

25-1
File
Textiles
NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED
(A Government of India Undertaking)

8th Floor,
Surya Kiran Building,
19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
NEW DELHI-110 001.

No. NTC/A(PR&CP)/Writeup/85/

Dated: 8-11-1985

All Members of Parliament,
Government of India,
New Delhi.


Dear Sirs,

I have pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of the performance of the mills under the National Textile Corporation for the period April-September, 1985 i.e. the first half of the current financial year for your perusal please.

I am sure you will find these figures useful for your records.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,


(Mrs. N. Bhatnagar)
Adviser(PR&CP)

encl: as above

*pks.

A NOTE ON NTC LIMITED

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION MILLS FOR THE PERIOD APRIL-SEPTEMBER '85 i.e. FIRST HALF OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1985-86

National Textile Corporation is today running 125 textiles Mills all over the country. These Mills were in very bad shape at the time of take over but planned modernisation, improved labour relations and all out effort in the direction of Marketing have started showing results and an all round improvement is felt in the performance of National Textile Corporation.

FINANCIAL:-

- a) The production value of NTC Mills has been steadily going up, from Rs.480 crores in 1982-83 to Rs.657 crores in 1984-85 and is Rs.395 crores in the first six months of 1985-86 registering an overall increase of 20% over 1984-85.
- b) The average gross losses which were 7.71 crores per month during 1984-85 have come down to Rs.1.96 crores in Sept. '85.
- c) 44 NTC mills showed gross profit in August, 85 as against only 18 mills in 1984-85.

TECHNICAL:-

- a) The average spinning & weaving utilisation has gone up. Spinning utilisation which was 70.0 in 1984-85 has increased to 77.3 in April-Sept., 85 and the weaving utilisation which was 73.0 in 1984-85 increased to 78.1 in April-Sept., 85. This performance is equalant to the utilisation levels of Indian Textile Industry which are 75-76% in spinning and weaving.
- b) The spinning productivity in 40's conversion which was 60.7 in 1983-84 and 63.1 in 1984-85 was 64.4 in April-Sept., 85. Loom productivity index has also increased from 219.4 in 1983-84 to 227.5 in April-Sept.

COMMERCIAL

Sales realisation of cloth and yarn produced by NTC Mills has gone up. The cloth realisation which was Rs.4.93 per meter in 1983-84 and Rs.5.57 per meter in 1984-85 increased to Rs.6.67 per meter in April-Sept.'85.

Yarn sales realisation which was Rs.28.33 in 1983-84 was Rs.33.60 ps in April-Sept.'85.

EXPORTS:

NTC has made a significant improvement in the Export market. It is exporting market yarn, grey blends, printed and processed varieties of cloth to USSR, USA, EEC Countries, Tanzania, Bangladesh etc. The value of exports by NTC Mills was Rs.13.57 crores in 1983-84, which increased to Rs.39.57 crores in 1984-85 and is Rs.20.0 crores in April-Sept.'85.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SECTOR SUPPLIES:

NTC has acquired the role of one of the major supplier of fabric needs of Govt. Departments and Public Sector Undertakings:-

- a) The cloth supplies to Defence & DGS&D which were approximately 71.0 lakh meters in 1983-84 increased to 330.0 lakh meters in 1984-85 and 245 lakh meters in April-Sept.,85. This cloth is both in cotton and blended varieties.
- b) Improved quality and timely delivery has given a phenomenal rise to the orders received and supplied to prestigious public sectors like Indian Oil, Indian Airlines, Air India, BHEL, ONGC etc. cloth valued at about Rs.4.12 crores was supplied to Public Sector against their order in 1984-85 against this NTC has already received orders worth Rs.19.80 crores in April-Sept.,85.

contd...3/...

LABOUR PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT:

Industrial relations in NTC Mills have been very smooth, NTC introduced an experiment of associating workers in all vital areas of management, like sales, purchase, production and machine efficiency. Joint Committees of labour and management are working in 50 mills of NTC by the end of September, 1985.

The implementation of this scheme has resulted in creating a better understanding between the Management and the workers and has resulted in increase in workers productivity and better quality production.

File
Textiles

May 30, 1985.

To

The Development Commissioner
for Handlooms,
Government of India,
Ministry of Commerce (Textiles),
Udyog Bhawan,
New Delhi - 110011.

Subject: Diversion of yarn to powerlooms
in Chingleput district in Tamilnadu.

Sir,

The Chingleput Handloom Weavers' Welfare Association has complained that yarn meant and allotted for Cooperative handloom weavers' production societies are being diverted to powerlooms most of which are alleged to be also unauthorised.

As a result, the cooperative society weavers are suffering for want of work and consequently, of earnings.

They have furthered alleged that these facts have been brought to the attention of the local authorities, without any result. About 10,000 weavers' families are badly affected.

The affected areas are the Chingleput district and North Arcot districts in Tamil Nadu.

We write to request you to kindly intervene in the matter so that the handloom weavers' get the benefits and facilities meant for them, but are being grabbed illegally and through corrupt practices by some others.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

c.c. to General Secretary,
Madras, Chingleput H.W.W.A.
Sadayappa Mudali St.,
SAIDAPET, Madras-15.

(T.N. Siddhanta)
Secretary.

To

The Textile Commissioner,
Government of India
Church Gate,
Bombay

Textiles
As Joshi / Siddhanta

From

The General Secretary,
Madras, Chingleput Handloom Weavers' Welfare Association,
Sadayappa Mudali St.,
Saidapet,
Madras-15.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Prevention of unauthorised powerlooms - to protect
poor handlooms weavers - to effect CCR/10/77 Dt., 10.4.77
Immediately.

oOoOo

As cited in the subject above I wish to submit the followings
for your kind consideration and immediate favourable action.

I submit that in Tamilnadu Particularly in Chingleput Dist.,
and North Arcote Dist., there are thousands together unauthorised
powerlooms have been promoted. (errected) in the recent past.
But, as per Governments' statistic there are a few only as approved
by the ministry.

Such powerlooms have been installed in these areas with the
following intentions:-

1. All the handloom goods are textiled in powerlooms. Only.
2. Yarn used in the powerlooms is meant and allotted for
co-operative handlooms weavers production societies.
3. The Presidents and board of Directors of such co-operative
societies are basically master weavers and thus they have their own
power looms which is unauthorised.
4. All the goods are purchased in the name of the co-operative
society at subsidised rates as per ministries order and finished
powerloom again in turn it is shown in the co-operative societies
account as handloom goods which is illegal and high handed and
cheating the government on bogus production.
5. As such the co-operative society weavers (members) are
not getting yarn as intended for them and in view of this they are
suffering for their profession. In such circumstances most of the
weavers families are in the street with out food.

All these facts have already been brought to the notice of the co-op. Handloom Weavers' society Authorities in Tamil Nadu but for the reasons best known to them. They are in silent as they are also involved in such a malpractices.

These things are taking place in the following areas.

Chingleput District.

Palliput & Tiruttani Taluk.

Podatturpet.
Athimanjeripet,
Mathur
Ammayarkuppam
Srikalikapuram
Sorakkapet
R.K.Pet.

Vanganoor & Other Areas.

North Arcot District. Walajah Taluk

Sholinghur
Annoor
Valarpuram
Guruvarajupet
Minnal
Takkolam

I therefore, request your kindself to take immediate steps to given all the above malpractice and save 10,000 poor weavers' families.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Copy to:-

1. Regional Tex. Commission,
Govt. of India, Sastri Bhavan,
Nungampakkam :: Madras.
2. Central Excise Department
121 Nungampakkam High Road,
Madras-34
3. Director of Handloom,
Kuralagam
Madras-108.
4. Sri. Madhudandavade,
M.P. Janatha Party.
5. Comrade Indrajit Guptha, M.P.
Leader. C.P.I.
Lok Sabha,
Parliament House,
Newdelhi.

18 March, 1935

To

The Textile Commissioner and
Member Secretary,
Expert Committee on the Textile Industry,
Ministry of Commerce,
Post Bag No. 11500,
BOMBAY - 400 020.

Sir,

In course of our evidence before the Expert
Committee on March 4, 1935 in New Delhi we submitted
a Memorandum and we also stated that we would submit
a supplementary memorandum on powerlooms and handlooms.

Accordingly we are sending herewith 15 copies
of the supplementary memorandum for the consideration
of the Expert Committee.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

General Secretary,
All-India Textile Workers'
Federation

Secretary, AITUC

copy to the Chairman,
Shri S.S. Verma,
Secretary,
Ministry of Commerce (Textile)
New Delhi.

*File
Texts*

09th January, 1986.

Com. Keshrimal,
Rajasthan Textile Workers' Federation,
BEAWAR, (Rajasthan)
Pin: 305 901.

Dear Comrade,

We are in receipt of the copy of your letter dated 24/12/1985 addressed to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan on the plight of powerloom workers at Kishan-garh. We do not know if we have got any Union of powerloom workers there and also if any industrial dispute against the lockout or closures has been filed with the labour department.

Please keep us informed of further developments in this regard.

Yours fraternally,

(T. N. SIDDIHANTA)
Secretary.

C.C. to : Rajasthan State Committee,
AITUC, Jaipur.

RECEIVED

25 MAY 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

Jute

(W. Bengal)

Phone: 27-9768

FEDERATION OF CHATKAL MAZDOOR UNIONS
144, LENIN SARANI, CALCUTTA-13

President: INDRAJIT GUPTA, M.P. Working President: BHOWANI ROY CHOWDHURY Gen. Secretary: TARUN MOITRA.

Date 21. 5. 1985.

To
Shri Chandra Shekhar Shingh,
Honble Minister in charge, Textile & Commerce,
Government of India

Dear Sir,

The symptoms of the crisis of the Jute industry are much too well known to be discussed afresh - the task now is to identify the malaise and the political will to act against it.

I). According to any objective study, the crisis of the industry lies in an unholy alliance and/or merger of the trading interest in raw jute with the industry, lack of interest in the modernisation of the industry and diversification of product and speculative haunt after quick super profits and not normal profits. The unanimous demand voiced both by all the political parties and trade unions operating in this field shows that removal of the existing pattern of ownership of the industry is the only way to save it.

It is most unfortunate that despite the strong view expressed by all sections of public opinion in West Bengal, the Union govt. not only turned down the proposal of nationalising the jute industry and trade, on the contrary, they have been persistently appeasing the jute barons by giving them liberal concessions and funds. They are, thus, no less responsible for the present plight.

II). THE PRESENT CRISIS : The current crisis facing the industry in general and particularly a section of the weak mills, is manifest from the inflated price of raw jute, marginal shortage of quality jute leading to high and non-competitive price of some items of jute goods; - by the lock out/closure of 22 mills affecting some One lakh workmen, as a result of the attempt of the millowners to shift the crisis by intensification of labour to achieve lower production cost; - high jute goods prices have opened the womb of the industry to synthetics thus affecting adversely the long term prospect of the industry;

- by throwing a section of the jute mills, who were made vulnerable earlier by their owners, almost out of business. In fact, the interest of different units of the industry has long ceased to be identical and uniform on several counts.

III). OUR PROPOSALS : Pending nationalisation of the entire industry, which incidentally, is mostly living on finance from public financial institutions, we would suggest some urgent and immediate steps for the Union Government to take.

The State Government have virtually no power according to the present scheme of distribution of powers and resources, to intervene effectively in the affairs of jute industry and trade.

They declared the industry as a "public utility service" and invoked section 10(3) of I.D. Act against unilateral lock out/closure. But they have become ineffective by a decision of the High Court.

Contd.....2

A. Raw Jute : According to all independent sources the short-fall in raw jute this year was marginal. The carry over for next season, after meeting the normal requirement of the mills and the domestic market was in the region of 0.5 lakhs bales (Business Standard 17.5.85). But there had been wider gap in the past without any consequential rise in raw jute prices.

The price of W-5 quality of jute was allowed to soar from around Rs.350/- a quintal to Rs.1050/- a quintal in course of twelve months whereas the statutory minimum price was only Rs.195/-.

The authorities connected with the Jute Commissioners did not raise their little finger not to speak of requisitioning the cornered stock of jute for equidistribution.

Things must not be allowed to drift this year. Higher prices of raw jute leading to higher acreage and early sowing notwithstanding, late moonsoon might cause harm to the crop adding fuel to speculation.

The Union Cabinet must decide in favour of monopoly purchase of raw jute and build up infrastructure for that without any more loss of time.

Pending that a concerted action against speculation has to be geared up.

(a) The Commerce Ministry must adequately equip the JCI to undertake commercial operation right from the beginning of the Session. The statutory minimum price of Rs.210/- will have no relevance the present WB TD-5 being sold at Rs.830/- per quintal.

(b) An ordinance imposing Compulsory purchase of raw jute by the mills from the JCI must be issued and all preparation for the canalisation of raw jute must be made on war footing.

B. Industry and the Workers:

(a) All mill companies must be directed to reopen within a week failing which they are to be taken over for management by the Union Commerce Ministry - as was done in the case of sick cotton textile units.

(b) The mill companies defaulting payment of Provident Fund, E.S.I. and Gratuity must be compelled to pay the amount with interest immediately.

(c) The taken over units along with the N.G.M.C. Mills must form the core sector of the industry - delinking them from the IJMA. They must practise the right policy to save the whole industry and will have the potential as the leader of the Industry. They must introduce effective arrangement for real participation of the trade unions in the management of the mills.

The State Sector must behave as ideal employer honouring all the legal obligations towards the workmen. Their arrears regarding P.F. & E.S.I. money must be paid immediately.

(d) The impact of offering higher subsidy to the state sector in the matter of export should be examined and arrangement for total take over of export of jute goods through the STC should be made.

(e) ~~The Govt. must review their policy of encouraging the HDP bags and the synthetics industry which seriously eats up scarce foreign exchange of the country for its raw material.~~

We hope, this meeting taking place quite close to the industrial strike in jute on the 17th May last as it is, will not fail to note both the mood of the workmen and serious condition of a section of the industry and will take such decisions as would help taking the industry and the workmen out of the woods.

Yours faithfully,

(Tarun Moitra)
General Secretary.

Copy to :-

Gen. Secy.

A. I. T. U. C.

for information

Jute
(W. Bengal)

List of Closed Mills :

1. Premchand Jute Mills (Liquidated) from 6.4.77.
2. Shree Ram Jute (Liquidated) from 2.9.81.
3. Naskarpara Jute Mills (Liquidated) from 17.4.81.
4. Northbrook Jute Mills (Liquidated) 27.1.82.
5. Shree Gourisankar Jute Mills 9.12.81.
6. Waverly Jute Mills 13.6.82.

Recently Locked Out Mills as on 31st May, 1985.

1. Agarpara Jute Mill from 14.1.85.
2. Kankinarah Jute Mills 10.2.85.
3. Empire Jute Mills 2.2.85.
4. Albion Jute Mills 10.2.85.
5. Shree Ambica Jute Mills 3rd week of January, '85.
6. E.M.Co. 8.3.85
7. Fort William 8.3.85.
8. Victoria Jute 14.3.85.
9. Lothian 13.3.85.
10. Shree Hanuman Jute Mills 19.3.85.
11. Gondal Para 28.3.85.
12. Meghna 15.4.85.
13. Bally 21.4.85.
14. Kamarhatty 29.4.85.
15. Naihati

-
1. Delta Jute Mills from 5.2.85 lifted 11.4.85.
 2. Dalhousie 13.4.85 withdrawn on same day at 10.P.M.
 3. Reliance 12.4.85 lifted on 21.4.85.

RECEIVED
13 JUN 1985
A. I. T. U. C.

Comm. Indrajit Gupta M.P.
For information.

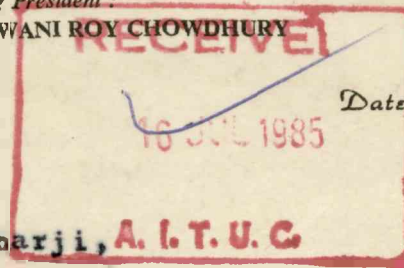
Janu Matha
30/5/85

FEDERATION OF CHATKAL MAZDOOR UNIONS

144, LENIN SARANI, CALCUTTA-13

President :
INDRAJIT GUPTA, M.P.Working President :
BHOWANI ROY CHOWDHURYGen. Secretary :
TARUN MOITRA

Ref. No.....



Date.....12th July, 19785.

Dear Shri Chandrasekharji, **A. I. T. U. C.**

Our attention has been drawn to a news item published in Economic Times dated 10th July, 1985 (date line Patna July 9) wherein you have alleged to have been said that "the possible closure of Jute Mills in West Bengal due to soaring prices of raw jute averted by the Central Government in fixing the maximum ceiling price of Raw Jute."

The demand of IJMA for fixing of Raw Jute Ceiling price at the flag and of the season was raised only to influence the prices of new crop and had nothing to do with the further closure of Jute Mills. Practically the Central Govt. has succumbed to the ill motive conspiracy of IJMA in fixing the ceiling price.

It may be recalled that the representatives of the NJMC agreed to part with a substantial quantity from their stock held on account of JCI, but none of the Mill came forward to take the raw jute.

The actual fact is that the prices of raw jute was coming down gradually from middle of June i.e. before the announcement of ceiling price.

The Tripartite meeting held on 21.5.85 under your Chairmanship was convened to discuss the issue of reopening of 20 closed/lockout Jute Mills and at the end of the meeting the IJMA assured to reopen 5/6 closed Mills by the end of May, 1985 positively.

The entire Press of Calcutta and the public opinion hailed and appreciated your initiative anticipating that at long last at least 25 to 30 thousand workers who rendered jobless in 5/6 Mills are going to get back their jobs. Unfortunately not a single mill reopened till this date and the game of IJMA continued unabated.

Ceiling prices have definitely affected the interest of growers seriously for their produce of new crop. As a matter of fact the prices of T.D-5 have come down to Rs.450/- per quintal and trend is downwards. This year is a bumper crop of raw jute. If the growers do not get remunerative prices, it will adversely affect future of the industry in so far as supply of raw jute. The grower will turn to other items.

contd.

However, we represented several times before the Central Government to Nationalise the entire Jute Industry including canalisation of raw jute trade through the J.C.I. which is only the remedy to save the industry, few lakhs of workers, growers and national economy of the Country.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Tarun Moitra
General Secretary,

Shri Chandrasekhar Singh,
Minister for Textile & Supply,
Government of India,
New Delhi-1.

Copy to -
A/Tve.

List of Closed, Locked Out, lifted of jute Mills
as on 1.8.1985.

1. Premchand Jute Mills (Liquidated)	from 6.4.77.
2. Shree Ram Jute (-do-)	from 2.9.81.
3. Naskarpara Jute Mills (-do-)	17.4.81.
4. Northbrook Jute Mills (-do-)	27.1.82.
5. Empire Jute Mills (-do-)	2.2.85.
6. Shree Ambica Jute (-do-)	14.2.85.
7. Meghna (under the process of Liquidation)	15.4.85.

Locked out mills

1. Agarpada Jute Mills	from 14.1.85
2. Kankinarah Jute Mills	10.2.85.
3. Albion Jute Mills	10.2.85.
4. Victoria Jute	14.3.85.
5. Lothian	13.3.85.
6. Shree Hanuman Jute Mills	19.3.85
7. Bally	21.4.85.
8. Shree Gourishankar Jute Mills	9.12.81

Locked out but lifted

1. Waverly Jute Mills	from 13.6.82	lockedout -	31.7.85	lifted
2. Delta Jute Mills	5.2.85	"	- 11.4.85	"
* 3. Dalhousie	13.4.85	"	- 11.4.85.	"
4. Reliance	12.4.85	"	- 21.4.85	"
5. Fort William	8.3.85	"	- 27.7.85	"
6. Gondal Para	28.3.85	"	- 23.7.85	"
7. Kamarhatty	29.4.85	"	- 25.7.85	"
8. India Jute	10.7.85	"	- 26.7.85	"
9. E.M.Co.	8.3.85	"		

(Agreement signed but not yet re-opened depending on the ~~availability~~ of power connection)

* on the same day lockout lifted at 10.00 PM

Copy to:

Gen. Indrajit Gupta.

Secy. Secy

A/TUE.

for ready reference.

Jama Mohi
1/8/85

RECEIVED
- 3 AUG 1985
A. I. T. U. C.

अखिल भारतीय टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION
(AITWF)

Telephone : 52 80 54

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary : Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref. _____

Our Ref. _____

Textiles

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

Dated 6/8/85.

Dear Com. Indrajit,

Enclosed kindly find copies of : —

- (1) Invitation to Textile workers' unions for participation in National Convention, issued under joint signatures of CITU & our representatives;
- (2) do do to national T.U. centres;
- (3) AITWF circular to affiliates for participation in the Convention;
- (4) AITWF invitation to the President of Czech Textile union for visiting India in November, 1985;
- (5) My letters to the concerned Coms. in Bombay, Hyderabad, Karnataka, T. Nadu & West Bengal re. reception of the Czech delegation in their respective States/centres.

The proposed Textile Convention is estimated to cost the Federation approximately Rs. 2,500/-. This expenditure can be met only if the affiliates pay up their dues. Except ~~the~~ Punjab and partly U.P., no other State has so far paid affiliation dues even for 1983, despite any number of reminders from the Centre. In most of the

अखिल भारतीय टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION
 (AITWF)

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary : Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref. _____

Our Ref. _____

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

Dated _____

even the receipt of
 cases / such reminders ~~has~~ has not ~~been~~ been
 acknowledged. The worst defaulters in this
 respect are (i) Maharashtra, (ii) Madhya Pradesh
 (iii) Karnataka (iv) Kerala and ^(v) Gujerat, leaving
 aside the states of Haryana, Bihar, Orissa, Assam,
 Himachal & J&K, which can claim exemption
 on grounds of virtual non-existence of organised textile
 industry in their respective states. West Bengal
 would probably plead that the expenditure incurred
 by them on the last Textile Conference in Calcutta
 should be set off against their affiliation dues.

In case the Federation dues are
 not paid before or at the time of the proposed Convention,
 the necessary expenses would have to be met out of the
 rather insignificant 'reserves' amounting to nearly Rs. 4000/-
 so far kept intact for other purposes. In that case
 it will not be possible for the Federation to defray even
 a part of the expenditure involved in hosting the
 Czech Textile delegation.

I am, therefore, advising you
 of the situation well in time to enable the AITWC

अखिल भारतीय टेक्स्टाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION
 (AITWF)

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary : Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref. _____

Our Ref. _____

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

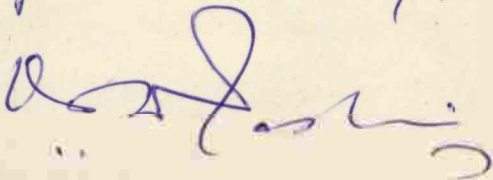
Dated _____

- 3 -

sectt. to take appropriate decision in the matter.

I shall also be expecting appropriate advice from the sectt. with regard to the line of approach as well as of action to be adopted by the Federation in the Convention. Suitable mechanism for rendering 'on-the-spot' guidance to representatives of our affiliates attending the Convention shall also have to be set up by the sectt.

I shall be awaiting instruction & guidance on all these matters.

Yours Comradely,


2nd August, 1985.

CONVENING COMMITTEE OF TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION
ON THE NEW TEXTILE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

To
All Unions of Textile Workers,

Dear Comrades,

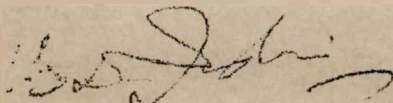
*Invitation for participation in
Convention of Textile Workers Against
New Textile Policy*

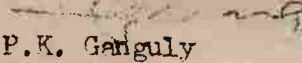
We append hereto copy of an invitation which we have jointly extended to different national T.U. Centres as well as independent Textile Workers' Organisations soliciting the participation of their representatives in the proposed national Convention of Textile Workers against new Textile Policy of the Government. Besides opposing this policy, the Convention is also expected to project an alternative pro-people & pro-working class Textile Policy and to decide on common line of action to be adopted to mobilise Textile Workers all over the country to unleash a concerted nationwide agitation in support of the decisions of the Convention.

We therefore expect that all Textile Workers' Unions affiliated to our respective centres will send delegates to participate in the Convention, which would be held in Constitution Club, Vithal Bhai Patel House, Rafi A. Kidwai Marg, New Delhi on September 5th & 6th, 1985.

Unions are requested to intimate to their respective affiliated bodies about the number and date of arrival of delegates in New Delhi, so as to enable them to make arrangement for the delegates lodging, etc. Delegates will have to bear their own expenses on the boarding. Each union will be entitled to send not more than 2 representatives to participate in the Convention on payment of such delegates' fees as may be decided upon by the Convening Committee.

With Greetings,


B.D. Joshi
Vice-President
AITUC

Yours Comradely,

P.K. Ganguly
Secretary
CITU

2nd August, 1985.

CONVENING COMMITTEE FOR TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION
ON THE NEW TEXTILE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Dear Friend,


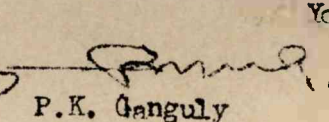
Undoubtedly your organisation has by now discussed the dangerous implications of the so-called new Textile Policy of the Government not only for the Textile Workers but also for the entire industrial economy of the country. Most of the national T.U. Centres as well as organisations of Textile Workers have already rejected this policy as thoroughly retrograde and anti-working class.

For some time the undersigned have been contacting representatives of different T.U. Centres and Textile Workers with a view to exploring possibilities of convening a national Convention of representatives of Textile Workers' Organisations in order to formulate common line of action to combat and oppose the new Textile Policy on the basis of an alternative people-oriented Policy with total nationalisation of the industry as the lever to bring about the desired change.

Since most of the organisations connected with the Textile Workers are in favour of convening such a meet the undersigned have the pleasure to invite your esteemed organisation, to a national convention of Textile Workers representatives to be held in Constitution Club, Vithal Bhai Patel House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi on the 5th & 6th September '85.

With Greetings,

Yours Comradely,

B.D. Joshi

P.K. Ganguly

Vice-president
AITUC

Secretary.
CITU.

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, CANNING LANE, NEW DELHI - 110001

President : CHATURANAN MISHRA M.P.

General Secretary : INDRAJIT GUPTA M.P.

Dated: 3rd August '85

Coms. 01) M.S. Krishnan (5) Bhowani Roych.
02) Chitnis (6) Anolak Ram
03) Pantapathy (7) Govindarajan 2 Members/Delegation
04) Arun Sen (8) Kaliaman of Czech Textile Union

Dear

I am sure you remember that a two-member delegation of Czech Textile Union had been invited to India last year in accordance with bipartite arrangements between the AITUC and the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions (CCTU). Comrades Anolak Ram/M.S. Krishnan/Govindarajan/Bhowani Roychowdhury and Arun Sen, were all good enough to agree to receive the delegation in their respective states/centres and arrange suitable programmes for it. Comrade Chitnis had also agreed to look after the delegation in transit from and back to Czechoslovakia via Bombay.

Unfortunately, however, the delegation's visit had to be put off indefinitely due to the assassination of Shri Mata Indira Gandhi. In accordance with the wishes of the Czech Union, and under advice from the AITUC, I recently renewed the invitation. The dates suggested by me for the visit fall between the 10-25th November, 1985.

I therefore request you to kindly renew your generous offer to host the visit of the delegation, headed by the President of the Central Committee, Trade Union of Textile, clothing and Leather Industry Workers, Com. (Dr. Maria Travalova, and arrange, as far as possible, its visit to one of the major centres of Textile or Leather Industry in your state/centre.

It is, ofcourse, understood that the air-fare for the journey to and back from your centre is not payable by you. Only expenses on boarding and stay at a reasonably comfortable Hotel or guest house, as also on local transport will have to be borne by your organisation.

contd..2/

Subject to final confirmation, on receipt of approval from the Czech Comrades, I am suggesting the following tentative itinerary for the delegation.

- Arrival in India(Bombay) 8-14 November, 1985
- Between Same day subject to
- Leave Bombay for Hyderabad Availability of flight.
- Stay at Hyderabad One night and day.
- Arrival in Bangalore 2 days and 2 nights.
- Leave for Coimbatore Earliest available flight late on the second day or morning flight.
- Stay at Coimbatore and visit to Textile Mills etc. 2 days and 2 nights
- Leave for Calcutta (via Madras) Earliest flight from Coimbatore to Madras-Calcutta.
- Stay in Calcutta One day(Full) and one night.
- Leave for New Delhi 2nd day afternoon flight or late evening flight, if any.
- Stay in New Delhi 3 fulldays.
- Leave for Bombay Morning Flight from Delhi.

Kindly consult the concerned comrades and let us have your comments on the proposed itinerary as expeditiously as possible so that the programme of the visit could be finalised and communicated to the Czech Union.

Kindly reply by the 25th August at the latest.

You could also suggest exact dates on which you would like to receive the delegation in your State/Centre - keeping in view your own convenience and the flight schedule of the Airlines.

With sincere regards,

Yours comradely,



(B.D. JOSHI)
General Secretary
A.I.T.W.F.

ALI INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION
(A I T W F)

President: AFUN SEN
Gen. Secretary: E. D. JOSHI

Goshala Gate,
Kishan Ganj,
DELHI: 110006

Dated: 3rd August, 1985.

To

ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Dear Comrades,

Sub: National Convention of Textile Workers'
Trade Unions on the Govt's new Textile
Policy.

I am enclosing an invitation for participation of representatives of Textile Workers' Unions in the National Convention mentioned above. Although the invitation is being issued under the joint signatures of AITUC & CITU representatives only, ample care has been taken to consult other National T. U. Centres having significant following among Textile Workers in the country - i.e. the HMS, NLO and Dr. Samant. We have reasons to expect their participation in the proposed Convention. Contact has also been maintained with some leaders of INTUC in an attempt to enlist their cooperation in one form or another.

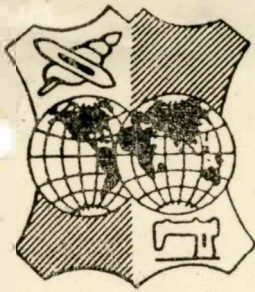
You are hereby requested to ensure participation of a representative of your Union in the Convention besides taking steps to persuade Unions with other affiliations (or no affiliation) to participate in it.

Please make it a point to send advance information whether or not you require lodging arrangements to be made for your representative. Such intimation should be sent immediately either to the AITUC office or to the Federation direct.

With greetings,

Yours Comradely,

(E. D. JOSHI)
GEN. SECRETARY.



Phone : 528054

अखिल भारतीय टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
All India Textile Workers' Federation
(AITWF)

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

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

Dated August 5, 1985

Com.(Dr) Maria Travalova,
President
Central Committee, Trade Union of
Textile Clothing & Leather Industry Workers
11359 - PRAGUE-3
Antony Zapotocky Street, 2
Czechoslovakia

Dear Comrade,

On behalf of the All India Textile Workers Federation (AITUC), I take the opportunity to formally renew the invitation, pending since last year, for the visit to India of a two-member delegation of your organisation, headed by yourself.

programmes

Considering various circumstances including the weather, pre-occupations of our affiliates with certain important, we suggest that your delegations' visit takes place somewhere between the 10th and 30th November, 1985, with exact dates suiting your own convenience.

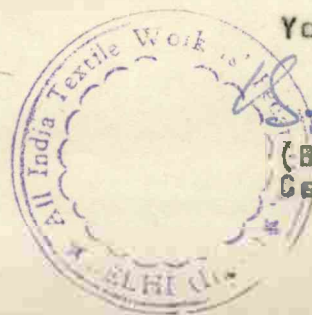
We request you, dear comrade, to kindly let us know immediately whether the above proposal is acceptable to you. On the receipt of your acceptance of the invitation, alongwith intimation as regards the exact dates you would like your visit to take place, we shall convey to you the details regarding your itinerary in India to enable you to have your air-tickets made out accordingly.

We shall be eagerly awaiting acceptance of the invitation by you.

With most cordial greetings and regards,

Yours comradely,

(B.D. Joshi)
General Secretary



*Copy for information to
Mr. Gen. Secy.
AITUC*

Textiles

Copy to all - see sig.

AITUC

Telephone: 52 80 54

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION
(A I T W F)

President: Comrade Arun Sen
General Secretary: Comrade B. D. Joshi

Goshala Gate,
Kishan Ganj, Delhi-6.

Dated: 19th Sept. '85.

To

All Office-bearers and affiliated unions of the
Federation.

Dear Comrade,

Sub: Implementation of the decisions of the
National Convention of Textile Workers held
in New Delhi on September 5-6, 1985.

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I am desired to invite your attention to the contents/the declaration unanimously adopted at the highly important Convention referred to above and already forwarded to you. Possibly some of the leaders of Textile Unions from your state/centre who attended the Convention, have by now fully apprised you of the main contents including, of course, the operative part of the declaration of the Convention.

Though the medium of this circular, I take the opportunity to ask you as a Constituent of the Federation as well as an affiliate of the AITUC, to take the decisions embodied in the declaration with all the seriousness they deserve. It has to be realised that this New Textile policy of the Government, which it appears to be determined to implement, would spell disaster for the workers in the mill industry, tens of thousands of whom will be rendered jobless. Managements of mills both in private as well as nationalised sector are going to get a free hand to impose back-breaking workloads on those surviving the onslaught of retrenchment, without the least improvement in inhuman working conditions prevalent in most of the mills. In the unorganised sector, too, the workers, particularly the handloom workers, are sure to continue to labour under increasingly adverse conditions of work and life, notwithstanding the totally deceptive and illusory 'concessions' promised in the policy statement.

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We are therefore called upon to act unfailingly and preface ourselves for sharp but long-drawn struggles against the onslaught on our jobs and living and working conditions. The affiliates of the Federation/AITUC have got to play a leading role in uniting, organising and mobilising the Textile workers in all the three major sectors of the Textile manufacturing systems in the spirit of the declaration adopted by the Convention. Proper effective and successful implementation of the declaration, of its operative part in particular, entails the fulfilment of the following basic tasks for developing a nationwide agitation and struggle leading to the realisation of the 11-point charter of demands adopted at the Convention. These are:

- (1) Explaining to the mass of the workers and their Unions the contents of the declaration, if possible by having the declaration translated and printed in provincial languages, besides holding mass and gate meetings on the widest-possible scale.

p...t...o...

(2) Building a united movement of the Textile workers around the Central slogan of nationalisation of the Textile mill industry-giving no quarter to narrow partisan considerations or sectorianism.

(3) Taking bold initiatives to forge close links among the workers engaged in different sectors as well as sub-sectors of the Textile manufacturing system including power and handlooms, hosiery, knitting, ginning and processing of cotton, art-silk weaving and workers in the indigenous synthetic fibre and yarns manufacturing units.


(4) Enlisting active sympathy and support of elements representing different interests closely linked or dependant on steady crisis-free development and substantial expansion of the operations of the Textile mill industry, including, Cotton cultivation, Textile machine manufacture, manufacture of Textile ancillaries and chemicals, etc. used in the industry, etc.

(5) Last, but not the least, making every effort to convince the common man about the genuinely patriotic content of the 11-point charter of demands as subserving the urgent clothing needs of the vast mass of unclothed people of our country.

You are requested to furnish reports regarding steps being taken by your Union/Unions towards fulfilment of the aforementioned tasks besides details of actions launched, or about to be launched in furtherance of the programme of actions charted out in the operative part of the declaration.

With revolutionary greetings,

Yours comradely,


(B.D. JOSHI)
General Secretary.

Textile

(P. D. Thakur)

श्री राजीव गांधीजी,
प्रधानमंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली



दिनांक : 24.8.85.

