
advice from the central Govt regarding
the interpretation of section 34(2) of the
Payment of Bonus Act 65. We have already
written to the labour department of the central
Govt for the clarification of the section
34 under the provision of section 31 of the
said Act.

The question of unimplimentation
of the said Act in mica industry
has been raised in the Parliament too.
We seek your ~~active~~ an early action of
the central Govt. If you get any sort of
fact regarding the interpretation of the
said section of the said Act. It can be
transmit here telephonically.

Yours
Badri Narayan Lal
president

बिहार माईका मजदूर संगठन
२० नं० ६६६
[ए.सी. गिरिडीह हजारीबाग]

2/15/66

KEONJHAR MINES & FOREST WORKERS' UNION

P. O. BARBIL, Dist. KEONJHAR (ORISSA)

(Regd. No. 365)

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

Ref. No. ~~GD/1/1170~~(824)

Dated the 2nd March, 1960.

To
The Ministry of Labour & Employment,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Dear sir, Sub: observance of 3 days All India Hunger Strike Day in the Barbil non-coal mining area.

In pursuance of the resolution of the General Council of AITUC- the Barbil Iron and Manganese workmen have observed the All India Hunger Strike Day in the mines of:-1.M/s O.M.D.CO.Ltd.,(2)M/s B.Patnaik Mines (P) Ltd.,(3)M/s K.C.Thapper & Co.(P)Ltd.,(4)M/s S.Lal & Co.(P)Ltd.,(5)M/s K.N. Ram & Co.,Iron mines,(6)M/s K.N.Ram & Co.,Maganese mines,(7)M/s C.S.Mul & Co.,(8)M/s M.H.Rahaman,(9)Shri L.N.Bhanj Deo-Inganijharan manganese & Iron mines for 2 days on 2nd and 3rd on the demands stated in the leaflet(a copy of which herewith enclosed).Demanding:-(1)Not to force the adibasi workers to eat wheat and to raise the ration from 12 ounces;(2)payment of Bonus to the manganese workers of M/s O.M.D.Co.Ltd;and M/s C.S.Mul's workers and implementation of the Bonus Act;(3)Full implementation of the interim recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron ore and Dolomite Industries and for publication of the final Award;(4)Wage increase for the manganese mine workers;(5)Declaration of the Barbil mines area as ration area. Therefore,in view of mass participation of workers on the above demand we hope you will ~~take proper action for fulfillment of the above demands of the workmen.~~ take proper action for fulfillment of the above demands of the workmen.

Yours faithfully,

GENERAL SECRETARY

Copy to the:

- 1.Additional Secretary to the Govt.,of India,Ministry of Labour & Employment,New Delhi;
- 2.Chief Labour Commissioner,New Delhi;3)R.L.C.(C),Calcutta;(4)A.L.C., Jharsuguda;(5)L.E.O.,Barbil;(6)Chief Minister,Govt.of Orissa,(7) Ministry of Labour & Employment,Govt.of Orissa;(8)Ministry of Supply & Food,Govt.of Orissa;(9)Sri Gangadhar Paik Roy M.L.A.,Bhubaneswar;(10) General Secretary,AITUC,New Delhi;(11)Shri Indrajit Gupta M.P.,New Delhi;(12)General Secretary,AITUC-Branch,Cuttack;(13)District Magistrate,Keonjhar;(14)S.D.M.,Champua and (15) Special Magistrate,Barbil.

For information.

GENERAL SECRETARY

T.M.L.
57-2-31

RASHTRIYA SANGRAM SAMITI
of Central Trade Union Organisations and
National Federations of Labour

5-E Jhandewalan,
Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi

18 March 1966

To All Constituent Organisations

Dear Comrades,

Our President, Comrade Indulal Yagnik, had discussions with me regarding the functioning of the Rashtriya Sangram Samiti. We both felt that considering the urgent and important issues which the working class and other toiling masses have been facing for quite some time past, a meeting should have been held much earlier. Attempts had been made to do this but due to various circumstances, these could not succeed. In some States, the State units of the Samiti have been most active during this period and in many others, the constituents of the Samiti have been singly or jointly fighting for the demands of the workers. Now a meeting can no longer be postponed. However, sufficient notice should be given to ensure that members will be able to participate and make any change of programme, if necessary.

It is therefore proposed to call a meeting of the Samiti at Delhi in the third or fourth week of April 1966. The precise date and place will be communicated to you within a few days. The agenda of the meeting will be the following:

1. Struggles of the workers and perspectives
2. Questions relating to bonus, D.A., food.
3. Problems of Trade Union Unity
4. Any other business with the permission of the Chair.

If you have any suggestions to make regarding the agenda, etc., you are requested to send the same on to me.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Satish Loomba,
Secretary

Satish Loomba

There was a telephone conference today. Durrani + Khatun were there + so was I. Employees had Begum, Mulla + Vera. I at this point in time the end. The text of agreement is enclosed. Final date of next meeting is second April at Delhi. T.A. will be paid by Govt.

Employees would receive up to 31st Jan. We wanted this. According to information given of this at least 50% of value will be paid before 31st March, another 20% or so by April end. One point is that our union/central organization is to get agreement in any case where they cannot pay by 31st March they have to approach us. Another point is that end of which is not. In case union does not give extension of time, the matter comes up before the next meeting in April. I do not know whether you will have to attend that.

Phone { 3613
2372

INDIAN MINE WORKERS FEDERATION

भारतीय खान मजदूर फेडरेशन

Affiliated to Miners' Trade Union International (W.F.T.U. & A.I.I.U.C.)

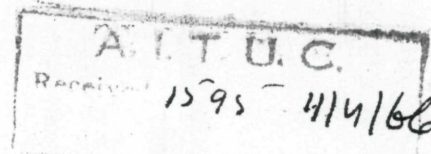
(NEAR PRAVAT HOTEL)

G. T. ROAD, ASANSOL.

Ref.

Date 7th April, 1966

47 European asylum lane
Calcutta 16 (242707)



Dear Com Srivastava,

Regret I could not reply to your letter earlier. I was completely bed-ridden for last two weeks. a virus attack on glands. at one time the doctors even suggested operation but now the danger is over and hope to go out in the streets within a week. It would be difficult for me to write about coal within 15th April. Could you extend it to ^{22nd} ~~20th~~ April - a week more. I would certainly send it by then.

Re. Bonus payment, so far as my information goes, the Bird & Co which owns Bankola, Bengal Coal and certain others big concerns have paid bon. I do not know about the others.

with greetings,

yours fraternally

Kalyan Choy.

He read. Ryt to dg
Ks
11/4

11 April 1966

To,

Com. Kalyan Roy,
47, European Asylum Lane,
Calcutta-16.

Dear Comrade Kalyan,

Just to-day I have received your letter dated the 7th April regarding serious illness. Hope you are better now.

We agree for the extention to 22nd April for sending the report. But please see that the date is not further extended. Otherwise it will be difficult for us to include it in the industrywise general report for printing purpose.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

KS

(K.G. Sriwastava)

COLLIERY MAZDOOR SABHA

(Regd. No. 3449)

(Affiliated to AITUC)

P. O. RANIGANJ, DIST. BURDWAN.

Express Delivery

270

Ref. No.....

Dated, the 17th Nov' 65 196

URGENT

AITUC
Received 3.6.8 19/11/65
Replied.....

To
Comrade Srivastava,
Secretary, AITUC

Sub: Unjust Lock-out and closure of Ardhagram Khas
Colliery from 1st Oct' 65.

Dear Comrade,

Please refer to the letter No. D.O. 5/445/65 I.&.E
10/11/65 addressed to you by Shri R.L. Mehta, Additional Secretary
to the Govt. Of India.

While closing down the mine the management only x
stated "on account of unavoidable reasons and circumstances" and
nothing else.

Next, how the Ministry had come to know that it was
a losing Concern and there were no working faces is to be ascerta-
ined.

We have thoroughly gone into the matter. On the
basis of reports given by staff and workers, we tried to understand
the position. From the reports it is revealed that (1) In this
Colliery the main production season is ~~max~~ Oct to July and in the
rainy season only quarry mine works.

But, because of Special permission of Mines Deptt.
this year the Incline run also in the rainy season for two shifts.
The quarry also worked. Simultaneously the management stopped the
workers of 3rd shift and let them go without any compensation.

However, we took into account the total production
and the money spent for wages etc and other costs and we were sure
that there was no loss. Besides, the Company sells coal in higher
rates. Because, for easy availability of coal the districts of Bankura
Purulia and Midnapur of West Bengal and some areas of Orissa take
coal from this Colliery. Moreover, there are huge cart sales.

(2) Next, this Company is in the habit of running the mine
with utter negligence of Mines Regulation with a result that on
8/4/65 the Mines Deptt. came in the Colliery and declared it a gassy
mine and asked it to take necessary arrangement of Ventilation.
The management of Course was compelled to do it and the mine started
its work after several week's closure.

Recently, the Mines Deptt of Sitarampur wanted the
Company to fill up one pond with earth-packing for safety of mine
and to divert the surface road. Instead of doing this and setting
right the thing the management closed down the mine. It has been
reported now that the Deptt. has relaxed the Condition. But it is
sure that there is no working place is not Correct.

I like to avail this opportunity to inform you that
instead of paying compensation etc the management has already
shifted materials to unknown places by the help of police of Mejia PS.
The police do not escort but they came in the colliery and asked
the workers not to interfere at the time of removal of machineries.

Therefore you are requested to take up the matter
with the Ministry and to have an attempt so that mine starts its
work giving employment to the old workers.

From the perusal of the letter under reference it
seems to us that the Ministry is supporting this closure. I think
we should challenge this.

With Greetings,

Yours Comradely

Robin Chatterjee
17/11/65
(Robin Chatterjee)
Vice-President

COLLIERY

CHAPUI

Chhapui

C. T. ROAD

AB-NBOL.

CMS/CNO/BONUS/66.

Dt: 8th April '66.

To

The Manager,
Chhapui Khas Colliery.

By: Kalipahari Baidya

Subj: Non-payment of Profit Sharing Bonus.

Dear Sir:

It is very much regretted that you have not still paid ~~bonus~~ Profit Sharing Bonus to the workmen in Chhapui Khas Colliery. Nor you have held any discussion with the workmen of this colliery in this regard. This has caused a serious situation in the colliery and workmen are badly disturbed over your this silence as well as non-payment.