विषय : मेरे पति का विपटीमार्गरेखन एवं बर्खास्तगी कायद प्रार्थना पत्र ।
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आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्रीजी,

मे आपसे प्रार्थना करते हुए न्याय की मांग कर रही हूँ, मुझे अतीव विश्वास है कि आप मेरी प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर उचित कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करेंगे :-

1. मेरे पति श्री अशोक श्रीवास्तव 20 अक्टूबर 1975 में नेशनल टेक्स्टाइल कारपोरेशन इ.पु. लि. भारत सरकार का उपक्रम में कार्यरत थे एवं स्थायी कर्मचारी रहे हैं ।
2. मेरे पति को दिनांक 26 जुलाई 1985 को बिना उचित कारण के एन.टी.सी. मैनेजमेन्ट ने नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया। कोर्टोकापी संलग्न।
3. मेरे परिवार में एकमात्र नौकरी करने वाले पति हैं । परिवार में पिछवा माँ, दो छोटी बहिनें स्वयं व दो छोटे बच्चे हैं । पति को नौकरी से निकालने के कारण परिवार रोजी कपड़े के संकट में पड़ गया है ।
4. मेरे पति को 10 वर्ष सेवा करते हुए हो गए इस संबंध में कभी भी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली अर्थात् 10 वर्ष तक सेवा बेदाग है ।
5. मेरे पति ने आपके विचारों एवं आदशों का पालन करते हुए सरकार की सहायता हेतु भ्रष्टाचार एवं अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध आवाज उठायी ।
6. जैसा कि आपके 15 अगस्त 85 के उद्बोधन में कहा गया है कि भ्रष्टाचार एवं अनियमितताओं को करने वाले अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायेगी किन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि ऐसे भ्रष्ट मैनेजमेन्ट पर कोई उत्तर नहीं हुआ बल्कि ऐसे राष्ट्र हित कर्मचारियों पर शोषण एवं अत्याचार हुआ है ।
7. मान्यवर जिस भ्रष्ट सलाहकार श्री आर.के. धवन को आपने भ्रष्टाचार व जासूसी के मामले में बाहर किया उन्होंने के श्री भारत भूषण विरमानी नजदीकी रिश्तेदार है और स्व. श्रीमती इंदिराजी की आड़ में उनकी छवि बिगाड़ते रहे हैं । आज एन.टी.सी. इ.पु. लि. में श्री भारत भूषण विरमानी के कारण भ्रष्टाचार सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ा है ।

8. श्री.बी.आई. द्वारा न तो निष्पक्ष जांच की जा सकती है कारण है कि श्री विरमानी के बड़े भाई श्री नरेन्द्र विरमानी, आई.पी.एस. डी.आई.जी. इन्टोर रैन्ज में कार्यरत हैं ।
9. एन.टी.टी. (म.पु.) लि. के भ्रष्ट मैनेजमेन्ट द्वारा किये गये घोटाले एवं भ्रष्टाचार के मामले के समाचार (वार्ता) द्वारा 24 जुलाई 1985 को प्रकाशित हुये हैं जिसकी फोटोकॉपी संलग्न है ।
10. श्री वी.वी. विरमानी का कपड़ा मंत्रालय (मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ टेक्स्टाइल) एवं म.पु. शासन पर बुरा हस्तक्षेप है क्योंकि विरमानी के नजदीकी रिश्तेदार नई दिल्ली और इन्टोर में उच्च पदों पर आतीन हैं । कर्नल जे.डी. कुमार ने वर्तमान अध्यक्ष व प्रबंध संचालक श्री भारत भूषण विरमानी को भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में अपदस्थ किया । 2 वर्ष पदचोरी श्री ए.वि. विरमानी पदोन्नत होकर अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध संचालक नियुक्त हुए इस प्रकार आय श्री आर.के. धवन के प्रभाव का अनुमान लगा सकते हैं ?
11. मेरे पति युनियन के अधिकारी होने से मैनेजमेन्ट ने बदले की भावना से एक तरफा निर्णय लेकर हर्षास्त किया जबकि दूसरी ओर एन.टी.टी. अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध श्री.बी.आई. की जांच में दोषी साबित होने एवं कोर्ट में वास्तव प्रस्तुत होने पर भी श्री करडले एवं माऊ अधिकारी को मैनेजमेन्ट ने नौकरी पर बहाल रखा है । श्री प्रेम जनरल समाचार पत्र दिनांक 31.1.1985 प्रतिलिपि संलग्न ।
12. इन्टोर का कपड़ा मजदूर एवं एन.टी.टी. कर्मचारियों की रोटी कतरे में पड़ गयी है क्योंकि भारत सरकार एवं कपड़ा मंत्रालय ने धाटे में चलने के कारण मिलों बंद करने का सुझाव दिया है । संलग्न 3 एवं 5।
13. आपसे प्रार्थना है कि एन.टी.टी. (म.पु.) लि. के अधिकारियों की संपत्ती की जांच करवाई जाये क्योंकि पद का दुल्ययोग करते हुए राष्ट्रीयकृत मिलों की संपत्तीयों को हड़प रहे हैं । संलग्न 6।
14. आपसे प्रार्थना है कि गुप्त कार्यवाही जीघ्र करने का आदेश देने का कष्ट करें क्योंकि श्री वी.वी. विरमानी का हस्तक्षेप प्रधानमंत्री सचिवालय, कपड़ा मंत्रालय एवं श्री आर.के. धवन की लांघी पर अभी भी है । श्री विरमानी को पद से हटाया/दूरितकर किया जाये तो जांच सफल हो सकती है ।

मेरे पति के विरुद्ध लगाये गये बृहत् आरोप एवं बर्बरतागी के बारे में न्याय प्रदान कीजिए। यदि आपसे न्याय नहीं मिलता तो मेरा परिवार बर्बाद हो जायेगा और मेरे बच्चों का भविष्य अंधकारमय हो जायेगा।

अन्त में आपसे पुनः प्रार्थना है करती हूँ कि ऐसे राष्ट्रीय कार्य में जुड़े हुए मेरे पति को संरक्षण प्रदान कीजिये एवं ऐसे भ्रष्ट अधिकारी जो राष्ट्र की अर्थ व्यवस्था को हानि पहुंचा रहे है उन्हें सजा दीजियेगा।

मेरे पति आपको अपना मार्गदर्शक और मैं आपको गरीबों का स्नेहा मानती हूँ। आप गरीब व असहाय लोगों के कल्याण हेतु पुरस्तनीय कार्य कर रहे है वहीं भ्रष्ट अधिकारी हम जैसे गरीब परिवार की रोटी छीनने में लगे हुए हैं।

अतः मुझे विश्वास है कि आप गरीब एवं असहाय परिवार को न्याय प्रदान करेंगे।

विनीत,

माया श्रीवास्तव

। माया श्रीवास्तव ।

2. रेजीमेन्ट बाजार,

एम.टी.टी.ई., गढ़ । म.पु. ।

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. श्री चंद्रशेखर सिंह, कपड़ा राज्यमंत्री,
कपड़ा मंत्रालय, उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली.
2. श्री टी.अजय्या, क्रम मंत्री,
क्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली.
3. श्री मोतीलालजी प्योरा,
मुख्यमंत्री, म.पु. शासन, गीपाल.
4. श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, आम इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन,
संसद सदस्य, कांग्रेस कार्यालय,
24, केनिंग रोड, नई दिल्ली.
पत्र दिनांक 5.1.85, 13.2.85 एवं 25.4.85 के संदर्भ में.
5. श्री मधु दण्डवते, संसद सदस्य, जनता पार्टी,
महाराष्ट्र भवन, नई दिल्ली.

की ओर प्रार्थना की सुनवाई हेतु एवं शीघ्र उचित कार्यवाही किये जाने हेतु प्रेषित है।

एन.टी.सी. में सफल हड़ताल

नेना की बर्खास्तगी का विरोध : भ्रष्टाचार की जांच हो-शिन्त्रे

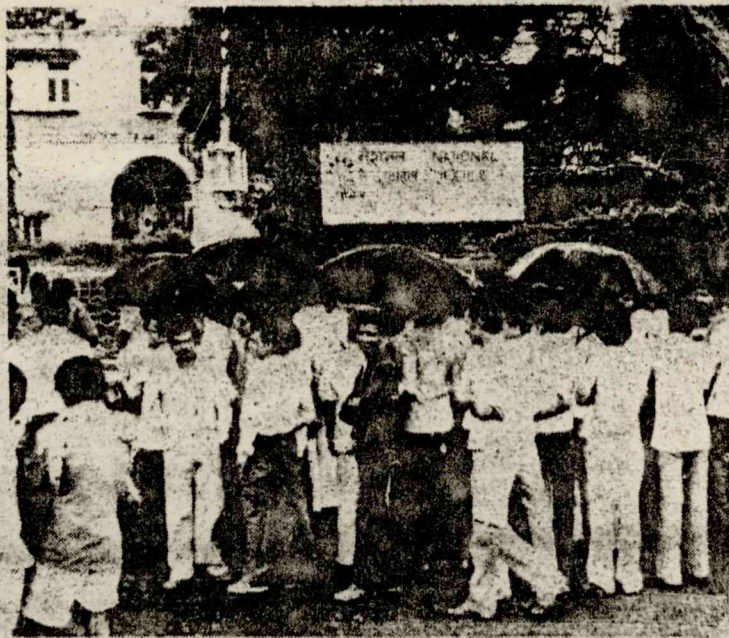
(भास्कर समाचार सेवा)

इन्दौर, २९ जुलाई। एन.टी.सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) कर्मचारी यूनियन के अध्यक्ष वसन्त शिन्त्रे ने आज यहां एक पत्रकार परिषद में चेयरमेन बिरमानी पर भ्रष्टाचार और बमन के आरोप लगाते हुए सरकार से मांग की कि वह इन मामलों की जांच कराए। उन्होंने कहा यूनियन के सचिव अशोक श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी भी बमन का प्रतीक है जिसके विरोध में आज एन.टी.सी. में सांकेतिक हड़ताल रही।

उन्होंने कहा यदि सरकार ने समय रहते इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो आन्दोलन और तीव्र किया जाएगा तथा आवश्यकता होने पर कपड़ा मिलों के श्रमिकों को भी इसमें शरीक किया जाएगा। उल्लेखनीय है कि आज हुई हड़ताल के अवसर पर आयोजित प्रदर्शन तथा सभा में एन.टी.सी. कर्मचारियों के अलावा बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कपड़ा मजदूर व अन्य कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया। एन.एस.जादव, जनरल सेक्रेटरी एन.टी.सी. कर्मचारी यूनियन, अशोक श्रीवास्तव सेक्रेटरी, अरविन्द व्यास ने सम्बोधित किया। साथ ही सभा को नगर निगम कर्मचारियों के नेता रमेश गंगवाल व राव साहब भंवर, कपड़ा मजदूरों के नेता प्रीतम चौकसे व अर्जुनसिंह हाड़ा, बैंक कर्मचारियों के नेता प्रकाश हरदास व रत्नबिजय पंचायती, प्राविडेंट फंड कर्मचारी नेता कटारिया, बीमा कर्मचारियों के नेता

प्रकाश जैन व वसंत कालेले, लघु वेतन कर्मचारी संघ के अध्यक्ष मरलीधर शक्ला, विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी संघ के सचिव कशगोतिया, वित्त निगम कर्मचारी के नेता श्रीपाद मांजेकर, एमिक कर्मचारियों के नेता पाहूजा ने व यूनियन के अध्यक्ष शिन्त्रे तथा महासचिव जादौन ने भी सम्बोधित किया। भविष्य में कोई अप्रिय घटना हो उसके लिए पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी स्थानीय प्रशासन की होगी।

सभा में वक्ताओं ने एन.टी.सी. मैनेजमेंट द्वारा श्रीवास्तव की गैर कानूनी बर्खास्तगी का विरोध करते हुए मांग की कि उन्हें तत्काल नौकरी पर लिया जाए। वक्ताओं ने एन.टी.सी. में व्याप्त व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार के लिए बिरमानी व उनके गट को दोषी ठहराते हुए जांच की मांग की व एन.टी.सी. कर्मचारियों के प्रति अपनी पूर्ण एकजुटता प्रदर्शित की।



एन.टी.सी. कार्यालय के समक्ष कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन।

दैनिक भास्कर

इन्दौर शनिवार २७ जुलाई १९८५

मूल्य ७०



एन.टी.सी. कार्यालय के सख्त प्रदर्शनकारियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए रत्नविजय पंचायती। फोटो : विमल गुप्ता।

एन.टी.सी. कर्मचारी नेता को बर्खास्त करने पर प्रदर्शन

उनकी बर्खास्तगी के रूप में किया गया
जिसमें कर्मचारियों में रोष फैल गया।

(हमारे नगर प्रतिनिधि द्वारा)

इन्दौर २६ जुलाई। एन.टी.सी. (म.प्र.) कर्मचारी यूनियन के संयुक्त सचिव श्रीवास्तव को आज विभागीय जांच के बाद बर्खास्त कर देने के विरोध में कर्मचारियों ने शाम साढ़े ५ बजे एन.टी.सी. के रेसकोर्स रोड, स्थित कार्यालय पर प्रदर्शन किया तथा नारे लगाए।

यूनियन के अध्यक्ष वसन्त शिन्ने, महासचिव एन.टी.सी. बैंक कर्मचारी यूनियन के अध्यक्ष रत्नविजय पंचायती आदि ने प्रदर्शनकारियों को सम्बोधित

करते हुए श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी वापस लेने की मांग करते हुए एन.टी.सी. प्रशासन को चेतावनी दी है कि यदि बर्खास्तगी आदेश वापस नहीं लिया गया तो सोमवार २९ जुलाई को समस्त कर्मचारी हड़ताल करेंगे।

उल्लेखनीय है कि एन.टी.सी. के सुरक्षा अधिकारी सुधीर देशमुख की शिकायत पर श्रीवास्तव के विरुद्ध पिछले कुछ दिनों से विभागीय जांच की जा रही थी। आज इस जांच का निर्णय

जमाना

वर्ष १२ संख्या १२१ • नगर नयी दिल्ली, रविवार १३ जनवरी १९६५ मूल्य ५० पैसे

भ्रष्टाचार और कुप्रबंध की वजह से म.प्र. में एनटीसी की मिलें बंद होने का कगार पर

एन. टी. सी. निर्माण म. एन. टी. सी., मध्य प्रदेश की निर्माण मिलाह दी थी कि नए नए बांधव नहीं कराए जायें। उनकी रिपोर्ट अच्छी नहीं है। इसके बाद भी हीरा मिल उनको के लिए बंद करके बांधव ही कराए गए। इनके बाद हीरा मिल के बीच आफ डायर ने बरहानपुर की तापी मिल के नवीनीकरण के लिए जो रुपये दिये थे, उन्ही पैसा में ये बांधव कराए गए, जबकि अनिवार्य रूप से ये पैसा तापी मिल के नवीनीकरण पर ही खर्च किया जाना चाहिये था।

अधिग्रहण करने में आज तक मानवा हाउस को, जिसमें विरमानी की रिहाइज भी है, आराम-दह और वातानुकूलित बनाने के लिए लक्ष्य है। सर्व किये गये। मानवा हाउस को जो गेट होने के बाद भी सीधा लैन्डिंग हाउस जाने जाता था गेट और बनाया गया। वातायत समस्या हल करने के नाम पर करीब तीन लाख रु. मानवा मिल का नया गेट बनाने पर खर्च किये गये।

बताया जाता है कि मानवा मिल का वर्तमान में आपत्त के कार्य में आने वाला पोखर रिहाइज के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है और नये गेट के पास वाली पुरानी इमारत को अप्पिस बनाया जा रहा है। इस तरह एक भारी-भरकम धनराशि ऐसे मद पर खर्च की जा रही है जो कि अनावश्यक है और जिसका उत्पादन से कोई भी लाभ नहीं है।

यह बात भी कम आश्चर्यजनक नहीं है कि एक ओर तो स्वदेशी मिल के रिग कार्ट के पास रिग कार्ट की ह्यूमिडिटी आधुनिक ढंग से कन्ट्रोल करने के लिए विशाल पैके लगाये जा रहे हैं और पत्तों के लिए १५ लाख रु. खर्च करके नया भवन बनाया जा रहा है, जिसका निर्माण कार्य अंतिम चरण में है और दूसरी ओर स्वदेशी मिल बंद करने की बातें की जा रही हैं।

इसके, ११ जनवरी (बत): नेशनल इन्सुरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन ने सभ्यता मिल बंद करने का निर्णय ले लिया है। बताया जाता है कि ऐसा निर्णय मिल के लगातार भारी घाटे में चलने की वजह से लिया गया है। लेकिन विलक्षण बात यह है कि इस घाटे की वजह को जिसमें के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

लेकिन यह सबल सहज ही उठती है कि तालाबों की यह नीवत क्यों बायीं जब इस प्रतिनिधि ने यह जानने का प्रयास किया तो मालूम हुआ कि मिल के लगातार भारी घाटे में चलने की सबसे प्रमुख वजह अफ-सुरी में बड़े पैमाने पर व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार और कुप्रबंध ही है। भ्रामर है कि १९६० में एन. टी. सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) के तत्कालीन चयरमैन और मंत्रीजग इन्डरेक्टर कर्नल कुमार ने एन. टी. सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) के कुछ अधिकारियों को लार, कोल एण्ड, कोयला, बिजली का सामान, सब्जी, रुई, कपड़ा बॉय की बरीद-बिक्री के मामले में लापरवाह और भ्रष्टाचार हुए सेवा से अलग कर दिया गया था।

इन अधिकारियों में वर्तमान एन. टी. सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) के चयरमैन और मंत्रीजग इन्डरेक्टर भारत भूषण विरमानी भी थे। विरमानी के पास इस समय हरद्वार की दो मिलों के प्रबंध का कार्य था। विरमानी ने दिल्ली में अपनी पड़ोश के करियर न किफे अपने ऊपर की जा रही कार्यवाही रद्द करा दी, जबकि पदोन्नति प्राप्त करके वह एन. टी. सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) का चयरमैन और मंत्रीजग इन्डरेक्टर भी बन गया। उब से आज तक भारत

मध्य प्रदेश की एन. टी. सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) का चयरमैन और मंत्रीजग इन्डरेक्टर है।

जब १९६१-६२ में स्वदेशी मिल बंद हो-रुम के नवीनीकरण का ठेका मर्यात देकर नामक बरई की एक फर्म को दिया गया था। यह नवीनीकरण 'नवीनीकरण' होने और स्वदेशी मिल को इन्डरेक्टर (एन. टी. सी.) की ओ. क. रिपोर्ट के बाद अब काम शुरू हुआ तो ६० से ५० प्रतिशत तक लागत बढ़ाया गया। स्वदेशी मिल को नवीनीकरण और अफिको का बरेजानी होती रही।

मंजरी बात तो यह है कि इसके बाद ही कल्याण और तापी मिल, बरहानपुर के लो-रुम का नवीनीकरण का ठेका इसी फर्म को दिया गया। इस फर्म को छह लाख रुपये प्रति लो-रुम लागत दिया गया था, जबकि कोला-रुम की एक फर्म पी. रायगुड तीन लाख रुपये प्रति लो-रुम लागत में हीराब से कोटेशन दे चुकी थी। कोला-रुम को फर्म की लो-रुम लागत कम ७०-७५ में मानवा मिल में लो-रुम लागत की वजह से बढ़ा दी।

एन. टी. सी. द्वारा अधिग्रहण करने के ६० मध्य प्रदेश की राष्ट्रीय प्रगतिशील मिलों को नवीनीकरण की संख्या से तो २५ प्रतिशत से कम की गयी लेकिन अधिकारियों और सुपर-अडिस्ट्रॉ की संख्या में वृद्धि बना रहि हुई है। फिर भी प्रबंध की देखरेख का यह जाल है कि लगातार घाटे होता है। मानवा कोठी के अधिकारियों और अफिको के पास कर्मचारियों की एक अनावश्यक फीज

है। अनावश्यक अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की यह भ्रष्टाचार में एन. टी. सी. मिलों में घाटे का एक प्रमुख कारण है।

जिजनी भी एन. टी. सी. मिलों में घाटे में चल रही है, उनमें मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों को अधिकतर घाटे में रहि है। लेकिन विरमानी का कार्य-काल समाप्त होने पर भी दो साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसकी वजह ऐसे भी अफिको उद्वेगण है कि विरमानी से काम करने के बाद भी मिल को घाटे में चलने का प्रयास करने वाले अधिकारियों को ५६ वर्ष का होने पर बरद कार्यकाल बढ़ाने का फैसला ही उद्योग-निर्वाह दे दी गयी। इसके बाद हीराब एन. टी. सी. की दिल्ली, पंजाब और राजस्थान बाकाओ दुर्गा इन्डियन के कारण निकाल गये जे. एन. कपूर को विरमानी ने एन. टी. सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) के प्रोडक्शन मैनेजर नियुक्त कर दिया।

इसके एन. टी. सी. (मध्य प्रदेश) को मिलें तालाबों के कगार पर पहुँच गयी हैं और ऊपर मज ६० से ऊपर तक एन. टी. सी. (म. प्र.) में चयरमैन और मंत्रीजग इन्डरेक्टर भारत भूषण विरमानी अपनी खुद की काफ़ी मिल दिल्ली में स्थापित करने में लग गये हैं। एन. टी. सी. में विरमानी, एन. टी. सी. विरमानी और श्री रिजेंडरों के बीच तय होय जोय प्रकाश विरमानी के नाम से 'सीच इन्टरप्र्राइज' नामक एक कंपनी भी अप्रैल १३ में दिल्ली में प्रस्थापित की गयी थी। मंजरी बात यह है कि भीमती स्नेह विरमानी दिल्ली में एक कोटीय विद्युत्-घाट में स्थापना टीयर है।

Losses of NTC(MP) run into crores

By A Staff Reporter

INDORE, Apr 23: The losses of the National Textile Corporation (Madhya Pradesh), which were earlier computed in lakhs, have taken a turn for the worse; and are now computed in crores.

When Colonel J. D. Kumar took over as chairman and managing director of NTC (MP) the losses were about Rs. 80 lakh and these were reduced to a little over Rs. 10 lakh by the time the charge was handed over to the present management.

Kumar is said to have weeded out the corrupt elements in the NTC and implemented various schemes which somewhat stabilised the financial situation of the NTC.

But now charges of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance are being levelled against the present management. A perusal of the financial situation during 1981-82, when the losses were about Rs. 15.2 crore, and during

1982-83 when the losses were about Rs 13.23 crore, indicate the deteriorating financial condition.

It is said that the Central Bureau of Investigation had instituted an inquiry into the allegation of corruption levelled against the management. But so far, the report has not been submitted to the concerned authorities.

Union Commerce Minister V.P. Singh sometime back issued a strict warning to the chairman of all NTC units to show results or quit. But there has been no improvement in the units including the NTC (MP).

A 10 member committee headed by the managing director of the NTC (New Delhi) H. P. Bhattacharya, constituted to look into the financial and the continued loss of NTC (MP) visited Indore on April 17. The outcome of the visit is not yet known.

Vice-president of the NTC (MP) Employees' Union, Prakash

Hardas has alleged that union's attempts to meet Bhattacharya were foiled by the management and its office bearers were misled about the whereabouts of Bhattacharya. Hardas said that they wanted to meet Bhattacharya to submit a memorandum to him about the situation in NTC (MP). The memorandum was ultimately submitted to two other members of the committee, Himmat Singh and Krishnamurthy, to be forwarded to Bhattacharya.

The memorandum strongly criticised the chairman and managing director of gross irregularities and pointed out that the corporation had purchased two boilers worth about Rs 20 lakh but they were not being used and that the old boilers were neither sold off at throw-away prices. The memorandum also said that the corporation usually favoured traders and firms which had been making huge profits for supplying sub-standard material. It said that

senior posts were being held by one person which increased the chances of corruption.

The memorandum alleges that officers whose credentials were doubtful had been employed on senior posts. It also accused the present management of harassing officers of the mills and points out the incident in which sales manager of Kalyanmal Mills, Mehra, was allegedly framed and forced to resign.

The memorandum accused the management of extravagance and said that large sums of money were being spent on travelling and entertainment of the chairman.

The memorandum claims that on the one hand, employees were being retrenched and on the other, influential people were being appointed on administrative and executive posts, which were mostly unproductive.

According to the union, such actions strained the employer-employee relations.

एन. टी. सी. कर्मचारियों के साथ सेनेजमेन्ट द्वारा दुर्व्यवहार

एन. टी. सी. कर्मचारियों, एन. टी. सी. के कर्मचारियों के हितों का रक्षण करने के लिए एक सप्ताह के लिए मतदान करवाया जा रहा है। एन. टी. सी. के कर्मचारियों के हितों का रक्षण करने के लिए एक सप्ताह के लिए मतदान करवाया जा रहा है। एन. टी. सी. के कर्मचारियों के हितों का रक्षण करने के लिए एक सप्ताह के लिए मतदान करवाया जा रहा है।


निर्णय लिया। दिसम्बर 30, 1983 को माध्याह्न सभा में इस सम्बन्धी निर्णय लिए गए कि एन. टी. सी. म. प्र. लिमि. के प्रबन्धकों के अधिकारियों को जो इस राष्ट्रीयकृत कारखाने में लगातार हो रही हानि के लिए भी जिम्मेदार हैं, कर्मचारियों का संरक्षण बनाने का निर्णय राम नहीं आया। कर्मचारियों को परेशान करने के लिए एवं युनियन के रजिस्ट्रेशन में बाधा पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से 6 जनवरी 1984 को मनोनीत प्रधानमंत्री श्री जगदीश जाधव को बिना किसी कारण स्थानांतर मुद्र राजनाथपुर कर दिया एवं तत्काल उन्हें कार्यभार भी कर दिया व अन्य प्रमुख नेताओं को घबरा भी किया गया। इतना ही नहीं युनियन के रजिस्ट्रेशन में बाधा उत्पन्न करने का चिन्ता पड़यंत्र रजिस्ट्रार ने प्रबन्धकों के सहयोग से किया गया था।

संघ में जो कुछ युनियन के रजिस्ट्रेशन में 3 फर. 84 को विशाल प्रदर्शन जिरों के रूप में हो चुका है। युनियन के रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाने के बाद दिनांक 23-4-84 को कर्मचारियों ने युनियन का नोटिस बोर्ड कार्यालय में लगाया किन्तु अधिकारियों ने बोर्डों को हटा दिया। फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों में तीव्र असंतोष व्याप्त है।

अतः एन. टी. सी. के प्रबन्धकों के कर्मचारियों के प्रति दुर्भावपूर्ण रवियों का पता चलना है, जबकि देश की सरकार उद्योगों में अधिकारों की सहभागिता पर जोर देकर प्रचार कर रही है, वहीं दूसरी ओर अधिकारियों अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के प्रति विद्रोही नीति अपना रहे हैं। युनियन ने अपने कर्मचारियों के समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु संवैधानिक व प्रजातांत्रिक माध्यमों से प्रबन्धकों के साथ व्यवहार कर रही है किन्तु प्रबन्धक व बेचरमेन श्री विरमानी प्रष्टाचार एवं घाटे के भय से हठधार्मिक नीति अपनाये हुये हैं।

इस प्रष्टाचार में यह आवश्यक है कि समस्त संगठित मजदूर कर्मचारी व उनके संगठन ऐसे प्रष्ट प्रबन्धकों की तीव्रता निर्या करें, वया देश के जागरूक नेता प्रबन्धकों की निन्दनीय व प्रष्ट कार्यवाही के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का प्रयास करेंगे?

एलोरामें सिर्फ एक सप्ताह के लिए मतदान करवाया जा रहा है। एन. टी. सी. के कर्मचारियों के हितों का रक्षण करने के लिए एक सप्ताह के लिए मतदान करवाया जा रहा है। एन. टी. सी. के कर्मचारियों के हितों का रक्षण करने के लिए एक सप्ताह के लिए मतदान करवाया जा रहा है।



मूल इसाक चाहिये

कुसुम में अपार मोड़ से रोज 4 खेल दूसरा सप्ताह

2-वर्षीय - 52 अक्टूबर 1984

एन. टी. सी. द्वारा संचालित

मालवा मिल के प्रबंधक श्री शर्मा को सिधल द्वारा स्कूटर की रिश्वत

इन्दौर । जब कोई मिल किन्हीं कारणों से चाड़े की कगार पर पहुँच जाए और वहाँ कार्यरत श्रमिकों के जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न उपस्थित हो जाए तब उस मिल की जीवित रखने के सारे प्रयासों के बाद सरकार उसे अपने आधिपत्य में लेकर स्वयं अपनी व्यवस्थाएँ कायम करके ऐसी मिलों का संचालन करती है ताकि श्रमिकों की रोजी-रोटी सुरक्षित रखी जा सके किन्तु वेद की बात है एक लम्बे समय से यह मुना जा रहा है कि एन. टी. सी. द्वारा संचालित मिलों में शोषे गये सरकारी अफसर जैसे नागनाथ उससे बढकर सांपनाथ की कहावत को पूर्णतया चरितार्थ कर रहे है !

इन्दौर । पिछले अंक में एन.टी. सी. द्वारा संचालित मालवा युनाइटेड मिल में अफसरों द्वारा कर्षाशन बाजी और भारी भ्रष्टाचार के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं। समाचारों के प्रकाशन के बाद समस्त अधिकारी वर्ग में भापसी कानाफूसी चलने के समाचार मिले हैं।

जसा कि पूर्व समाचार में लिखा गया था, एन. टी. सी. कर्मचारी यूनियन के पदाधिकारियों ने मालवा भी लके विल एवं प्रमोड श्री आर. पी. शर्मा के भ्रष्ट कारनामों के सम्बन्ध में एन. जापन बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को भेजा गया है। उसी के बाद यूनियन द्वारा श्री शर्मा द्वारा 'प्रिया' स्कूटर रिश्वत में लिए जाने का मामला समस्त मिल क्षेत्र में बर्चा का विषय बन गया है। यूनियन

द्वारा इन प्रश्न को भी समिष्ट अधिकारियों, सतकंता आयोग भारत सरकार एवं अन्य सम्बंधित विभागों को ज्ञान हेतु लिखा गया है।

शिकायत में कहा गया है कि कृष्णा कम्पनी के वेसा, प्रिया, वेतक एवं सुपर स्कूटर अपनी सही कीमत पर नहीं बिकते। इसे सभी अधिकारी जानते हैं कि इन पर चार-चार हजार रुपये का स्लेक चलाया है। बताया जाता है कि डोबर्स ड्रासपोर्ट के प्रभाग सिधल का कोई भारी मामला मिल में पैडिंग था। उसे श्री शर्मा ने अपने प्रयासों से मुदद पहुँचाई और उन्हें लाभ पहुँचाया। इस कारण श्री सिधल ने उनके नाम आया प्रिया स्कूटर बत्तोर बक्षीस के भेंट किया।

शिकायत में कहा गया है कि

जब प्रजाप स्कूटर दलालों के माफके बहुत मिलने हैं तो श्री शर्मा ने श्री सिधल से ही एक स्कूटर क्यों लिया? यदि सिधल ने सम्बन्धित व्यापारी से स्कूटर लिया था तो क्या एन. टी. सी. में रिश्वत कर दिया गया? ऐसा नियम है कि अगर कोई गानकीय कर्मचारी ७०० रुपये से ऊपर का वस्तु ख़री करता है तो उसे अपने विभाग में घाण्टा पर देना होता है तथा इंकम टैक्स में भी सूचित करना पड़ता है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। मिल में कार्यरत श्री नागोरी तथा स्टोर के व्यापारी व श्री शर्मा के आदेश पर स्कूटर पसंद कर उनके घर पहुँचाने नहीं गये?

यूनियन ने अनेकों मुद्दे उठाकर श्री शर्मा के भ्रष्टाचार की जांच की

(पेज पेज ४ पर)

पेज १ का शेष)

भाग की है। श्री सिधल तथा मिल के बीच के कौन से विवाद से किंग कारण स्कूटर बत्तोर में देने का मामला बना है। हमारा खोजबीन विभाग अनुसंधान कर रहा है जिसे हम आगामी अंक में बारी-बारी से प्रकाशित करेंगे।

एन.टी.सी. भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त

पांच ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं के आरोप

(संघ संवाददाता द्वारा)

इन्दौर, 22 मिन. 1 (इन्दौर के पांच ट्रेड यूनियन नेताओं पर एक के आरोपों में हाथ, सिटी ट्रेड यूनियन कमिटी के अध्यक्ष शिन्धे, हिन्दू मजदूर विमान पचापत के रामदास मजदूर, भारतीय मजदूर संघ के अध्यक्ष रामदास मजदूर, मजदूर संघ के गोटे शंकर जम, ने आरोप लगाया कि इन्दौर का एक ही व्यापक भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। अधिकारी नेय भ्रष्टाचार में भाग ले रहे हैं। इनके साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। एन.टी.सी. मिनो का 80 प्र.श. कर्मचारी वहाँ पर हैं। वेना जाना है। भ्रष्टाचार प्रमुख कारण नहीं भी है।

वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है।

नेताओं में राजेश्वर रामदास मजदूर से मांग की कि इन्हें पिन भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है। वेना साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है।

भ्रष्टाचार प्रमुख कारणों के कारणों पर ही

लगाते हैं। इन्दौर मिनट 21 रहा है। पूजापति परमम मया भाग्य की शायद समर्थक नीतियों के कारण यह उद्योगपतियों पर बहुत नहीं लगे पा रही है। इस समय देश में 27-28 हजार भा.वि.ले बन्द पड़े हैं। इनमें 500 बड़े कारखाने हैं। इनके लाखों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं। देश की 40 कपड़ा मिलें बन्द हैं। इनके साथ ही कारखानों में छुट्टी के जोरों भी हुआ। इन्दौर को बेरोजगार बना दिया गया है। इन्हीं वरह इन्दौर नगर में हाथ टैक्स टाक मिनो के मासिक ने 15 माह से मिनट बन्द रख कर 3 हजार मजदूर परिवार को भ्रष्ट मरी की भ्रष्टाचार में रखा है। शासन पर भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है। इन्हीं ही वरह मिनो को चाल परधान के बर्तमान मासिकों को एक के साथ एक रिक्त, कृष्ण टैकिंग) सुधिये दी जा रही है। राजकुमार मिन भी वरह के कारण पर बन्द है। इनके बर्तमान बड़े छोटे कारखाने भी बन्द कर दिये गये हैं। इस वरह छुट्टी दालावरी उद्योग बन्दी शिम जन्ता म विमान मजदूर संघ के विध भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बन्द नहीं है। एक एक गभीरतम समाजिक भ्रष्टाचार है। इस समय पर जन्ता को जोगन करने के लिये तथा शासन के समर्थक शासन मजदूर विरोध प्रकट करने के लिये 24 मिनट पर मिन. 10 से शाम 5-5 बजे तक राजशाहा जन्ता चीक पर ट्रेड यूनियन कमिटी मिनो भी इन्दौर हाथ की शोर से जड़ी विभिन्न यूनियनों के साथ हिन्दू मजदूर पचापत के अध्यक्ष तत्वदासधान से धरता दिया जावेगा।

22 मिनट, 1958

इन्दौर संवाददाता

90 मिलों को 900 करोड़ का घाटा

वस्त्र उद्योग की दयनीय स्थिति में सब चिन्तित हैं। राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र उद्योग निगम भी उपन्यासात एक अनावश्यक घाटे के सहारे ही चिन्ता है।

मध्य प्रदेश की राष्ट्रीयकृत 9 कपड़ा मिलों में गत 90 वर्षों में हुए घाटे का विवरण इस प्रकार है:-

1958-59: 3.031
1959-60: 5.991
1960-61: 10.931
1961-62: 16.921
1962-63: 22.901
1963-64: 28.891
1964-65: 34.881
1965-66: 40.871
1966-67: 46.861
1967-68: 52.851
1968-69: 58.841
1969-70: 64.831
1970-71: 70.821
1971-72: 76.811
1972-73: 82.801
1973-74: 88.791
1974-75: 94.781

इन आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है कि वर्तमान औसत घाटा प्रति मिल 2 करोड़ रुपयों से भी अधिक है। गत दस वर्षों में

लगभग 900 करोड़ रुपयों का घाटा इन 90 मिलों को हुआ है। यह विशाल घाटा रोकने की कार्यवाही तुरत की जानी चाहिए। आवश्यक हो तो मिल बंद भी की जानी चाहिए।

सम्बन्धित सभी पक्षों को इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

-मिर्मल मिस्तन, 26 यशवंतनिकास रोड, इन्दौर।

मिर्मल मिस्तन
26/9/72

Forger

By A Staff Reporter

INDORE, J.

A case of forgery, in three employees of N Textile Corporation (N Pradesh) and two persons going to private firms, has lodged in the court of Sarojini Saxena, here for investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

It is being said that the corruption among some officials of the NTC here has been one of the major causes for the continued losses faced by its various units. The CBI investigation and the subsequent filing of the case indicates the prevalence of corruption.

According to information available, the case filed involves the f

एन.टी.सी.

इन्दौर, ३ अप्रैल। एन.टी.सी. में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, कथबन्ध और अधिकारियों की मनमानी का जैसे-जैसे पर्दाफाश होता जा रहा है, वैसे-वैसे चेयरमैन भारत भूषण विरमानी सहित अन्य अधिकारियों में भी भारी बेचैनी और घबराहट फैल गई है। इसी के साथ उन्होंने कर्मचारियों को परेशान करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। इनमें सर्वोच्च कथबन्धक विरमानी के दाएं हाथ समझे जाने वाले आर.पी. शर्मा महसूस कर रहे हैं जो इन दिनों एन.टी.सी. कार्यालय में वाण्ट प्रबन्धक के रूप में कार्यरत हैं।

एन.टी.सी. के सूत्रों के अनुसार ये वो ही शर्मा हैं जिनके खिलाफ कई

घोटालों में जांच चल कर लोगों को गालमाल यह भी है माध्यम में उन्हें भी बारे में मालवा है इन्हें गलत से एक फल नतीजे में दिलवा दि के एक प्र कार्य करा

एनटीसी कर्मचारी सोमवार को सांकेतिक हड़ताल करेंगे

दुबई २७ जुलाई। एन. टी. सी (म.प्र.) कर्मचारी यूनियन के अध्यक्ष श्री. बसंत शिन्धे ने कहा है कि यूनियन के प्रमुख पदाधिकारी श्री अशोक श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। आपने कहा कि इसके विरोध में कर्मचारी सोमवार को एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल करेंगे।

श्री शिन्धे ने बताया कि एक अत्यंत सामंती घटना को लेकर मेनेजमेंट ने श्री अशोक श्रीवास्तव को प. प्र. के एक नुकी चार्जशीट दी व बाद में जोष का वादक उनके इस्तीफा बर्खास्त किया कि अशोक श्रीवास्तव यूनियन के एक प्रमुख पदाधिकारी हैं। अपनी खातना से ही एन. टी. सी कर्मचारी यूनियन, एन. टी. सी (म.प्र.) में व्याप्त छाप्टाचार, अधिकारियों की भ्रष्टाचार, अनियमितताएं व भाई-भतीजावाद के खिलाफ एन. टी. सी जैसे राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योग की छाप्टा सुधारने के लिए संघर्षरत रहा है। छाप्टाचार ने किन मेनेजमेंट ऐसी यूनियन को कतई बर्दाश्त नहीं करता है और यूनियन के सदस्यों की वरत माध्य कार्यकर्ताओं पर दुर्भावनापूर्ण हमले करता रहा है। श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी इसी सिद्धान्तों की एक कड़ी है।

अत्यंत शक्ति के साथ काह के अर्थिक अग्रगण्य जैसे लक्ष्मी अग्रगण्य में दोगी पाए जाने पर श्री श्री माफ के बिना कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की गई। इसके अलावा जिन अधिकारियों का पौडदारी (डिमांड) अग्रगण्य तथा सराबरी का दुर्भावहार सिद्ध हो चुका है, उन श्री पी. सी. अहानी एवं श्री रेणुमूक के खिलाफ इस मेनेजमेंट ने कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की।

श्री शिन्धे ने बताया कि बर्खास्तगी की घटना से कर्मचारियों में अत्यंत रोष है और उन्होंने कम एन. टी. सी (म.प्र.) के मुख्यालय पर एक अवैतन विरोध प्रदर्शन किया। अत्यंत दुष्प्रभाव के बावजूद विरोध प्रदर्शन में भारी संख्या में विल शिन्धे, आम बीमा, जीवन बीमा तथा बैंक कर्मचारी भी शामिल।

हुए। सभा ने बर्खास्तगी में मेनेजमेंट की भ्रष्टता का एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया व प्रश्न किया कि मेनेजमेंट के इस अन्याय को विफल करने के लिए आवश्यक कड़ा संघर्ष चलाया जाएगा। सभा ने मेनेजमेंट से मांग की कि वह श्री श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी के आदेश को मूल वापस ले, अन्यथा उसे कड़े विरोध का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

मिलों में घाटे के लिए अधिकारी जिम्मेदार

श्रम संगठनों द्वारा सरकार से जाँच की मांग

दुबई २८ जुलाई। आंध्र प्रदेश के बुलिया कालेज के उपाध्यक्ष श्री होषी राजी ने एन. टी. सी. के वरमानों की अत्यंत दुष्प्रभाव बर्खास्तगी के बयान को अत्यंत व खाली बताया हुए कहा है कि वे अपनी बर्खास्तगी को छुपाते के लिए अब मिलों में पानी रोटेसन की आह ले रहे हैं।

श्री वरमानों के बयान पर प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त करते हुए श्री राजी ने कहा है कि वरमानों बर्खास्त व बर्खास्तों में कमीशन और छाप्टाचार के कारण ही एन. टी. सी मिलों में लगातार घाटा हो रहा है। इसके लिए अधिकारियों को दोषी ठहराना हीक नहीं है। एन. टी. सी अधिकारियों की यदि जाँच कराई जाए तो पता चले जाएगा कि उनकी मर्जित कितनी तेजी से बढ़ी है। कमल जे. डी. कुमार ने जिन अधिकारियों को छाप्टाचार के आरोप में निकाला था, वे सब पूरा पदम्व होकर मिलों को बिठाने में लगे हुए हैं। श्री राजी ने मांग की कि सरकार इस बात की भी जाँच कराए कि किसके पाँच बच्चों में कपड़ा मिलों में नबीनीकरण के नाम पर कितने बर्गिकों की छूटनी की गई थी और कितने अधिकारियों को रखा गया?

दुबई टेक्सटाईल क्लर्क एसोसिएशन तथा म.प्र. टेक्सटाईल क्लर्क यूनियन एवं सुपरवायजरी यूनियन ने भी कहा है कि एन. टी. सी मिलों के घाटे का दोषागोपक अधिकारियों पर करना संभवता में पड़े है। इस वर्ष उत्पादन बढ़ा है। अधिकारियों ने हड़ताल भी नहीं की। एन. टी. सी मुख्यालय में अफसरों की संख्या

बढ़ गई है। पहले १० व्यक्ति थे, अब १५० हो गए हैं। उनमें होने वाले व्यय में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। विजायत में मुख्यतः के भयनों के रखरखाव, कपास खरीद तथा कपड़ा बिछी की नीति की आलोचना की गई है।

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बर्खास्तगी के विरोध में कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर रहे

इलीर २९ जुलाई। एन. टी. सी. कर्मचारियों ने उनकी यूनियन के महासचिव श्री अशोक श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी के विरोध में आज एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल रखी। दोपहर को बारिश के बावजूद कर्मचारियों ने एन. टी. सी. इस्तर के सामने प्रदर्शन किया। एन. टी. सी. कर्मचारी यूनियन के अध्यक्ष श्री वसंत शिन्ने ने बताया कि आज हड़ताल शत-प्रतिशत सफल रही। यूनियन के सदस्यों के अलावा अन्य कर्मचारी तथा कुछ अधिकारी भी हड़ताल में सम्मिलित हुए। एन. टी. सी. इस्तर के सामने आज कर्मचारियों की तथा हुई, जिनमें श्री श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी को गैर कानूनी बताया हुए उन्हें

तुरंत नौकरी पर लिए जाने की मांग की गई। सभा में सर्वश्री एन. एस. जाधव, अशोक श्रीवास्तव, बरविद धाम, प्रीतम चौकसे, अर्जुनसिंह झाड़ा, प्रकाश हरबाण, रत्नविजय पंचावती आदि कई नेताओं के भाषण हुए। आपने एन. टी. सी. में व्याप्त झूठाचार के लिए कंपरमेंट श्री बरबानी को दोषी ठहराया और सरकार से जांच की मांग की।

वि/एनपी/२९

नई दुनिया

इलीर बुधवार २४ जुलाई १९८५

एन.टी.सी. में २९ जुलाई को सांकेतिक हड़ताल

(भास्कर समाचार सेवा)

इलीर, २७ जुलाई। एन.टी.सी. (ब.प्र.) कर्मचारी यूनियन के सचिव अशोक श्रीवास्तव की बर्खास्तगी की कई सत्रों में बर्तना करते हुए यूनियन के अध्यक्ष वसंत शिन्ने ने कहा कि कर्मचारी सोमवार २९ जुलाई को एक दिन का सांकेतिक हड़ताल रखेंगे। इसके साथ ही एक संघर्ष शोध का आह्वान किया गया है जिसमें प्रत्येक कर्मचारी आर्थिक योगदान देगा।

श्री शिन्ने ने बताया कि एक अप्रिय मामला घटना को लेकर श्रीवास्तव को पहले एक मछली आरोप पत्र

दिया गया और बाद में जांच का नोट करके उन्हें केवल इसलिए बर्खास्त कर दिया गया क्योंकि वे यूनियन के पर्याधिकारी हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यूनियन अपनी स्थापना से ही एन.टी.सी. में व्याप्त झूठाचार, अधिकारियों की फिजल खर्ची, अनियमितताएं व भाई भतीजावाद के खिलाफ संघर्षरत रही है। इसलिए मैनेजमेंट द्वारा यूनियन के सक्रिय कार्यकर्ताओं पर हमले किए जाते रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि स्वदेशी मिल के कोयला काण्ड जैसे आर्थिक अपराध में दोषी पाए जाने वाले व्यक्ति पर अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

एन टी सी के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई

नई दिल्ली २३ जुलाई (बार्ता)। राष्ट्रीय कृषि निगम ने कई उच्च अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई शुरू की है। ये कार्रवाई गरीब अनियमितताओं, कुनबापरस्ती और रिश्तत भाई के आरोपों से की गई है।

जिन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जा रही है, उनमें पांच अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, सहायक निगमों के निदेशक और कई महाप्रबंधक व मिलों के प्रमुख अधिकारी शामिल हैं।

निगम के सतर्कता विभाग कम से कम दो और मामले में भी कार्रवाई कर रहा है, जो सहायक निगमों के अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदेशकों से संबन्धित हैं। कुछ मामलों में अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई और कृषि जांच की आसता से निगम के कुछ उच्च अधिकारियों ने इस्तीफा भी दे दिया है।

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संजी क्र. इन्दोर डी. एन. ६८ (एम.पी)

तार : श्री. रेवा, दूरभाष : ३३२७७-३३२७८

स्वदेश

बुधवार २४ जुलाई १९८५

SWADESH

Wednesday, 24 July 1985

वर्ष १९, अंक २८

(पृष्ठ ६ मूल्य ७० पैसे)

एन. टी. सी. अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही

दिल्ली २३ जुलाई (वा०) ।
राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम ने कई उच्च
अधिकारियों के खिलाफ गम्भीर
अनियमितताओं कुनबा परस्ती और
रिस्वत आदि के आरोपों में कार्य-
वाही शुरू की गई है ।

जिन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ
कार्रवाई की जा रही है उनमें ५
अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, सहायक
निगमों के निदेशक और कई महा-
प्रबन्धक और मिलों के प्रमुख अधि-
कारी शामिल हैं ।

निगम का सतर्कता विभाग
कम से कम दो ओर मामले में भी
कार्रवाई कर रहा है जो सहायक
निगमों के अध्यक्ष और प्रबंध निदे-
शकों से सम्बन्ध है । कुछ मामलों में
अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई और खुफिया
जांच की आर्शका से निगम के कुछ
उच्च अधिकारियों ने इस्तीफा भी
दे दिया है । दिल्ली, पंजाब और
राजस्थान के निगमों के ७ उच्च
अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई
शुरू की जा चुकी है ।

ज्ञातव्य है कि एन० टी० सी०
की मिलों के श्रमिकों ने ही नहीं,
वरन् कर्मचारी व अधिकारी संग-

ठनों ने भी आपन प्रस्तुत कर आरोप
लगाये थे कि इन मिलों की खस्ता
हालत का कारण उच्च पदों पर
आसीन वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ही हैं । वे
ही भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं तथा उन्हीं
के कारण घोर अनियमितताएं चल
रही हैं और वे ही माई भतीजावाद
को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं ।

पता चला है कि जिन वरिष्ठ
अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही
करने का निर्णय लिया गया है उनमें
म०प्र० एन० टी० सी० के भी अधि-
कारी शामिल हैं । इन अधिकारियों
को राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के इस
निर्णय की जानकारी पहले ही मिल
गई है और वे अपने की बचाने के
लिये षोड्धुप में लग गये हैं ।

स्वदेश

SWADESH

मंगलवार २३ जुलाई १९८५

Tuesday, 23 July 1985

वर्ष १९, अंक २८७)

इन्दोर INDORE

(पृष्ठ ६ मूल्य ७० पैसे)

एन.टी.सी. के राहु-केतु ये भ्रष्ट अधिकारी

(विश्व प्रतिनिधि द्वारा)

इन्दोर २२ जुलाई । आज इन्दोर के श्रमिक क्षेत्र में यह चर्चा और आशंका जोर पकड़ रही है कि एन. टी. सी. की तीनों मिलें मालवा, स्वदेशी और कल्याण कभी भी बन्द की जा सकती हैं। अभी हाल ही में देश के एक विश्वास ग्वाहसायिक दैनिक समाचार पत्र में इस आशय का रहस्योद्घाटन होने के बाद से तो इस आशंका ने सभी की नींद हुराम कर दी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में ज्ञातव्य है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गठित विशेषज्ञ समिति ने पहले ही सिफारिश कर दी है कि एन.टी.सी. म. प्र. लिमिटेड द्वारा संचालित इन्दोर की उपयुक्त तीन मिलें तथा उर्जन की होरा

मिल को बन्द कर दिया जाय। अब पता चला है कि इस सिफारिश को असली रूप देने की चर्चा फिर शुरू हो गई है।

स्पष्ट है कि यदि इन्दोर की ये मिलें बन्द होती हैं तो इन्दोर शहर ही नहीं आसपास के क्षेत्र पर भी अत्यन्त प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इन मिलों में वर्तमान में प्रत्येक दिन से अधिक श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं। इसका सीधा अर्थ यह हुआ कि मिलों के बन्द होने से इन्दोर शहर की ही कम से कम एक लाख का आबादी (इन श्रमिकों के परिवार) सीधे प्रभावित होगी। उनसे सम्बन्ध अन्य राजगारों में लगे लोग भी इससे ही होंगे।

जहां एक ओर विशेषज्ञ समिति

ने मिलों को लाइलाज घोषित किया है, वहीं यहां के काम मजदूरों का स्पष्ट मत है कि मिलों को बंद करने की कतई आवश्यकता नहीं है। उनका कहना है कि यदि मिलों में उच्च स्तर पर व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार खत्म कर दिया जाय (तथा अधिक कुशल ब बेहतर शक्तियों को अपनाया जाय, प्रबन्ध की ठीक ढंग से संचालित किया जाय तो अभी भी गुंथार संभव है। उनका कहना है कि ऊपर बैठे भ्रष्ट अधिकारी ही मिलों को डूबो रहे हैं और अपने पाप का दोष मजदूरों के माथे धो रहे हैं। मजदूरों का कहना है कि यहां तो बागड़ ही खेत की खा रही है, रक्षक ही भ्रष्ट बन रहे हैं।

भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों से व्याप्त

भारी भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चाएं आम हो गई हैं। कुछ अधिकारियों के काले कारनामों की चर्चा तो इस प्रतिनिधि से न केवल मजदूरों ने व मुख्यालय के लिपिक वर्ग व अनेक अधिकारियों तक ने की है। इस प्रतिनिधि की मिली विवेक से पता चले अनुसार एन. टी. सी. के केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों व केन्द्र शासन की भी अनेक बार इस सम्बन्ध में सप्रमाण अवगत कराया गया है परन्तु कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। ये भ्रष्ट अधिकारी माला माल हो रहे हैं और मिलों का धाटा बढ़ा रहे हैं।

इन मिलों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, कमियमितताओं, भापा-भापी और भाई-भाईबांधव की शिकायतें विभिन्न अधिकारियों पर कथपरी सुनियानो से की दे

Textiles

Phone : 4106
 7, Vellala Street,
 Pondicherry-605 001.

Date : 24-8-1985.

Dear Comrade Indrajit,

I believe you might have seen my letter to Comrade Siddhanta in regard to the Anglo French Textiles problem and the contemplated agitation of the employees. All the Trade Unions with the support of the political parties observed a "Bundh" on 25th July 1985 in order to urge the Government for reopening the mill.

The New congress ministry at Pondicherry went on making promises from time to time that the Government of India would take steps to reopen the mill. But, time passed on and nothing happened.

A new development has come^{ab} out now. At the instance of Sri G.N. Jatia, one D.K. Ramanujam filed a writ petition to the Supreme Court in Delhi to question the Government of India as to why the Anglo French Textile mill stands closed since about June 1983, thereby throwing out of employments about 7,500 workers. The Government of India, respondent in this case went on asking for adjournment on some flimsy grounds. The case thus stood before the Supreme Court for over one and half years.

It is to be noted that G.N. Jatia joined as a party to this case with the object of getting the judgement in his favour for running the mill with the Bank credit and throwing the fault for closure of the mill so long, on the Government of India. G.N. Jatia's plea is that in April 1983, when he was in financial straits for running the mill and asked for a loan of Rs.75 lakhs, it was agreed by the Bank representatives before the Government of Pondicherry and an agreement was signed to that effect. But the U Co Bank, went back on it's assurance and failed to give the loan and hence he was unable to run the mill.

Now, the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India, having been seized of the mismanagement and colossal fraud committed by G.N. Jatia, was convinced that the mill should not be allowed to^{be} run by G.N. Jatia.

Hoping that the Supreme Court would give judgement in his favour to run the mill with fresh loans from Banks, G.N. Jatia had caused another person to file the writ.

The position of the Government of India is now not to take over the mill by the NTC. Consistant with it's new Textile Policy,^{Govt.} is also contemplating to find a way to hand it over to another Textile mill owner. But all the Trade Unions are pressing the Government to take over the mill, as it is a sound mill with modern machines.

Date :

: 2 :

Because of the undue delay in getting a proper reply from the Government of India, the Supreme Court has now issued as a directive to the Government of India on 6th August 1985 to give it's proposal for a solution to reopening of Anglo French Textiles within 6 weeks i.e. before 16th September 1985. This directive has also suggested to Government that a meeting of representatives of Trade Unions, State and Central Governments and also G.N. Jatia and the petitioner in this case, shall be called in three weeks i.e. on 26th August 1985 and discuss with them to evolve a final solution which must be communicated to the Supreme Court before 16th September 1985.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the recorded proceedings of the Supreme Court of India dated 6th August 1985 in this respect.

Following this, the Government of Pondicherry has requested the Trade Unions to send two representatives to the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India, Delhi. The Chief Minister of Pondicherry, Chief Secretary and Law Secretary were called in advance by Government of India for a discussion of this problem.

According to my information, the Government of India is still thinking on the lines of propping up another Textile - Industrialist who could undertake this mill. But as far as I know, G.N. Jatia will take a firm stand not to sell this mill to any body and that the Government of India must direct the Bank should give him credit to run the mill.

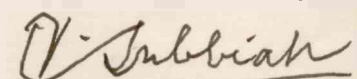
In this situation, the Government of India will be in a predicament and, if some pressure is brought to bear upon the Government, to take over the mill, it may click. The Trade Union representatives will strongly plead that the Government must take over the mill.

Taking into view, the facts of recent development in regard to this problem, I would suggest to you to talk to the Finance Minister Sri. V.P. Singh who is already fully seized of all facts of this problem. In all probability, a decision would be taken by the Prime Minister after consultation with the Finance Minister. Therefore, your intervention before Sri V.P. Singh may fructify.

Our Trade Union representatives of AITUC, will call at your AITUC office to take your advice in this matter.

Warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(V. SUBBIAH.)

67458

Certified to be a true copy

Deputy Registrar (Judl.)
13-8-1985
Supreme Court of India.

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

WRIT PETITION(CIVIL) NO.5 1535-38 OF 1984. (for prsl. Hearing)

Mr. D.K. Ramanujam & Ors. ... Petitioners

VERSUS

Union of India & Ors. ... Respondents

Date: 6/8/85, This petition was called on for hearing today.

CORAM

Hon'ble The Chief Justice
Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.S. Pathak
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath Sen

For the Petitioners: Mr. R. Venkataramanai, Adv.

For the Respondents: Mr. L.M. Singhvi, Sr. Adv. Mr. M.R. Sharma, Sr. Adv.
Mr. R.N. Poddar & Mr. A.K. Ganguli, Adv.

For Respondent : Mr. Rajiv Dutta, Adv.
For Respondent : Mr. S. Srinivasan, Adv.
For Respondent : Mr. S. Balakrishnan, Adv.
For Respondent : Mr. A.S. Nambiar, Adv.

UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

The writ petitions are adjourned for 6 weeks within which the Govt. of India will take a decision whether to take over the mill or not. But the meanwhile the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Textile will convene a meeting of all the parties concerned, and try to work out a Scheme which will enable the restarting of the mills by the management. If the scheme is evolved at this meeting it may be submitted to the court before the next hearing of the writ petitions. The meeting shall be held within a period of 3 weeks from today and the Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour may also be asked to remain present at the meeting because it affects a large number of workmen who are rendered unemployed as a result of the closure of the mills.

The intimation of the meeting will be given to all those Trade Union representatives, as well as the petitioners who attended the meeting convened by the Secretary (Textiles) on 5-9-1984 as also to Mr. Venkatramani, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioners.

Sd/-
(JAGAN NATH SHARMA)
Court Master.

V. SUBBIAH

Textiles

*Recd on
14/8/85*

Phone : 4106
7, Vellala Street,
Pondicherry-605 001.

Date : 8th August '85.

Comrade Siddhanta,
Secretary, AITUC,
24, Canning Lane,
NEW DELHI - 110 001.

Dear Comrade Siddhanta,

You are aware that the Anglo-French Textile Mill of Pondicherry stands still closed, inspite of promise-galore of Prime Minister of India, representatives of Parliament from Pondicherry, the Chief Minister of Union territories of Pondicherry. The miserable death of unemployed workers family is mounting everyday. The joint agitation of all Trade Union in one voice failed so far to move the Government of India for a solution to this problem. Lastly, Pondicherry State Government gave, as a final date-line 15th August '85, for reopening the Mill. No prospect is at sight. Therefore, the Trade Unions action committee has convened all political parties, merchants Associations, mass organisations from 9th to 11th to evolve tactical actions for forcing the Government of India to take over the Mill without any further delay. The C.P.I. is also unleashing a certain independent action from 14th August '85.

In the meantime, I understand from State Government quarters that Rajive Gandhi is ~~and~~ a dual mind whether to make the NTC take over this mill or to hand over the management of the mill to a private Mill owner and it is said a final decision might be taken after consultation with the Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh who is fully seized of the various aspects of the problem of Anglo-French Textile for over two years now. But, looking in the context of the new Textile policy of the Government of India, which is pro-monopoly and anti-working class, there is greater possibility of the decision by the Government to hand over this Mill to any private textile Mill owner. However, I feel that we shall pursue our effort to pressurise the Government to take a decision in favour NTC taking it over. As it is a vital moment now, I request you to explore the possibility of contacting Finance Minister Shri V.P. Singh personally by Comrade Indrajit or shoot an urgent letter to him putting forth our demands.

I am quite aware of the fact that you have done this just recently, two months ago on 6-6-85. But, anyway let us continue our effort.

Warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,

V. Subbiah

(V. SUBBIAH.)

Pondicherry Textile Mills Labour Union

(affiliated with A. I. T. U. C.)

முதுவை பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்

7, Vellala Street,

PONDICHERRY-605 001.

Hon' President :

V. SUBBIAH

President :

M. MANJINI

Secretary :

K. SELVAM

Treasurer :

M. RANANATHAN

Date.....4.5.1985.

RECEIVED

-9 MAY 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

Dear Comrade Indirajit,

I am writing this to apprise you of the latest development in regard to the Anglo-French Textile Mill problem which remains still unresolved.

The Government of India has set up an Investigation Committee to go into the problem of this Mill by personally calling the representatives of trade unions at Pondicherry and discussing with them to evolve the modality of reopening the mill. This Committee was constituted with Sri Sureshkumar, Additional Textile Commissioner as its Chairman besides a representative from IDBI, Sri Sathod, Advisor to N.T.C. Sri Rathanam of CITRA and Law Secretary of Pondicherry Sri Chandrasekara Menon. You are aware that more than six meetings were held during the course of two years by the Commerce Ministry of Government of India both at Delhi and Pondicherry. Having passed nearly two years without finding a solution, now the Government of India seems to take a serious view for resolving the problem. As our information goes, this Investigation Committee, ^{deliberations is} briefed sufficiently with the facts of previous meetings, looked at the outset inclined more in favour of entrusting the responsibility of running this mill to the N.T.C.



Pondicherry Textile Mills Labour Union

(affiliated with A. I. T. U. C.)

புதுவை பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்

7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY-605 001.

Hon' President :

V. SUBBIAH

President :

M. MANJINI

Secretary :

K. SELVAM

Treasurer :

M. RANGANATHAN

Date.....

..2..

But in the meantime, it appears that G.N.Jatia, Managing Director of the Mill, manouvred and managed to influence the ~~xxxx~~ Chairman and another member of this Committee to recommend for restoration of management of the mill back to G.N.Jatia. Besides, G.N.Jatia had also influenced the ~~new~~ Congress-I Ministry of Pondicherry in favour of allowing him to run the Mill, notwithstanding the criminal lapses committed by him.

The Investigation Committee met at Pondicherry on 27th April 1985 and called the representatives of the trade unions for eliciting their views. All the representatives of trade unions have expressed in one voice that the mill should not be given back to G.N.Jatia but must be taken over by the N.T.C. They have marshalled facts against the Management of G.N.Jatia which brought the mill to this pass.

Mr.G.N.Jatia who came to Pondicherry for the first time after two years from Bombay, met separately the Chairman of the Investigation Committee and handed over his representation to the effect that he would be able to run the mill, if the IDBI were to advance to him Rs.4 crores, instead of the contemplated proposal for the IDBI to run the Mill with an investment of Rs.8 crores.

..3..



Pondicherry Textile Mills Labour Union

(affiliated with A. I. T. U. C.)

புதுவை பஞ்சாலைத் தொழிலாளர் சங்கம்

7, Vellala Street,

PONDICHERRY-605 001.

Hon' President :

V. SUBBIAH

President :

M. MANJINI

Secretary :

K. SELVAM

Treasurer :

M. RANGANATHAN

Date.....

..3..

He has rallied the Technical Officers of the Mill at Pondicherry and taken them to Bombay to argue before the Investigation Committee which is to meet on 6th May at Bombay for taking a final decision in regard to this issue. Mr.G.N.Jatia, is obviously backed by the industrial magnets, having pulls with the higher-ups in the Government at the Centre.

The Trade Unions have jointly submitted another memorandum on 29th April 1985, reiterating their demands that this Mill must be taken over by the N.T.C., whose copy is enclosed herewith.

It is reported that the Investigation Committee would submit its final recommendation to the Textile Commissioner of Commerce Ministry on 14th May 1985. In this situation it will be desirable if you can intervene before the Finance Minister who is also the Commerce Minister, and who is fully posted with all facts of this problem, and persuade him to see that the decision is taken to entrust the Management of the Mill to the N.T.C. which alone will solve the problem in this given situation.

Hope you will drop a line in reply,

Yours fraternally,

V. Subbiah

Date: 30th April, 1985.

The Chairman and Members of Investigation Committee,
appointed by Ministry of Textiles,
Govt. of India,
with regard to M/s Anglo French Textiles Ltd.,
Pondicherry.

RECEIVED

- 9 MAY 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

Dear Sirs,

In pursuance of the representation submitted to you on 27.4.85 by the All Trade Unions - Action Committee, A.F.T. Ltd., Pondicherry, we wish to forward this short Memorandum as a supplementation to the facts in support of our earnest plea to you to recommend to the Govt. of India to take over the A.F.T. Mill by N.T.C.

We are confident that you will make an objective study of the facts of our case, from all aspects, for evolving a solution from a long-range view of rehabilitating the functioning of this Anglo-French Textiles Mill to safeguard the interest of 7600 employees and of national interest.

We need not repeat here the illegal and nefarious methods adopted by Sri G.N.Jatia to swindle the wealth of the Anglo-French Textile Mill and also the hard earned emoluments of the employees to the tune of about Rupees Ten Crores. He maliciously outmanouevred the Govt. and Trade Unions by violating the labour legislations and agreements concluded. On 2nd June 1983, Sri G.N.Jatia signed an agreement before the Labour Minister of Pondicherry that he would resume production of the Mill which he was gradually reducing and laying-off a big chunk of labour force from October 1982 on flimsy grounds. But this Agreement of 2nd June 1983 was observed more in violation leading to total closure of the Mill from the end of June 1983. While the wheels of the Mill ceased to roll, the Management of the Mill put up a fictitious show of running the Mill by blowing the siren every day and marking the attendance register. What a hoax he played on both the Government and employees of the Mill.

The Mill was brought to a state of total closure without reporting to the Govt. as such, in flagrant violation of labour legislation in force. It is a tragedy that the Govt. failed to take cognisance of this fact of undeclared closure and proceed legally against Sri G.N.Jatia. This attitude of the Govt. encouraged the Management of Anglo-French Textile Mill to act with impunity ever since.

Following our representations to the then Commerce Minister Hon'ble Shri V.P.Singh in August 1983 in Delhi, he announced his decision to take the management of the Mill from Shri G.N.Jatia, fully convinced as he was, of the gross swindle of the properties of the Mill and the mismanagement which ultimately led to total closure. Hon'ble V.P.Singh further assured us that he would constitute a Committee of some Bank representative to take over the Management of this Mill, just on the same lines as the Binny Textile Mill in Bangalore was being run.

This Committee was constituted in a meeting at Commerce Ministry in Delhi on 18.8.83 which was attended also by the Chief Secretary and Law Secretary of Pondicherry Govt., besides the Trade Union representatives. In the wake of this decision, the IDBI called a meeting in Bombay on the instruction of the Commerce Ministry to evolve a workable solution to run the Mill. As far as we understand to that meeting at Bombay held on 20 - 21st September, 1983, Sri G.N.Jatia was also invited for mutually evolving a solution. There also, Sri G.N.Jatia created hurdles. Now, more than 19 months have elapsed. Sri G.N.Jatia never cares for a moment the suffering of 7600 families of employees, numbering about 40,000 lives. About 500 people died of starvation and several hundres are standing on the verge.

How can anybody, not to sepak of our responsible Govt., ever think of allowing Sri G.N.Jatia to play this, ducks and drakes, at the cost of life of the employees of the Anglo-French Textile Mill ?

We are confident that your Investigation Committee will take a decision in favour of Govt. taking over the Mill and make N.T.C. to run the Mill and secondly, on no account allow Sri G.N.Jatia to mismanage the affairs of the Mill still further and throw the families of 7600 employees to utter destitution and death. You might be aware that the economy of this Union Territory of Pondicherry is seriously affected, for the last two years, as a result of closure of Anglo-French Textile Mill.

We would againx respectfully urge your Investigation Committee, in the given circumstance, to recommend to the Govt. of India to take over the Mill and meke it run by N.T.C.

If the Anglo-French Textile Mill is brought under N.T.C., its management could be integrated with Sri Bharathi Mill. And after some time, should the Govt. take a decision in regard to Swadeshi Cotton Mill which is running under IDR Act, is to hand over to N.T.C., then, there will be a better prospect for integrating the Management of these three Mills and constituting a State-Level Textile Corporation under direct control of N.T.C.

Such an integration in future, if materialises, will go a long way to develop the Textile Industry in a prosperous way in the interest of economy of this small State of Pondicherry.

We earnestly hope that you will make a comprehensive study of this problem from all aspects for an effective solution.

With regards,

Yours faithfully,

Sd/. M.Manjini. AITUC

Sd/. D.B.Govindan. CITU

Sd/. E.Ganesan. Bharathi union

Sd/. S.Muthu. DMK union.

/ True copy /

File
Textiles

May 20, 1985.

Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh,
Minister of State for Textiles,
Government of India,
Udyog Bhavan,
New Delhi-110001.

Sir,

Re: Anglo-French Textile Mills in Pondicherry.

.....

It is reported that the committee constituted by the government with regard to the above mills has recommended its takeover.

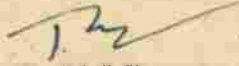
We have been pleading for long that this mill is not like any other "sick" and dilapidated mill, but is a viable one the reason of closure being the utter incapability and inefficiency of the private owner who took over the mills some years ago.

The mill is already closed for the last two years and the condition of the workers, numbering over 7,000 with their families can well be imagined.

We, therefore, request you for expediting the takeover of the mills, for starting production and reinstating the workers with further delay. *with*

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


(T.N. Siddhanta)
Secretary.

Textiles

Date : ...16-11-1985.

Dear Comrade Indrajit,

I am writing this to draw your attention again to the quite longstanding problem of the Anglo French Textile Mill of Pondicherry which is still begging for a solution, though it stands closed for over two and a half years now.

The Prime Minister Rajive Gandhi and his congress ministry at Pondicherry have not lagged behind in making assurances to the 7500 families of the employees of the mill, who are undergoing untold miseries and starvation deaths. The new textile policy of the Rajiv Gandhi's Government is firmly against nationalisation. On the ~~other~~ hand, it stands for a fast modernisation of the industries with latest technology, leaving them in the hands of private establishments. But however, the Government of India seems to have made certain proposals for constituting Pondicherry State Textile Corporation, instead of the NTC taking it over.

The State Government assured our trade union leaders that the solution is quite at hand. But while time passes on, the proposals did not see the light of the day. Again, the Chief Minister of the State Government of Pondicherry, told the leaders of Trade Unions that the NTC will take over the mill and entrust it to the Pondicherry Textile Corporation which is still under process. At one stage, another proposal appears to have been on the anvil that the Mill could be taken over under IDR Act. Now the latest position, is that the Government of India will advance a substantial loan to the Pondicherry State Textile Corporation, which is a still-born child, for taking over the mill and run it by itself. All these are flown like kites from time to time just to hoodwink the workers. But nothing has materialised.

The Trade Unions of the Employees of Anglo French Textile mill have been carrying on agitations to bring pressure on the Government for a quick solution. In the recent period, on 27th and on 30th September, the workers road-raked the cars of ministers and then conducted picketing before the Assembly on 24th of October. A total bundh was observed on 25th June 1985.

In these recent struggles, over 800 people were arrested and thrown in jails and later released.

The Trade Unions are again planning ^{for a} continuous and intensive struggle for forcing the Government of India for a quick solution. In this situation, while our trade union is conscious of the fact that we must carry on this agitation to a higher level, at the same time it looks upon our AITUC centre, in Delhi

V. SUBBIAH
Former Minister

Phone : 4106
7, Vellala Street,
Pondicherry-605001.

Date : _____

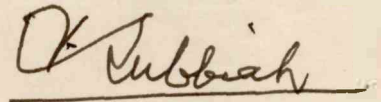
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to take some steps from their side to bring pressure on the Government of India for a solution.

I request you to give your mind over this problem, as it stands now, and give your suggestions in this respect.

Warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,



(V. SUBBIAH.)

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' CONVENTION
CONSTITUTION CLUB, NEW DELHI-1

5-6 September, 1985

THE DECLARATION

The All India Textile Workers Convention held in New Delhi on 5-6 September 1985 expresses its grave concern at the serious economic crisis prevailing in the Cotton Textile Industry. The high price of cloth in the market has made it beyond the reach of common man. The new textile policy announced by the Government with great fanfare instead of supplying cheaper cloth to the people, generate more employment and produce more cloth, will only further accentuate the crisis.

According to official estimates the Cotton Textile Industry constitutes 10 percent of the total industrial production which provides jobs to 13 lakhs in the mill sector, 32 lakhs in the powerloom sector and 75 lakhs in the handloom sector and livelihood of six crores of people in the country depends on this industry. The industry exports yarn and fabrics worth Rs.1000 crores which amounts to 20 percent of the total Indian Exports per year,

The big business houses who control this industry have systematically attempted not to increase production of cloth in the mill sector since 1951 which has resulted in bringing down the share of the production of mill sector to a mere 30 percent of the total cloth production in the country, leaving the rest of 40 percent to the powerloom sector and 30 percent to the handloom sector. This happened inspite of assistance of hundreds of crores of rupees from the Government of India for modernisation of industry. The mill industry has also cornered the largest bank credit in India and acquired notriety of being the most pampered industry by the Government of India. Between 1976 and 1984 the Industrial Development Bank of India alone sanctioned Rs.581.25 crores of loan at concessional rate of interest. However the textile magnets have diversified huge funds to other units owned by them.

The profit hungry mill tycoons prefer to produce less and earn more by raising the prices of cloth. In the year 1978 the average value of a metre of cloth was Rs.5.56 when per capita off take stood at 11.60 metres. In the year 1981 when the average value per metre went upto Rs.8.22, the per capita off take fell to 9.40 metres. Instead of making the cloth cheaper and increasing the consumption of cloth indigenously the Government of India allowed the mill owners to increase the price of cloth which has been primarily responsible for the dwindling internal market of Cotton Textiles. There is no wonder that 80 Cotton mills have been already closed down throwing over a lakh of workers on streets while many more are on the verge of closure.

As a result of the policies of the Government of India, despite capacity of producing 2000 crores of metres of cloth per year, India is producing only less than 1200 crores of metres of cloth thus rendering over 40 percent unutilised capacity.

The powerloom workers in India are facing acute privations. They are working 12 hours a day on a paltry wage and do not get any social security benefits or welfare amenities. There is no law to govern the

to govern the

working conditions in this industry. Taking advantage of this, several mill owners have clandestinely entered the powerloom industry. The Government of Maharashtra declared a Minimum wage of Rs.652 in this industry but withheld implementation due to pressure of powerloom lobby. In Tamilnadu, the minimum wages fixed by the State ~~State~~ Government have so far remained unimplemented.

The condition of the handloom workers is most pitiable. Whatever rebate is given to the industry does not reach the handloom workers. With costly supply of yarn and that too not regularly, the industry is at the mercy of the spinning mills and yarn dealers. The market conditions being uncertain accumulated stocks often lead to distress sale of handloom cloth. Moreover the responsibility of producing controlled cloth has been passed on to the handloom industry.

To overcome the present crisis it is possible to adopt a national textile policy to suit the interests of workers and people of India on the following lines.

- (1) Production of cloth sufficient to meet the clothing requirement of the mass of people at a cheaper price they can afford to purchase;
- (2) Production of sufficient yarn at minimum possible rates to handloom and powerloom through proper distribution machinery;
- (3) Ensuring a need-based wage to all textile workers and introducing proper working conditions.
- (4) Generate additional employment in all the sectors in the industry including industries allied to textile ;
- (5) Developing export market after ensuring further development of domestic market.
- (6) Further incentive to cotton growers for producing more cotton at remunerative prices.

These objectives can be achieved only if the industry is nationalised and run through genuine and effective schemes of workers' active involvement and participation in all aspects of management.

The new textile policy announced by the Government of India is a virtual acceptance of all the demands being made by the mill owners for several years to further increase their profits. There is no wonder that all the leading textile millowners have welcomed this policy with open arms.

The new policy has permitted the mill owners to go ahead with full scale modernisation when there is already a big unutilised capacity in the industry. This reckless modernisation and automation which will include shuttleless looms and open ended spinning frames will severally curtail job potential of the mills, powerlooms and handlooms. The Government has announced liberal import permits for the automatic machinery causing severe drain on foreign exchange resources. The textile machinery manufacturing industry in India will not find any market for the machinery manufactured indigenously .

Over and above this, liberal permits are promised for import of raw materials and synthetic fibres. This encouragement to synthetic fibres would ruin several cotton growers in villages, who will be totally defenceless when the synthetic fibre will flood the market. The Government has given up whatever protection is available to small scale industry who will be asked to compete with the mill sector. This will only force many small and medium powerlooms to close down their operations. Moreover synthetic fibre will not be within the reach of the poor people of India.

Though the new policy talks of providing cloth to poorer sections of society at "affordable" prices, the Government of India considers Rs.12 per metre as such an affordable price. This price only takes into consideration the need of higher profit by the mill-owners and not the paying capacity of the poorer sections of the people. A survey conducted by the Textile Commissioner has observed that 95% of the people cannot afford to purchase cloth above Rs.6-7 per metre. The policy further allows bigger mills to concentrate on synthetic fibre on the plea of "fuller flexibility" while asking the handlooms to produce standard cloth which earns less margin.

With growing pauperisation of the people in the country their purchasing power will decline considerably making it impossible for them to buy cloth made available to them at the "affordable price."

The new textile policy statement repeatedly expresses its keenness to protect the interests of workers. However it only promises symbolic schemes to give some paltry relief to the workers who would be thrown on street due to modernisation etc. Over and above the statutory benefits for this purpose the Government proposes to establish a separate rehabilitation fund to provide relief to such workers for a limited period. It is now clear that no alternate job would be offered to those workers. By advancing the concept of "golden handshake" it is proposed to retrench workers indiscriminately. With dwindling job opportunities there is no possibility of getting any source of livelihood to these unfortunate workers.

The plea of boosting exports is being strongly argued by the Government for introducing more sophisticated machinery. With growing competition in international cotton cloth market India would be forced to sell at a less cost with huge budgetary subsidies from the public exchequer. With increased protectionist policies followed by Western capitalist countries expectation of higher exports may not materialise. The recent tax concessions for the textile industry announced by the Government though apparently talk of helping the consumers will actually help the textile magnates and synthetic fibre industry.

The National Textile Corporation is most inefficiently managing 125 units of which 103 are nationalised. As a result of bureaucratic bungling, huge funds have been drained away while NTC is rocking with corruption. To cover up the failure of the inefficient

administration the entire blame is sought to be put on the workers and the trade unions. In several NTC mills trade unions have fought against mismanagement and corruption to improve the performance of the mills.

The Cotton Corporation of India has been a den of corruption. Its procurement agency is still based on the traders who exploit the producers and make quick money, a part of which goes to the officers' conniving at these mal-practices. It is necessary to revamp the entire apparatus of the CCI so that profiteering in cotton trade is checked. Private trading in cotton should be prohibited by introducing monopoly procurement of cotton and ensuring fair prices to cotton growers.

This Convention draws the attention of workers working in cotton textile mills, powerlooms and handlooms that their movement must champion the cause of the peasantry. Unless the conditions of the poor peasants improve there would be no market for the cotton cloth in the country.

This Convention therefore calls upon the textile workers of all affiliations to raise their powerful voice against the new textile policy of the Government and launch a countrywide movement on the following demands:

1. Nationalisation of all textile mills including processing and big powerloom units without compensation and running them with genuine and effective schemes of workers active involvement and participation in all aspects of management.
2. Adoption of suitable technological policy taking into consideration the need to ensure full utilisation of capacity of preserving job potential of the industry.
3. Stop import of sophisticated machinery and ensure use of indigenous technology.
4. Ban on closure, stoppage of shifts, retrenchment, lockout, reduction of looms, vacancies and lay-offs in the textile industry.
5. Withdraw all excise duty and taxation on yarn and cloth consumed by poorer sections and benefits of tax reductions to be passed on to consumers through supply of cheaper cloth through effective public distribution system.
6. Supply of cheaper yarn and other raw materials to handloom and powerlooms and hosiery and fixation of adequate Minimum wages to handloom powerloom, hosiery and ginning workers. Substantial increase in subsidy to handlooms. Ensure strict implementation of production for handlooms.
7. Fixation of remunerative prices to cotton growers and introducing monopoly procurement of cotton by Government directly from the producers.
8. Stringent action including imprisonment against mill owners misappropriating PF, ESI and earned wages of the workers.

9. All the bank loans of sick units to be recovered from other assets of the management of textile units and stoppage of all assistances to such blacklisted capitalists.
10. Ban on selling landed property by textile magnates by closing down the mills.
11. Complete overhaul of the bureaucratic administration of NTC and CCI and stringent action against corrupt officials.

The Convention calls upon the workers in textile mills, powerlooms and handloom industry to realise the gravity of the situation and make a common cause with cotton growers, handloom and small powerloom owners and the consumers of cloth so that a nation-wide powerful movement is launched against the anti-people textile policy of the Government and for demanding nationalisation of cotton textile industry. It calls for the implementation of the following programme of action all over India unitedly,

1. Observation of 4th November 1985 as the NATIONALISATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY DAY by holding demonstrations, rallies in all the textile centres all over the country, and submission of joint memorandum to concerned authorities.
2. Observation of 2nd December 1985 as ALL INDIA DIRECT ACTION DAY by organising all forms of direct actions such as industrial strike, holding of Dharna, organising picketing, courting arrests, and other forms of protest actions to highlight the following issues.
 - * Nationalisation of textile industry.
 - * Supply of cheap cloth to the people.
 - * Full and effective protection to handloom and powerloom industry and workers.
 - * Against pro-monopoly and anti-people textile policy of the Central Government.
 - * To protect employment and ensure need based wages to textile workers.
 - * To ensure remunerative prices to cotton growers and monopoly purchase of cotton by the Government directly from producers.
3. Observation of a STRIKE WEEK in March 1986 in consultation with other organisations and interests by mass scale courting arrests throughout the week during the budget session of the Parliament in New Delhi.