There is no need any say that as per settlement reached at between the representatives of Coal Industry and workers in the meeting at New Delhi where Union Labour Minister also was present, this Bonus should have been paid by 31st March '66. But this silence on your part is not understandable.

So please pay Profit Sharing Bonus to the workmen as decided in the above noted meeting at New Delhi. We demand that all workmen should be paid at a time/~~annex~~ without any further delay.

Yours Faithfully

B. N. Tewary
B. N. Tewary,
General Secretary.

Copy to:
Union Labour Minister,
New Delhi.

All India Trade Union Congress,
New Delhi.
for IMMEDIATE action.

COLLIERY

MAZLUK

SABHA

G. T. ROAD

ABANSOL.

CMS/BANKOLA/82/66.

Dt: 8th April '66

To
The Union Minister, *Labour & Employment*
NEW DELHI.

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

Subj: Whimsical way of Payment of Profit Sharing
Bonus by the Bankola Colliery Management.

Dear Sir:

Management of Bankola Colliery, P.O. Ukhra,
Dist. Burdwan has made payment of the Profit Sharing Bonus
in most illegal and malafide way as a result of which
a large number of workers who are ~~entitled~~ are
qualified, have not been paid. Many workers have got
much less than they are entitled to get as per Act. Even
their protests and repeated requests for proper payment
have been bluntly ignored.

This action of the Management have caused serious
unrest among the workmen in this colliery.

Please intervene immediately for a thorough check
of the records, payment papers etc under ~~intimate~~ and
this office so that all qualified may get ~~the~~ Bonus and
less payment be made good without any further delay.

Yours Faithfully

[Signature]
B. N. Tewary,
General Secretary.

The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

REGD. NO. 7

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

BRANCHES :

YELLANDU
BELLAMPALLI
RAMAGUNDAM

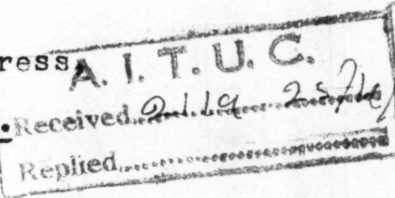
KOTHAGUDIUM COLLIERIES P. O.
(ANDHRA PRADEH)

Ref. No. P/GEN/3279/66.

Date 20 th April, 1966.

To

The General Secretary,
All- India Trade Union Congress
5- E Jhandewalan,
Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.



Dear Comrade,

We have received your cheque No. A 613436 for Rs 1000/- towards the T.B.Vittal Rao family relief fund.

We are grateful to the A.I.T.U.C. for this liberal donation and we offer our heartfelt thanks for the same.

We have a total amount of ₹ Rs 50000/- . Out of this we have put 3000/- in current Account in Mrs. Vittal Rao's name so that she is able to draw Rs 200/- every month. The remaining Rs 47000/- we propose to invest in fixed deposit. The interest shall be transferred every year to the current account to make up the withdrawals during the year so that the amount remains 3000/-.

We are negotiating with both the Singareni Collieries Co., as well as the state Bank of Hyderabad *regarding* the best course to be adopted.

We also seek your advice in this regard.

June 25, 1966 in the first death anniversary of the departed leader. We propose to inaugurate the trust and erect a monument for him by that time.

We request the General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C., Com. S.A. Dange to be present here on that occasion.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Raj Bahadur Sam.
President.

Coal Workers' Union

BHURKUNDA BRANCH

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C. REGD. No.16)

Bhurkunda (Hazaribagh)

Ref. No. CWU/AITUC/65/1

A. I. T. U. C. Received. 41148 Date 22-12-1965
25/12/65

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

Sub: - Illegal dismissal of Smt BPLata
Ebit. Filler of Saunda Colliery, N.C.D.C.

Dear Comrade,
Please find enclosed herewith a set of documents concerned with the case referred to above; the failure report of the Conciliation officer being received by the ministry vide its letter NO. 2/104/65-LR II dt 1.10.65. In this dispute the R.L.C has also sent his report about two or three weeks ago or more.

It is clearly a case of illegal dismissal from all aspects so much so that the management refused to produce the papers of the enquiry committee before the Conciliation officer during conciliation proceedings as the dismissal was done without any proof and only on suspicion. This itself is sufficient for reference.

There are others also; violation of principles of natural justice by refusal to supply a copy of enquiry committee proceedings.

BOTH the grounds are favourable as per judgements of Supreme Court and L.A.T. which must be known to you.

The case is of a mechanised division of N.C.D.C. and would have much bearing in its efforts so you are requested to do your best to have it referred.

Yours faithfully,
Aroon K. Sinha
Secretary

National Coal Development Corporation Limited.
(A Govt. of India undertaking under Ministry of Mines & Fuel)
Office of the Dy. Supdt. of Collieries,
Saunda Colliery.
P.O.Saunda, Dist:Hazaribagh.(Bihar)

Ref.No.Mech/Dis-Act/51/64/2166-71

Dated the 31-12-1964.

To
Sri B.P.Lalla,
Fitter(Elec) Excv.Section,

Dear Sir,

As you are aware that our Russian Shovel went suddenly out of condition from the first shift of 28-12-64 and remained so till the 2nd shift of 29th Dec. '64. The machine was in perfect working order till 2 p.m. of 27.12.64. You were on duty on the 2nd shift of 27.12.64.

After preliminary investigations it had been found that you have been responsible for tempering with the electric connections with the intension of stopping the machine. This has been confirmed on interrogation made by me on 30.12.64 in presence of Asstt. Engineers S/S Azeez, T.R.Gupta and S.R.Dev and others when you have accepted having done so with the instigation of others.

You are hereby directed to explain in writing why disciplinary action should not be taken against you for this grave act of misconduct under clause 18(1) of the certified standing orders. Your explanation should reach the undersigned within 48 hours of the receipt of this letter. In case you want to be heard in person you please state the same.

You are placed under suspension with immediate effect untill further order.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Executive Engineer(M)
Saunda.

Copy to: The Dy. S.O.C., Saunda.
The L.W.O. Saunda.
The Asstt. Engineer(Field)Saunda Excv.
C.T.K.
Quarry Time Keeper(F)
Office file.

Reply: 15

To
The Executive Engineer, (M),
Saunda, N.C.D.C.LTD.

Ref:- Mech/Dis Ach/51/64/2166-71
Dated. 31-12-1964.

Sir,

Referring to the charge sheet I beg to submit the following.

1. That I have already submitted to the Dy.S.O.C. a petition describing the incident on 30-12-64, when I was not only interrogated by the persons Sri Aziz and others mentioned in the charge sheet, but also by the Executive Engineer, Sri G.L. Sharre and Sri Bose collectively.
2. That I have also mentioned that it was not only an interrogation but in fact an attempt to have a statement from me to the effect that I had willfully made the Russian Shovel out of order on 27-12-64 in the second shift.
3. That it has also been mentioned in the said submission that when I protested strongly against such an attempt, I was overwhelmed with threats and dire consequences and remained silent and also summoned in the same afternoon before you.
4. That the charge sheet is a natural continuation of the pre-planned attempt to implicate me in false charges when it failed on 30-12-64 to coerce a statement from me under duress.
5. That I do not confirm or deny that the Russian Shovel was in order upto 2 P.M. or earlier, as I was fully involved in repairing the dynamo in the P.& H. Shovel Exca. in the first shift upto 1 P.M. (overtime). In the second shift from 3 P.M. I was engaged on that day in lighting arrangement on the coal face with the shiftman concerned in the P&H.
6. That I have nothing more to reply about the charge of tampering the Shovel because the charge is false and motivated to victimise me. This is easily evident from the incident of 30-12-64,

Remarks

Being an innocent victim I am deeply aggrieved by this wanton act of victimisation and would earnestly request you to withdraw the charges.

If an enquiry is held I wish to be heard in person with a co-worker to assist me in the enquiry.

Yours obediently,

(Bedri Prasad Lalla)
Fitter (Elec.)

2. 1.65
~~22-12-64~~

'c'

National Coal Development Corporation Limited.
Office of the Dy. Supdt. of Collieries,
Sounda Colliery.

No. San/Enquiry/65/315

Dated 11 Jan '65.

Office order.

An enquiry committee consisting of the following members is hereby constituted to enquire into the charges brought against Sri B.P.Lalla, Fitter(Elec.)Exc-Act/64/2166-71 dtd. 31-12-64 on the reply of the chargesheet of Sri B.P.Lalla Fitter (Elect) has been not found satisfactory,

Sri R.A.Singh, E.E.(E&M)	Chairman.
" N.N.Tiwari, Manager.	Member.
" J.K.Dua, Manager.	Member.

The chairman of the enquiry committee is requested to fix up a date and place of enquiry and intimate all concerned. He is also requested to finalise the enquiry proceedings at the earliest.

Sd/-
Dy. Supdt. of Collieries.
Sounda.

cc. Sri R.A.Singh, E.E.(E&M), Sounda for information and necessary action.
" " N.N.Tiwari, Manager, Sounda No.I & II. -do-
" " J.K.Dua, Manager, Sounda No.VI -do-
" " K.L.N.Rao, E.E.(Mech)Exc.Section, for information.
" " B.P.Lalla, Fitter(Elect)Exc.Section, for information,
" Enquiry committee file/chargesheet file.

Sd/- Illegible.
Dy. Supdt. of Collieries,
Sounda.

To

The Executive Engineer(M),
Saunda, N.C.D.C.Ltd.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.Mech/ST/Dis-Act/
65/196-98 dated the 9/10-2-1965 and also the subsequent one from
the Dy. S.O.C. No.San/B.P.Lalla/65/2324 date 12-3-9165 I beg to
state the following:

- 1) That my service for a period of four years has
been without any kind of ^{failings} ~~favillge~~, chargesheets or warning letters
and to the ^{Entire} ~~entire~~ satisfaction of the management.
- 2) That the management denied me the right given to
a worker in the standing order by refusing to take any action or
reply to my petition to the Dy. S.O.C. dated 30-12-64.
- 3) That the copy of the preliminary investigation
was not supplied to me.
- 4) That the copy of the enquiry proceedings was not
supplied to me on the ^{plea} ~~above~~ that it has been referred to the
headquarters.
- 5) That the reply is not final and subject to details
and specific replies on receipt of the said copies of investiga-
tions and enquiries.
- 6) That it is evident from the record of the manage-
ment itself and the management witnesses that I had nothing to
do with the Russian Shovel nor was drafted to do anything with
the Russian shovel on the date of occurrence or before that.
- 7) That I have repeated ^{ly} asked you for the certified
copies of entries made in job Registers log books and Breakdown
Registers maintained as per Indian Electricity Rules, but ~~the~~
same have not been supplied to me, as it would show that I am
innocent and nothing to do with the Russian Shovel.
- 8) Russian shovel is a new machinery in our colliery
and practically all the Asstt. Engineers and Mechanics in order
to learn its mechanism used to handle it. Particular reference
is made to Sri Asiz and Bose and Ramphander Singh, the three
management witnesses who were ~~invious~~ ^{invious} of me particularly when I