The Convention further decides to organise a National Seminar in January 1986 bringing together economists and social workers, trade unions, small handlooms and powerloom owners, cotton growers and consumers of cloth so that widest possible opinion can be mobilised against the retrograde textile policy of the Government of India.

The Convention fervently appeals to the people of our Country to realise the seriousness of the threat

of the threat

to the premier industry in India which deprives them of the basic right to adequate clothing at cheaper price and extend their full support to this legitimate movement.

The Convention appeals to all the textile workers and other affected interests to do everything that is possible to make the programme a grand success. It appeals to trade unions which could not join the Convention to come forward to strengthen the united movement so that the Government is forced to reverse its retrograde policy towards this most vital industry.

To carry forward the struggle in an effective manner, to give it a still broader base, the Convention decides to constitute a National Action Committee of Textile Workers.



25. 9. 1985.

Shri Sanjiv Mishra,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Supply & Textile,
Department of Textile,
Udyog Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Creation of Rehabilitation Fund as
envisaged in the New Textile Policy

.....

In reply to your letter No.4/15/85-334, dated
the 12th September, 1985 on the above subject, I as desired
to state as follows:

The AITUC as well as the All-India Textile Workers' Federation had made their position clear in regard to the new textile policy announced by the Government and had rejected the major contentions and premises of the said policy. We also do not accept the consequences arising out of application of that policy of which one is the closure of mills on the ground of so-called non-viability.

We also refuse to countenance any scheme of modernisation, renovation or introduction of high technology which results in reduction in employment. Naturally, therefore, we strongly object to very idea of retrenchment in the industry. The proposed creation of Rehabilitation Fund as envisaged in the new Textile Policy is ab-initio repugnant to the basic concept briefly referred to and explained in details in our memorandum submitted to the Expert Committee, copy of the same is being appended herewith.

Without prejudice to the above mentioned categorical stand of our organisation we have the following remarks to offer:

1. The proposed Rehabilitation Fund should be exclusively built out of funds to be realised from the employers concerned, and the fund will remain with the Government for disbursement;

2. every workman suffering retrenchment as a result of rationalisation, renovation and mechanisation, etc. must be guaranteed full wages, i.e., wages he was drawing at the time of retrenchment for the entire duration he is not provided with alternative job of equivalent nature and carrying the same remuneration;

3. In case of young workers appropriate measures must be taken by the Government to ensure proper training for a job of equivalent nature and remuneration. He must also be paid the same wages during the period of training.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Leander Federation

[Signature]
Secretary

and Vice-President, All India Textile

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14 SEP 1985
A. I. T. U. C.

No.4/15/85-CSM
Government of India
Ministry of Supply & Textile
Deptt. of Textiles

....

New Delhi, the 12th September, 1985

The General Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi.

Subject: Creation of Rehabilitation Fund as envisaged in the
new Textile Policy.

811,
As you are aware the new Textile Policy provides for the
creation of a Rehabilitation Fund which intends to provide
temporary relief to the workers rendered unemployed on account
of the permanent closure of textile mills. A copy of the
Textile Policy statement is attached for ready reference
(Para 18.7. refers).

2. It is proposed to set up this Fund to provide interim
relief in cases of permanent closure of textile units which
are on account of lack of potential viability as envisaged in
the new policy. As you are aware the policy envisages the
closure of such units where there may not be any possibility
of revival.

11-30 a.m.
You are kindly requested to send your considered
views/suggestion regarding the modus operandi of the proposed
Rehabilitation Fund. In the event that you wish to
communicate your ideas in person a meeting has been arranged
by Secretary (Textiles) on 27th September at 11.30 P.M. in
Udyog Bhavan, which you are welcome to attend. It is kindly
requested that not more than two representative of the union
may attend the above meeting.

Yours faithfully,

(Sanjiv Misra)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

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T E X T I L E P O L I C Y

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JUNE, 1985

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES
DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES
.....

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TEXTILES
DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES

STATEMENT ON TEXTILE POLICY

The textile industry has a unique place in the economy of our country. Its contribution to Industrial production, employment and export earnings is very significant. This industry provides one of the basic necessities of life. The employment provided by it is a source of livelihood for millions of people, most of whom live in rural and remote areas. Its exports contribute a substantial part of our total foreign exchange earnings. The healthy development and rapid growth of this industry is, therefore, of vital importance.

2. In the past few years, the development of the textile industry has been guided by the policy framework announced in March 1981. While considerable progress has since been achieved in several areas under this policy framework, the objectives of the textile policy outlined in the Textile Policy Statement have not been fully achieved. Thus, the per capita availability for and the per capita consumption of cloth, of our growing population, still remain at a very low level. There is evidence of an increase in the incidence of sickness, particularly in the organised mill sector, reflected in a large number of closed units. There is a large unsatisfied demand for durable synthetic and blended fabrics at cheaper prices which is not being met by indigenous production. The full export potential of textile products remains to be realised.

3. The textile industry has experience fluctuations in its fortunes in the past also. However, an analysis of the current difficulties faced by the industry reveals

that the present crisis of the industry is neither cyclical nor temporary, but suggests deeper structural weaknesses. Therefore, the Government have reviewed the the present textile policy and after careful consideration, have formulated this new policy for the restructuring of the textile industry in India with a longer term perspective.

4. The existing textile policy sets out a number of objectives. While each of these objectives is important, the multiplicity of objectives has inhibited the achievements of the main task of the textile industry, that is to increase the production of cloth of acceptable quality at reasonable prices to meet the clothing requirements of a growing population. Henceforth, the approach to the textile industry would be guided by this main objective. In the pursuit of this main objective, the employment and export potential of the industry shall be kept in view. The availability of cloth at affordable prices for the poorer sections of the population shall be augmented.

5. The textile industry has, so far been viewed in a compartmentalised manner either in terms of various sectors namely, organised mills, power looms and handlooms; or in terms of fibre use namely, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, man-made textiles and silk textiles. Classification on such grounds have led to structural rigidities in the textile industry. When the industry tends to be viewed in parts rather than as an integrated whole, it inhibits the technology use and production-flexibility commensurate with the pattern of consumer demand. Such distinctions have led to the application of a policy mix which is sector-specific or fibre-specific resulting in the emergence of special interests on the one hand and fossilisation on the other. To achieve the main objective of the textile policy, it is necessary to eliminate the existing structural rigidities and to evolve a more integrated view of the textile industry.

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6. The proposed restructuring of the textile industry would have the following three main dimensions:-

- (a) the industry shall be viewed in terms of the stages of its manufacturing process, namely, spinning weaving and processing;
- (b) the industry shall be provided with fuller flexibility in the use of various fibres; and
- (c) the industry shall be subject to more pragmatic policies regarding creation or contraction of capacities by units in order to increase competition and promote healthy growth in the industry.

7. In the spinning sector, all steps will be taken to ensure optimum utilisation of the spinning capacity. The availability of raw materials for the spinning sector would be augmented. The infrastructure for the distribution of yarn would be strengthened. At the same time, necessary measures to encourage and increase spinning in the Khadi sector would be taken in view of its large employment potential.

8. In the weaving sector, the distinct and unique role of the handloom sector shall be preserved. The growth and development of this sector shall receive priority. The composite mills and the powerlooms have their own respective strengths and weaknesses. For the purpose of policy, powerlooms in the organised mill sector and in the unorganised powerloom sector shall, as far as possible, be treated at par and allowed to compete on the basis of their inherent strengths and capabilities.

9. In the processing sector, the independent power processors and the processing houses in the mills would be treated at par and each would be allowed to operate on the basis of its competitive strength. The small hand processing units with limited output will receive special consideration.

10. The multi-fibre approach implicit in providing fuller fibre flexibility would be guided by the following considerations:-

- (i) Full fibre flexibility as between cotton and man-made fibres/yarn would be provided to the textile industry. Greater fibre flexibility in the use of wool shall be provided in a phased manner to units licensed for cotton and man-made textiles; woollen units shall be given full fibre flexibility;
- (ii) Adequate availability of man-made fibres/yarn at reasonable prices shall be ensured by increased domestic production supplemented as necessary by imports;
- (iii) Creation of capacity by new units and expansion of capacity by existing units for production of synthetic fibres/yarn would be so determined as to realise economies to scale in order to reduce costs of production;
- (iv) Fiscal levies on man-made fibres/yarn, and on the intermediates used as inputs for the production of such fibres/yarn, shall be progressively reduced in such a manner as to facilitate absorption of increased domestic production so that the benefit flows to the consumer in the form of lower prices of synthetic and blended fabrics; and
- (v) The export window shall be kept open for man-made fibres/yarn.

11. The pre-eminent role of cotton as the main raw materials of textile industry would be maintained, Utilisation of indigenous cotton would be ensured by domestic consumption and by export of cotton, yarn and other manufactures. Cotton growers shall always be assured off-take of their produce at remunerative prices. Cotton needed by the textile industry would be made available in adequate quantity and at reasonable prices. The role and functions of the Cotton Corporation of India would be reformulated to include price stabilisation operations. For this purpose, the Corporation would

have the necessary access to international markets. The present varietal imbalance of cotton shall be corrected by a mix of policies aimed at encouraging increased use of long and extra long varieties of cotton on the one hand and higher production of short and medium staple varieties on the other.

12. Capacity expansion by existing units and capacity creation by new units would be permitted subject to the general industrial policies including the provisions of the MRTP Act and FERA. As a corollary, units would also be allowed to contract capacities including closure of a unit or part thereof, wherever necessary and justified, provided the interests of the workers are fully protected. This approach would increase the degree of competition among units in the industry and create an environment conducive to a reduction in cost and an improvement in quality.

13. The unplanned growth of powerlooms in the unorganised sector has mostly tended to concentrate in a few areas. A significant proportion of the powerlooms remain unregistered and unauthorised. Henceforth, there shall be compulsory registration of all powerlooms. The organisation of production in the powerloom sector should be guided by the objectives of raising productivity, increasing efficiency, improving workers welfare and facilitating locational dispersal. In keeping with these objectives, a suitable package of measures would be evolved in order to bring about a healthy development of the powerloom sector. It would be ensured that powerlooms do not violate the locational guidelines for industries, particularly in large cities and metropolises. Effective measures would be taken to see that the powerlooms do not encroach upon articles reserved for exclusive production by the Handloom. The organisational set up required for the above purposes shall be strengthened.

14. In order to preserve the unique role of Handlooms and enable them to realise their full potential as also to ensure higher earnings for the handloom weavers, the following main steps shall be taken:-

- (i) The development of handlooms through cooperatives and Central/State level corporations shall be intensified;
- (ii) Greater emphasis will be placed on the modernisation of looms and provision of technological and other inputs for improving productivity of handlooms and the quality and finish of handloom products;
- (iii) Special efforts would be made to ensure adequate availability of yarn and other raw materials to the handloom sector. The infrastructure of procurement and supply of such inputs at reasonable prices to the handloom weavers shall be strengthened through the operations of the National Handloom Development Corporation and the State level handloom agencies;
- (iv) The production of mixed and blended fabrics on handlooms shall be encouraged with a view to improve the wages and earnings of the weavers;
- (v) Protection to handlooms will be provided by reserving articles for their exclusive production in the handloom sector under the "Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985". The provisions of this Act shall be strictly enforced and the machinery for doing so shall be suitably strengthened;
- (vi) To improve the competitiveness of handlooms steps would be taken to remove, as far as possible, the cost handicap of the handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms by suitable fiscal measures;
- (vii) To improve the marketing of handloom products, infrastructure of marketing complexes, training of marketing personnel and intensive publicity shall be organised. Steps would be taken to upgrade the technical, managerial and administrative skills of personnel employed in the handloom sector;

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(viii) To strengthen the data base for the handloom sector for better planning and execution of handlooms development programmes, a census of handloom shall be undertaken. The machinery for implementation, supervision and evaluation of handloom programmes shall be strengthened.

15. In order to improve the working conditions of the handloom weavers and to provide direct benefit to them, the following schemes, amongst others, would be introduced:

(i) a Contributory Thrift-Fund scheme to provide assistance to the handloom weavers during times of need;

(ii) a Workshed-cum-Housing scheme to provide a better place for work and living to the handloom weavers.

16. The responsibility for the entire production of controlled cloth shall be transferred to the handloom sector by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The quantum of controlled cloth and janta cloth which was fixed at 650 million metres shall be suitably increased in order to provide a larger quantum of cloth at affordable prices to the poorer sections of the population. Measures will also be taken to improve the quality of cloth and to ensure that it reaches the target group. The public distribution for controlled cloth would be strengthened and streamlined.

17. All encouragement would be given to the expansion of the Khadi programme in view of its large employment and income generating potential in the rural areas, specially among women. Steps would be taken to improve the production process, upgrade the skills of workers, raise productivity, diversify the product range and strengthen the marketing arrangements under the Khadi programme.

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18.1 The incidence of growing sickness in the textile industry, particularly in the organised mill sector, is a matter of great concern. The reasons for sickness are manifold and complex which include financial difficulties, managerial incompetence and negligence, obsolete plant and machinery, inadequate maintenance, incorrect product-mix, poor marketing, excess labour and poor industrial relations. While steps necessary to improve the health of the industry as a whole and to prevent sickness are indicated in this Statement, unit specific problems would have to be tackled on a case to case basis.

18.2 The measures needed for the revival of a sick unit have to be based on a detailed and objective study of the causes that led to sickness and identification of the steps necessary to revive the sick unit. A distinction shall have to be made between units which are potentially viable and units which are not.

18.3 In the case of potentially viable units a rehabilitation package might, inter alia, comprise of provision of additional balancing equipment, replacement of existing machinery, change of product-mix, better marketing strategy, rationalisation of labour including improvement of work-norms, strengthening of management and organisation and adjustment of capacity in the different stages of manufacturing. In such cases, suitable financial package would need to be worked out. A nodal agency would be designated to evolve and manage this package. The financial and technical performance of such units shall be closely monitored.

18.4 In some cases, the units, although potentially viable, may have been led to sickness by inept management or mismanagement. In such cases, the existing management may have to be changed. Change of management will be essential in cases where restructuring of capital and liabilities is contemplated.

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18.5 The measures enunciated in this policy would enable some of the units to come out of their present difficulty. However, where a unit has no expectation of becoming viable in a reasonable period of time, there may be no alternative but to allow the unit to close provided the interests of the workers are protected. Takeover by the Government or nationalisation of such sick units does not provide solution to the problems of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases.

18.6 In the process of revival of sick units and in the event of closure or liquidation, the interest of labour shall be fully protected. All possible avenues must be tried before retrenchment to minimise the social costs of transition implicit in the restructuring of the textile industry. Rationalisation of labour and revision of work-norms would need to be negotiated with labour to arrive at a satisfactory solution. The funds needed for payment of retrenchment benefit to labour shall be part of rehabilitation package and loans needed for such compensation shall be provided on concessional terms. Displaced workers would be given priority in securing employment in other units under the same management or other industrial units in the same area. Concessional finance would be made available for providing opportunities of self-employment. Workers shall also be encouraged to form cooperatives to run part or whole of the units. Schemes shall be formulated for training and re-training of labour to facilitate redeployment.

18.7 It is of utmost importance that the interest of the workers who might be displaced by permanent closure of units is safeguarded. For this purpose, schemes shall be formulated to provide relief for an interim period in addition to the statutory benefits. A Rehabilitation Fund for the workers of the textile industry would be created to provide relief to such workers for a limited period. Such a Fund shall, inter alia, be financed by a suitable cess on the textile industry.

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18.8 It is necessary to monitor closely the performance of textile units to detect any sign of incipient sickness so that timely corrective measures can be taken. For this purpose, the monitoring mechanism at various levels shall be strengthened.

19.1 One of the main reasons for the present difficulties of the industry is inadequate modernisation and renovation of old and obsolete plant and machinery. Despite encouragement and incentives by the Government, the industry has only modernised to a limited extent. Government policies would aim to accelerate the pace of modernisation in the industry.

19.2 There has been very little modernisation in the ginning area, which has adversely affected the quality of cotton and hence the end-product of the industry. Expeditious replacement and modernisation of existing gins would receive priority. Concessional finance shall be made available for this purpose.

19.3 Modernisation in the spinning, weaving and processing sectors shall be undertaken on the basis of carefully identified needs of each unit as to installation of balancing equipment, renovation of existing machinery, replacement and technology upgradation.

19.4 For the purpose of modernisation, adequate funds would continue to be provided in adequate measure under the soft loan scheme of the IDBI. In order to enable the industry to generate internal resources for modernisation, a Textile Modernisation Fund shall be created.

19.5 A national level Standing Advisory Committee on modernisation of the textile industry shall be set up, which would include representatives of management and labour as also suitable technical experts and representatives of financial institutions. This Committee shall identify on a continuous basis the needs of modernisation and the type of modernisation that the industry should adopt.

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19.6 It will be ensured that in the process of implementation of modernisation programme, the interests of workers are adequately protected.

19.7 The indigenous textile machinery manufacturing industry shall be given encouragement to reduce costs, upgrade technology and improve the quality of machinery. However, liberal import of such textile machinery, which is not manufactured indigenously, shall be permitted at or near the international prices.

19.8 For expeditious modernisation of the handlooms, research for evolution of improved types of handlooms and adequate arrangements for ensuring swift and smooth transfer of technology from the research institutions to the handloom weavers will be given priority.

19.9 More powerloom service centres shall be established to enable the powerloom weavers to improve their skills in regard to maintenance of equipment, design development and quality of weaving.

19.10 The Textile Research Associations would be actively involved with the process of modernisation and its monitoring and their role expanded, so that they may also cater to the needs of the handlooms and powerlooms.

20. The National Textile Corporation contributes significantly to the total production of yarn and fabrics in the organised sector. A number of mills under the NTC have been able to eliminate cash losses through a programme of rehabilitation. Greater effort is needed to implement programmes of selective modernisation so that as many units as possible become profitable. The continued operation of units, which are incapable of becoming viable would mean a continued drain on scarce resources and such units or parts thereof may have to be closed down to prevent any further losses. In such cases, the interest of the workers would be adequately protected.

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With the implementation of a programme of modernisation of equipment, strengthening and improvement of management, raising productivity of labour and improvement of work-culture, it is expected that NTC would provide a stabilising influence and healthy competition in the textile industry.

21. Exports from the textile sector contribute a significant portion to the total foreign exchange earnings derived from exports. There are however, certain constraints, both internal and external, which have meant that the full potential of textile exports has not yet been realised. In the international context, the Government shall strive to bring about a liberalisation of world trade in textiles which would alleviate the external constraints on our exports. In the domestic sphere, all necessary steps would be taken to exploit our comparative advantage in this sector and to make our export of textiles more competitive in the world market in terms of both quality and prices. For this purpose, the framework of policy, would ensure that inputs for export production including capital goods, are made available at or near world prices. At the same time, it would be necessary to intensify efforts in the area of product and market development, reorient marketing strategy and create capabilities for fashion and design development. Exports of products from the handloom sector, including silk products, have considerable potential in the world market. All encouragement would be given to assist in the realisation of this potential. In so far as export production is an integral part of the total production base in the industry, the measures for restructuring and modernisation of the textile industry, outlined in this Statement, shall provide the necessary impetus to exports.

22. The Government would continue to lay emphasis on the development of sericulture on account of its employment potential in the rural areas, high income generating capacity and ability to earn valuable foreign exchange through exports

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Encouragement and support will continue to be given to the Central Silk Board and the State Governments for rapid development of this industry in all parts of the country. Greater attention will be given to schemes relating to production of quality seeds, plantation of improved varieties and expansion of sericulture activities over larger areas and achieving a higher yield per hectare. The existing extension and training services for educating the farmers in the improved techniques of silkworm rearing and control of diseases would be strengthened. Efforts shall be made for the development of technology in reeling, weaving and processing for improving the quality of the silk fabrics.

23. Government would continue to promote the growth of the woollen sector in order to ensure adequate availability of woollens and blankets at reasonable prices to economically weaker sections, particularly those living in the hill regions of the country. Programmes would be undertaken to augment the indigenous raw wool production in terms of both quantity and quality. Since the indigenous raw wool production is not enough to meet the requirements of the industry, liberal policy regarding imports of quality wool as well as shoddy would be continued. Research and development programmes will be promoted so that cheaper and better quality woollen products are developed for the domestic as also export markets.

24. The knitting and apparel manufacturing sectors contribute significantly to employment generation and export earnings besides meeting the domestic demand for clothing. The Government shall pursue policies for strengthening, modernising and developing these sectors.

25. The existing marketing and distribution system of the industry would be reviewed to introduced changes, wherever necessary, in order to evolve a more efficient system which would reduce costs and margins and provide both consumer satisfaction and consumer protection. . The institutional mechanism for market research would be strengthened.

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26. The textile industry has been subjected to a number of controls and regulations, many of which have become irrelevant or unnecessary with the passage of time. Such controls would be reviewed for elimination, phasing out or modification, as the case may be.

27. Government hopes that the policy framework outlined above would facilitate the necessary restructuring of textile industry in India, would equip it to make an increasingly significant contribution to output, employment and exports in the country and would satisfy the clothing needs of all sections of the population.

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RECEIVED

For Chatterman Mishra
Resident A.I.T.U.C.
12 SEP 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED
(A Government of India Undertaking)

8th Floor,
Surya Kiran Building
19- Kasturba Gandhi
Marg, New Delhi-1

No: NTC-1(1)/84-I.R.

Dated 6th Sept, 85

All Participants (as per list enclosed)

Sub : Seminar on Workers' Participation in Management -
An NTC Experience held on 11.7.1985 in Himachal
Bhavan, 27- Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

Sir,

I forward herewith a copy of the proceedings of
the Seminar on Workers' Participation in Management -
An NTC Experience held on 11.7.1985 in Himachal Bhavan,
27- Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

Yours faithfully,

J.P. Goel
(J.P. GOEL)
MANAGER (HK)

Encl: as above.

Copy to:

*
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S E M I N A R

ON

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT -
AN N.T.C. EXPERIENCE

HELD ON

11.7.1985

in Himachal Bhavan, 27- Sikandra Road, New Delhi

RECORD NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS

NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED
(A Government of India Undertaking)

8th Floor, Surya Kiran Building,
19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg,
NEW DELHI - 110001

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SEMINAR ON WORKERS PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT-
EXPERIENCE OF NTC HELD ON 11.7.1985 IN HIMACHAL
BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.

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I

RECORD NOTE OF DISCUSSIONS

OPENING SESSION : (Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Hon'ble Minister of State for
Supply and Textiles - in Chair)

Dr. H.P. Bhattacharya, Managing Director, NTC(Holding Company) while welcoming all the participants to the Seminar, particularly expressed his gratefulness to Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles and Shri Anjaiah, Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour whose commitments to the cause of workers participation in Management were well known and their joint presence in this forum underlined the tremendous importance attached to the experiment. He also particularly referred to Central Trade Union Leaders and senior officers from the Textiles and Labour Ministries for having accepted the invitation for participating in the Seminar.

2. M.D., NTC stated that the concept of Workers' Participation in Management had grown over a period of time. This concept drew its inspiration from the concept of industrial democracy. In fact involving employees in decision making was a natural process of industrial development aimed at to draw out the untapped energy, skills and motivation of the employees for better use. Labour participation therefore aimed at pooling together the potentials of the workmen and the acumen of the management to the best advantage of the industry. It also attempted to provide work satisfaction to the workmen and thus narrow the gap between employer and employee.

3. While tracing the history of participative management in India, MD, NTC referred to democratic process of decision making having its roots in village panchayats. He then referred to the setting up of works committees under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and the scheme of Govt. of India introduced in 1975 which envisaged setting up of the Joint Management Councils at Shop Floor and Plant level. He further pointed out that the movement for increasing participation of workers in the management of NTC Mills received a shot in the arm in May 1983 when a bold new approach in this direction was introduced to set up Management Committees with more broad based functions in two selected mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Under this scheme, the frontiers of participation were extended to cover some of the key managerial areas like purchases, sales, production planning, cost reduction, better machinery utilisation, quality consciousness and cost reduction. Encouraged by the success of this experiment in the two mills, such management committees had been set up in 44 mills and it was proposed to extend this scheme in about 60% of nationalised mills by the end of Dec., 85.

4. MD, NTC further stated that analysis of the working of the management committees revealed that workers were more enthusiastic in discussing, analysing and finding solutions to the various problems of the mills. Suggestions were made by workmen for improvement in work process, thereby reducing the cost. There was greater involvement of labour in discussions on matters which were hitherto considered as falling within the exclusive domain of the management such as utilisation, efficiency, production programme, sales, purchase, etc. Formation of these committees had helped in overall improvement in work-culture and higher morale amongst work force. Further improvement in physical parameters such as reduction in waste, reduction in value loss, increase in utilisation of machines, increase in

productivity, decrease in rate of absenteeism etc. had been achieved. A greater success of Management Committees had also been in the areas of industrial relations and better appreciation of problems faced by the management by the workmen. He also referred to two-days training programme for workers representatives involved in these Committees arranged through NTC Staff College at Coimbatore to give impetus in this direction. He also mentioned that NTC Scheme of workers participation in Management had become an example for other mills so much so that there were queries even from public and private sector mills about functioning of these Committees. He also referred to his selection for giving key note address to the Chief Executives of public sectors in the third conference of EPE held on 29th May, 1985 which was a recognition of NTC's sincere efforts towards involving workmen in decision making process.

5. Shri T. Anjaiah, Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour in his key note address emphasised the importance of participative management in present economic life of the country when rapid all round industrialisation was one of the principal instruments for achieving economic growth, increase in production of goods and services and also the availability of greater job opportunities. The success of the strategy for rapid economic development was largely dependent on industrial progress and no orderly industrial improvement was possible without a climate of industrial harmony. Such industrial harmony was possible only through a proper appreciation of the role and responsibilities of both management and workers and by providing each its due place.

6. Shri Anjaiah, further stated that the concept of workers participation in industry was first introduced in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by setting up works Committees. Joint Management Councils were later on

....

introduced in 1958. Workers Directors were introduced in Banks in 1970. Two more voluntary schemes were introduced one in October, 1975 and the other in January, 1977. One related to units engaged in manufacturing and Mining industries and employing not less than 500 workers. Second scheme related to commercial and service organisations in Public Sector employing at least 100 workers. On the basis of review of the working of these schemes and experience gained, the Government introduced a new scheme on 30th December, 1983 which was applicable to all Central Public Sector undertakings. He added that the scheme had also been discussed with representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations and the view expressed in these discussions was to make every effort to strengthen the scheme. Hon'ble Prime Minister also emphasised the importance of workers participation in management not only in public sector but also in the rest of the industry in the organised sector, in his 'May Day' address at Dhanbad.

7. Shri Anjaiah, further stated that NTC was one of the important public sector undertakings in the country. He referred to the introduction of participative arrangements in NTC mills and appreciated that the results had been encouraging. He hoped that NTC would play a leading role in the implementation of the scheme which should be extended to all the units and also at various levels. He also referred to the commitment for successful implementation of the principle of participation of workers in the management of the undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy incorporated in the Constitution.

8. Shri Anjaiah expressed his appreciation for the interest taken by Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles in introducing

the concept of Workers Participation in NTC Mills. He referred to the unfortunate strike in Bombay Textile Mills and hoped that strikes, lock outs etc. could be avoided by Workers' participation in management. He thanked Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles for interest taken by him in reducing sickness in textile and jute mills and thus helping the workers in their continued employment.

9. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles in his inaugural address referred to his personal sense of involvement in the programme of workers participation in management. He stated that he was associated with this movement not only as a Member of Parliament but also when he was Energy Minister and subsequently as Chief Minister of Bihar. He added that this was a good opportunity to translate all ideas that the participants possessed into action.

10. He stated that India's experiments with workers participation in management had their origin in Mahatma Gandhi's concept of trusteeship. Gandhiji opposed the capitalist theory of ownership of the means of production and rejected the Marxism dictum on the labour theory of value. His concept of trusteeship made the workers a co-owner with the capitalist. He added that the apprehension of the management that the scheme of participative management would be used by the workers as another high level forum for collective bargaining and increasing the financial load of the organisation and the fears of the labour that this arrangement would be manipulated only to increase the workload on the workers and conceal information on vital matters affecting the undertaking should both be set aside by evolving a system whereby an environment of full trust and responsibility could be created and participation should encompass all levels

of decision making and more so their faithful implementation. He advocated that public sector undertakings must try to achieve complete identity of interest between the management and the labour. This could come forth only with the association of the workers in the decision making process. The public sector had to play the role of a leader in developing a new industrial culture based on convergence of perception and a common pursuit of national objectives.

11. He stated that when NTC was set up in 1968, it had only a few mills, the number of such mills had now increased to 125. In these mills a situation was created by the mill owners that the mills were either closed or on the verge of closure. Hence Govt. took over these mills to protect the interests of workers. He added that NTC was able to improve its performance in the recent past.

12. Hon'ble Minister for supply and Textiles expressed his happiness that management committees set up in 44 NTC mills under the scheme of workers participation in management had succeeded in increasing productivity and utilisation of machines. The production of cloth and yarn had increased. Many NTC Mills also cut down losses. He added that in the near future it was proposed to go a big way for modernisation of NTC Mills.

13. Hon'ble Minister for Supply and Textiles pointed out that middle management in an organisation played a crucial role. It not only implemented the orders and policy of management but also provided feed back to the management. Hence middle level managers might be given training and education to ensure success of this programme.

14. In conclusion the Hon'ble Minister referred to the emphasis laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister on faster growth to catch up to the world. He stated that for this purpose it was extremely necessary to have contented and efficient worker and workers participation in management could help us in having such a congenial atmosphere. NTC should also aim at cutting down losses and start earning profits. He thanked Shri Anjiah for having accepted his invitation to deliver the key note address at the Seminar.

15. Shri S.K. Joshi, Director(Personnel), thanked all the participants for having attended the Seminar and expressed his gratitude to Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles and Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour for sparing their valuable time and guiding the deliberations of the Seminar. He pointed out that this Seminar was of crucial importance to management and employees of NTC for accepting the challenge of speedily cutting down losses of NTC Mills and start earning profits as had been rightly advised by Hon'ble Minister for Supply and Textiles. The emphasis laid by Hon'ble Prime Minister on faster growth to catch up with the world by improving productivity absorbing modern technology and fuller utilisation of capacity would remain uppermost in the minds of all participants and he assured the Hon'ble Ministers of State for Textile and Labour that the valuable guidance given by them would lead them in their deliberations and would be implemented in its true spirit when they went back to their mills. He added that as a student of industrial relations he had enriched his knowledge from a number of articles in journals and books contributed by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles on the vital topic of workers participation in management.

16. He further stated that he was confident that with the assemblance of such a large number of participants from various interest-groups for inter-action amongst themselves in pursuit of natural objectives by exchanging views, sharing of experiences and then coming out with concrete ideas and suggestions to make NTC's Scheme of participative management meaningful and result oriented, would go a long way in creating a new industrial culture based on convergence of perception as had been advised by Hon'ble Textile Minister. He added that studies had revealed that systems where all members of the organisation were able to influence decisions resulted in higher levels of efficiency. These studies stressed the importance of making fuller use of the LATENT potential of workers through methods based on assumption that the average worker was willing to accept responsibility and would respond to the opportunity of using his intellectual faculties in larger measure. Shri S.^K. Joshi, once again thanked all those who were present that day for gracing the historic occasion in the life of NTC.

17. The Seminar was then thrown open for discussions.

BUSINESS SESSION- I (Shri Chandra Shekhar
Singh, Hon'ble Minister
for Supply and Textiles -
in Chair)

Shri A.N. Buch, President, Textile Labour Association,
Ahmedabad.

18. Shri A.N. Buch stated that Mahatama Gandhi envisaged democratisation of industries even in 1917. NTC came into existence when mill owners closed the mills and the Government took over the management. There were at present 125 textile mills under NTC. He appreciated the scheme of workers participation in Management introduced in NTC mills but stated that such a scheme had been implemented only in a few mills. He requested Hon'ble Minister for Supply and Textiles to have the scheme implemented in other mills in Ahmedabad, and invited him to come to Ahmedabad for inauguration of those committees. He also stated that workers would not hesitate to take more workload but the salary of supervisors should not be increased after reducing the number of workers. He exhorted the workers to prove that NTC was not a weak organisation and to consider all aspects including purchase of cotton, etc. in these committees. He also stated that zonal conferences on workers participation in management might be held. He added that workers were prepared to contribute 12% from their wages to the capital of NTC mills. Thus capital could be built for NTC mills and the necessity of taking loan from banks could be avoided. If, however there were losses due to the fault of management then such losses should be reimbursed by the Govt. He pointed out that NTC mills in Ahmedabad worked even when curfew was imposed due to disturbances.

Shri P.K. Ganguli, Secretary, CITU:

19. At the outset he thanked NTC for organising the Seminar on a very important subject viz Workers' Participation in Management. He however stated that the workers should be educated for participation in this scheme. He further stated that present set up in the country was capitalistic where interest of employers was taken more care of than the workers. Hence when Govt. extended this scheme which was favourable to workers, they readily accepted the same. He pointed out that the workers participation in management initiated by Govt. in 1975 was not very successful. The Central Govt. had come forward with another scheme of workers participation in management in public sector undertakings in 1983. He felt that this scheme would also not be successful unless workers participated in the scheme wholeheartedly. Such schemes, if implemented and accepted by the workers would avoid strikes/lock outs etc. He pointed out that in practice democratisation of decision making was still a far cry. NTC had linked the scheme with policy and decision making which was very significant and he exhorted the workers to participate in the NTC scheme wholeheartedly. He also referred to the recent textile policy which might hamper the interests of workers. The textile policy did not meet the requirements of growing population as per capita consumption of cloth was reducing. He added that import of machines and high level of technology was not necessary as such technology produced costly cloth whereas it was necessary to provide cheap cloth to the masses of the country. Textile policy should have envisaged provision of cheap cloth

to the masses of the country. He pointed out that Central Trade Union Organisations were not consulted in framing the textile policy. There was no representative of workers in the Committee constituted to formulate the textile policy. He also stated that public sector was not being given much importance in the economy of the country.

20. After Shri Ganguli concluded his speech, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textile referred to the recent statements of Hon'ble Prime Minister which clearly stipulated that the commitment of the Government towards public sector remained unaltered. He also recollected that Textile Export Committee had representatives of workers.

Shri V.A. Satam, Representative, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh

21. He was happy to note that the provision made in the Directive Principles of state Policy in the Constitution for workers participation in management was being implemented in NTC mills. However representatives of workers in NTC scheme of workers participation in Management were not proportionate to the representatives of Management. Hence workers representatives were not effective. He also urged that ultimate decision making was in the hands of Board of Directors and there was representation of workers in only a few Board of Directors of public sector undertakings. As the workers were not taken into confidence by the management, the efficiency of NTC mills could not be increased. He further stated that he did not agree with the views of Shri A.N. Buch that number of workers might be reduced and the workload could be increased. The number of workers should not be

reduced. He further pointed out that in the meetings of Management Committees, the workers mainly discussed about facilities available to them. They should be educated to discuss all aspects of the working of the organisation. He also urged that workers cooperative societies should be encouraged to take over closed mills. He particularly referred to Srinivas Mills in Bombay which was lying closed for the last 16 months due to differences between two brothers who were owners of the mills. He stated that 7,500 workers of Srinivas Mills had given a memorandum in the name of Hon'ble Textile Minister to give Srinivas Mills to workers cooperative society. He concluded by saying that the workers should be given participation at all levels of decision making namely shop level plant level, mill level and Board level.

Shri Hari Bhaui Naik, General Secretary, Indian National Textile Workers Federation, Bombay.

22. He expressed his gratefulness to NTC for organising a Seminar on workers participation in Management. He stated that scheme of workers participation started in NTC mills was a progressive measure. This scheme was important as management and workers joined their hands in efficient functioning of the mills. He added that workers participation in management was embodied in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. However, an atmosphere had not so far been created for making it statutory. After the scheme had been implemented in many public sector undertakings it could be considered to make it statutory. He added that efficiency of an organisation increased by workers participation in management. He however, pointed out that workers should

get job satisfaction. In this context he referred to his visit to Japan where they had achieved significant progress due to modernisation and rationalisation. But the interest of workers should also be kept in view and no worker should be retrenched. He further stated that proper environment was necessary for the successful implementation of workers participation in management. The labour policy of National Textile Corporation required to be improved. There was strike in Bombay textile mills and workers in Bombay got house rent allowance. Mills in Gujarat also got such allowance due to industrial award. But the workers of mofussils mills in Maharashtra did not get house rent allowance. He also stated that wherever rationalisation was done retrenchment compensation should be given. He added that in those mills where scheme of workers participation in management had been implemented, there had been improvement in physical performance and the machine utilisation had increased. In spite of such improvement NTC incurred losses which needed to be checked up. He added that 98% of the losses were not due to workers but to other reasons. He also requested the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles not to close any unit of NTC. He concluded by saying the NTC scheme of workers participation in management should be given whole-hearted support. ~~The Hon'ble Minister of Textiles at this stage~~

The Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles at this stage intervened and assured that no unit of NTC would be closed and the working of all these units should be improved.

Shri Vasant Gupte: Secretary, Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

23. He stated that workers participation in management should be done in real sense. Workers cared more for the mills as they depended on the mills for their livelihood/existence. They would always co-operate in increasing production. But when an organisation was running into losses and if workers participated in management at that time they would get defamation. The workers should be educated to know the working of the industry so as to effectively participate in the committee meetings. Further there should be representation of workers in the Board of Directors. In the Board of Directors there should not be only one worker Director and 10 other Directors. The number of worker Directors on the Board should be more. He also advocated workers participation in the private sector mills where large portion of profit was not accounted for in the books and by such participation the workers would be able to check such malpractices.

Shri N.M. Barot: President, National Labour Organisation
Ahmedabad.

24. Referring to NTC mills, he pointed out that sick textile mills were taken over by the Central Govt. when a resolution was adopted by INTUC in Nasik. NTC was a large organisation having 125 textile mills whereas even the largest private sector group did not have more than 10 textile mills. He stated that even some cooperative mills were sick and Govt. should help them for their successful working. He stated that he belonged to Mazdoor Managan whose constitution was drafted by Gandhiji himself. He stated that 80% to 90% of

the funds of private mills were also provided by Govt./ Banks, etc. and hence workers participation should be introduced in the private sector as well. He further pointed out that training of workers was necessary so as to make them aware of their responsibilities. Public sector companies were joint venture of workers and management and both should be vigilant towards their duties to make them successful. He also referred to the proposal of Shri A.N. Buch that workers could contribute from their salaries to create a fund for running the mills. He however stated that workers participation should be at all levels i.e. shop level, plant level and at the Board level. If the workers progressed, the industry would progress. He also advocated that public sector should deviate from private sector in labour policy and create such an atmosphere in the organisation that the workers felt that it was their own organisation.

25. The Hon'ble Minister for Textiles at this stage thanked all the Central Labour Leaders for participating in the Seminar and expressed his happiness over all the Central Labour Leaders agreeing for the necessity of having workers participation in management.