P.T.C.

was taken to Gidi 'C' another colliery ~~of~~ of the N.C.D.C.. There ~~is~~ two gentlemen jeered at me and were thinking that instead of them I was called from other sister colliery ~~of~~ of the N.C.D.C.

9) Sri Swaran Singh a management witness is one of the three operators at the Russian Shovel, where as only two shifts are working, he being surplus as it will be seen from the relevant paper ~~offer~~ offered to be transfered to Gidi 'A' where a Russian Shovel was being erected and it is in this hope that he has been goaded and allured to depose against me. Now coming to me I was already recommended for Gr.I. Electrician for Russian Shovel and an order was just to be issued as it will be seen from the relevant papers in possession of the management so some people being envious of me and intending to supersede me have played the trick and got me involved so that my promotion is not effected.

10) Sri Ram Chander Singh another witness of the management is the mechanic incharge of that very Russian Shovel and was on duty on 27-12-64 from 7 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Russian shovel.

According to chargesheet the machine was confirmed to be in order on 27-12-64 upto 2 p.m. I have already
A replied the chargesheet that I was on duty on 27-12-64 from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and engaged at the P & H Dynamo repairing. I left at 1 p.m. and returned at 3 p.m. and worked at the P & H lighting arrangement. In the chargesheet it has been mentioned that the shovel was in order upto 2 p.m. on 27.12.64 and it was only on 28.12.64 1st shift that the breakdown was traced. In between this time Sri Ramchandra Singh was in active duty at the Russian Shovel from 2 to 4 p.m. on 27.12.64 therefore there is every possibility that the breakdown have occured during in the two hours when the ~~Shovel~~ management is ignorant of the condition of the shovel after 2 p.m. on 27.12.64 till next day 1st shift. It is evident that Sri Ramchander Singh being either supposed to be in fault or dragged into this deposed against me.

11) That ~~there~~ ^{why} is no reason as to ~~jealousy~~ I should willfully temper with the intention of stopping the machine unless I go mad and thereby cause the stoppage of my upgrading and face this situation.

12) That I am absolutely ~~ignorant~~ ^{innocent} of the charges against me.

13) That I was not at all responsible for tampering with the Electric connection of the shovel which went out of commission on from the 1st shift at 28.12.64 as the machine was not in my charge and I was not even on duty at the alleged time of occurrence.

14) Therefore, ^{for} reasons best known to the authorities undue influence, pressure and intimidation were practiced upon me by my superior officers. I brought all these to the notice ~~at~~ of the Deputy S.O.C., Saunda but instead of the officers dealt with for their illegal acts I have been chargesheeted.

15) That I have submitted my explanation which may kindly be taken as part of this explanation.

16) That the enquiry which was constituted against me was not legally constituted.

17) That I was not at all permitted to cross-examine the witness in my way and undue influence and pressure was put upon me for the same.

18) That the enquiry that has been conducted in this case has not been conducted according to the rule laid down in this behalf.

19) That the finding of the enquiry committee is motivated arbitrary, perverse and without any legal basis.

20) That the entire constitution of the committee in the none of conducting an enquiry and findings are ^{illegal, ultra-vires} allegedly ~~travelling~~ and not legally maintainable.

21) That the whole enquiry was conducted ^{ex-parte} ~~ex-parte~~ and no reasonable opportunities were afforded to me to defend myself.

22) That even the elementary principles of justice have been denied to me in as much ^{as} in spite of ^{my} request the authorities have not supplied me with the ^{Copies of the relevant records and the} findings of the committee in order to enable me to prepare my show cause and ~~this~~ even natural justice has been denied ^{to me} ~~terms~~.

23) That no evidence has been added in the case to show that any body saw me actually handling and tampering the machine.

24) That there is no evidence to show that I was on duty at the relevant time and place.

25) That there is no evidence to show that I was in-charge ~~at~~ the machine.

27) That there is no evidence to show that the machine stopped due to tampering or due to any other mechanical defect which may have suddenly developed and no report any expert was obtained for the purpose.

28) That prior to drawing at the charges and ~~initiation~~ initiation of the proceedings against me ^{no} impartial enquiry or probe was made by any superior officer to ascertain how and why and under what circumstances the machine went out of order.

29) That I am not authorised to handle the Electrical machineries and ~~however~~ ^{have never} done so ^{Save} and except under the direct supervision of electricians or competent persons as ~~provided~~ provided in under ^{Sec.} 131 of the Indian Electricity Rules.

30) That under the circumstances I am being unnecessarily ~~victimised~~ victimised on account ~~of ill-natures of the superior officers~~ of ill-natures of the superior officers.

30) That the circumstances detailed above would show that there is no legal basis for the charges levelled against me. I therefore submit that I should be ~~exonerated~~ exonerated of the charges and for which I shall every pray.