BUSINESS SESSION - II (Dr. H.P. Bhattacharya, MD,
NTC in Chair)

Shri Vallabhai Patel, Representative- Jehangir Textile Mills Ahmedabad.

26. He referred to inauguration of Management Committee under NTC Scheme of workers participation in Management in Jehangir Textile Mills on 25th May, 1983 by Shri V.P. Singh, the then Hon'ble Minister for

Commerce. He stated that the task assigned to the management committee was difficult but all the members of the committee worked hard and the results were satisfactory. He pointed out that raw material like cotton, and coal were not available in adequate quantity at times which was one of the reasons for losses. He advocated that mill management should be delegated powers to make small amount of purchases. He further pointed out that marketing of NTC product also required to be looked into.

Shri. Chander Kant Pawar: Worker Representative, New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.

27. He spoke in Marathi and hence his speech could not be noted. After his speech D(P) NTC Ltd. requested all the participants to either speak in English or in Hindi.

Shri K. Shivabassappa, Staff Representative, Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills.

28. He stated that Sree Yallamma Cotton, Woollen & Silk Mills was the first mill to introduce the scheme of workers participation in management under NTC(APKKM) Ltd. He added that there was no problem which could not be solved by discussions. Fortnightly meetings of the committee were held and suggestions were invited for the agenda of the meeting. He also stated that progress made and action plan of management were explained by the workers representatives to the workers so as to get their cooperation.

Shri Sant Lal, Worker Representative, Panipat Woollen Mills Kharar (Chandigarh)

29. He appreciated NTC scheme of workers participation in management. He however, requested that functions of these Committee should be increased so as to include workers disputes and welfare. If such matters are also considered in the meetings of management committee then confidence of workers could be gained. He criticized the private management and urged that no NTC mill should be given back to the private management.

Shri S.K. Shiv Sagar, Worker Representative, Indu No. 4 Bombay.

30. He stated that NTC scheme of workers participation in management had been introduced in many mills under NTC(MN) Ltd. Such participation was also envisaged under 20 point programme of Ex-Prime Minister. He stated that formation of these committee had resulted in increase in profitability, reduction in hard waste, increase in spindle utilisation etc. But there was always shortage of money and hence distress sales were made which resulted in losses. He also stated that the management committee were not allowed to enquire about sales policy. He added that NTC mills had old machines. Modernisation was, therefore, necessary, Rationalisation of workers could also be done by agreement with the Unions.

Shri A. Swamy, Workers Representative, Balaramaverma Mills.

31. He appreciated the NTC scheme of workers participation in management and stated the management committee in his mills was also discussing grievances, improvement in working conditions, etc., in its meetings. He stated that before formation of this committee, workers did not appreciate whenever management changed the average count of production. After formation of this committee, such matters were discussed with the management in such committee meetings and the workers had appreciated the need for change in the average count of production. Further they had also understood limitations of the management in giving facilities to workers especially increasing wages which matter had to be taken with the Union Govt. He advocated more autonomy to the mills management and also requested that such Seminars should be conducted periodically.

Shri T.N. Sharma, Workers representative, Associated Industries, Assam.

32. He stated that NTC scheme of workers participation in management was not being implemented in his mills properly. Management was not caring for the problems of the workers. He was of the view that the problems of the workers should also be discussed in the committee meetings on the same line as increase in production, etc. He further stated that management was not implementing the decisions arrived at the meetings of the management committee.

Shri S.K.G. Rao, General Manager, Yallama Cotton Mills.

33. He stated that Management Committee set up in his mills under NTC scheme of workers participation in management had been functioning for about one year and significant progress had been made during this period. He associated even other departmental heads who were not members of this committee, in the meetings of the committee so that various aspects of the mills could be successfully discussed. He added that even personal problems of workers were discussed in these committee to create a family atmosphere. He pointed out that General Manager was an important functionary in the mills and unless he took active interest in the functioning of the management committee such committee would not be successful.

Shri A.C. Kohli, General Manager, Dayalabagh Spg. Mills.

34. He stated that earlier they used to have Joint Management Council under the scheme of workers participation in management. In the new scheme enunciated by NTC more items such as sales, purchase etc., have been included within its ambit. Formation of such committee had generated good will among the workers resulting in improvements in the working of the mills. He cited that idle spindles in his mill which used to be 1% before formation of this committee had been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ %. He added that considerable coal was used for warming the departments which had been saved with the cooperation of the committee members. He however, advocated training of

workers representatives to understand various aspects of the working of the mills especially sales, purchase, etc.

Shri D.V. Inshrani, General Manager, Ahmd. New Textile Mills.

35. He stated that the meetings of the management committee in his mills were held in cordial atmosphere. Such participation of workers in management committee had helped in winning their cooperation with the result that profitability had increased considerably. The Management Committee in his mill also concentrated on rationalisation of workers. He pointed out that success of the management committee in his mills could be judged from the fact that not a single case was filed in the Labour Court against his mill during the last Six Months. He added that in the recent disturbances in Ahmedabad the workers came on duty and worked. He also pointed out some problems such as conflict of interest between labour and staff members. On the whole the management committee in his mill achieved many successes and there was enquiries from private mills about the working of management committee in his mills.

Shri G.G. Naravana, CEO, Vidharaba Mills.

36. He stated that there had been increases in spinning and weaving utilisation and reduction in hard waste after formation of management committee in his mills. He added that losses in the mill had reduced from Rs. 9.00 Lakhs to Rs. 3.00 Lakhs and he expected to break-even during next few months.

Shri G.L. Karnani, CEO, Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon

37. He stated that management committee framed under NTC scheme of workers participation in management had contributed financial savings upto Rs. 1.5 crores since its formation. With the formation of such a committee the workers were able to understand the problems of management. He concluded by saying that his mill was now in profit.

Shri B. Jawahar, General Manager, Kalteeswarar Mills 'B' Unit

38. He stated that members of the management committee in his mill actively participated in its meetings. Agenda of the meetings also included problems of absenteeism, facility of workers, etc. He also stated that workers representatives in the management committee were given training by NTC staff College, Coimbatore.

Shri R.K. Sharma, General Manager, Bijli Cotton Mills

39. He stated that management committee set up under NTC scheme of workers participation in management had created an environment of faith and cooperation in his mills. Production had increased. He pointed out that strike notice was given by CITU but it was a failure due to efforts made by workers representatives on the management committee. He further stated that working of the mill had improved considerably and recently his mills which was earlier in Grade 'C' had been upgraded to Grade 'A'.

Shri S.N. Tripathi, General Manager, Orissa Cotton Mills

40. He stated that Management Committee under NTC scheme of workers participation in management was set up in his mills in June, 84. They were following the guidelines given by the Holding Company. He stated that due to the efforts of the management committee there was improvement in quality of yarn and they were getting better prices for their products. Men per 1000 spindles had also become equal to SITRA norms. He however advocated that workers representatives on the management committee should be given training on all aspects of the working of the industry.

SESSION - III (Dr. H.P. Bhattacharya, MD,
NTC Ltd. in Chair)

41. At the outset Director(Personnel), NTC Ltd. read out the brief address of Shri S.S. Vama, Secretary(Textiles) Ministry of Commerce who was not able to attend the Seminar (the address of Secretary(Textiles) is included in part IV of these proceedings). Functional Directors/QMDs of Subsidiary Corporations were invited to give their views especially on the observations included in the address of Secretary(Textiles).

Shri P.R. Anandamurthy, CMD, NTC(APKKM)Ltd., Bangalore

42. He stated that in the speech of Secretary(Textiles) it had been stated that management committees had not been set up in loss making units. He informed that they had introduced such management committee in 5 mills and introduced this scheme recently in Azam Jahi Mills which was the biggest mill under NTC(A)KKM)Ltd. and was problematic mill incurring losses.

Shri V. Murali, Adviser(Personnel), MTC(TNP)Ltd.

43. He suggested that the term of management committees should not be restricted to one year and their term should be increased. He also suggested that awards should be given at the Holding Company level to the management committees whose working was adjudged the best and which implemented good suggestions leading to financial benefits. He further suggested that information on implementation of the scheme of workers participation in management including suggestions made and implemented by various management committees be included in the House Magazine of MTC(TNP).

Shri B. B. Virmani, CMD, MTC (MP)Ltd., Madore

44. He stated that as per the existing scheme of workers participation in management three workers' representatives for the committee were to be nominated by the representative unions in Maharashtra and M.P. He, however, suggested that wherever representative unions were not strong two representatives be taken from representative unions and 2 others elected by the workers or nominated after ascertaining the consensus of workers.

Shri M.M.S. Rana, Director(Personnel), MTC(UP)Ltd.

45. He stated that in States like West Bengal, UP, Punjab, Rajasthan, etc. there were no provision to have a representative union. Further, there was no yard stick to determine the strength of a Union. He, therefore, suggested that workers representatives in the management committees should be appointed by election from amongst the workers. He also suggested that if workmen director was appointed on the Board he should also be selected by the process of election.

He also stated that involvement of General Manager of the mills was very important for making a success of the scheme of workers participation in management, and the General Manager should take active interest in the functioning of the management committees. He also suggested that the workers representative in the management committee should be educated to understand the working of Textile mills.

Shri Kailash Singh, Director (Personnel), NTC(MN)Ltd.

46. Shri Kailash Singh, Director (Personnel), NTC(MN) Ltd. stated that the decisions of the management committees were taken by consensus and sometimes one man's view might become consensus. He, therefore, suggested that the principle that decisions were to be by consensus should be followed in its true spirit and one man should not impose his decisions. Further, the decisions of the Management Committees should be implemented in reasonable time.

Shri R. Sahni, CMD, NTC(UP) Ltd., Kanpur.

47. He stated that NTC scheme of workers participation in management had created a faith amongst the workers that it was their own mill. The decisions of the management committees were for the improvement of the mills and the workers representatives should tell the advantages of the decisions to the workers. He stated that public sector was like an open book and the management of a mill should not hesitate in giving details of sales, purchases, etc. to the workers representatives. He pointed out that management committee was set up in Bijli Cotton mills. Members of the management committee had helped in improving the working of the mills with the result that the mill had been upgraded from 'C' grade to 'A' grade.

Lt. Col. N. Devildas, Director (Personnel), NTC(APKKM) Ltd.

48. He stated that the NTC scheme of workers participation in management would be termed as successful if we achieved the atmosphere of better understanding with workers. While it might not be possible to turn loss making units into profit making units by setting up management committees, we could win the confidence of the workers and that itself was an achievement.

49. At this stage CMDs of NTC(MN) Ltd., NTC(TNP) Ltd., and NTC(APKKM) Ltd. were requested to sum up the deliberations and give their concluding observations.

Shri R.S.Rao, CMD, NTC(MN) Ltd.

50. He stated that NTC scheme of workers participation in management had not only put responsibilities on the workers but also on the management. Actually the responsibilities of management had increased to a greater extent. Some trade union leaders had stated that workers could put in their best efforts to increase production, productivity etc. Thereafter it was the responsibility of the management to understand the view point of the workers and solve technical problems. He pointed out that they started "work improvement drive" in mills under NTC(MN) Ltd. They undertook one day work improvement drive, fortnightly work improvement drive and then one month work improvement drive." They had now declared 1985-86 as the work improvement year. The workers could discuss among themselves about work improvement matters and thereafter suggestions could be given through their representatives in the management committees.

51. He further pointed out that management committees in mill under NTC(MN)Ltd. had helped in improving work atmosphere during last one year. He however, cautioned that while the management committees had helped in improving the working of the mills, one should not have much hoped from the management committees as they could act only in a limited way. There were matters such as recession, etc. which were beyond their control.

Shri N.M. Ananthapalanabhan, CMD, NTC(TNP)Ltd.

52. He stated that NTC scheme of workers participation in management had been introduced in 7 mills out of 14 mills under his subsidiary. He stated that at the initial stage when this scheme was launched there were certain problems in implementing this scheme such as multiplicity of Unions. The workers also had apprehensions that these committees would make inroads in trade union movement. But all difficulties had been overcome and the doubts of the workers had also been dispelled. First management committee in a mill under NTC(TNP)Ltd. was set up in April, 1984 and such committees were now functioning in 7 units. It was proposed to have these management committees in another two units shortly. He stated that workers involvement in Management had really helped in improving the working of the mills. In case management wanted to take any measure for improving the working of the mills and if it affected the workers, then such a measure was accepted if workers representatives told the same to the workers and might not be accepted if told by the management without consulting the workers. Hence there was tremendous scope to implement various

ideas. In all the units where management committees had been set up there was great enthusiasm in workers. He also stated that visits of members of management committees of one mill to another mill had helped in implementing this scheme in many mills. He also stated that the Chief Executive of each subsidiary should take active interest in the scheme to make it a success.

53. He suggested that a committee could also be set up at the subsidiary level to monitor the functioning of management committees in the mills. He also supported the suggestion made by Shri V. Murali that the management committees should have their term for more than one year. At present the term of the management committees in mills under NTC (TNP) Ltd. was extended with the consent of members. He also informed that NTC(TNP) Ltd. conducted refresher courses for the members of the management committees and officers of the subsidiary Corporation delivered lectures on their respective subjects to the members.

Shri P.R.A. Murthy, CMD, NTC(APKKM)Ltd.

54. He stated that management committees had been set up in his subsidiary in a limited number of mills when such a seminar was held last year. Since then large number of mills had been covered under this scheme and it was heartening to hear that these committees had created a good image. He however pointed out that the introduction of the scheme in a mill had not always been a smooth sailing. The trade unions put obstacles/ hindrances in selection of representatives of workers. In some mills there were 27 unions and it was difficult to select the representatives. In a few cases unions agreed for rotational representations i.e. for one year representatives of some unions and for another year representatives of some other unions. However, wherever management committees had been set up there was

positive change in industrial relations atmosphere. Earlier to the formation of such committees, the problems of the management were handled solely by the management but now the representatives of workers also helped in solving them. With the formation of management committees the implementation of certain measures adopted for controlling the workers had become easy for implementation. He added that with the formation of these committees the quality of yarn produced by mills had improved. He also stated that some minor problems in functioning of management committees had been overcome. He agreed with the view expressed in earlier speeches that General Manager of the mill had a crucial role to play in effective functioning of this committee. As regards achievements of management committees, he specifically pointed out that members of the management committee in one of the mills under his subsidiary had meetings with ESI Doctors and there was significant drop in absenteeism. Further, the mills faced the problem of half day absenteeism resorted to by workers and this problem had also been tackled to extent with the help of representatives of workers in the management committees. These committees had also helped in reduction in waste, lubricants etc. The outlook of workers in maintaining cleanliness in the mills had also improved. He concluded by saying that he was giving all encouragement to the unions to implement this scheme and he hoped to extend this scheme to a few more mills under his subsidiary.

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Shri J.P. Gupta, CAP, NTC Ltd., New Delhi.

55. He thanked all the participants for attending the Seminar. He pointed out that such a seminar was also held last year wherein representatives from mills

and subsidiary were only 50. In this Seminar the number of representatives from mills had increased to about 200. This indicated that the scheme was making good progress and he hoped that this progress would be maintained. He added that due to shortage of available time they could not give opportunity of addressing the seminar to many participants. He however, hoped that observations made by various speakers including Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles and Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour would be communicated by the representatives to their fellow employees. He again thanked all the General Managers of the mills and other officers who spared their valuable time for participating in the Seminar. He especially thanked Dr. H.P. Bhattacharya, Managing Director, NTC Ltd. New Delhi for taking keen interest in its proceedings and making the Seminar a success.

SEMINAR

ON

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT-
AN N.T.C. EXPERIENCE

II LIST OF INVITES AND PARTICIPANTS

CENTRAL MINISTERS

1. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh,
Hon'ble Minister of State for Supply and Textiles.
2. Shri T. Anhaiah,
Hon'ble Minister of State for Labour.

LEADERS OF CENTRAL TRADE UNIONS

3. Shri A.N. Buch,
President,
Textile Labour Association,
Ahmedabad.
4. Shri Haribhau Naik,
General Secretary,
Indian National Textile Workers Federation,
C/o. Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh,
G.D. Ambekar Marg,
Parel, Bombay.
5. Shri N.M. Barot,
President,
National Labour Organisation.
6. Shri V.A. Satam,
Representative,
Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh,
7. Shri Vasant Gupte,
Secretary,
Hind Mazdoor Sabha.
8. Shri P.K. Ganguly,
Secretary,
Centre of Indian Trade Union.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY & TEXTILES

9. Shri Suresh Kumar,
Joint Secretary (Textiles).
10. Mrs. Deepak Sandhu,
Dy. Principal Information Officer.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

11. Shri Karnail Singh,
Joint Secretary.

NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED

12. Dr. H.P. Bhattacharya,
Managing Director.
13. Shri S.V. Iyer,
Director (Marketing)
14. Shri M.S. Rathore,
Director (Technical)
15. Shri S.K. Joshi
Director (Personnel).
16. Dr. P. Natrajar,
Principal, NTC Staff College.
17. Shri J.P. Gupta,
Chief Personnel Adviser.
18. Shri J.B. Diwale,
Chief Adviser (Finance)
19. Shri A.K. Sardana,
Chief Adviser (Marketing)
20. Dr. S.K. Bhatia,
Chief Adviser (Technical)
21. Mrs. N. Bhatnagar,
Adviser (PR).
22. Shri J.P. Goel
Manager (HK)
23. Shri K.C.K. Nair,
Manager (IR).
24. Shri R.G. Mehta,
Manager (P).

NTC (APKKM) LTD., BANGALORE.

25. Shri P.R. Anandamurthy,
Chairman-cum-M.D.
26. Lt. Col. N. Devidas,
Director (P).
27. Shri S.K.G. Rao
General Manager,
Sree Yallamma Cotton, Woollen & Silk Mills.
28. Shri Thanoji Rao,
Rep. of Workers, Sree Yallamma Cotton,
Woollen & Silk Mills.
29. Shri K. Shivabassappa,
Staff Representative,
Sree Yallamma Cotton, Woollen & Silk Mills.
30. Shri K.M.M. Malavya,
General Manager, Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
31. Shri S. Narayana Rao,
Staff Rep., Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
32. Shri K. Ramulu,
Rep. of Workers, Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
33. Shri Y.N. Shetty,
Manager,
Mysore Spg. Mfg. Mills (Processing Factory).
34. Shri Narashmhaiah,
Workers Rep., Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills
(Processing Factory).
35. Shri H. Krishnamurthy,
Workers Rep., Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills
(Processing factory).

NTC (DPR) LTD., NEW DELHI.

36. Shri M.M. Gulati,
Director (P).
37. Shri Charanjit Singh,
Manager (Pers. & IR).
38. Shri K.N. Seth,
General Manager,
Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.

39. Shri Ved Prakash,
Workers Rep., Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.
40. Shri Sant Lal,
Workers Rep., Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.
41. Shri Piara Singh,
Workers Rep., Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.
42. Shri S.K. Sharma,
General Manager, Shree Bijay Cotton Mills.
43. Shri Ganpat Singh,
Workers Rep. Shree Bijay Cotton Mills.
44. Shri Vijay Singh,
Workers Rep. Shri Bijay Cotton Mills.
45. Shri J.S. Rathore,
Workers Rep., Bijay Cotton Mills.
46. Shri Mohamad Ayas,
Workers Rep., Bijay Cotton Mills.
47. Shri P.N. Mathur,
Workers Rep., Bijay Cotton Mills.
48. Shri R.L. Puri,
General Manager,
Kharar Textile Mills & Suraj Textile Mills.
49. Shri Sukhvant,
Workers Rep., Kharar Textile Mills.
50. Shri Shiv Moorat,
Workers Rep., Kharar Textile Mills.
51. Shri Raj Singh,
Workers Rep. Suraj Textile Mills.
52. Shri Jagan Nath Sharma,
Workers, Rep., Suraj Textile Mills.
53. Shri Madan Kumar,
Workers Rep., Suraj Textile Mills.
54. Shri A.C. Kohli,
General Manager, Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
55. Shri Mansa Ram,
Workers Rep., Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills.

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56. Shri Onkar Nath,
Workers Rep., Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
57. Shri Bansi Lal,
Workers Rep. Dayal Bagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills
58. Shri Ram Khilwan,
Workers Rep., Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
59. Shri Krishan Dev Pathak,
Workers Rep., Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
60. Shri Tilak Raj,
Workers Representative,
Dayalbagh Spg. Wvg. Mills.
61. Shri R.K. Kochhar,
General Manager,
Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar,
62. Shri Kaloo,
Workers Rep., Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar.
63. Shri Jaswant,
Workers Rep., Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar.
64. Shri Babu Lal,
Workers Rep., Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar.
65. Shri Laddo
Workers Rep., Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar.
66. Shri S.K. Sharma,
General Manager, Edward Mills, Beawar.
67. Shri Prithivi Raj,
Workers Rep., Edward Mills, Beawar,
68. Shri Gopal,
Workers Rep., Edward Mills, Beawar.
69. Shri Babu Bhai,
Workers Rep., Edward Mills, Beawar,
70. Shri Daya Ram,
Workers Rep., Edward Mills, Beawar.

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71. Shri J.S. Rawat,
General Manager, Udaipur Cotton Mills.
72. Shri M.K. Mathur,
Labour Welfare Officer, Udaipur Cotton Mills.
73. Shri K.L. Darak,
Labour Works Suppretendent, Udaipur Cotton Mills.
74. Shri Mohabat Singh, Workers representative,
Gen. Secy. R.M.M.S., Udaipur Cotton Mills.
75. Shri Ram Singh Workers Representative,
Jt. Secy. R.M.M.S., Udaipur Cotton Mills.
76. Shri. A.M. Mathia, Workers Representative,
Secy. R.M.M.S., Udaipur Cotton Mills.

NTC (GUJRAT) LIMITED, AHMEDABAD

77. Brig. Udai Singh,
Adviser (A & P).
78. Shri K.K. Aggarwal,
Gen. Mgr. Jehangir Textile Mills.
79. Shri Vallbhbhai Patel,
Workers Rep., Jehangir Textile Mills.
80. Shri Arjanbhai Parmar,
Workers Rep., Jehangir Textile Mills.
81. Shri Lazmanbhai Patel,
Workers Rep., Jehangir Textile Mills.
82. Shri D.V. Israni,
Gen. Manager,
Ahmedabad, New Textile Mills.
83. Shri Navnatlal Patel,
Workers Rep., Ahmd. New Textile Mills.
84. Shri Kalidas Yadav,
Workers Rep., Ahmd. New Textile Mills.

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85. Shri Modmad Jikri,
Workers Rep., Ahmd., New Textile Mills.
86. Shri R.P.S. Yadav,
Gen. Manager, Himadri Textile Mills.
87. Shri Chhagan Lal Parmar,
Workers Rep., Himadri Textile Mills.
88. Shri M.H. Phakan Yadav,
Workers Rep., Himadri Textile Mills.

NTC (MN) LTD. BOMBAY.

89. Shri R.S. Rao
Chairman-cum-M.D.
90. Shri Kailash Singh,
Director (P).
91. Shri M.D. Karkhanis,
Manager (IR).
92. Shri P.G. Wagle,
CEO, Indu No. 1.
93. Shri Vithal R. Tamhankar,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 1.
94. Shri R.R. Savant,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 1.
95. Shri K.C. Mohapatra,
CEO, Indu No. 2
96. Shri Sadanand Chawan,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 2.
97. Shri Tanaji Baburao,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 2.
98. Shri S.S. Joshi, CEO
Indu No, 3 and 4.
99. Shri Ramchandra Belvekar,
Worker Rep. Indu No. 3
100. Shri Anna Shirsekar,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 3.

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101. Shri S.K. Kshirsagar,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 4.
102. Shri B.M. Hatkar,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 4
103. Shri S.G. Kamat,
CEO, Indu No. 5.
104. Shri B.P. Khade,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 5.
105. Shri B.B. Ghosalkar,
Workers Rep. Indu No. 5.
106. Shri T.R. Bagadi,
CEO, Indu Dye works.
107. Shri Ganaji Parab,
Workers Rep., Indu Dye Works.
108. Shri N.A. Farnandes,
Workers Rep. Indu Dye Works.
109. Shri N.S. Mathur,
CEO, Model Mills.
110. Shri V.B. Anwane,
Workers Rep. Model Mills.
111. Shri P.B. Raulkar,
Workers Rep., Model Mills.
112. Shri G.G. Naravane,
CEO, Vidarbha Mills.
113. Shri Dalchand M. Gokhale,
Workers Rep. Vidarbha Mills.
114. Shri Chandrashekhar Dadhich,
Workers Rep., Vidarbha Mills.
115. Shri M.K.N. Kurup,
CEO, RBBA Mills.
116. Shri Punjabrao Shinde,
Workers Rep. RBBA Mills.

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117. Shri Nana Boyer,
Workers Rep. RBBA Mills.
118. Shri P.M. Gangurde,
CEO, Savatram Mills.
119. Shri Harichandra Pathank,
Workers Rep. S.R. Mills.
120. Shri Pandurang L. Kawade,
Workers Rep. S.R. Mills.
121. Shri T.R. Bhakhari,
CEO, RSRG Mills.
122. Shri B.N. Jadhav,
Workers Rep. RSRG Mills.
123. Shri Tikamadas Rathi,
Workers Rep. RSRG Mills.

NTC (SM) LIMITED, BOMBAY.

124. Shri Sushil Sein,
~~Shri Sushil Sein~~ Chairman-cum-M.D.
125. Shri M.S. Divekar,
Director (Tech.)
126. Shri S.S. Wadhvani,
Adviser (P).
127. Shri V.J. Khare,
Manager (IR).
128. Shri S.P. Kulkarni,
CEO, Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.
129. Shri N.L. Gelathar,
Workers Rep. Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.
130. Shri Uttam Achharam Jadhav,
Workers Rep. Bharat Textile Mills, Bombay.
131. Shri A.V. Karkhanis,
CEO, Mumbai Textile Mills, Bombay.
132. Shri. S.S. Laud,
Workers Rep. Mumbai Mills.

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133. Shri B.G. Telekar,
Workers Rep. Mumbai Textile Mills.
134. Shri A.K. Channa,
CEO, Jupiter Textile Mills.
135. Shri B.K. Pawar,
Workers Rep. Jupiter Textile Mills.
136. Shri M.R. Salunkhe,
Workers Rep. Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.
137. Shri P.S. Joshi,
CEO, New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
138. Shri C.V. Pawar,
Workers Rep. New Hind Textile Mills,
139. Shri Namdas Sawant,
Workers Rep. New Hind Textile Mills.
140. Shri J.S. Mahadik,
Invitee-New Hind Textile Mills, Bombay.
141. Shri G.L. ~~Ramesh~~,
CEO, Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.
142. Shri P.D. Bagul,
Workers Rep. Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.
143. Shri C.M. Sontakke,
Workers Rep. Chalisgaon Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.
144. Shri V.K. Patel,
Workers Representative.
145. Shri K.D. Patel,
Invitee,
146. Shri R.A. ~~Uddiyar~~,
CEO, Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.
147. Shri Vithalrao Shinde,
Workers Rep. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.
148. Shri S.S. Rahegaonkar,
Workers Rep. Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded.

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149. NTC (TNP) LTD. COIMBATORE.

149. Shri N.M. Ananthapadmanabhan,
Chairman-cum-M.D.
150. Shri V. Murali,
Adviser (P).
151. Shri S. Jawahar,
Gen. Manager, Kaleeswar Mills 'B' Unit.
152. Shri M.S. Arochiam,
Workers Rep. Kaleeswar Mills 'B' Unit.
153. Shri L. Kasbar,
Workers Rep. Kaleeswar Mills 'B' Unit.
154. Shri K.R. Krishnamoorthy,
Gen. Manager
Balaramaverma Textile Mills.
155. Shri A. Swamy,
Workers Rep. Balaramaverma Textile Mills.
156. Shri S. Sudaliyandi,
Workers Rep. Balaramaverma Textile Mills.
157. Shri S. Velayutham,
Workers Rep. Balaramaverma Textile Mills.
158. Shri S. Elangovan,
Labour Welfare Officer,
Shri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills.
159. Shri V.P. Gopal,
Workers Rep. Shri Rangavilas Mills.
160. Shri C. Veluswamy,
Workers Rep. Shri Rangavilas Mills.
161. Shri Jayaraman,
Workers Rep. Shri Rangavilas Mills.
162. Shri R. Guruswamy,
Workers Rep. Om Parasakthi Mills.
163. Shri V. Palaniswamy,
Workers Rep. Om Parasakthi Mills.

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164. Shri P. Umapathy,
Workers Rep. Om Parasakthi Mills.
165. Shri Ponnachi,
Workers Rep. Om Parasakthi Mills.
166. Shri Raju,
Workers Rep. Poincers Spinners, Kamudkudi.
167. Shri Arjunan,
Workers Rep. Pioneer Spinners, Kamudakudi.
168. Shri A. Shanmugam,
Workers Rep. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.
169. Shri A. Thamburaj,
Workers Rep. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.
170. Shri E.P. Subramanian,
Workers Rep. Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore.
171. Shri S. Pattulingam,
Workers Rep. Sri Sarada Mills.
172. Shri R. Velingiri,
Workers Rep. Sri Sarada Mills.
173. Shri R. Subramaniam,
Workers Rep. Sri Sarada Mills.
174. NTC (UP) LIMITED, KANPUR
174. Shri R. Sahni,
Chairman-cum-M.D.
175. Shri M.M.S. Rana,
Direcotr (P).
176. Shri R.K. Sharma,
Gen. Manager, Bijli Cotton Mills.
177. Shri Shankar Lal,
Workers Rep. Bijli Cotton Mills.
178. Shri Baboo Singh,
Workers Rep. Bijli Cotton Mills.
179. Shri Bhagwan Das,
Workers Rep. Bijli Cotton Mills.

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180. Shri P. Chandra,
Gen. Manager,
Shri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lacknow.
181. Shri Ramji Lal,
Workers Rep. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills.
182. Shri Inder Pal,
Workers Rep. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills.

NTC (WBABO) LIMITED, CALCUTTA.

183. Shri K.C. Purohit,
Chairman-cum-M.D.
184. Shri D.P. Sarker,
Director (P).
185. Shri S.N. Tripathy,
CEO, Orissa Cotton Mills.
186. Shri R.K. Barik,
Workers Rep. Orissa Cotton Mills.
187. Shri Satyagrah Mohanty,
Workers Rep. Orissa Cotton Mills.
188. Shri S.K. Dutta,
CEO, Associated Industries (Assam) Spg. Unit.
189. Shri T.N. Sharma,
Workers Rep. Associated Industries.
190. Shri K.C. Moranta,
Workers Rep. Associated Industries.
191. Shri A.K. Mazumdar,
CEO, Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills,
192. Shri Ganesh Prasad,
Workers Rep. Gaya Cotton Mills.
193. Shri Ishwar Dayal,
Workers Rep. Gaya Cotton Mills.

NTC (MP) LIMITED, INDORE.

194. Shri B.B. Virman,
Chairman-cum-M.D.
195. Shri A.K. Agarwa,
Gen. Manager, Indore Malwa United Mills.

SEMINAR ON WORKERS PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT-
EXPERIENCE OF NTC HELD ON 11.7.1985 IN HIMACHAL
BHAVAN, NEW DELHI

- III. (a) SPEECH OF SHRI CHANDRA
SHEKHAR SINGH, HON'BLE
MINISTER FOR SUPPLY AND
TEXTILES PRESIDING OVER
THE SEMINAR.
- (b) KEY NOTE ADDRESS OF
SHRI T. ANJALIAH, HON'BLE
MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR.
- (c) BRIEF ADDRESS OF
SHRI S.S. VARMA, SECRETARY
TEXTILES, MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE, READ OUT BY
DIRECTOR (PERSONNEL),
NTC IN THE SEMINAR.

*

SPEECH OF SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH,
HON'BLE MINISTER FOR SUPPLY AND TEXTILES
PRESIDING OVER THE "WORKERS' PARTICIPATION
IN MANAGEMENT - AN NTC EXPERIENCE " SEMINAR
TO BE HELD ON JULY 11, 1965

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India's experiments with workers' participation in management have their origin in Mahatama Gandhi's concept of trusteeship. Gandhiji opposed the capitalist theory of ownership of the means of production and rejected the Marxian dictum on the labour theory of value. His concept of trusteeship makes the workers a co-owner with the capitalist.

2. The idea of workers' participation in management was given a concrete shape in the First Five Year Plan document where it was stated "the worker is the principal instrument in the fulfilment of the targets of the plan and the achievement of economic progress". In the same year, the Conference of Labour and Welfare Officers generally accepted the principle of associating the workers in the administration of industries, though it was felt that the whole process would be gradual and evolutionary. In 1975, a White Paper was issued which provided for Joint Councils with equal representation from both employees and employers at the shop and plant levels in all establishments employing more than 500 workers. A new article 43-A was added in 1976 to the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution which provides that "the State should take steps by suitable legislation or in any other form to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishment or other organisations engaged in any industry".

3. Though a number of Government resolutions exist for introducing the scheme of workers' participation or involvement in management of enterprises, it has not yet made much headway.

4. The apprehension of the management that the scheme of participative management would be used by the workers as another high level forum for collective bargaining and increasing the financial load of the organisation and the fears of the labour that this arrangement would be manipulated only to increase the work-load on the workers and conceal information on vital matters affecting the undertaking, should both be set aside by evolving a system whereby an environment of full trust and responsibility can be created and participation should be encompass all levels of decision making and more so their faithful implementation.

5. By the very nature of responsibilities, managers are decision makers whereas workers follow their instructions or decisions. Decision making is the basic activity and embraces within its ambit the activities of the entire managerial ladder. It is this privilege and prerogative which distinguishes managers from the workers. Managers decide while workers obey. Thus, while managers cultivate a culture of oneness with the enterprises, it also creates a cleavage between the managers and the workers, who feel alienated from the undertaking in which they work. This feeling of alienment is somewhat too overpowering to admit a rational outlook which must be done away with by creating a suitable environment of understanding and co-operation between the management and the workers.

6. Public Sector Undertakings must try to achieve complete identity of interest between the management and the labour. This can come forth only with the association of the workers in the decision - making process. The Public Sector has to play the role of a leader in developing a new industrial culture based on convergence of perception and a common pursuit of national objectives.

7. NTC was set up in 1968 with 16 mills under Government management. Today there are 125 mills under the management of NTC with 9 subsidiary corporations. A new approach to workers' participation in management was introduced in NTC mills in May 1983 by setting up a Management Committee with 2 representatives from the labour. The Management Committees look after the areas of purchase, sales, production programme, utilisation, productivity, etc. Encouraged by the usefulness of suggestions made by the Management Committees in the day-to-day functioning, 44 NTC mills have already been covered under this scheme. It is expected that by December, 1985, 60% of the nationalised mills will be covered under the scheme. Recently NTC has decided to increase the number of labour representatives to three on these committees. I hope these measures would result in tangible improvement in productivity and performance of these mills.

8. These Committees have also succeeded in affecting considerable savings in expenditure, increased productivity and utilisation. Their jurisdiction also covers such of the areas which are traditionally considered to be the prerogatives of management. These Committees have not been found very effective in those mills where there is no representative union or a sole spokesman for all the workers. For the same reason, the Committees are comparatively more successful in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

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9. I would like to mention the specific achievements made in five units of NTC(SM)Ltd. where utilisation of spindles have considerably gone up ranging between 6.41 to 18.34%. Looms utilisation have also gone up from 8.78% to 15.44%. Similarly, the yarn and cloth production has considerably increased. Similarly, in Maharashtra North mills the spinning and weaving and weaving utilisation have one up considerably high. In one of the units of NTC(APKKM)Ltd. the Management Committee Members conducted a get-together with ESI Doctors for detailed discussions which resulted in drop of absenteeism from 27% to 20%. In the same unit due to workers' participation in management, mill smoothly switched over to finer counts. So also inventory was reduced from Rs. 11.90 lakhs to Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

10. I may mention that NTC took a lead in setting up scheme of workers' participation in management even before the Government of India announced its scheme vide Resolution dated 30th December, 1983. The scheme of participative management should be enlarged not only to cover more mills but to make it more meaningful and result-oriented. Making a success of the NTC is a challenge to the management as well as to the labour. I am reminded of the Broadcast to the Nation on 5th January, 1985 of our young and progressive Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi that "United, there is no challenge that we cannot meet". NTC, I hope, will take the role of pace-setter as a public sector organisation in textiles.

11. Following the basic approach and principles bequeathed to us by Jawahar Lal Nehru and India Gandhi, we should all join together to fulfil the hope expressed by

the Hon'ble Prime Minister of cutting losses completely and making NTC a profit -making organisation. I would conclude with the following words of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi :-

Improvement in productivity, absorption of modern technology and fuller utilisation of capacity must acquire the status of a national campaign. If we look ahead to the future, we must grow very much faster to be able to catch up to the world

And with these words, I inaugurate the Seminar and wish it all success.

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KEY NOTE ADDRESS OF SHRI TANJALIAH UNION LABOUR
MINISTER AT THE ONE-DAY SEMINAR ON WORKERS'
PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT - EXPERIENCE OF
NTC ON 11TH JULY 1985 AT HIMACHAL BHAWAN.

Friends,

I am happy to be here with you on this occasion, to share with you some of the thoughts on the Workers' Participation in Management. The importance of the participative management was felt never before as it is today. Our country is passing through a critical phase of its economic life. Rapid all round industrialisation is one of the principal instruments for achieving economic growth, increase in production of goods and services and also the availability of greater job opportunities. The success of the strategy for rapid economic development is largely dependent on industrial progress and no orderly industrial development is possible without a climate of industrial harmony. Such industrial harmony is possible only through a proper appreciation of the role and responsibilities of both management and workers and by providing each its due place. Economic growth process in a developing country like ours inevitably tends to be determined by promotion of human and social welfare coupled with the basic faith in the intellect and dignity of man, which are the mightiest level of progress.

2. Workers' Participation in Management means involvement of workers or employees in the management of an organisation. Though the pattern, scope and degree of involvement may vary, the basic idea is to give workers a say in the management of the enterprise or organisation.

3. The concept of workers' participation in industry was first introduced in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. by setting up Works Committees. Joint Management Councils were later on introduced in 1958. Workers Directors were introduced in Banks in 1970. Two more Voluntary

Schemes were introduced, one in October, 1975 and the other in January 1977. One related to units engaged in manufacturing & mining industries and employing not less than 500 workers. Second Scheme related to Commercial & service Organisations in Public Sector employing atleast 100 workers. Government have taken a review of the working of the above schemes and in the light of this review and experience gained so far Government have introduced instead of a new comprehensive Scheme for Workers' Participation in Central Public Sector Undertakings. The Scheme was notified by the Government vide its Resolution dated the 30th December, 1983. The scheme is applicable to all Central Public Sector Undertakings.

4. The Scheme had also come up for discussions in the recent meetings held by me with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations and the representatives of the Employers' Organisations. At both these meetings, the view expressed was that every effort should be made to strengthen the Scheme and our efforts in this regard should be speeded up. Very recently, the State Labour Ministers' Conference which was convened on the 11th May, 1985 also gave full support to the idea. In his 'May Day' address at Dhanbad, the Prime Minister has also emphasised the importance of Workers' Participation in Management and has mentioned that it should be implemented not only in the Public Sector but also in the rest of the industry in the organised Sector. Consequently, it is enjoined on us to take necessary steps in fulfilment of the announcement.