Yours faithfully,

(Badri Prasad Lalla)

26 That there is no evidence to show that any duty was cast upon me to work the machine in question

To

The Dy. S.O.C. Saunda.
N.C.D.C.

Sir,

Though to day is my rest day I had been to the office at about 11-30 a.m. to arrange jeep for my ~~my~~ co-worker Nand Kishore Singh wounded in the leg for a left to the station Bhurkunda.

At the office I was summoned by the Executive Engineer where in the presence of Sri G.L.Khare, Sri De Mr. Aziz Mr. Gupta Asstt. Engineers and chageman Sri Bose I was asked to make a statement to the effect that I had willfully made the Russian Shovel out of order on 27.12.64 after the expiry of 1st shift.

When I protested I was overwhelmed with threats and dire consequences and had to remain silent I was summoned again in the afternoon before you.

I strongly protest against such a conspiracy to victimise me and ^{seek} such your protection and intervention to save from such intimidation.

Yours obediently

(Badri Prasad Lalla)
Elec. Fitter.
Excavation
Saunda.

Copy to:- Coal Workers Union, Bhurkunda.
30-12-64.

Received (D.S.O. ~~644~~ office)
Sd/- Illegible.

Dated 30.12.64.

To

The Dy. Supdt. of Collieries,
N.C.D.C. Saunda.

Sub:- Chargesheet No.Mech/Dis-Act/51/64/
2166-71 dated 31-12-1964.

Sir,

I have to request you to kindly furnish me
a copy of the proceedings of the enquiry committee
so as to enable me to reply to further if situation
arises. I am ready to copy if myself is required.

This may be granted on the basis of a right
to natural justice.

Yours faithfully,

25-1-65.

Sd/-
(Badri Prasad Lalla)
Elec. Fitter Excavation
Saunda Colliery.

Received

(~~Comm.~~ D.S.O.C. office)

25-1-65.

4

National Coal Development Corporation Limited.
(A Govt. of India undertaking under Ministry of Mines
Office of the Dy. Supdt. of Collieries, & Fuel)
Saunda Colliery
P.O. Saunda, Dist: Hazaribagh.

Ref: No. San/B.P. Lala/65/2824 Dated the 12/3/1965.

To
Sri B.P. Lala (Under suspension)
Electrician, Excavation Section,
Saunda Colliery.

Through Executive Engineer (M), Saunda.

Dear Sir,

Please refer your petition No. nil dated 12-2-65 the matter was referred to you higher authorities of the Personnel Department and it has been decided that as you yourself were present during the entire enquiry proceedings as such it is not necessary to furnish you a copy of the entire enquiry proceedings.

You are therefore called upon to submit your explanation for the showcause notice issued to you by the Executive Engineer (M) vide his letter No. Mech/51/Disc-Act/65/196-98 dated 9/10-2-65. Your explanation must reach within 48 hours of receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- Illegible.
Dy. Supdt. of Collieries.
Saunda.

Dismissal - Showcause: (u)
National Coal Development Corporation Limited.
Office of the Executive Engineer(M)
Saunda Colliery, Dist: Hazaribagh.

No.M/51/Disc-Act/65/376-90

Dated. 10/6/65.

To

Sri B.P.Lalla,
Fitter Gr.III(Elect)
Mech. Section Saunda.

- 1) The Enquiry committee constituted vide Deputy Superintendent of Collieries Saunda's office order Nos. San/Enquiry/65/315R & 449 dated 1.1.1965 and 15.1.65 respectively to enquire into the charges framed against you vide this office chargesheet No.Mech./Disc-Act/51/64/2166-71 dated 31.12.64 has found you guilty.
- 2) Your explanation to the showcause notice No.Mech/51/Disc-Act/65/196-98 dated 9/10-2-65 was not found satisfactory.
- 3) Hence the administration after careful consideration has decided to dismiss from service of National Coal Development Corporation with immediate effect in accordance with the provisions of para 18 clause (1) of certified standing orders.
- 4) You are further advised to vacate the quarter occupied by you and hand over to administration within 3 days and deposit back any tools outstanding if any against your name.

Your final dues if any may be collected from the pay clerk, Saunda Colliery during office hours on production of clearance certificates including the one from the Secretary Co-operative credit Bank Saunda.

This issue is as per the instructions of Deputy Superintendent of Collieries, Saunda and with approval of Area General Manager (K), Argada and Director of Training National Coal Development Corporation Ranchi.

Sd/-
Executive Engineer(M)
Saunda.

4 Feb 1966

Com. Aroon K. Sinha,
Secretary,
Coal Workers Union,
BHURKUNDA, Hazaribagh Dt., Bihar

Dear Comrade,

Please refer to your letter dated 22.12.65 in connection with the dispute relating to the illegal dismissal of Shri B.P.Lalla, Electrical Fitter of Saunda Colliery, NCDC. We had taken up the matter with the Government and have demanded that the case may be screened with the participation of the AITUC since it is a case of victimisation. We are awaiting the reply from the Government.

2. In order to help us to take up the case effectively for screening, the following documents are necessary:

- a) Our Statement before conciliation
- b) Statement by the Management
- c) Copy of the Failure Report of the C.O.

It may also be explained with particular reference to the Standing Orders as to how the inquiry is to be deemed "null and void" or "natural justice" violated. Any other specific points which may be useful in taking up the case further may also be suggested.

Awaiting to hear from you,

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

for Secretary

A. I. T. U. C. G.P.S.

Received 688 18/12/66 No. 2.66

Replied Dear Com. Satish Chandra,

270 The strike in C.M.R. is continuing peacefully in its third day. yesterday there was trouble when the management refused to pay the monthly Bonus and one time wages of the last month. However they are paying to-day P.S.P & some hired people of the management are going to create trouble by resorting to black legging.

Yours
Chaturaman

18/12/66

A. I. T. U. C. G.P.S.

Received 690 19/12/66 No. 1712

Replied Dear Comrade,

Dear Comrade,

The fourth day strike with C. M. Rajgaria is successful.

Have you arranged to raise the matter in Parliament with the Honors about the interpretation of the Bonus Act as the central subject.

Yours
Chaturaman

CHATURAMAN

V

270

21 February 1966

Dear Comrade Chaturaran Mishra,

Dr. Ranen Sen conveyed your message yesterday, regarding Wica Affairs. Com. Daji is moving in the Parliament and I am taking it up with the C.L.C.

Congratulations on the successful token strike.
With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
me
(K.S. Srivastava)

10 5

220
A. I. T. U. C.
Received 693 19/1/66
Replied..... (14)2

Dear Comrade Satish

More than 9000 workers
out of 10000 participated in the
token strike of 14th Feb. In one
of the biggest Mica factories
C. M. Rajgohria we are
conducting the strike as they
started victimising workers.
One is suspended + 104
charge sheets. The main
demand is ^{implementation of} Bonus Act.

Employers await the inter-
-pretation of the Govt. Please
contact the Labour ministry
for an early interpretation/
clarification. The A. Labour Commission
has interpreted in our favour.

It may not be possible
for me to come.

We are serving notice
for ~~general~~ general strike

from the 3rd March 1966.

~~Dear~~
Awaiting your reply.

Yours,
Chhirauman

P.S. please inform Mr. Ranu Sen
about this and he should
contact the Labour Minister
and let me know the
result.

3/5/66

270

A. T. U. C. G. R. D.
Received (Chh.) 19/7/66 15/2
Applied.....

Dear Comrade Satish Borkar,

I have already informed you about the successful token strike in Mica Industry on the 14th Feb. The strike in one of the biggest Mica factory C. M. Rajgarhia involving 1600 workers are continuing till the employer agrees to implement the Bonus Act. The reason for continuing this strike further is that they have chargesheeted some 16 leading workers in order to victimise them and one is already suspended and as against the suspension order of one worker ^{on 10th Feb} the whole factory demonstrated they deducted half day wages.

@@

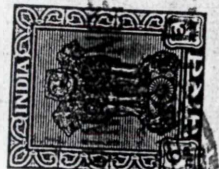
Please meet Labour minister and seek the interpretation of the Section 34 of the Act both in respect of mines and factories.

With greetings,

Yours,

Chakravarthy

7
-
5
20.2



भारत का
POST CARD
YOUR SA
भारत का
ADDRESS ONLY

To Cey. Satish Bamba

All India Trade Union Congress

5, Thandewalay,
Rani Jhansikwad

New - Delhi

Received
Dear Comrade Satish Bamba,
Replied.

420

15/2

67217/10/66

Refer your letter dated 11th Feb. 1966 and it is not clear from your letter if you have enquired from the labour ministry that ^{properly} no action has been taken about their letter no.

1/5/65 - LR 11 dated 8th March

3 Apr. 1965
Revised
M. Amma

1965. As we will have to launch campaign on this issue one must be clear about legality of the demand. Hence please confirm what you have done.

Best when we meet.
yours
Chatterjee

ALL - INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

5-E Jhandewalan, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi 1

270

24 March 1966

To All Unions in
the Coalmining Industry

Dear Comrades,

We are reproducing below the text of a communique released at the end of a tripartite meeting on the question of bonus in coal mines held at New Delhi at New Delhi on 23 March 1966. The Labour Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram was present.

"The representatives of colliery owners and central organisations of workers met at a bipartite meeting on 23rd March 1966 at Delhi to discuss the question of payment of bonus to the workers. There was free and frank discussion in an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding. Each side placed its difficulties which were appreciated by the other side. It was agreed that bonus has to be paid by the 31st of March 1966. It was suggested, however, that there may be some collieries who have genuine difficulties.

"The representatives of workers and employers agreed that any colliery which is not able to pay bonus by 31st March 1966 will enter into discussions with the central and/or local unions, preferably before 31st March 1966, regarding the time by which they will be able to make payment and also try to come to agreement. The cases of such collieries in which agreements are not reached will be discussed at a bipartite meeting to be held at Delhi in the third week of April 1966, before which these discussions should have been held."

Workers were represented by the AITUC, INTUC and HMS and the managements by the Joint Working Committee of Coal Mining Associations. The next meeting referred to in the text of the communique will be probably held on 22nd April at New Delhi.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Satish Loomba

(Satish Loomba)
Secretary

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

Khadan Mazdoor Union Regd. No. 436

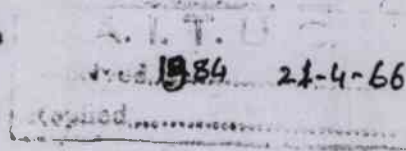
Affiliated to A. I. T. U. C.