5. I am informed that the NTC has introduced participative arrangements in May, 1983 and that the results have been encouraging and now there is greater involvement

of labour in many more mills. NTC is one of the important Public Sector Undertakings in the country and I hope it will play a leading role in the implementation of the Scheme which should be extended to all the units and also at various levels.

6. As you are aware, the Directive Principles of State Policy incorporated in the Constitution require that the State shall take steps by suitable legislation, or in any other way, to ensure the participation of workers in the management of the undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry. We are committed to the successful implementation of this Principle. I am sure that the deliberations of this Seminar will make a positive contribution towards the fulfilment of this commitment.

BRIEF ADDRESS OF SHRI S.S. VARMA, SECRETARY (TEXTILES)
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE READ OUT BY DIRECTOR (PERSONNEL)
NTC LTD. IN THE SEMINAR.

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

In the course of my visits to certain mills of NTC I had made pointed enquiries into the working of the scheme of the workers' participation in management. Certain aspects of this matter required to be brought home more clearly to the managers of NTC mills. I had hence suggested to the Managing Director, NTC, to organise a discussions on the subject and I was looking forward to participating in this programme. As it happens, I have to deny myself the opportunity to attend this Seminar and shall be grateful if the points mentioned below are placed in the Seminar for consideration.

2. Functioning of public sector units and especially NTC, has been suffering from a general problem of low productivity and no profits. This scenario has to undergo a change. As our Prime Minister mentioned the other day in his address to the Chiefs of Public Sector Undertakings, a public sector unit must not earn losses. He was categorical in saying that it is not sufficient that the public sector as a whole does not make losses but each individual unit in the public sector must move away from loss making status to a profit making status. Profit making by public sector units which can and should be achieved by improving their efficiency and productivity should not be looked down upon.

3. The responsibility to achieve this objective of cost reduction and quality improvement to achieve higher surpluses and eliminate losses rests not only on the Senior Managers but has to be shared by all employees of the public sector. Indeed, in the environment of a public sector undertaking, the Managers cannot achieve their objective without unstinted cooperation from the workers.

4. Thus it is not sufficient for a few representatives of the workers to sit on the Board of management of a Government Company. The association of workers in achieving managerial objectives should take place at the shop floor level upwards. Every worker should be in a position to make some suggestions for improving the productivity and cutting costs. It is the bounden duty of the Managers to devise procedures for collecting such suggestions from the workers. Workers of every shop or department or section of activity should be associated from the lowest levels and it should be one of the prime tasks of the General Managers to see that such suggestions are collected, evaluated and wherever found useful and practical, promptly implemented. Workers being very closely involved have intimate knowledge about all aspects of the working of the undertaking. Their voice should be heard. The attitude towards workers should be one of participation and cooperative effort. I would be happy to see the change in attitude towards workers in public sector undertakings starting with the senior most levels. Improving the environment on the job often does not cost a lot of money but if the attitude are corrected, the workers will feel looked after.

5. The rate at which we have sought to introduce workers' participation in NTC has been rather slow. Also we have not taken up any of the loss making units for such participation. Probably, the apprehension is that such participation will only lead to more expenditure for the welfare activities of the workers and may lead to reduction of work-norms and increase in expenditure on non-productive items which a loss making unit cannot afford. Such an apprehension if it is there should be removed. It should be categorically understood that workers' participation should help in achieving the prima objective of the textile policy i.e. to produce more cloth of better quality at cheaper price. In my opinion, it is more necessary to bring about workers' participation in loss making units.

6. The management must prepare itself for greater answerability for their actions. Measures should be taken to improve internal communication regarding management decisions so that workers understand such decisions and implement them willingly and effectively. Increase in the productivity and improvement in quality are objectives which should be explained carefully to the workers and their full cooperation obtained. With better communication, attitudes of the workers will also undergo a change. Workers in a public sector unit cannot and should not ask for a price tag i.e. increase in their wages if the productivity of the workers is improved. The public sector units, if they have to justify their existence, have to be much more competitive and must reduce their costs of production. Any practices agreements or arrangements which restrict productivity or production must be reviewed and removed. We should accept that with better understanding the workers can and will contribute more effectively in making NTC a more healthy and stronger organisation to stand competition in the textile sector.

1000-15100
2000-15100

File
Textils

October 19, 1985.

Comrade aKesri Mal,
General Secretary,
Textile Labour Union,
Beawar-305901,
Rajasthan.

Dear comrade,

Your letter of 15.10.85 regarding
Krishna Mills has been received.

AITUC union should not enter into any
agreement or commitment in favour of such harsh
conditions. Your stand is correct and we should try
to keep other unions with us. Secondly, we should
ask the Government to first take over the mills and
then only the Union/s will agree to enter into
negotiations and agreements, if possible, as to how
the mill will be run. The question of agreeing to
prior commitments about wage, bonus, DA etc. freeze,
retrenchment etc. does not arise.

You have perhaps seen in newspapers that
in Ahmedabad, there has been an open rift in the
Mazdoor Mahajan, the recognised Union, on the question
of prior commitment before the Government takes over
the mills.

Even if the workers go for accepting
such harsh conditions, the union should not involve
itself in any agreement containing such conditions.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(T.N. Siddhanta)
Secretary

copy to: Comrade Vishwanathan, General Secretary,
Rajasthan State TUC, Swami Kumaranand Saras
Saniti, Behind Shalimar Cinema,
JAIPUR 302001.

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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



Beawar (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No 98608

Dated 12-10-85 198

RECEIVED
17 OCT 1985
A.I.T.U.C

रूप आदेशिका

श्री सुधीर जीत सुधा
जनरल सेक्रेटरी एरक देहली

विषय:- कुटुम्बामित्रों को चत्वारस के बाबत
साक्षात् द्वारा कनाई मीठ (A.I.T.U.C) मालिक द्वारा राखी गई
शेताओं पर विचार व काम चालू करने के बाबत
तय करना।

प्रिय मित्रों

आपको यह सा जानकारी है कि कुटुम्बामित्र-
मित्र पिछले 2 वर्ष से बंद पडा है, अभी मादा
देवान देते या साक्षात् न मालिक को बंद कर-
नी देना और I.T.B.I. से भी पक्षा दिवस
तथा कि मा मालिक न हमारे काम (मजदूर पर)
अधिकार को शर्त रखी है, पूर्व तक वतन
में माई न करने को न से पूर्व तक
ने देना। 234 आदेशिका करनी करना, शर्त
बढाना करनी करत पर पक्ष नही देना पुराने
वेतन वैनस की इवर्षक/किश्त करेना, नये
आदमी को, पुराने म' रावना आदि। इनको
हमने विरोध किया है और माई को भी साक्षात्
आम सभ में भी हम कुछ शर्त मानन को मान
ही और मा चालू करे साक्षात् न तो जपनी
आगे ही मित्रों को चत्वारस की मना कि मा और
सब को पक्षा देना मित्र चत्वारस की
कोले की और मजदूर अपनी सुरक्षा नही

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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



Beawar (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No _____

प्रवृत्ति

Dated 4-10-47 198

श्री ली मिल नदी कार्यालय इन कर्मों पर
विचार करत दे नोट तमारे विषयनाथनगी
ये सुझाव दिनादि साक्षा मिल को न चलाये
तो एके कर्मारी बनार्य जो पाइनेल वे
इस सामान दरवारे करारनको दे लें / एके
का वेतन देका तबत इवतकेका बढी पेशा
तीन साल प्रोज करे। या आभीकवेतन देके
आगे आगे तीन वर्स प्रोज करदे। केनसे
तीन साल न दे नके की सुरतमें तीनवर्स
परल देके प्रोज करदी एके साथ दे। एकेपान
चढाईका परल दे। छेदनी करत या पूरा पेशा
दे। इन शर्तोंका चलावाही तो चला तो।
इन्शर्तोंका यही दे मजदूरी न भीमान
लिमा। इन्टक इस नमस को विरोध कर
बरो दे तो वेज प्रोजमानत केतोकर नदी है
मालही मिल न चले। सीट की नाम एके
दफ्तन साथ है मजल्लव तीनोंकी शायएकत
एसी मामलत में हर्षकथा करना चाहियेको
सापकी शाय तो तो हर्ष सुरत बनाने
का कहर करे। यहाँ काम मजदूरी वेतन प्रोज
करा का मिल चला न के प्रोज ही पना
का उमा शीघ्र दिनाये। इन्धन वारे न सहित
पुसे. नं. 132 जो शीघ्र देके। सापका बरिद

Textile Labour Union

RECEIVED

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

26 AUG 1985

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

Affiliated Union



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

23/8/85

Ref. No.

998
=2

श्रीमान

Dated

198

महाप्रबन्धक महोदय

एस्टेट मिल्स ब्यावर

विषय: - आप द्वारा श्रमिकों को दिये गए निर्णय, श्रमिकों पर ज्यादाती करने वाले और मिला को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले साबित हो रहे हैं लेकिन आप हैं कि आप इसी प्रकार की ज्यादाती बिरा कर रहे हैं।

प्रिय महाशय

आपको विषय का पत्र है इस पत्र के साथ नया है और हम आपको उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप मजदूरों के अधिकारियों के साथ ज्यादाती कर नौकरी से निष्काशन के निर्णयों पर रोक लगायेंगे और मिला को दिये जाने वाले आर्थिक नुकसान से बचायेंगे।

धन्यवाद

प्रतीक्षित सुचनाओं का प्रकाशन हेतु

भवदीय

(Signature)

(कमिश्नर)

जन ल सेक्टर

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज.)

① श्रीमान

चौधरी महेश्वर N.T. (D.P.R.)

② श्रीमान भवदीय श्रीमती वसुदेवि माता के निवास सरका नई दिल्ली

③ श्री इन्दुजीत गुप्त M.P. नई दिल्ली

④ श्रीमान विष्णु मोदी M.P. नई दिल्ली

File
19/8/85

श्री मान

ता. 22-8-85

महाप्रबन्धक महोदय,

एडवर्ड मिल ब्यावर ।

विषय:- आप द्वारा श्रमिकों को हटाने वाले निर्णय श्रमिकों पर ज्यादाती करने वाले और मिल को मुफ्तान पहुंचाने वाले साबित हो रहे हैं लेकिन आप हैं कि आप इसी प्रकार की ज्यादाती किये जा रहे हैं।

प्रिय महाशय,

जब से आप ब्यावर के महालक्ष्मी मिल और मिल के महाप्रबन्धक बन कर आये हैं इन मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों तथा बाबू लोगों को आपने अत्यंत बूठे बेहुनियाद इल्जाम लगाये हैं और उनको निकाला है जिसके नतीजे सामने आये हैं कि आपने लगातार श्रमिक बैं-4 वर्ग पर जुल्म किये हैं । आप इन फैसलों से कोई सबक नहीं ले रहे उल्टे आपकी ज्यादाती इतनी और बढ़ ही रही है। जिसके निम्न उदाहरण हैं-

1. आपने श्री गणमत लाल व्यास को महालक्ष्मी मिल से इसलिये हटा दिया कि इतने विभाग में रुई गलत सप्लाई की और उतने खाता बिगड़ गया जबकि उतने रुई वही सप्लाई की जो आपने मांगी और गलती थी तो आप देखें करना था आपने बली का बकरा उसे बनाया। वो कैस जीतकर आ गया मिल को 20000 बीस रुपया उसे देना पड़ा और अभी अब भी मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में है ।

2. आपने श्री माणकचन्द्र जैन को इसलिये एडवर्ड मिल से हटाया कि उतने आप द्वारा एक मजिस्ट्रेट को भेजी गई रुई का हिसाब सही रख लिया उसकी रही गलतियों को अन्यो को बता दिया जबकि उतने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया तो आपके कारनामों का पर्दाफाश हो गया और मजिस्ट्रेट भी फंस रहा था आपने इसे बली का बकरा बना दिया, कोर्ट ने इन्हे काम पर रखने आदेश दे दिये हैं और आपके काम को गलत बताया है कि अलग बात है कि न्यायालय ने पिछला घेतन नहीं दिलाया नहीं तो वो भी हजारों रुपया होता ।

3. आपने मिल की दुकानों पर कार्य करने वाले बाबू श्री मुरारी लाल 7-8 श्रमिकों को काम से हटा दिया पूनियन वालों ने समझौतको करना चाहा आपने नहीं किया कोर्ट से अभी फैसला हुआ है कि इन 8 हटाये हुए कर्मचारी को 5000 पांच हजार रुपया मुवानजा कर दिया जाय । 35 हजार रुपया इसमें भी कम्पनी को चुकाना पड़ेगा ।

4. आपने श्री गिरधारी नवलसिंह को काम से महालक्ष्मी मिल से हटाया । हटाया जाना गलत था । आपको बहुत कहा लेकिन आपने उसे काम पर नहीं लिया । कोर्ट से अभी फैसला हुआ, उसे काम पर लिया जाय और पिछला वेतन दिया जाय जो करीब 25-30 हजार रुपये होगा चुकाना पड़ेगा ।
5. आपने लक्ष्मी भिल्ल के रेजिग के 8 श्रमिकों को हटाया था उनको 8 हजार रुपये देकर काम पर रखा ।
6. श्री माणक चन्द डागी मौजूदा एम.एल.ए. को भी आपने गलत ढंग से हकूमत कार्य से हटाया इस पर भी पैसा देना होगा ही ।
7. अभी आपने एडवर्ड भिल्ल के ऑटो लूज के यूनियन के कार्यकर्ता श्री सुरजमल को सैकिन्ड रिपिट से एक के घाट एक झूठे इल्जाम लगाकर काम से हटाया है विक्टोरिया किया है उसके साथ तुरातर अन्याय किया है 17.8.85 से सेवा मुक्त किया है ये सब केल बताते हैं कि हमारी यूनियन को कुत्साव पहुंचाने के लिये ही इस प्रकार का रास्ता पकड़े हुए हैं । जो अन्याय पूर्ण हैं । हम आप से निवेदन करते हैं कि किसी यूनियन को कुत्साने का यह रास्ता आप छोड़ दे तो अच्छा है इस से कम्पनी के हजारों हजारों स्वयों का नुकसान होता है ।

आशा है आपके कुछ समझ में आयेगी ।

धन्यवाद

भवदीय,

। केसरी मल ।

जनरल सेक्रेटरी

देवस्तदाइल सेवर यूनियन, अजमेर (राज.)

प्रतिलिपि :-

आवश्यक कार्यवाही एवं सूचनायें

1. श्रीमान् जेयर भैन साहब एन.टी.सी. ।डी.पी.आर. । देहली.
2. श्रीमान् मंत्री महोदय, वस्त्र विभाग, केन्द्रीय सरकार नई दिल्ली .
3. साथी इन्द्रजीत गुप्त सांसद, ।एटक। देहली.
4. श्री विष्णु मोदी सांसद, अजमेर लोकसभा क्षेत्र देहली .

भवदीय,

। केसरी मल ।

जनरल सेक्रेटरी

देवस्तदाइल सेवर यूनियन, अजमेर (राज.)

Textile Labour Union

RECEIVED लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

30 MAY 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

Ref. No.

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



File 197/185

BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Dated 20-5-1985

श्रीमान

महा प्रबन्धक महाद्वारा

इन्डस्ट्रियल मिल्स ब्यावर

विषय - इन्डस्ट्रियल मिल्स ब्यावर अग्री तक भी सुनाई न हो गई है शीघ्र दिने ज्ञान बावत।

प्रिय महाद्वारा -

सन् 71/29 के बाद जो प्रोब्लेम आपके मिल से स्वीकृत करके गये हैं शिवाय किसे गये हैं या जो मर गये हैं। आपको अपने 240 दिन का जमाना सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फिसल के तर्जिके से को भी और जाने वाले प्रोब्लेम को आपने हजारे शपथ इन्डस्ट्रियल मिल्स को जमाना दिया इस कसके आधार पर ये पेशा करे लिये।

मई 26 से केन्द्र सरकार ने इन्डस्ट्रियल इक्ट में संशोधन कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फिसल को अग्रगत कर दिया और सन् 29 से ही इस संशोधन के आधार पर पेशा देने का अफेक्ट मन्ट कर दिया मई 26 से 27 मई हो गई लेकिन आपने अभी तक इस मंगला को जमाना नहीं और आपने शेकडो प्रोब्लेम को ये क्लेम हुआ पेशा नहीं दिया और लीसा शपथ प्रोब्लेम को आपने जमाना कर रखा है।

इसी प्रकार अभी सुना है कि अब आप फिर से शपथ पकड रहे है कि बदली में जब प्रोब्लेम ने काम किया है और 240 दिन उस वर्ष में उस प्रोब्लेम ने मही मरे हैं तो जो इन्डस्ट्रियल उस साल को पाने का इकट्ठा नहीं है। जब प्रोब्लेम काम पर बरतार आया है उसे काम आपने नहीं दिया है तो उसको कन्टि न्यू सरावस रहती है और अगर आपने उसे काम पर न आने के बावत दांदात किया है तो भी शरवस में 240 दिन उस साल काम किया है।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No. _____

पृष्ठ 2

Dated _____ 198

देखना जरूरी है इस प्रकार किसी भी प्राधिकारी से
 इस प्रकार पर नहीं कर सकती कि इनके उस
 वर्ष जब वे नदली से 280 दिन पूरे काम नहीं किया
 आप लगातार मजदूर को पैसे देने से काम
 रहे है पैसा कौन का कोई न कोई रास्ता बंद रहित
 है और मजदूर को पैसा नहीं चुका रहे है और
 काम को दायगीत एक सरकारी संस्थान में आप
 जैसे अधिकारी हो उडा रहे है।

इस संकट में हमनी सीमावार आपसे
 मिलने और लगातार पत्र देकर मांग करते रहे कि
 आप प्राधिकारी को ये पैसा शीघ्र चुकाये ताकिन आप
 ने हों गर कर भी पैसा कभी चुकाया नही। अब ये
 आत हो गई है और मजदूरों में बेचैनी का कारण
 बन रहा है। कृपया आप शीघ्र ये पैसा चुकाने को
 व्यवस्था करेंगे। धन्यवाद:-

जाता ली. शालशक का प्रेषित है।

आपका
 (केशरीमल)

- (1) श्रीमान - वेप्ट प्रेस साहब
 एन. डी. सी. डी. प्री. चम
 नई दिल्ली
- (2) श्रीमान - ब्रोजंग इप प्रेस अखुत
 प्रेस विभाग इजमेर
- (3) श्रीमान - विष्णु जी मोदी साहब
 नई दिल्ली
- (4) श्रीमान - शेक्ट्री आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन
 कांग्रेस नई दिल्ली

जनरल सेक्रेटरी
 टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज.)

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

RECEIVED

- 8 APR 1985

T.A. T. U. C.

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Dated 8-16-85 198

माननीय

महा प्रबन्धक महोदय

आर. टी. यूनियन स्टडीस माल ब्यावर

निधाय - रिटायर हुए, गरज प्रोब्लो को इन्चूस्ट्री को बकाया
रकम न देकर तंग करने का प्रयास।

प्रिय महोदय -

(1) आपको माल दे पिछले तो नगर नबे मालिना प्रोब्लो
को रिटायर किया है कम किया है या गरज प्रोब्लो है या काम होड
कर चला गए है उनको अपने इन्चूस्ट्री को काम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के
फैसल के आधार पर काम दो है।

(2) सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद कानून में तरमीम
हुए भी इन्चूस्ट्री से अधिक हो गए है लेकिन अपने तरमीम
उदा कानून के तहत दो जाने वाली इन्चूस्ट्री नही दो।

(3) अपने इन प्रोब्लो को भी इन्चूस्ट्री नही दो जो
आगे तम-9-84 को रिटायर हुए है। इनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट के
अनुसार भ्रष्ट में इन्चूस्ट्री देने से लेकिन कोई काम नही
द रहे है।

(4) इस प्रबन्ध में हमने आपको बहुत नाराजिया
जताने वाला अपने कोई पश्चाह नही को।

(5) आप जैसे सरकारी उपकरण के अधिकारी किस
प्रकार कानून मंजूर का कार्य कर रहे है वे इस कृत्य से
स्पष्ट है सरदर नरा से भी जतानी करता है कि आप को
इन दुहा करने के लिए कानून का सहारा लेते है और
अब सरदर काम करें।

(6) आपको ये कृत्य सरदरों के शेष का बचाना दे
रहा है इसको बचाने में कोई बचना नहीं तो जिम्मेदार
आपको होगी अपने ने हद भोडे तरीके से प्रोब्लो को
रकम करना उन कर दिया है।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

BEAWAR (Raj)

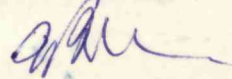
305901



Ref. No. _____

Dated _____ 198

आज्ञा है आप हमारे निवेदन पर ध्यान
देना। राजभाद्र:- आपका

मौतिलाल शर्मा प्रक नामा नहीं है। 

- (1) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (2) श्रीमान् श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (3) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (4) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (5) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (6) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (7) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (8) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)
- (9) श्रीमान् अब अर्थात् अर्थात् (निर्देशित)

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No.

894
24/3/85

Dated 28-3-85, 198

माननीय महापबंधक महोदय,
एडवर्ड मिल्स, ब्यावर।

विषय :- मिल को आपकी लापरवाही व नासमझी से नुकसान बेहद बढ़ रहा है जिससे राजनैतिक बदलावों के लिए क्लकों और मजदूरों को लगातार तंग किया जाता है इसे रूकवाने के बावजूद।

प्रिय महाशय,

हम आपको पिछले साल भर से लगातार पत्र लिख रहे हैं कि आपकी नासमझी और लापरवाही से लगातार नुकसान हो रहा है। और बढ़ रहा है, और आप मजदूरों को और बाबू लोगों को लगातार तंग कर रहे हैं।

2, अभी इस असेम्बली के चुनाव के समय इंदिरा कांग्रेस बागी इंटक के कहने से जिते आप भी चाहते हैं, जिन बाबूलोगों ने जनता पार्टी को वोट दिखाने नहीं दिया इंदिरा कांग्रेस के उम्मीदवार मानकडाणी को वोट दिया उनको आप लगातार तंग कर रहे हैं।

3, इसी क्रम में अभी आपने शिवकुमारजी जो लेबर सुपरवाइजर के पद पर कार्य कर रहे थे उनको ब्यावर एडवर्ड मिल्स से बदलकर विजयनगर रि भेज दिया, बच्चों की परीक्षा सामने है व बच्चों को विजयनगर ले जाते हैं तो परीक्षा नहीं दिला सकते परीक्षा दिलाना है तो साथ नहीं ले जा सकते। उन्हें दसहरे दोनों जगह घर रखना पड़ेगा। ये सजा आपने इसलिए दी कि इस कर्मचारी ने माणकडाणी माजूटा समुदाय का प्रचार किया, और आपके ओर आपकी चाहती इंटक यूनियन के कई जेस जनता पार्टी का प्रचार नहीं किया और बदला लेने की गरज से आपने आप नाराज होगए इनको बदल दिया।

4, इसी प्रकार देवेन्द्र जैन क्लक को ब्यावर लगातार नोटिस पे नोटिस इसीलिए दिए जा रहे हैं कि उसने भी इस इंटकाकंग्रेस से बागी इंटक यूनियन के कहने से जनता पार्टी का काम नहीं किया और माणकडाणी माजूटा ईका विधायक का साथ दिया इसको तो हटाने की तैयारी की जा रही है आपकी तरफ से इस प्रकार आप पूरी राजनीति मिल में चल रही है, मिल की देखभाल नहीं हो रही है।

5, आप मिल के कार्य को भली प्रकार से नहीं देख सकते या समझ सकते उसका परिणाम सारे मजदूरों को बेकार बेठे कर भोगना पड़ रहा है। और मिल को लाखों रुपयों का घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है। जैसे हमारा मिल में दो डी. जी. स्टॉक एक कई दिनों से बंद पड़ा है उसकी कोयल खराब हो गई थी। 1 मार्च को उसकी कोयल बंधवान आपने दिल्ली भेजा था। जिसको आपने दिल्ली भेजा उसको आपने गलत राय दी, कोयल की साइज के बारे में और बंधवाने के स्थान। कंपनी के बारे में पता नहीं आपका क्या स्वार्थ था कोयल 14 मार्च 85 को बंधकर आई और उसको एजिन में लगाने की कोशिश दिनांक 25-3-85 तक चलती रही वा कोयल एंजिन में फिट हुई है, नहीं आर अब उसका

उसको वापिस बंधवाने के लिए दिनांक 25/26-3-85 को दिल्ली भजा है। इसमें पैसों का नुकसान तो भारी हो रहा है। एक डेढ़ माह काम बंद रहा इससे लाखों रुपये का घाटा मिलको हुआ श्रमिकों को आफ में जाना पड़ रहा है। सब आपकी वजह से।

6. दूसरा डी.जी.सैट लगातार एक लंबे अर्से से चल रहा है इसका तेल 250 घंटा में बदलना चाहिए वो 400-400 घंटों में भी नहीं बदला जा रहा है इससे इस इंजन के बयरिंगों के खराब हान का खतरा भी बराबर बढ़ रहा है, ये इंजन लगातार चल रहा है उसकी देखभाल इसतिए नहीं हो सकती कि इस एक दो दिन बंद नहीं दिया जा सकता। क्योंकि दूसरा पहले से ही बंद है। ये इंजन भी 27 को 10 बजे बंद हो गया। श्रमिकों को आफ देना पड़ा।

7. आपने एग्जिमेंट किया था कि 7 की दिन की बजाए 6 दिन मिल चलाने से बदली वालों के हक नहीं भारे जायेंगे। आज आपने कई श्रमिकों को रीलीवरों के पद पर नहीं रखा है जबकि वो रीलीवर बनने के हकदार है जिनके नाम, मोहन सिंह, दी लिकुंमार, बंशीलाल, हीराआदि हैं।

8. आटोलुम के लरनर कारीगरों को आप समय पर बढने वाला पसा बढाकर न दे रहे हैं और तो और इन श्रमिकों को भी ले आफ दे रहे हैं। ये तो सीखा वाले श्रमिक हैं लेआफ के समय बंद में जिन मशीनों के मन्टेनेंस होती है उस समय में भी काम पर हो तो मट्ट भी दें और काम भी सीखें लेकिन पसा नहीं क्या पीछे पड़ है आप इन श्रमिकों को लगातार नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं।

9. अभी आपने एक समझौता डिटक जो ई. कां. से बागी है उससे हक की छुट्टी के वक्त किया है। जो कानून आर चली आ रही प्रथा के खिलाफ है अभी मजदूर छुट्टि की अजीबो गैरेज जब देता था और आप छुट्टि भी स्वीकार कर लेते थे और पसा भी छुट्टि जाने से पूर्व दे देते थे अब आप पसा उस छुट्टि की पगार का जब समय आयेगा तब ही आप वेतन के साथ देंगे।

10. हमने पहले भी लिखा था आप स्टोर का बहुत सा सामान बेकार खरीद रहे हैं और काम के लिए सामान है नहीं स्टोर में बहुत सा सामान जैसे हील्ड आदि पड़ी सड़ रही है हजारों की लकड़ी खराब होगई है, लाखों का सामान बेकार पड़ा है खरीद जारी है कान देखा इस खरीदपरोक्त के घाटाला को क्या ऐसी खरीद की जा रही है।

11. ऐसे कई मामलों पर हम आपको लिखते आये हैं आप उन्हें कल करने के बजाए उलझाते रहते हैं एक तरफ असंतोष बढ़ता रहता है उससे उत्पादन पर बुरा असर पड़ता है और इसकी वजह से मिल को लाखों रुपया घाटा होता ही जाता है जिस आप नहीं रोक पा रहे न कम कर पा रहे हैं।

हमारा आपसे निवेदन करना है कि आप इस प्रकार राजनतिक दृष्टता छोड़ कर सबके साथ समान व्यवहार कर न्याय से काम लें और काम पर ध्यान दें वरना नुकसान बढ़ता ही जायेगा जो मिल को डुबायेगा आपका कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,

कैसरी मल

पुत्रिलिपी आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

1. श्रीमान् वाणिज्य राज्यमंत्री वाणिज्य विभाग केन्द्र सरकार नई दिल्ली।
2. श्रीमान् प्रधानमंत्री नई दिल्ली।
3. श्रीमान् मुख्यमंत्री जी राजस्थान सरकार जयपुर। राज,
4. श्रीमान् उद्योग मंत्री जी जयपुर। राजस्थान जयपुर।

5. श्रीमान् वाणिज्य मंत्री जी, केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली।

6. श्रीमान् चयरमन साहिब एन.टी.सी.डी.पी.आर.दहली।

7. श्रीमान् चयरमन साहिब एन.डी.सी.डोल्डिंग कंपनी दिल्ली।

8. श्रीमान् इंद्रजीत गुप्ता एम.पी.एटक दिल्ली।

9. श्रीमान् वीडी जोशी सक्ती आल इण्डिया टैक्सटाइल वर्क्स फडरेणम दिल्ली।

10. श्रीमान् पा, कदारजी एम.एल.ए.जयपुर।

11. श्रीमान् ह्योपत सिंह जी एम.एल.ए.जयपुर।

12. श्रीमान् भागवंदजी डाणी एम.एल.ए.ब्यावर।

13. श्री विश्वप्रकार भादी एम.पी.देहली।

14. श्रीमान् विश्वनाथजी एटक जयपुर। राजस्थान।

भारतीय

केसर मल

मिलात लयी लडी २ प्राकृत कि लडी कि २ की तरे लकी उंरिप्र लयाह . १

उंरिलिप्रि कि लिमिरी एक लयाह लयाह । मिंलत प्रा. उंरि लड के मिलात लिडल से

माल केनी डे प्राकृत के लिलत प्रलिप्रि प्र कीलत डे तडर उंरि प्र डर के

। डे डीगलप्रडि, लालीरं, ग्रामकुंली डि, डीगलमि

प्रकाडत तरे लयाह लडत प्र प्राल लयाह कि उंरिप्रिडत प्रलयत के प्रलोडत . ४

कि प्र । डे डेड डे माल ल कि कि लिमिरी लड प्राड कि प्राड डे डेड डे उंरि

डे किडि लडिंनम के उंरिप्रि लयी से डे प्राल के मालर डे लयी लयाह लडि

तार लयीरं किडि कि माल प्राड कि डे डेड कि डे प्र माल कि डे प्राल लड

। डे डेड तरेडुप लयाहकु प्राकृत कि लिमिरी लड माल डे डेड तरेडुप तरेडुप किडि

डिडु कि लड लयाह डे मिलात से रोक दे कि लडत लयाहमल कप्र लयाह मिलात . ९

मिलात डे मालकी के तरेडु डिडु तरेडु लिड प्राड लयाह कि । डे लयी लयाह के

उक प्राकृति कि डेडीतु माल प्राड तरेडु तरेडु एक डेड मिलात कि डेडीतु प्रलय

डेडीतु लड तरेडु माल लयाह डे लयाह डे डेड लं माल डेडीतु कि तरेडु प्राड डे लं

। डिडु प्राड के लयाह माल डि लड तरेडु लयाह एक तरेडु प्राड कि

डे डिडु प्राकृत लयाह तरेडु लड तरेडु प्राड तरेडु लयी कि लिडत लयाह . ०१

डीगल कुडि लं लयाह तरेडु मिलात डे प्राड मिलात डे लयाह प्रली के माल प्राड डे

प्राकृत लयाह तरेडु लयाह डे डिडु लयाह डिडु कि डिडु डे डिडु कु डिडु

माल कि लयाहके के डिडुप्रिडिडु लड तरेडु लयाह डे डिडु डिडु डे तरेडु

। डे डिडु तरेडु कि डिडु डिडु

के लंरक लड डेड माल डे प्राड किडि किमाल लड प्र लिमिरी एक लंर . ११

उर लडिप्रलड लंर डे तरेडु तरेडु डेडिडु लयाह कप्र डे लंर लयाह प्राकृत

डि लयाह डेडु तरेडु लयाह डिडुप्रिडिडु लयी डे डिडु डिडु प्राड डे तरेडु प्रलड तरेडु

। डे डेड तरेडु एक लड लं डेड तरेडु किडि डिडु माल लयी डे तरेडु

डिडु तरेडु कुंरीलयाड प्राकृत लड माल की डे तरेडु लडिनी लयाहलयाह

डे लयाह उर माल प्राड डे माल लं लयाह उर प्राकृत लयाह प्राड केडु उर

डिडु कु तरेडु लयाह डिडु डिडु कि लयी कि लयाह डि तरेडु लयाहकु तरेडु

। डेडिडु तरेडु

[Handwritten Signature]

प्रिडिडु

केसर मल

कुंरी डिडुप्रिडिडु कप्रलयाह डिडु डिडु

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No.

325
22



माननीय महाप्रबन्धक महोदय,
महात्मनी मिल्स एवं एडवर्ड मिल्स,
ब्यावर।

विषय: मिला को ७ दिन पुरा क्लानि के समझौते को न मानना, मिला को ६ दिन
चलाना और ४०० श्रमिकों की छुट्टी विधि आदि के बाबत:

प्रिय महाशय,

हमारे ब्यावर के उमरी को दोनी मिलों में सन् ७६ से लेकर अभी तक लगातार कार्यभार क्लानि के समझौते किसे है। और इस मिला में ६ आदमी प्रति हजार स्पेन्डल कार्य कर रहे थे उसकी जाह आज ५। आदमियों को कार्यभार तय किया है। काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या करीब आधी कर दी है।

इस कार्यभार के क्लानि से जो श्रमिक बेकार हुए उन्हें सप्ताह में ६ दिन मिला क्लानि के बजाय ७ दिन मिला क्लानि काम में लगाया है अथवा १० वर्ष की अधिक प्रेन्डुटी देकर आदमी कम करने का रास्ता निकाला है। सप्ताह में ७ दिन इसलिये चलाया था कि ये सब हुए आदमी सब काम पर लग जाये और मशीनों का भी पूरा उपयोग हो जाये। ऐसा अभी चल ही रहा था कि आप और भी कार्यभार क्लानि की बात कर रहे हैं जो कि बहुत ही अधिक ही जावेगा।

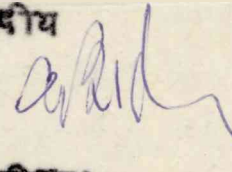
ये पद्धति चल ही रही थी कि अभी आपने सन् ८४ में जन में ये अफवाह फैलाई कि मिला में रुई नहीं है। रुई के बगैर मिला बन्द ही जावेगा। इसलिये थोड़े समय के लिये मिला को ६ दिन और जरूरत पड़े तो ५ दिन चलाकर रुई की कमी को पूरा किया। और १६ दिसम्बर सन् ८४ से मिला को वापस ७ दिन चला दिया जावेगा। ये समझौता २६, ६, ८४ को हुआ था। १ दिसम्बर आते आते आपने कहना शुरू किया कि इस समझौते को २८, २, ८५ तक के लिये स्वीकार किया जाये और स्वीकार किया गया। रुई का तो मिला में अम्बार लग रहा है लेकिन आपने मिला को २८, २, ८५ के बाद ७ दिन नहीं चलाया और उस समझौते को भंग किया। अब आप कह रहे हैं कि इसे जन तक और क्लानि जाये। क्यों कि बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है। हमारी ये दलील है कि ये सरकार पैस नहीं सकी बिजली जिनकी ५ वर्ष से कारखानों को नहीं मिल रही और आगे भी ५ वर्ष और ज्यादा

बिजली मिल इसकी कोई सम्भावना और जासा र नहीं है। इस आधार पर 8 माह के सिंध और एग्जिमेन्ट करना गलत है। धीला है। आपकी मिल चलाना है तो एक दो करिटर और लाना और लाना चाहिए। जिस मिल चल जाये जो भी आप कर रहे। सिर्फ एक रास्ता सुफ रहा है आपकी मिल 6 दिन चलाने का जो गलत है।

आपके हेसा करने से करीब 20 प्रतिशत शक्ति कम ही जाते है यानि मिल को 9 दिन की बजाय 6 दिन चलाने से 800 के करीब शक्ति फालतु सरफस होने और उसकी बजाय से दर्जा से बढती परने वाले शक्ति को धर जाना पडा। फलान् 800 शक्ति की और एक पैसा दिने कटनी ही गह। कम्पनी ने बराबर 'सगठनी' को धीला दिया। कम्पनी का ये कार्य गलत व गैर कानूनी सगठनी को धीला देने वाला है। इस गलत कार्य का हम सख्त विरोध करते है।

हम मांग करते है कि आप मिलों को पूरे 9 दिन चलाकर शक्ति को काम पर लवाये अन्यथा हम कानूनी कार्यवाही करने पड़ेगी जिसकी ज़म्मेदारी आपकी हीगी।

भवदीय



(जिसरीमल)

जगन्मोहन खेखेदरी

देवतदास लेखर दूतियम, बनावर (राज.)

प्रतिलिपि आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु:

- (1) श्रीमान अम मन्त्री जी, राजस्थान अयुर
- (2) श्रीमान मुख्य मन्त्री जी राजस्थान अयुर
- (3) श्रीमान अम अधिकारी महीदय अयुर
- (4) श्रीमान क्षेत्रीय उपक्रम अधिकारी महीदय अयुर
- (5) श्रीमान अम समस रता अधिकारी, ब्यावर
- (6) श्रीमान चैतन साहब एन०टी०सी० डि०पी०आर० देहली
- (7) श्रीमान विश्वनाथ जी अयुर
- (8) श्रीमान इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता एम०पी० देहली
- (9) श्रीमान बी०डी० जी० फाहरीअ देहली

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

BEAWAR (Raj)

305901



Ref No. 23
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Dated 23/1/85 198

माननीय पी००२० एम० साहू,
राज्य मंत्री
वाणिज्य विभाग,
केन्द्रीय सरकार
नई दिल्ली।

RECEIVED
25 JAN 1985
A. I. T. U. C.