H. O. BANKI, P. O. BANKI MONGRA, BILASPUR, (M. P.)

Ref. K.W.U./344 Con/10/4/66. ~~TOP PRIORITY~~
URGENT

Date 18th. Apr. '66.

To,
The Regional Labour Commissioner (C),
With the power of C.O. (C),
BILASPUR, (M.P.)



Dear Sir,

Subject :- I.D. Between the Manager Incl. Nos. 344,
and Shri H.C. BANERJEE, Civil Surveyor
of Korba Collieries, A.C.D.C. LTD.
Korba, Distt. Bilaspur (M.P.)

I pray to inform you, that Shri H.C. Banerjee, who is our Branch Secretary of the Korba Branch, applied to the Manager Incl. Nos 344 for commutting his Sick leaves for the same nos. of days, when he resumed his duty on 23rd. Feb., 1966 that he can get his full wages for the sick period e.i. from 14th. Feb. '66 till 32nd. Feb. '66. The leave application was also recommended accordingly by the Head Surveyor, as per rules.

But now it has been revealed that, the Manager Incl. Nos. 344, Sri Jain in spite of granting the same, directed the office concerned to treat those period as A.P. Now as because Sri Banerjee is on leave without being sick his Apls., are falling short due to the mis-use of power by the said Manager and it is apprehended that in the current month the leaves of Sri Banerjee will be counted as leaves without pay.

It is very clear that since Sri Banerjee is our Branch Secretary, so all the mischief was done by the Manager, Sri Jain, may be (which has got no proof) under the instructions of the present Dy. S.O.C., Sri L.A. Sinha, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ It will not be out of point to mention that Sri Sinha, now a days on and often use to declare that he will not leave any thing left

Contd.....2.

to see that our members are discharged for the reasons unknown

Union therefore demands and request your honour kindly to take up the matter for the kind considerations immediately and to direct the Management at the earliest, with consideration for TOP & PRIORITY/URGENT, basis, to prepare the full wages at the pay bill of Sri Banerjee for the current month and also till further so long the records, attendances register etc. are not checked up by your honour.

Union also wants to inform you that being affraid of undue unpleasant relations which may be created Sri Banerjee, is proposing to extend his leaves further. You are therefore also requested kindly to inform Sri Sinha, the Dy. S. O. C., Korba Colln., to change his attitudes, and to allow Sri Banerjee to resume his duty at Inclines Nos. 334, Korba Colln., N.C.D.C. Ltd., immediately.

Thanking you and expecting an early telegraphic action.

Yours Faithfully,

(A. K. CHATTERJI)
BRANCH - PRESIDENT

Sunder Nagar Union, Korba
Dist. Bilaspur, (M.P.)

H.O. Daulti.

Copy forwarded for information and necessary actions to :-

1. The Area General Manager, Korba Colln.
2. The Managing Director, N.C.D.C. Ltd., Ranchi
3. The Honourable Minister for Labour and Employment
4. The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and Employmt
5. The Chief Labour Commissioner of India.
- ✓ 6. The Gen. Secretary I. I. T. U. C. N.C. NEW DELHI

(Signature)
(A. K. Chatterji)

A bipartite meeting of the representatives of the employers and workers in the Coal Mining Industry was held on the 23rd March, 1966 in New Delhi to discuss the question of payment of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The following were present at the meeting on behalf of the employers' and workers' organisations:-

Employers

1. Shri R. Worah ... Indian Colliery Owners' Association.
Indian Mining Federation.
2. Shri S.L. Mehta ... Indian Mining Association.
Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha Mining Association.
3. Shri R. Lall ... Indian Mining Association
4. Shri J.C. Bagai ... Indian Mining Association

Workers

1. Shri R.K. Malviya, M.P.
2. Shri Deven Sen,
President,
Hind Mazdoor Sabha.
3. Shri Kanti Mehta,
General Secretary,
Indian National Mine Workers' Federation.
4. Shri Satish Loomba,
Secretary,
AITUC.
5. Shri Ram Prasad Vishwakarma,
Treasurer,
M.P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh.
6. Shri Shyam Lal Balmiki,
Secretary,
M.P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh.
7. Shri Abdul Rahman,
Vice-President,
M.P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh.

U. Saini
The Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri P.C. Mathew, Labour Secretary and Shri Teja Singh, Chief Labour Commissioner were also present for sometime, by invitation.

2. There was a free and frank discussion in an atmosphere of good-will and understanding. Each side placed its difficulties which were appreciated by the other side.

3. It was agreed that bonus has to be paid by the 31st March, 1966. It was, however, suggested that there may be some collieries who have genuine difficulties.

4. The representatives of employers and workers agreed that any colliery which is not able to pay bonus by 31st March, 1966 will enter into discussions with the Central and/or local unions preferably before 31st March, 1966 regarding the time by which they will be able to make payment and also try to come to agreements. All such cases where no agreements are reached will again be discussed at a bipartite meeting to be held at New Delhi in the 3rd week of April, 1966 before which date these discussions should have been held.

5. It was expected that, under this agreement, more than 50% of the workers in the Industry will get bonus before 31st March, 1966.