विषय: एलवर्ड फिक्स ब्यावर युनिट में पी०२०० श्री ए०००० सर्वा दारा फिक्स को हनीया जा रहा है। मजूरी के साथ कम्पाय पूरा कम्प्लायर किया जा रहा है इन्हे फंडा से स्टॉक बायत। और क्रीडो के घाटे से बचाने के बायत।

प्रिय महाशय:

ब्यावर के एलवर्ड फिक्स के पी०२०० श्री ए०००० सर्वा दारा फिक्स को लगातार घाटा पहुँचाया जा रहा है इससे फिक्स को नारी कुश्तान ही रहा है। इस अधिकारी द्वारा मजूरी के साथ कम्पाय को बहुत ही रहा है। मुख्य प्रणाली का फिर नीचे कर रहा है:

- १: फिक्स के स्टोर में वी पार्ट नकी फिक्स किकी रीजाना बावश्यकता पडती है ये सामान रीज का रीज लोअर बाजार से मारी मही दामों में खरीदा जा रहा है।
- २: स्टोर में उस सामान की नुकुताफत है जिसकी फिक्स को जरूरत नही है या वी पार्ट की पहे लोग जिका उपयोग कभी कभार होता है।
- ३: स्टोर में फाइल भेजी के व की कई दफा उपलब्ध नही होती।
- ४: सामान की की से रिग सति व प्रेस सति में सेन्डो स्पन्डता कई दफा बन्द रहते है।
- ५: स्टोर में लूम में लगने वाली सिली की सल्लिहो एक साथ हनी खरीदी गई कि वी वर्षों काम नही बाधो और पडी पडी सुल बाधो।
- ६: बाटी लूम में कई मशीनों की दिवाल टूटी पडी है १: २ दो दोषों से मशीन बन्द पडी है करीब ५ मशीनों की दिवाल टूटी पडी है।
- ७: बाटी लूम में क्रास केन स्प्रींग करीब ३०० बार बेल्टिंग करी लगाई है लेकिन बाव तक नई नही बाकी है। इन स्प्रींगों को बार बार बेल्ट करवाया जाता है।
- ८: बाटी लूम में थर्ड टेक्नार हमेशा सराव बाती है बाव रहते है किकी लगातार माल सराव होता है। और कम बाता है।
- ९: बाटी लूम में कम्प्लायर मशीन में २५ दिन बन्द पडा रहता है इससे सफाई नही होती
- १०: बाटी लूम में वार्म स्टोप की नकी बिल्लुस पीकी पडी है काम नही करती है। बन्द करी बार बार लगति है बन्द करती नही।

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११: मक्यापकी की वजह से डी०के० सेट की है लेकिन की बराबर कति नही हसी
मिल सगातार बन्ध ही रस्ता है मक्यापकी की ५:६ वर्ष से लगातार से बाफ दिया वा
रहा है। निस्की पूरी मिलती नही है। मिली वीर मक्यापकी को मारी बाफिक मुक्याप
कीता है।

१२: मिल के मक्यापकी की बी०एम० एलम उस मिल की बाग मक्यापकी के लिये सुद
मिस्कार है वी इन कारकी का डुर नही कर पाति किसे मिल में हर ऊरते यह हकती
मे की दिन बाग लकी है वीर बडे बडे मुक्याप कु: ३ बाग लकी की घटनाकी का ठयीरा
निम्न प्रकार है:

६,२५४ फ्रम साता	२३,५५४ फ्रम
२१,२५४ रिग	२४,६५४ ब्लोठम
२२,२५४ "	६७,५४ रिग
२४,२५४ फ्रम	५७,५४ ब्लोठम
२५,२५४ क्राडि	३०,७५४ रिग
२,२५४ रिग	४५,५४ रिग फ्रम
६,२५४ फ्रम	८५,५४ रिग
७,२५४ रिग	२४,५५४ रिग फ्रम
७,३५४ वारपिंग	६६,५४ रिग
८,३५४ रिग	२६,६५४ रिग
१४,३५४ क्राडि	२०,६५४ क्राडि
२२,३५४ सम्पतकरिग	२०,२०,५४ रिग
२३,३५४ रिग	१२,२१,५४ वाहडिग
२४,३५४ "	१४,२१,५४ वारपिंग
२५,३५४ "	१२,२१,५४ रिग सम्पतकरि
२६,३५४ "	१५,२२,५४ फ्रम
२७,३५४ फ्रम	८,२२,५४ फ्रम
१,४५४ ब्लोठम	७,२२,५४ रिग
५,४५४ रिग	११,२२,५४ रिग
१०,४५४ फ्रम	११,२२,५४ रिग
१२,४५४ साहडि	२१,२२,५४ रिग
१५,४५४ रिग	२१,२५४ रिग साता
२०,४५४ क्राडि	२,२५४ मिडिग
२२,४५४ रिग	२,२५४ वाहडिग
५,५५४ "	(बन्ध की तारीख)
१४,५५४ "	

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१२: इसकी वजह से (बिक्री की फिटिंग इस पर कार्य देसमाल, और ठीक प्रकार का काम नहीं करती के कारण) मार्च रमबान नुरा का ता: की एक ही टैन्ट हुआ व कर गया। इसी बिक्री का इसी कारण मले से ५ माह पूर्व की एक ही टैन्ट ही गया था और वी बच गया था। 10 दिनों की बिक्री नहीं मरी कि बिक्री मले लेकिन वी कटके सा कर बच गये।

१३: बिक्री घटना प्राण लगने की हुई है वह सभी बिक्री की व्यवस्था देसमाल की बिक्री से हुई है। वर्ष में सिर्फ ही घटना भौतिक सामग्री की वजह से हुई है।

१४: ही०की० सेट किन्हे बौहे पेस में यही ठीक कराया जा सकता है की यही ठीक न करार बाहर से बावकी बुलाना और बाहर बावकी मेजा बहरी ही गया है।

१५: एक नेता की कुछ करती के लिये सेलिन्ड रिफूट में ८ फटे में सहजिक एक स्टाफी और एक बन्द होने का कि तुली य रिफूट में ६।। फटे में दोनी सहजिक स्टाफी।

१६: एक यूनियन का बेल्ल फल लेने के कारण फिल की कार्य व्यवस्था बिगड गई है इस यूनियन के कई कार्यवाही को ही काम नहीं करती और इसी कारण दूसरे कार्यवाही पर भी पडता है जिससे काम में लगातार बाधा पहुँचती है काम बिगडता है।

१७: इस फिल के की ७२५० ने मार्च भावामदेव बाबाय २०५० संसाप का बहने नहीं दिया जब तक वी को गैरिज बाह्य यूनियन के साथ रहे इसी प्रकार मार्च विद्युत्कृत बयारी मीका समकाल ०२० की फिल में फटकेने नहीं दिया जब तक को गैरिज बाह्य यूनियन नाम की यूनियन रहती बाहिर में यूनियन ही समाप्त ही गई। सिर्फ अपनी यूनियन में ही बात करती है।

१८: इसी प्रकार बावु लोगी में की किन्हीन इस यूनियन से सम्पर्क नहीं सा बकने डंग से करते थे। उस लोगी को का करता कुछ यही का देहात को गैरिज के बयारी की माफकन्द हाकी को फूँटे इसबाव लगाए रटा की दिया।

१९: इसी प्रकार इसी की ७२५० द्वारा फिल की सहजो के बाहर किसी के लिये मनी की पील डील देने के कारण को गैरिज बाह्य के नेता माफकन्द हाकी का सफावाम की की काम से रटा दिया। मनी केस का रटा है।

२०: एक यूनियन द्वारा पीबीन से ४) क्लाउन्स का माफका उठाने ट्रेनिंगटन की बरती का माफका उठाने, हरिकानि की बरती स्टाफ से न देने का माफका उठाने पर और सम्पत्तीता काय्याहिया करी पर इस यूनियन की गिराने के लिये दूसरे यूनियन से एग्रीफिट किया। खाने खाने के माफका में इसे फलपात किया किन्हे कारण फिल में कई दफा रहता व अन्य प्रकार के बान्दील को और फिल की मुसलन पहुँचाया गया

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BEAWAR (Raj)

305901

Ref No. _____

Dated _____ 198

1181

२२. इसी कारणों की वजह से व अन्य कारणों से इस मिल को घाटा बढ़ते बढ़ते वर्ष में दो फरीद ठो का घाटा होने लग रहा है जो ०२५० की नासफानी सुती के मानी काम लेने की क्षमता के कारण मिल में भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। कम्प्या एन०टी० सी० का दूसरा युनिट भी पास में है वी छोटा की क फिर न हत्ता घाटा हो रहा है और न हत्ता बाग हमती है और न हत्ता उहवाल हीके है। परमात ती ये की करते है लेकिन मात्रात्म है। इसे स मान्तीय कम उभरता है।

२३. ऐसे अधिकारी के लगातार १० वर्ष यहाँ रहने से मिल को हासकराव हीके है तथा हीके वा रही है मिल को बन्द होने से बचाना है घाटे को उबारना है। उहताल कम ही ती ऐसे जो ०२५० की तुल्यत यहाँ से बंदस देना चाहिये और ऐसी काह लगाना चाहिये वही प्रोत्साहन का तरीक फरीदत का काम हुनै हाथ में नही ही ।

हम निवेदन करते है कि हमी को लगातार मिल को घालू खने के लिये कायमार कटाया बादके कम किये और उनका प्रचार का सक्रीय दिया उखे बावजूद मिल नुकसान उठा रहा है यह जो ०२५० एन० के समी की वजह से उखनी बदलना प्रति बावजूक है इसे बाप स्वीकार कराये ।

धन्यवाद

(Signature)

(Signature)

जनरल सेक्रेटरी

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज.)

प्रतिनिधि:

- (१) श्रीमान चयनित साहब, एन टी सी, डी की बार दिल्ली
- (२) श्रीमान चयनित साहब, एन टी सी हीरिडग, यतीरख, नई दिल्ली
- (३) श्रीमान विष्णु मोदी, विसाद नई दिल्ली
- ✓ (४) श्रीमान हनुकीत गुप्ता संसाद नई दिल्ली
- (५) श्रीमान विष्णुकाश की ब्यारी, एफ०ए०२०० ब्यावर
- (६) श्रीमान् मेराब की तापड, एफ०ए०२०० बय्युर
- (७) श्रीमान् कामरेड, वी०डी० बीके, बाल हन्डिया टेक्सटाइल कार्स फेडरेशन नई दिल्ली
- (८) माननीय प्रमान एमके की, भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली ।
- (९) माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री के, भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली ।

जनरल सेक्रेटरी

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज.)

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

BEAWAR (Raj)

305901

Ref. No. 22

Dated 14-2-58 1958

आदरणीय सभ्य

A. I. T. U. इन्डिया मुम्बई P.
A. I. T. U. C. देहली

विषय:- ब्यावर N.T.U. के मजदूरों के प्रश्नों के संबंध में।

प्रिय सभ्य

आपको हमने अभी 30-2-58 को ब्यावर N.T.U. के संबंध में कुछ प्रश्न कनाक भेजे थे।
को बिना इन्फार्मेशन के उसको ठीक से आपको कनाक था जो आपने ठीक करके भेज दिया होगा।
काम नहीं भेजा है। तुरन्त तैयार कराकर पार्लियामेंट में भेजवाने की कृपया करायें।
इन्ही प्रश्नों की एक नकल हमने C.P.J. पार्लियामेंट की को भिजवा भी भेजा है कि वह इन्ही मजदूरों के इन्हीं प्रश्नों के संबंध में प्रश्न पत्र की नकल भिजवा रहा हूँ। वेस की ही प्रश्न पत्र की नकल में पहचानो।
नमस्कार:- C.P.J. पार्लियामेंट की को भिजवा रहा हूँ।
आपका साथी
के.श्रीमल

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

BEAWAR (Raj)

305901

Ref. No.

६६९
१९६५

Dated १५-५-६५ 198



इन्दुजीत गुप्ता का.प.
ज.स. वि.स. T. U. C. म.सि. दिल्ली

प्रियस्वामी

आपका पत्र जो मुझे मिली है
पिछाया उसी एक पत्र है जो कि काड़ी उभरे लिए
धन्यवाद। हम एक पत्र के एक सेन A.T.C.
दर. R. वालों को जो लिखे जिस एम. रोपता
का हवाला देते हैं कि इतनी शिकायतें हैं
एक ही किफ के लिए की जा रही है आपने
क्या किया इसको नहीं है हाते क्या नहीं
जो शील्स इतना मुझसे कहें २३। है
जो क्यो वरदान किता जाहादी को
हमारा वरदान मुझसे कहें २३। है आप
तुरन्त पत्र लिखें कि मुझसे क्या
A.T.C. हो लिखें कि मुझसे क्या
लिखें कि मुझसे क्या लिखें कि मुझसे क्या

Textile Labour Union

RECEIVED

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

A. I. T. U. C.

BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No

222
22

माननीय

Dated

15-6-1985

महा पवनचक्र महोदय

रुडवर्ड मिल ब्यावर

निष्पत्त- काम छोड़ कर गये प्रामिकों को इन्च्यूरेंटी नहीं देना
बेजा कटौती करना। कानून को अविह्वलना करना आदि मांगों
में।

प्रिय महोदय-

आपके मिल में रिटायर होकर काम छोड़
कर गये मर गये उनके जो इन्च्यूरेंटी सु प्रामिकों के
फैसले से काम दो चीने कानून में संशोधन न होने के
बाद पूरा देनी ची। जि आज तक पूरा नहीं की। आपको
मालूम है मई 28 में कानून में संशोधन हो गया। एक वर्ष
हो गया कानून बदले लेकिन आप इन प्रामिकों को ये
काय हुआ पैसा जो लाखों रूपया होता है नहीं दे रहे हैं।
इस प्रकार कानून को पालना आप सरकारों संस्थान में
हो नहीं कर रहे। इसको ध्यान में उठा रहे हैं। इस समय
न्द्य में बहुत बार लिखा जा चुका है लेकिन आपने ही
2 करोड़ पैसा अभी तक नहीं दिया।

अभी आपने मद्रा सरकार निकाला है कि प्रामिक
जब तक बदलियों में रहा है और उस समय 270 दिन
काम करते नहीं हुए हैं उन्हें इनमें वषों को इन्च्यूरेंटी
नहीं दो आपकी। और आपने पैसा कारना शुरू कर
दिया हमें आप से मिले भी आपसे निवेदन कि प्रामिक
आप पैसा नहीं कोटे। आप अपने आपकी सभी प्रामिक

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No _____

Dated 14.6.1982

लीगल स्ट्राइक से शपने ले पैसा कारना

अचित नही है। जो कानून को धारा 2 A में संशोधन होकर आया है वो बहुत गलत है कि जिस प्राधिक को कम्पनी ने काम नही दिया है उन प्रमियों को निरन्तर सेवा में जाला जायेगा व्यवधान सेवा में सभी जाला जायेगा जब कि प्राधिक धारा 309 हजरी करने और उस पर दंडित करने पर उन दिनों के अलावा 240 दिन नही होंगे सभी उस वर्ष को रिज्यु र्टी काटि जायेगी। बाकी नही आप सब को रिज्यु र्टी काट रहे है। पास में रज. डी. सी प्रहा लक्ष्मी मिल नही काट रहा है। बस आपके दिमाज में आया पैसा कारना है कारना शुरू कर दिया। आपका चे कल्प जलत है। मजदूरों के रिज्यु र्टी के पूरे पैसे दिलाये और उन सब प्रमियों के दिनांक का काम दौरे कर जिते समय रिज्यु र्टी काटो है।

आशा है आप हारे निवेदन पर ध्यान

देगे।

:- द. न. प्र. वा. :-

आपका

पति लक्ष्मी - आव. प्र. वा. - का प्रवाह है।

(1) प्रीमान - जयशंकर साहव (केशरीमल)

रज. डी. सी डोगरी आर. देहली

(2) प्रीमान - शक्ति उप प्रम अणुल डोगरी

(3) प्रीमान - लक्ष्मी मादी रजनी देहली

(4) प्रीमान - इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता रजनी देहली

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

(AFFILIATED RECEIVED)



BEAWAR (Raj.)
305901

Ref. No.

330
24

Dated 29.3.85 198

माननीय श्रीमान् विधायक महाशय,
ब्यावर

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता (उप. दे. म.)

विषय: ब्यावर के कृष्णा मिल्स सहित राजस्थान के तीन मिलों का बन्द
रहना व राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम न उठाना

प्रिय महाशय,

(१) ये ती आपकी मासूम होगी कि देश में ६५ कपड़ा मिल बन्द है। राजस्थान में भी ३ मिल बन्द है। जयपुर स्मीथिंग मिल २ वर्ष से, कृष्णा मिल्स ब्यावर १ वर्ष ८ माह से और फ्लाइट टेक्सटाइल मिल्स करीब १:१॥ वर्ष से बन्द है। इनके करीब २०००, १६०० और २००० करीब ६ हजार क्रमिक बेकार है जिससे ६० आश्रितों की जिन्दगी चलाना मुश्किल ही गया है।

(२) इन मिलों में व्यक्तिगत पूंजी कुछ लाख है। जब कृष्णा मिल्स ब्यावर में मासिक के १४ लाख ४० लगे हैं सरकार के करीब २ करोड़ रुपये लगा है। और मजूरी के वेतन का मासिक ने १॥ पानि दी करोड़ रुपये हड़म लिये हैं। यही हाल अन्य मिलों का है।

(३) सरकार की ज़म्मेदारी है आम जनता को रीची, रीटी दे, उसकी बजाय सरकार के कृत्य रीटी रीची खीनन वाली के सामने हथियार डाल देते हैं मिल्स वाली ने मिल से पूंजी गांधव कर दी अन्य धन्या में लगा दी, दी नम्बर का पसा बनाया और मिलों की अभी संकट में डाला मिल्स बन्द किये। मासिक मिल चला नहीं सकता और सरकार मिल चलाने की अन्य कोई व्यवस्था कर नहीं रही।

(४) टेक्सटाइल उद्योग पुराना उद्योग है। और इन मशीनों को भी पुरानी ही गई है उनको बदले बिना और प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम को भी बदलने बिना ये मिल नहीं चल सकती। फिर सरकार ने पावरलूम लगाकर इस उद्योग की कमर ही तोड़ दी क्योंकि पावरलूम का कपड़ा बेहद सस्ता होता है तो मिल का मरणा कपड़ा कौन खरीदेगा। इस हीट ने मिलों को पद बिठा दिया है।

(५) सरकार नई नई मिल सौलन के लिये नई नई पूंजीपति खड़े कर रही है। इसकी बजाय इन पुराने मिलों की मशीनरी बदले और बढ़ाये, जिससे मिल्स का सुधार हो ती मिल बन्द होने से बच सकता है। फिर व्यापारिक तरीके से घाटे को रोकने के प्रयास में ठुई व कच्चे माल व बिक्री की पूर्ति व्यवस्था करके भी घाटे से बचाया जा सकता है इसी प्रकार इस उद्योग का पूरे का राष्ट्रीकरण करके नफे के उद्योगों को हाथ लेकर घाटे के मिलों को सहारा भी लगाया जा सकता है।

(६) इन बन्द मिलों को सरकार अपने अधीन लेकर उनका राष्ट्रीकरण कर मिलों को चलाया जा सकता है और इन हजारों मजूरी को रोजी रोटी दी जा सकती है और अन्य मिलों को बन्द होने से बचाया जा सकता है।

(७) अतः हम आपसे निवेदन करते हैं कि हमने सितम्बर २३ व सन् २४ में भी आपसे आपके समक्ष इस समस्या को प्रस्तुत कर इन उद्योगों को चालु कराने की मांग की मदद व करि हेतु प्रार्थना की थी और आपने इस मसले को ऐसम्बली में उठाया भी था और मुख्य मंत्री जी को भी मिल चालु कराने को कहा था। लेकिन मिल अभी तक चालु नहीं हुई है। आप उसे विधान सभा प्रश्नी के जरिये, काम रोजी प्रस्ताव के जरिये ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के जरिये और व्यक्तिगत सी०एम० से मिलकर सरकार को ध्यान दिलाये और मिल्स को चालु कराने के प्रयास करें तथा हम मदद दिलावे।

प्रतिलिपि आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु व सूचनार्थः

भवदीय

(Handwritten Signature)
(के. शशीमणि)

काजरल सेक्रेटरी
इकलाइल लेबर युनियन, ब्याबर (राज.)

File
Textiles

May 30, 1985.

Comrade Kesri Mal,
Rajasthan Textile Workers' Federation,
Beawar,
(Rajasthan) Pin: 305901.

Dear comrade,

We are in receipt of the copy of
your letter dated 25.5.1985 to Comrade Viswanath.

We donot know if the enquiry committee
you have referred to, has been set up by the
state Government.

One expert Committee was set up by
the Government of India last year which is reported
to have now submitted its report.

To this committee, we have submitted
a memorandum which has now been printed for sale.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(T.N.Siddhanta)
Secretary.

Copy to Comrade K.Vishwanath,
Rajasthan State TUC,
Swami Kumaranand Smarak Bhawan,
Behind Shalimar Cinema,
JAIPUR 302001.

राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल वर्क्स फंडेशन

(एटक)

न्या व र

क्रमांक ७७०

दिनांक २५-५-८५

RECEIVED
25 MAY 1985
A. I. T. U. G.

साथी विश्वनाथन जी
राजस्थान राजमन्दीरी एटक जयपुर
विषय:- कपडा मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में गठित
जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की तिके
कोरे में।

प्रिय साथी

मुझे एक सरकारी राजस्थान टी टू का १०-४-८५
को मिला जिसमें विस्तार में जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की रचना
की तथा उसमें मांग की है कि जांच कमेटी में मामला बयान
लिकरें J. T. को भेजा जाये।

आपका एक २-५-८५ का लिखा मिला
टेक्सटाइल के मजदूरों की मोर्चा के फ्रान्चूजल की नही
मोजका को कारती की इन छोरी कमेटी को मामला
भेजा है इसपर विचार कर लीजिये तय की जाये
इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक मीठे राजस्थान के कपडा
मजदूर संगठन की २५-५-८५ का आवाज मजदूर
की आवाज मजदूर के लिए आपके पत्र मिला
था। उसी पत्र में ये भी लिखा था कि इस पत्र के
साथ नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए अलग से
पत्र भेजा जाये/अन्य पत्र के साथ
दुख कागज का टुकड़ा भी निकाला नही।

इस दुख की वजह से कि कोई साथी
जयपुर से आया भी नही जो इस आवाज
कोई कागज नही तो हम इस मान की
आपका क्या दूरा दाई आप इस
जांच कमेटी की कार्यवाही को देखें

राजस्थान टेक्सटाइल वर्क्स फेडरेशन

(एटक)

व्यावर

क्रमांक

५०२२

दिनांक २५-५-८५

मिस्टर/मिस/आप आगे क्या काउन्सिल दे रहे हैं। आप
कोई साक्ष्य ला, पत्र या प्रमाण प्रस्तुत कराया
नहीं आगे कोई प्रमाण प्रस्तुत नहीं किया
उस सीटिंग का क्या हुआ हुआ होगा जो
आपके साक्ष्य लाके आया २ पाबुलई
गई

इस सीटिंग में गुलाबपुरा, विमयपुरा
हनुमान गढ़ से जो शोध के लाला श्रीकांत
इकडे हुए थे इलाज करन के बाद से वज
की वजाय सीटिंग २॥ वज शुरू की थी। इस
सीटिंग में एन सीट के साक्ष्य ला के लाले
पाबुलई चर्चा चरौथी नये २ साथी कार्य
थे जो इस मामले को देखकर एनाश होकर
ही गये थे। पता नहीं आप लोग संगठन
के मामलों को क्या करते हैं आप मान।

अबकी आप न की सके गेयेट में
उपलब्ध अधिकारीयों में बैठकर विचार
किया होता है वताये कि क्या नीति
अवतार की है या करती है जिससे स्पष्ट
छिपा जासके। पत्र या प्रमाण ला २ती इस
में देन की उपस्था कराये अन्याय न करे
आपका साथी

प्रतिलिपि

- १- एटक देहली
- २- २-२. वकील पुराना देहली

(Signature)
जयसिंग मेहता

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10 OCT 1985
A.L.T.U.C

File
Textiles

All India Textile
Workers' Conference, Delhi

राजस्थान टेक्सटाईल वर्क्स फेडरेशन

टी.एल. यू. बिल्डिंग,

ता. 1.10.85

साथी कां. इन्दुजीत शुक्ल ब्यावर - राज.।

प्रिय साथी, 28, कोमजलनेन नई दिल्ली

अभी 5-6 सितम्बर को दिल्ली में अखिल भारतीय कपड़ा मजदूर सम्मेलन हुआ था, सम्मेलन का आयोजन स्टक व सीटू की तरफ से किया गया व अन्य संस्थाओं को भी बुलवाया गया, सम्मेलन में केन्द्रिय सरकार द्वारा घोषित कपड़ा नीति पर विचार किया गया इस नीति को जन विरोधी और श्रमिक विरोधी नीति माना गया। ये नीति कपड़े के कारखानों को नवीनीकरण की इस प्रकार की छूट दे रही है कि जिससे मजदूरों की भारी छटनी होगी बेरोजगारी पहले ही बहुत है, और बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, मिलों को बन्द करने की मालिकों को पूरी छूट मिल जायेगी जनता को कपड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं होगा, और श्रमिकों को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं मिलेगी, हैन्डलूम और पावर लूम के मजदूरों की हितों की रक्षा नहीं होगी, मिलों को बेरोक टोक मंहगा कपड़ा बनाने की छूट मिल जायेगी। इस कपड़ानीति को सम्मेलन में जमकर विरोध किया गया।

सम्मेलन ने निश्चय किया कि सभी सम्बन्धित पुनियोजन, देशव्यापी आन्दोलन में शामिल हो, इन मांगों के लिये अपनी जोरदार आवाज उठाये।

1. बड़े पावरलूम चुनटों को मध्य इतिहास प्लांट्सवादे कपड़ों का उद्योग का राष्ट्रियकरण किया जाय। मजदूर की भागीदारी भी अरदार तरीके की हो मुभावजा कारखानेदारों को कतई नहीं दिया जाय।
- 2- मशीनरी की क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया जाय उद्योग द्वारा स्थापित सेवा शक्ति की रक्षा की जाय।
- 3- विदेशी मशीनरी का आयात बन्द किया जाय, भारतीय तकनीकी का विस्तार किया जाय। और उपयोग किया जाय।
- 4- कपड़ा उद्योग में हो रहे ले-आफ छटनी, शिफ्टोंका बन्द करना, लूमों को बन्द करना श्रम सखवा घटाना आदि रोका जाय, और इस पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाय।
- 5 - एक्सहाइज ड्यूटी समाप्त की जाय। कपड़े व सूत पर लगाये गये टैक्सों को समाप्त किया जाय, गरीब वर्ग को इस का लाभ दिया जाय तस्ता कपड़ा जनवादी वितरण व्यवस्था से गरीबों तक पहुँचाया जाय।
- 6.- होजीयरी, पावरलूम और हैन्डलूम के वर्कमैकरों को सस्ती रेट का सूत दिया जाय, उन उद्योगों के श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी वाजिब हो, व तय की जाय। हैन्डलूम सहायता की रकम बढ़ाई जाय, हैन्डलूम की पैदावार निश्चित रूप से हो इसकी गारंन्टी मजदूर को दें।
- 7- सरकार किसानों की पैदा की गई रूई को खरीदें, खिचो लिये समाप्त करे। और पैदा करने वाले किसानों को अपनी पैदा की गई रूई को उचित और पूरी रकम दिलाये।
- 8- ऐसे मालिकों को सरकार सखत सजा दे जो श्रमिकों को कमाई हुई तनखवाह नहीं दे। और पी.एफ. ई.एल.आई. की रकम का राजा इस्तोमाल करे।

- 9- जिन मिलों को लेठो ने बन्द कर दिये है उन पर बैंक का कर्जा बाकी है । वह कर्जा उनकी अन्य जायदादाआदि से वसूल किया जाय । उनका स नाम काली सूची में निकाला जाय, आयन्टा किराी भी प्रकार की सहायता दिया जाना बन्द किया जाय ।
10. जिन टेक्स टाईल्स मिलोंको बन्द कर दिया है , उसकी खाली पडीं भूमि को बेचने से पाबन्द किया जाय ।
- 11- एन.टी.सी.और काटन कारपोरेशन व सी.सी.आई के अधिकारियों को पूर्ण रूप से परिवर्तन किया जाय । इतने से भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ पूरी सखती से एक्शन लिया जाय ।
- 12- सम्मेलन ने आन्दोलन का एक कार्य क्रम भी तय किया हैं । देश के कपडा मजदूरो से अपील की है कि जोरदार तरीके से इस कार्य क्रम को लागू किया जाय ।

1- 4 नम्बर 85 को कपडा उद्योग का राष्ट्रीय करण करो दिवस मनाया जाय सभी कपडा मिलों के सामने प्रदर्शन, रेलीआदि के कार्यक्रम रखे जाय और एकता बढ़ हो कर मेमोरण्डम अर्ि सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को दिया जाय ।

2- ता.2 दिसम्बर 85 को अखिल भारतीय सीधी कार्यवाही दिवस मनाया जाय उस दिन सीधी कार्यवाही में धरना, पिकेटिंग , हडताल और कोई अरेस्टिंग सत्याग्रह आदि किये जाय , और अपनी मांगों का जोरदार प्रचार किया जाय ।

3- मार्च86 में एक सप्ताह संघर्ष शील सप्ताह के रूप में मनाया जाय ।बजट सेशन के दौरान पार्लियामेन्ट के सामने सत्याग्रह किया जाय , पूरे सप्ताह तक ।

इस के बाद जैसा भी कनवेशन तय करेगा आपको सूचना दी जायेगी । सम्मेलन ने कपडा मजदूरो से और सम्बन्धित जनता से जैसे भी सम्भव हो कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने की अपील की है । और यह भी अपील की है कि अपने आन्दोलन से सरकार को मजबूर करे कि वो अपनी गलत कपडा नीति को बदलें ।

आशा है साथी लोग इस अपील पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे ,और आन्दोलन को सफल तथा जन आन्दोलन बनाने की तैयारी करेंगे ।

अभिवादन सहित ..

ब्यावर
1.10.85

आपका साथी,

केशरी मल

॥ केशरी मल ॥

अध्यक्ष,

राजस्थान टेक्सटाईल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन

टी.एल. यू. बिल्डिंग

ब्यावर ॥राज.॥

राजस्थान टैक्सटाइल वर्क्स फेडरेशन

(एटक)

क्रमांक १७६८

व्यावर

दिनांक २५-१२-८५

प्रिय. शास्त्री

का. सैन्धी


का. इन्दुजीत से. का. टै. डि. से. का. टै. डि. से. का. टै. डि. से.

आपको ये लौजानकारी है कि आल इंडिया ट्रेड

यूनियन कांग्रेस ने अपने स्वयं का कार्यालय भवन बनाने का निश्चय किया है जिसे आपने देडू प्रोत्साहन रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा होगा। इस निश्चय को कार्यालय बनाने के लिये बिल्डिंग फंड में १० लाख रुपये इकठ्ठा करने का निश्चय किया है जिसके लिये २५ करोड़ रुपये इकठ्ठा कर बिल्डिंग फंड में पैसा भेज रहा है। आपका पैसा जमा हुआ है। लेकिन अभी भी कार्यालय फंड इकठ्ठा करना है। आप भी अपनी यूनियन से अपने निजी फंड से या इसके लिये अलग से चन्दा करके बिल्डिंग फंड में पैसा भिजवाएं इसमें इसमें किसी प्रकार का देशन कर ये पैसा सीधा ही स्टेट कार्यालय देहली के पते पर भिजवाएं।

आशा है आप इस पत्र को उचित आब रूचक कार्य सफल कर पूरा कराएंगे।

कानूनी कार्य अभिवादन सहित. आपका शास्त्री


(किशरीमल)

Textile Labour Union

RECEIVED इलेक्ट्रिकल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

-1 APR 1985



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Dated 24.3.85 198

A. I. T. U. C.
Ref. No.

२५ माननीय

मुख्यमंत्रीजी

राजस्थान साखार अथपूर

विषय:- राजस्थान के बंद कपडा मिलों के सरकार शीघ्र
चालू करायें और अन्य मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें।
प्रिय महाशय

२६ स २२३ ल ३ छांग हमारे प्रांत का सबसे पुराना
उद्योग है। मालिक लोग इस उद्योग को खूब लूटते रहे हैं।
इसके मुनाफों की पूंजी से कई अन्य कारखाने खोलाते रहे हैं।
मिलों को अर्थ संकट में डाला, मशीनरी को कोई नवीनीकरण
न करके ही कारखानों की दशा खराब होती गई। पावर लूम
और मिलों की पैदावार के बीच कोई फायदा न होने के कारण
पावर लूम का मात्रा मात्र भी मिलों को खतरा में डाल रहे हैं।
इसी कारण मिलों बन्द हो रही नीमा हो रही हैं। आज राजस्थान
में भी बृहन्ना मिल अजमेर, अथपूर सीनिंग, मेवाड़ २६ स २२३ ल
मिल मीलवाड़ा और कोटा के मिल बन्द हैं। इन बीमार मिलों
के अन्दर मिल भी साखार मिलों में सभी मिल चालू करवाएँ
और अन्य प्रकार के सुधार करना भी आवश्यक है।

आतः हमारा आग्रह है निवेदन करना है कि बन्द
मिलों को साखार शीघ्र प्राविष्ट कर चलायें और कपडा
उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सुझाव दे दें। राजस्थान
प्रतिनिधि

(Handwritten signature)
(देशीयता)

- आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु
- 1- माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री केन्द्रीय साखार हेतु
 - 2- माननीय मुख्यमंत्री केन्द्रीय
 - 3- माननीय इन्दुजीत गुप्ता को.प. देहाती
 - 4- स्वामी भिका मोशी को १०१ टैक्स व. च. देहाती
 - 5- साखी विश्व नाथन जी १२६ म. म. म. म.

ब्यावर (राजस्थान)
Textile Labour Union (राजस्थान)

* उच्च उद्योग कर्मचारी यूनियन *

(एटक से सम्बन्धित) रजिस्ट्रेशन नं० १२६/७७

टी. एल. यू. बिल्डिंग, मिनस एरिया, ब्यावर (राज.)

File
10/11/54

कर्मक

88
22



दिनांक

१६-४-५५ १६८

A. I. T. U. C.

माननीय

महाप्रबन्धक महोदय

एटक लिमिटेड, मिनस एरिया, ब्यावर

विषय: - उच्च उद्योग कर्मचारी यूनियन की कार्यवाही करने वाली

यूनियन द्वारा मजदूरों को काम छोड़ने का दबाव डालना

जिससे उत्पादन प्रभावित हो रहा है

आपके मिल में

जिसमें आपकी कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है

आपको आदमीयों की इनकी

कार्यवाही करने में मदद करने के लिए

आपको दबाव डालना मत करना चाहिए

आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए

जिससे कामकाज में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको काम करने में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए

जिससे कामकाज में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको काम करने में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए

जिससे कामकाज में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको काम करने में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए

जिससे कामकाज में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको काम करने में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए

जिससे कामकाज में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको काम करने में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए

जिससे कामकाज में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको काम करने में बाधा पड़ेगी

आपको अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करना चाहिए

अध्यक्ष
कर्मचारी यूनियन

A. I. T. U. C. देवी

Textile Labour Union

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13 APR 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

Ref. No.

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Dated 19-8-84 198

माननीय

शुभा संजीजी

राजस्थान सरकार जयपुर

विषय- कृष्ण मित ब्यावर को पुनर्वातूकरण के बात।

प्रिय महोदय-

आपने ता० २०-३-८४ में अखबारों के जरिये और आई

आपके अंगी लिखापत्रक ब्यावर के ता० के जरिये से पें ज्ञात

हुआ कि कृष्ण मित को चलाने के लिये सरकार १० लाख को

गारंटी देने और मित को अच्छे हालत में लाने के लिये

गारंटी और प्रजदूर बात कर समझौता करें, तब मित को

चलाने के लिये आज करम बढ़ाया जाए ऐसा सरकार ने बहोटे

उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के बाद मित के व्यवस्थापकों ने

सभी प्रम संगठनों से बात की। उनको और से २१ सूत्री शर्तें

प्रामिकों के और प्रम संगठनों के आज रखीं। नि इकोम सूत्री

शर्तें निम्न प्रकार हैं।

(१) २५० प्रामिकों को छुटनी (२) कुछ विभागों को बन्द करना

और उन्हें ठेके दारी द्वारा दैनिक प्रजदूरी पर चलाने पर शर्त

नाम (३) छुटनी किसे प्रामिकों को मुफ्ताने के से सुविधाओं पर

किता जापना, छुटनी का मुशकत नही दिया जापना (४) बित्त

की, गंड़गई गता, अन्प्र मित बालू होने से पाव वधि

तक नही दिये जापगे, २ इगई के आस्था पर वेतन दिया

जापगा (५) वेतन प्रोडन्शन के साथ जाप जापगा (६) पाव वधि

तक कोर्ट के फैसले से अस्था सरकार तरा को गई बंधारी

को मित पर लागू नही किता जापगा (७) पब्लिक औपव

जेज शर्त के अनुसार समझौता एक दिन को हुडताल पर

द्विन का वेतन काटा जापगा (८) पूवर् तक लेनस नही रप

जापगा (९) मित बालू होने से गली नये मित से को

जापगी।

Textile Labour Union

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पृष्ठ २

Dated _____ 198

- (१०) लाभ रुद्ध नई को प्रोत्साहन के अभाव में होकर प्रोत्साहित
- (११) इन प्रवृत्तियों में हुई बढोत्तरी और अलाउन्स में की गई कटौतों को बकाया रकम कमी देय नहीं होगी।
- (१२) नया काम गार और करना होगा। इसी प्रकार का अन्य शर्त भी है।

इन शर्तों पर मिल-जुलकर कोई भी प्रतिक्रिया देना ठीक और प्रतिक्रिया देना नहीं है। हमने व्यवस्थापकों के सामने सुझाव रखा है कि नई काम गार बनाना है तो वाजिब काम गार बढोत्तरी प्रदान करने वाले प्रोत्साहन को संस्था भी कर्मकरों को कोई सुझाव निकायों में आप मिल को बालू कर और प्रोत्साहन के बड़े बोनस को बड़े पेट गार को बचकर चुकाओ अपना अन्य तरीके से चुकाना, चुकाओ जरूर। आज मजदूर का २३२ महीना बोनस, १ वर्ष से अधिक का निकास बकाया है ये दिनांक जिसका तब मजदूरों को बचकर के सामने मिल नाले ने किराया था दिया नहीं।

इस प्रकार की शर्तें रखकर व्यवस्थापकों को काम कापदा उठाना चाहता है जिसे मजदूर मंजूर नहीं कर रहा है शर्तें तो गलत काई शर्तें हैं और मजदूर नंग के खिलाफ पडती है। फिर तो कोई भी मजदूर साल भर का काम करना बन्द रख कर उसी शर्तें को देना तो कभी मंजूर नहीं हो सकता। कोई वाजिब नके लोड हो फालतू अक्षरों को बन्द कर देना ही किया जा सकता है।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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पृष्ठ (3)

Dated _____ 198

इस पत्र द्वारा आप से निवेदन है कि आप सरकार के साथ पत्र विचार कर कोई ऐसा शर्तनाम तैयार करने में प्रामाणिक मिल सकते हैं जो मान सके। आप मिल को सरकार के कर्जों से निवारित करने में बहुत ही महत्त्व होगा।

आशा है आप हमारे निवेदन पर ध्यान देंगे।

प्रतिनिधि

आपका

[Handwritten Signature]

आपका कार्यवाही हेतु

- (1) माननीय - प्रो. विष्णु मेरी अमरी दिल्ली (केंद्राश्रमाल)
- (2) माननीय - माण्डवी मंत्री भारत सरकार दिल्ली **बन लेकेटी**
- (3) माननीय - प्रो. इन्दुजीत गुप्ता अमरी दिल्ली
- (4) माननीय - माण्डवी विद्यापीठ ब्यावर
- (5) माननीय - ई. व्ही. एच. राजस्थान जयपुर
- (6) माननीय - प्रो. प्रो. केशव केदार विद्यापीठ जयपुर
- (7) माननीय - डॉ. ली. डे. जे. जी. आ. ल. ल. म. र. तीप कामेश्वरी केंद्र रावण दिल्ली

Textile Labour Union

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बेकार मिलाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



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माननीय
मुख्य मंत्री जी
राजस्थान सरकार जयपुर

विषय - कुहराम मिल्स ब्यावर को पुनः चालू कराने के
बाबत।

प्रिय महोदय

अभीता 22.3.85 को आखिरी के मीटिंग

ओ माइ फ्रेंड्स इण्टीविफायर ब्यावर के ता के मीटिंग सर्व
डोत हुआ कि कुहराम मिल्स को चलाने के लिए सरकार
को लाने जरूरी है कि मिल्स को अच्छी हालत में
मान के लिए मासिक ओ माइ डोतकर सम्भाला
करे, तब मिल्स को चलाने के लिए आगे कदम उठाये
जाय तब साकार न चाही

उपरोक्त समाचार के बाद मिल्स के व्यवस्थापकों
ने सभी श्रम संघों से वार्त को उनकी आरेस 29 एजी शर्त
शर्तों के को श्रम संघों के आगे रखी। का इच्छी सख्ती
शर्तें निम्न प्रकार हैं।

- (1) 250 श्रमिकों को छुट्टी (2) कुछ विभागों को खन्द करना
- ओ उन्हे ठेकेदारों द्वारा सदैव मिल्स पर चलाना (3) छुट्टी
- दि में श्रमिकों के मुआवजे के सिलान सुविधाओं पर दिना
- आयेगा, छुट्टी का मुआवजा नहीं दिया जायेगा (4) वेतन
- छुट्टी, मंहगाई भत्ता, अन्य मन्त्री मिल्स चालू होने से पाँच
- वर्ष तक नहीं दिये जायेगे, 23 मई के आधार पर वेतन
- दिया जायेगा (5) वेतन प्रादेवज्ञान के साथ ओडा मायेगा
- (6) पांच वर्ष तक को 2 के पैसा से अथवा साकार द्वारा
- की म्मू लटाने को मिल्स पर लागू नहीं किया
- जायेगा (7) पैमेंट ओपेकेशन प्रवर्त के अनुसार

Textile Labour Union

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Dated ११-४-६९ 198

- (15) मिल चालू होने तक सभी नये सिरे सारी मापेंगी।
- (16) लान एण्ड लॉर्ड को परामर्श के प्रकार नौवीं मापेंगी।
- (17) इन 4 वर्षों में हुई लड़कियों को अलग अलग मंजूरी नहीं देनी की वजह से रजम को भी देना नहीं होगा।
- (18) नया कार्यमा और करना होगा इसी प्रकार की अन्य शर्तें भी हैं।

इस शर्तों का मिल चलाते कोई भी शक्ति के सामने आने शक्ति तयार नहीं है। हमने व्यवस्थापकों के सामने चुनौती उठाई कि कहीं कार्यमा लाना है तो लाने का परामर्श लड़ाया, फालतू लेने वाला शक्ति की लाना भी कम करने को कोई शास्त्र बिकाले न आप मिल को चालू करे और शक्ति के चढ़ते तन को चढ़े फेरे मांग को लंचकर चुकाओ आपका अन्य तरीके से चुकाओ, चुकाओ मजदूर। आज मजदूरों को 2-2 1/2 महीने का वेतन, 9 वर्षों तक अधिक का वेतन वकालतें दे दिया है, जिसको देने का समझौता कार्टर के सामने मिल वालों ने दिया था दिया नहीं।

इस प्रकार की शर्तें रखकर व्यवस्थापकों के कारी का बेगो फायदा उठाना चाहता है जिस मजदूर मंजूर नहीं कर रहा। ये शर्तें तो गला काट शर्तें हैं और सारे मजदूरों को खिल्लाफ पडती हैं फिर भी कोई भी शक्ति सामने मजदूरों को रोजाना लाने रखे।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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305901

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पृष्ठ 3

Dated 99-8-26 198

हो सी शर्तें धोव देगा जो कमी में जर नही की जासक्ती
 कोई कामिब वकै मोटे हो कालत आदमीधों का एड-
 जे एड मेन्ट हो बिधा जासक्ती है

इस पत्र द्वारा आपस निवेदन है कि
 आप सरकार के साथ विचार का कोई भी
 रास्ता तय करें जिस कामिब मिल वार्क वानों
 मानसकें। आप मिल को सरकार के कब
 में लकी चलायें तां लहुत ही बेहतर होगा

आ शार्ट आप हमारे निवेदनया ध्यान देगा
 धन्यवाद, आपका

प्रतीति

आपस निवेदन

1. माननीय श्री विष्णु मोदी सांसद

2. माननीय वारिणाम मंत्री जी

देवु साव्वा देहली

3. माननीय श्री इन्दुजीत गुप्त सांसद

4. भाई श्री माधव साव्वा देहली

5. भेडो एरक राजस्थान राजपुर

6. माननीय श्री श्री. वेदम. 2. 11 राजपुर

7. कामरेड वी. डी. मोशी डा. भा. का. म. देहली

(Handwritten signature)

(केशरीभा)

ब्यावर लेबोरी
 टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज.)

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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(AFFILIATED) **RECEIVED (C.)**
11 APR 1985
A. I. T. U. C.

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305901

Dated 4-4-85

ग्रहा प्रबन्धक महादप
सुडर मिन् ब्यावर

विषय- आपको देय रेख में मिल को डी.जी. खरन पडी है जिसे आप ठीक नहीं कर सकते लखो का नुकसान इसकी वजह से हो रहा है।

प्रिय ग्रहाशु-

हमने आपको इससे पूर्व के पत्रों में लगातार लिखा है कि आप जान बूझ कर इस मिल को पदे बिठा रहे हैं। जिससे डी.जी. सेट के खरने के बारे में जिकर किया था। ता. 24-3-85 और ता. 2-3-85 के पत्र में बहुत विस्तार से इस सबबन्ध में लिखा था लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

हमने आपको लिखा था एक इन्जिन 24 प्रखरी या 1 मच से कोपल खरन होने के कारण बन्द है। उस कोपल को बन्द होने आपने इन्जिन को दिल्ली भेजा और उसे निरदेश दिए कि वो 1 मच से 16 मच तक वो कोपल को बन्द नाला रहा। वो इसी कोपल आपके निरदेश से बन्द ना कर लाया कि ता. 24-3-85 तक वो भी बन्द नही हो सका क्या कि वो कोपल को बंद बनवा कर लाया था। 26 मच को दिल्ली वापस भेजा जो 3-4 अप्रैल को आया 4-6 अप्रैल तक लगाते रहे लेकिन वो लगी नही। फोल्ड कर के और जलन हो गया लिये ता. 3-4 दिनों में ब्यावर से वाइ प्रोस्ट आ जाती या आदमी भेज कर आती जलन संगवा लिये वो आपने किया नही।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No. _____

पृष्ठ (२)

Dated _____

198

आपके द्वारा इस प्रकार की लापरवाही बरतने को
 वजह से ये डोजी मजिन १। १ 1/2 माह से बन्द पडा है अभी
 भी कोपल बैठ नही रहे है और अचे बताती है
 १ 1/2 माह मिल का वो हिस्सा जो डोजी से चलाया जा
 सकता था बन्द रहा। प्रमिको को ले आफ में भेजा गया
 उन्हें भी आधा पैसा मिला और कम्पनी को भी लाने
 गये का नुकसान हुआ और अभी भी जो बल्लेगी काम ही
 इसमें शक है। आपके इस प्रकार के फैसले से कम्पनी
 को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं।

हमारा आप से निवेदन है कि मिल को
 बन्द मत करो बल्कि से चलाने को कोशिश करो
 और समाप्त कर दो काम लो।
 आशा है आप हमारे निवेदन पर ध्यान देंगे

:- दाय्यबाद :-

आपका

प्रतिनिधी - आवरकक कारवाही हेतु। (केशरीमल)

- (१) माननीय - श्री संगमा साहब
 जलाना राजप गंभी देहली
- (२) माननीय - जैप्रमन साहब
 स्व. टी. सी नई दिल्ली
- (३) माननीय - विष्णु मादो स्वामी नई दिल्ली
- (४) माननीय - चन्द्रशेखर मिश्र
 गंभी टेक्सटाइल विभाग दिल्ली
- (५) माननीय - इन्द्रजीत शुक्ला स्वामी नई दिल्ली
- (६) माननीय - प्रधानमंत्री भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली
- (७) कां० सेक्टर राजस्थान हेड यूनियन जयपुर

जमल साहब
 टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज.)

Textile Labour Union

RECEIVED
17 APR 1959
A. I. T. U. C.
Ref. No. 686

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

File Textile

BEAWAR (Raj.)
305901

Dated 9-8-58 198

22 श्रीमान

महा प्रबन्धक महोदय
महालक्ष्मी मिल अगे एडवर्ड मिला 52222

विषय:- मिला को 6 दिन की वजाय 6 दिन बतला का 800
शामिकों की घुटनी करना, बदली लोगों का काम न देना
आदि मामलों में

प्रिय महाशय

आपने जब मिला में गईं तो कभी वजाय मिला के
लिए कलिये पड़ने को कारण बताने का शर्तित रूप से
प्रकारों के साथ किया जा चुका है हमारा उद्देश्य वजाय भी कहना था
कि मिला को शर्तों को नहीं देना है मिला मिला बन्द हो जाय
इस में मिला बन्द का भाव बजाकर बतलाना करके और शर्तों में
मिलाना जा चुका है 1 डिपेंडेंस 24 घंटे पड़े बतलाना प्रमाणिका।
1 डिपेंडेंस के पास फिर आपने मिला बतलाना होना किसी तरह
के बतलाने को बात कही तब हमने इस शर्त पर ही किया
और आपने तब शर्तों में हमारा शर्तों पर बतलाने
वजाय तक के लिए फिर शर्तों का किया आपने इस शर्तों में
में भी लिखा कि वजाय 24 घंटे मिला पड़े बतलाना जाय तब
आपने मिला पड़े नहीं बतलाना

आपके उद्देश्य को मैं और आप में ही है

जब मैं मिला में जाने मिला का कभी कर रहे हैं और बदली
लोगों का काम मिला बन्द हो जाए मिला बदली प्रमाणिका 24-90
तब मैं बदली भर रहा था। उम्मा कारण होने का जवाब आप
मैं उम्मा मिला कर रहा था और आप फीयर पहले ही मिला
मिला को मिला मिला है तो आप मिला बदली मिला में मैं
मिला वजाय। इस मिला मिला मिला 800 मिला मिला
का बदली हो गई मिला मिला में बदली मिला मिला है न मिला
मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला
मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला

हमारा उद्देश्य मिला मिला है कि आप इस बदली को न
करें मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला
बदली मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला मिला

आपका
aside
(मिला मिला)

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

BEAWAR (Raj)

305901

Ref. No. _____



Dated _____ 198

प्रीति
आनंदप्रकाशप्रियादेवी देवी

- (1) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर
- (2) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर
- (3) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर
- (4) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर
- (5) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर
- (6) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर
- (7) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर
- (8) श्रीमान् लाल प्रकाश देव जयपुर

Textile Labour Union

RECEIVED

17 APR 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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



BEAWAR (Raj.)

305901

Ref. No.

४६२
२५

Dated 9-8-84 98

श्रीमान
महा प्रबन्धक महोदय
महा लक्ष्मी मिल और इन्डि मिल ब्यावर
विद्यमान मिल का जिन का वजाप दिन बत्ताकर ४०० पायका की घटनी
करना, बदली वाला का काम न देना आदि शर्तों में।

मिथ महोदय-

आपने जून माह में रुई की कामी बत्ताकर मिल की ५
माह के लिए जिन का वजाप दिन बत्ताकर का समझौता सभी
यूनिऑन के साथ किया था। जब कि हमारा इस समझौते का
कि रुई की रुई की कामी नहीं है। जिनसे मिल बन्द हो गई है
में मिल बन्द का भय बनाकर दस-दस करों और शर्तों
में लिखा था कि यदि सब २४ से मिल जिन बत्ता दिनांक
पदि सब के साथ आपने मिल छोड़ दिया कि किसी वजह
के चलने का बात कही, तब हमें इस आकार नहीं किया
और आपने तीन यूनिऑन से हमारा समझौते पर करके
पचास तक के लिए फिर समझौता किया। आपने इस समझौते
में भी लिखा कि पचास यूका मिल जिन बत्ताकर आपने लिख
आपने मिल जिन नहीं बत्ताया।

आपने ऐसा करने से और औफरीलोर (काका)
हैं जिनसे मिल में बदली वाला का काम कर रहे हैं। और बदली
वाला का काम मिलना बन्द हो गया। जो बदली आकर १०-१० वर्ष
से बदली गर रहे हैं। उसका काम होने का जबर आप उस्ता
जबर कर गए और औफरीलोर पहले रहे। औफरीलोर
का पीछे खाली हुई तो औफरीलोर बदली वाला में से नहीं
बनाया। इस प्रकार दोनों मिलों से करके ४०० पायका की
घटनी हो गई। ऐसे करने से घटनी करना जलत है व और
कांठनी है। इसी मांग को लेकर ता २१-३-८५ से मिल
जेट पर प्रामाण्य भूसा हड़ताल भी ता २६-२४ बन्द
बन्द रहे है।

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

BEAWAR (Raj)

305901

Ref. No. _____

(2)



Dated 9-8-24 198

हमारा आप से मिलने का मतलब है कि

आप इस दृष्टि को न करें मिला को पान बनाने
ये। औद्योगिक शक्ति को अपनी जगह रखे और
बढ़ती शक्ति को बढ़ती दिलाए।

पौतलिनी ..: दान्यवाद:.. आपका
आभार प्रकट किया है। (केशरीमल)

- (1) श्रीमान लाल शंकर साहव जापुर बन सेक्रेटरी
- (2) श्रीमान प्रमोद शंकर साहव जापुर
- (3) श्रीमान सुभाष शंकर साहव जापुर
- (4) श्रीमान उपशोभा प्रमोद अजमेर
- (5) श्रीमान प्रमोद शंकर साहव जापुर
- (6) श्रीमान जैप्रम साहव इन. टो. टी. नई दिल्ली
- (7) श्रीमान शंकर साहव भारतीय इंडियन इंडियन इंडियन
- (8) श्रीमान श्री. लाल शंकर साहव जापुर
- (9) श्रीमान लाल शंकर साहव जापुर

Textile Labour Union

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राजस्थान)

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

Ref No. 922
24



BEAWAR (Raj)
305901

Dated 30-1-85 198

माननीय मुख्यमंत्रीजी,
राजस्थान सरकार जयपुर।

विषय:- कृष्णा मिल ब्यावर को चालू कराने बाबत।

प्रिय महाशय,

ये तो आपको याद ही होगा कि कृष्णमिल ब्यावर पिछले जुलाई 83 से बंद है जिसके 1600 श्रमिक बेकार बैठे हैं।

इस मिल को चालू कराने के लिए आपसे व श्रममंत्रीजी हमारी यूनियन का प्रतिनिधिमण्डल कई दफा मिला था। आपसे निवेदन भी किया था कि मिल को सरकार अधिग्रहण कर लें और सरकार चलाए मिल अच्छी हालत में भी है।

इससे पूर्व जयपुर स्पीनिंगखण्ड विविंगमिल बंद हो चुका था और उसके बाद मई जून 84 में मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल बंद हुआ। प्रदेश की टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज के समक्ष बढ़ते घाटे और बंद होने का खतरा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। सरकार ने पावरलूम वर्गैरह लगवाए जिन्होंने मजदूरों को कम पैसे देकर मिल से मुकाबले माल सस्ता बेचा और मिलों को पेटें बिठा दिया सेठों ने मिलों को लूटा व पूंजी निकाल ली और दिवालिया कर दिया। रुई के भाव बढ़ते गए कपड़े की रेटे बढ़ी नहीं। रुई को बढ़ा दिया बिचोलियों ने झुकारा किसान मरा खरीदार सरा और मजदूर भी मरा। सरकार बेबस देखती रही।

कृष्णा मिल सहित राजस्थान के तीन चार मिल बंद हुए हम सरकार से निवेदन करते हैं कि मिल चलाओं और श्रमिकों को रोजगार हो। लेकिन सरकार ने न मिल को चलाया और न अपनी नीति आज तक स्पष्ट की कि आया सरकार मिल का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर चलायेगी। या नहीं।

अब ऐसा ज्ञात हुआ है कि मेवाड़ टेक्सटाइल मिल मिल वादे को सरकार चलाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है। ये एक अच्छी खबर है चलाना ही चाहिए।

अधर कृष्णमिल को चलवाने के लिए कृष्णमिल के सेठ को ही दो-दस करोड़ रुपया लोने दिला रही है। और मिल को सेठ से ही चलवा रही है। जिससे सेठ मजदूरों का पौन दो लाख रुपयें मजदूरी ग्रेच्युटी का दबाकट रखलिया एक पाई मजदूरों को देने को तैयार नहीं है। मिल में फिर वहीं बंद इंतजामी चलेगी फिर दो नंबर बनाया और मिल खाली हो जायगा फिर मजदूरों के सामने समस्या बन जायगी खतरा सामने है। लेकिन सरकार को सेठ क्या प्यारा है। कि उसी को पैसा देगी और मिल चलवायेगी। सभी खतरों को मोल लेकर सरकार की ये नीति पूंजीपतियों को लूट की घूट देने की और मजदूरों को भूखें मारने की है।

हमारा सरकार से अभी भी ये निवेदन करना है कि सरकार सेठ को पैसे देकर मिल चलवाने के रास्ते को छोड़ें, मिल सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और चलाए सरकार अपनी रोजगार देने की जिम्मेवारी को निभाए।

धन्यवाद।

आपका,

प्रतिलिपी सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु:-

केसरी मल

1. श्रीमान् श्रममंत्री, राज. सरकार जयपुर।
2. श्रीमान् उद्योगमंत्रीजी, राज. सरकार जयपुर।
3. श्रीमान् वाणिज्य राज्यमंत्रीजी, राज. सरकार जयपुर।
4. श्रीमान् प्रधानमंत्री, भारत सरकार दिल्ली।
5. श्रीमान् विष्णुमोदी, एम. पी, नई दिल्ली।

अवरज केसरी
ब्यावर (राज.)

2.

6. श्रीमान् विष्णुकाशबजारी विधायक,
ब्यावर विधानसभाक्षेत्र ब्यावर।

7. श्रीमान् साधु मेघराज नावड,
एम. एल. ए. जयपुर।

✓ 8. श्रीमान् इंद्रजीत गुप्ताजी, एम. पी.
जे. स. एटक, दिल्ली।

9. श्रीमान् वी. डी. जोशी
डाई टै. वक्स फेडरेशन दिल्ली।

10. श्रीमान् संपादक महोदय, जयपुर दिल्ली।

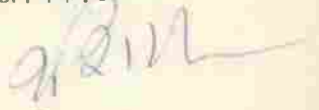
11. संपादक महोदय, दैनिक नवज्योति अजमेर।

12. संपादक महोदय, जनसत्ता नई दिल्ली।

13. संपादक महोदय, दैनिक न्याय अजमेर।

14. विश्वनाथमानर एटक राजस्थान जयपुर।

आपका.



केसरी मल

जनरल सेक्रेटरी

विश्वनाथ देवर बुधिन, ब्यावर (राज.)

Textile Labour Union

File
Textile

टेक्सटाइल लेबर यूनियन, ब्यावर (राज०)

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



Beawar (Raj.)

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Dated १६-११-८५ 198

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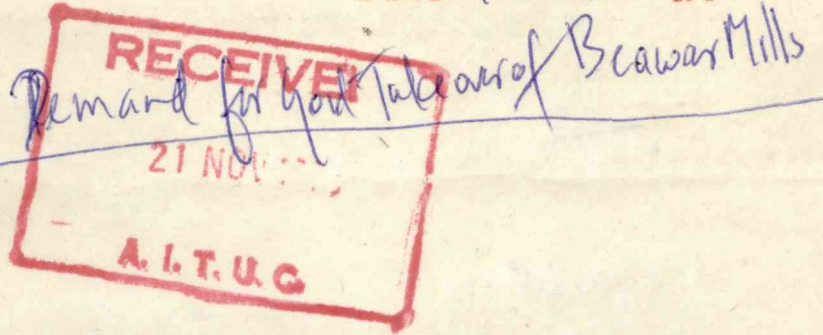
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माननीय,

मुख्यमंत्री जी

राजस्थान सरकार,

जयपुर - [राज.]



विषय:- कृष्णा मिल ब्यावर को सरकार अधिग्रहण कर चलाये । और सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर सकती तो चलाने के उपाय सुझावें ।

=====000=====

प्रिय महाशय,

ब्यावर का कृष्णा मिल पिछले अगस्त सन् 1983 से बन्द है। हमारे इन्हे सररे प्रयासों के बावजूद सरकार ने न तो बन्द स्वयं राज्य सरकार ने और न अपनी सिफारिश से केन्द्रिय सरकार ने इस मिल का राष्ट्रिय करण कर चलाया है । और न इण्डस्ट्रीयल डवलप मेन्ट एक्ट की धारा 18 के तहत कन्ट्रोलर बिठाकर कब्जे करके चलवाया । और न ही राज्य सरकार ने जो हमें वेतन कम लेकर कुरबानी करने की सलाह दी तथा मिल सेठ से ही चलवायेगी ये भरोसा दिलवाया था, उस सरकार ने ही अपना वादा पूरा किया । जबकि हम तीन संगठन स्टक, बी. एम. एस. तथा सीटू चलाने को तैयार हैं, ऐसी शर्तों पर जो मजदूर विरोधी और नीति विरोधी थी । सरकार अपने सुझावों से पीछे हट गई और समझौता अपनी शर्तों पर भी नहीं करा सकी ।

हमारा अभी भी निवेदन करना है कि इस मिल को केन्द्र सरकार अपने अधिग्रहण में ले व चलवाये । क्या कारण है कि बम्बई के 13 मिल्स, और अहमदाबाद के 12 मिलों को सरकार चलवा सकती है लेकिन राजस्थान के 3-4 मिलों को नहीं चलवा सकती ये नीति विरोधी, मजदूर विरोधी तथा रोजगार न देकर पीछे हटने वाली सरकार इस अकाल के संकट में मजदूरों के कष्ट दूर करने के लिये कृष्णा मिल को चालू कर लोगों को रोजगार पर लगाकर उनको राहत दे सकती है ।

सरकार मिलों को अधिग्रहण कर चलाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो कौन से तरीके से कृष्णा मिल को बचाने के सुझाव दे रही हैं । ये ध्यान रहे

कि कृष्णा मिल की मार मिल नहीं है। आप पत्र का उतर देकर कोई रास्ता खोलने के सुझाव दे या फिर हमें आप किसी तारिख को समय के साथ निश्चित कर मिलने का समय दिलाये, ताकि हम आप आपस में बातचीत कर कोई हल निकालने का प्रयास करें। पत्र का उतर शीघ्र दिलाये।

धन्यवाद सहित

अपका,



। केसरी मल ।

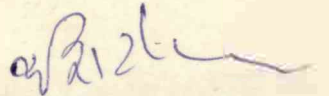
जनरल सेक्रेटरी
टी. एन. यू. बिल्डिंग, मिलरोड़

बधावर । राज. ।

प्रतिलिपी :-

सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित ।

- ✓ 1. श्रीमान् जनरल सैक्रेटरी अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस नई दिल्ली.
2. जनरल सैक्रेटरी राजस्थान ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस जयपुर ।
3. जनरल सैक्रेटरी टेक्सटाईल्स & वर्क्स फैडरेशन एटक, नई दिल्ली .।



। केसरी मल ।

जनरल सेक्रेटरी
टेक्सटाईल्स रोड यूनियन, जयपुर (राज.)



दुनिया के मेहनतकशों एक हो !

आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

M. P. STATE COMMITTEE

75311

कार्यालय :

'शांति सदन', पटेल नगर
लेवर कालोनी
भोपाल (म. प्र.)

पत्र क्रमांक

दिनांक..... 9.11.88

Dear Comrade,

The All India Textile Conference had given a call for Direct Action on 2nd December. However as you are aware T.J. Conventi n has called for observance of 3rd Dec. as an All Indiaday of Protest against Bhopal Gas tragedy. Therefore I suggest that 2nd Dec Direction action day be shifted by ten days to a date near about 15th Dec. Please consider this seriously and do the needful.

Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

H. M. Singh

RECEIVED

15 NOV 1988

A. I. T. U. C.

File
Textile

225-13
File Textile
Siddhanta
3404
C NIL NDR 133 BOMBAY 6 447

... SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA PARTY LEADER C P 1 126E PARLIAMENT HOUSE ND

.. REFER OUR MEMORANDUM DATED 23/7/85 ON GOVT'S PROPOSAL FOR REDUCTIONS ON IMPORT/EXCISE DUTIES ON VARIOUS MANMADE FIBRE/FILAMENT YARN ./ UNDERSTAND GOVT'S STILL SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING REDUCTIONS IN DUTIES TO BENEFIT CONSUMER AND SUCH A MOVE WILL ONLY HELP A FEW FIBRE/FILAMENT YARN PRODUCE UNITS WHO ALREADY REAPING HUGE PROFITS AND MARKET PRICES OF THEIR SHARES CLEAR INDICATIONS OF THEIR GOLDEN PROFITS ./ SHARES OF ONE PARTICULAR UNIT GONE UP BY NEARLY 15 TIMES ./ THERE IS NO PRICE OR DISTRIBUTIONS CONTROL ON FIBRES/FILAMENTS YARN NOR GOVT INTERESTED IN IMPOSITIONS OF ANY SUCH CONTROL ./ ON THE OTHER HAND REDUCTIONS IN THESE DUTIES WILL HIT COTTON FARMER EXTREMELY ./ CONSUMPTIONS OF COTTON WILL GO DOWN MAKING COTTON CULTIVATION UNINTERESTING FOR THE FARMER ./ OUR EXPORTS OF COTTON CULTIVATIONS GARMENT /YARN WILL SUFFER HEAVILY ./ OUR ENTIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EXPORT ARE BASED ON PRODUCTIONS AND CONSUMPTIONS OF COTTON YARN/FABRICS ./ 85 IS FEEL THAT WE CAN EXPORT SYNTHETIC FABRICS ./ MAJOR PORTIONS OF COUNTRY'S POPULATION USING COTTON FABRICS AND COTTON YARN IS USED EXTENSIVELY BY HANDLOOMERS ./ THEREFORE THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO SPECIFICATIONS FOR ANY REDUCTIONS IN DUTIES ON FIBRES/FILAMENTS YARN UNLESS GOVT WANTS TO KILL COTTON FARMER ./ AN REDUCTIONS IN DUTIES GIVEN TO INDUSTRY WILL ONLY GO TO INCREASE PROFITS OF FEW FIBRE/FILAMENT YARN PRODUCERS AS THE MOMENT DUTIES ARE REDUCED MANUFACTURERS WILL PUSH UP THEIR PRICES ./ ENTIRE PRICE STRUCTURE DEPENDS ON MARKET FACTORS CONCERNING DEMAND AND SUPPLY AND TILL THERE IS ADEQUATE PRODUCTIONS IN COUNTRY AND ALSO COTTON FARMER IS FULLY PROTECTED THERE TOTALLY NO JUSTIFICATIONS FOR REDUCTIONS OF GOVT CONSIDERS MAY BE ONLY THE FORM OF EXCISE DUTIES ON COTTON BLENDED YARN/FABRICS SO THAT CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IS ENCOURAGED AND ALSO BENEFIT OF CHEAP YARN GOES TO HANDLOOM /POWERLOOM WEAVERS/PROCESSORS AND THEN ULTIMATELY TO CONSUMERS ./ UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES REPEAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES THERE SHOULD BE ANY REDUCTIONS IN IMPORT/EXCISE DUTIES ON FIBRE/FILAMENT YARN TO ENRICH FEW FIBRE/YARN PRODUCERS ./ REGARDS ...COTTON FARMERS FORUM

COPTDMS/1840

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GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY
TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA
(EXTRAORDINARY) PART I - SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 12th Oct., 1984

R E S O L U T I O N

No. 8/6/84-TPC. In view of the importance of the textile industry in the national economy, the Government have decided to set up an Expert Committee, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Textiles, to review the present situation in the textile industry and to suggest measures for its proper development in the future. The constitution of the Committee shall be as follows:-

1. Shri Harbans Singh,
Secretary
Department of Textiles Chairman
2. Shri K.V. Ramanathan,
Secretary
Planning Commission.
3. Dr. Bimal Jalan
Chief Economic Adviser and
Ex-Officio Special Secretary,
Ministry of Finance.
4. Dr. Y.K. Alagh,
Chairman
Bureau of Industrial Costs
and Prices,
Ministry of Industry.
5. Shri S.S. Marathe
'Vinay' No. 9 Saharjeevan
Cooperative Housing Society Ltd.
Off. Ganesh Hind Road
Pune-411007.
6. Chairman
Industrial Development Bank of India
Bombay.
7. Shri S.K. Misra,
Development Commissioner (Handlooms),
Deptt. of Textiles.

8. Prof. N.K. Chandra,
Indian Institute of Management,
P.B.No. 16757, Alipore Post Office Road,
Calcutta-700027.
 9. Dr. T. Radhakrishnan,
Director,
Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association
P.O. Polytechnic
Ahmedabad-380015
 10. Dr. T.V. Ratnam,
Director,
South India Textile Research Association,
P.B.No. 3205
Coimbatore-641014
 11. Shri Bagaram Tulpule,
B-3 Bachani Nagar
Off. Daftary Road, Malad East
Bombay- 97.
 12. Dr. Deepak Nayyar,
Economic Adviser,
Ministry of Commerce
 13. Joint Secretary,
Deptt. of Textiles
 14. Textile Commissioner,
Bombay
- Member Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:-

- i) To study and review the present structure of the Textile Industry, particularly the relative role and efficiency of different sectors of the industry, namely handloom, powerloom and the organised mill sector, with a view to suggesting measures for integrated and harmonious development of these sectors for augmenting the production and availability of textiles both for domestic consumption as well as exports;
- ii) To examine the existing industrial licensing, fiscal and trade policies with reference to the textiles industry and suggest necessary changes for modernisation and growth in the industry;
- iii) To review the existing system of control and regulations and suggest changes, wherever necessary;

- iv) To suggest measures which would improve the economic viability of the textile industry and, to formulate steps which would be necessary to prevent and tackle sickness in the industry, including structural adjustments in the form of redeployment of Labour and capital;
- v) To study the need for modernisation of the textile industry and outline its requirements in terms of infrastructural facilities, capital goods/technology and financial resources for the textile industry;
- vi) To examine the factors underlying trends in domestic consumption and domestic production of textiles, keeping in view the varietal mix of the output and the long term requirements of the industry;
- vii) To suggest specific roles for different fibres in the context of a dynamic multi-fibre policy, taking into consideration such factors as consumption and production trends, employment implications in the agricultural sector and ecological consideration as between renewable and non-renewable sources;
- viii) To suggest measures for ensuring stable raw material prices, including the possibility of buffer stock operations in raw materials.
- ix) To suggest measures to increase exports of different types of textiles, particularly value added products, having regard to past performance, pattern of world trade and comparative advantage of the Indian textile industry;
- x) To examine the distribution and marketing channels with reference to domestic consumption as well as exports and to suggest measures for making these more efficient and cost effective.

The Committee may, if necessary, consider any other aspect related to the above terms of reference.

4. The Committee will formulate its own procedure of working including engagement of consultancy, if considered necessary, for any specific area of its work.

5. The expenses on TA and DA, if any, will be borne by the respective departments in respect of Govt. officials, whereas non-officials will be entitled to claim TA & DA as per O.M. No. P.6(26)-E.IV/59 dated 5th September, 1960 of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure),

as amended from time to time.

6. The Committee will submit its report within a period of six months.

7. The Headquarters of the Committee will be at New Delhi but it may meet at any other place in India.

Sd/-

(N.K. Sabharwal)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of Resolution be communicated to all concerned.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/-

(N.K. Sabharwal)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

The Manager,
Government of India Press,
Mayapuri,
New Delhi.

✓

QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY THE EXPERT COMMITTEE
ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Note 1. In addressing the issues listed below, the response need not be limited to improvements in the existing systems. Where appropriate structural changes or proposals for new mechanisms could also be envisaged.

- Name or organisation:

What interest do you represent ? (producer/consumer/trade/academic/cotton/wool/man made/processor/etc.)

(Pl. specify as considered appropriate)

I. GENERAL

1. Please analyse the evolution and the present structure of the textile industry in India and state whether you think that the present structure is the appropriate one for meeting the future needs of textiles, both for domestic consumption and exports. What do you think should be the future structure ? (You may comment on the cotton, artsilk, woollen, handloom, powerloom, organised industry, processing, hosiery/garment sector etc.)

2. What in your view would be the relative efficiency (viz., capital/labour cost per metre, cost of production, capacity utilisation, machine efficiency, employment potential, export potential, dispersal effect, organisational pattern, quality etc.) of the different sectors in the context of the Indian economic environment? Please try to quantify, wherever possible.

3. It has often been suggested that specific roles must be laid down under law for each sector/segment so that

.....2/-

the sectors can function in a mutually complementary fashion and without mutually destructive inter-sectoral competition. Would you agree with this suggestion and if so, what would your suggestion be in this regard? If a role is to be defined for each sector, how do you think this could be implemented ?

4. Please compare the direction and level of development in the textile industry in India with that of this industry in other countries, both developing and developed. What lessons can we draw for restructuring the industry in India?

II. POLICY AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

1. What are your views on the existing industrial licensing policies with reference to the textile industry? What changes would you suggest in these policies to enable modernisation and growth in the industry?

2. What are your views on the fiscal and credit policies with reference to the textile industry? What changes would you suggest in these policies and why?

3. What are your views on the import/export and trade policies with reference to the textile industry? What changes would you suggest in these policies? Please give reasons for your suggestion.

4. What would be the impact of your suggestions in the industrial licensing, fiscal and credit policies, import/export policy etc. in terms of the capacity and

efficiency of the industry?

(Note: In your replies to questions 1 to 4 above, you may like to give your views separately for each sector/segment).

5. How do you view the existing system of controls and regulations? What changes would you consider necessary in the context of the evolution and the future pattern of the textile industry? You may also like to comment on specific existing control provisions in the following manner.

Existing measures

<u>Reference to control Order</u>	<u>Brief content</u>	<u>Changes needed</u>	<u>Reason for changes.</u>
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III. CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

1. How do you perceive the changes in the demand for textiles in the aggregate and the consumer preferences in the next 10 to 15 years? What important factors have influenced this demand and preferences and what is the inter-play of these factors?

2. What would be your suggestions for improving the consumption of textiles and clothing of the people? What would you suggest the industry and Government do to meet the suggestion for increasing the consumption? (You may also like to give your views with references to the product, price etc.).

3. According to you what have been the trends in the domestic consumption of textiles? Has the domestic production of textiles kept pace with the trend? What

would be the emerging pattern of the consumption of textiles in the country? What would be long term requirements of the industry? What are the implications of consumption trends for the textile industry and how should we plan to meet the requirement of consumption and production?

IV. ECONOMIC VIABILITY.

1. It has been argued that there is wide-spread sickness in the different sectors of the textile industry. Would you agree with this view and, if so, what are the causes of this sickness? Would you identify the areas/sectors where the sickness is most pervasive? What are your views on the viability of the textile industry and what suggestions would you have for preventing and tackling sickness in the industry?

2. It is argued that there is an excess capacity in the textile industry in the aggregate as also in the individual sectors such as spinning, weaving, processing etc. Would you agree with this view? If so, what would be your specific suggestions for restoring the balance in this respect?

3. It is often stated there is need for structural adjustments in the form of redeployment of labour and capital. Would you agree with this view? If so what would be your suggestions for bringing about the structural adjustment.

4. How would you re-concile the need for integrated and harmonious development of the different sectors and the roles to be assigned to them, the need for interplay of market forces, & Business initiative and planning for structural adjustment?

5. In case you feel that structural adjustment may be necessary what difficulties do you foresee in the implementation of the suggestions and how would you suggest that these could be overcome to enable implementation ?

V. POWERLOOM SECTOR

1. It has been argued that the powerloom sector occupy a distinct role in the textile sector; it has led to employment and wider dispersal of economic power. What in your view has led to the growth pattern of the powerlooms in the past ? (Pl specify in detail the reasons). How do you view the growth of this sector?

2. Do you see economic and other advantages in the separation of the spinning, weaving and processing sectors? Do you perceive this to be a growing trend?

3. Would you suggest that the growth of the powerloom sector needs to be regulated in the context of the argument of providing opportunities for the growth of handlooms? If so, in what manner do you suggest that this can be regulated (i.e. economic, administrative, legislative etc)? Could you list the specific areas/steps necessary to prevent growth of the powerloom sector?

4. What suggestions would you have for planning and giving direction for the powerloom sector?

5. It has been suggested that Government policy must encourage consolidation of powerloom units to ensure healthy development instead of the fragmented and haphazard pattern obtaining presently. What would your views be in this regard?

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VI. COMPOSITE MILLS

1. How do you perceive the present position of the composite mill sector in the textile industry? What do you perceive as the role for this sector in the future? What are your suggestions as to how this sector should develop?

VII. PRODUCTIVITY AND MANAGEMENT :

1. How do you perceive the efficiency of the textile industry in the context of the global pattern of development of the textile industry? How would the productivity of labour and capital compare in terms of international standards and trends? What are its implications and what would be your suggestions in this regard?

2. What are your perceptions of the present pattern of management structure in the textile industry? What would you perceive as their strengths and weaknesses? Would you suggest induction of fresh entrepreneurial blood in the industry and, if so, how would you suggest this could be done in the overall pattern of the growth and roles that you suggest for the industry?

VIII. HANDLOOM SECTOR

1. How do you perceive the development of the handloom sector of the textile industry? Would you agree to the approach that the emphasis on the development of this sector is justified not only in terms of the employment it generates but also on account of the fact that the growth and well-being of handlooms should necessarily be an integral part of any programme of rural development? How would you rate the contribution of this sector in the export effort?

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2. What would be your suggestion about the pattern of development to be assigned to the handloom sector? Would you like to identify specific areas where handloom can develop without competition from the powerloom or the organised mill sector? It has been argued that the future of handloom lies mainly in areas of exclusive designs involving traditional skills and in the sphere of non-wearable coarse varieties where handloom weaving enjoys a considerable advantage in terms of the production process. Would you subscribe to the view that the pattern of development of the handloom industry must be only in these areas?
3. What are your suggestions for the healthy development of the handloom sector? What specific assistance and measures would be required for strengthening this sector to play its role in the textile industry.
4. What are your suggestions regarding (i) steps to be taken for technological upgradation in the handloom sector (ii) supply of the raw material requirements of the handloom sector at stable prices (iii) marketing development of the handloom products (iv) increasing the pace of co-operativisation in the handloom sector (v) increasing exports.

IX. MODERNISATION

1. What is the extent of modernisation required in the textile industry? What would it amount to in terms of financial resources and technology? What would be the extent of technology upgradation required?
2. What have been the main impediments in the modernisation of the textile industry in the past? What would be your suggestion and for overcoming these obstacles for improving the situation and accelerating the pace of modernisation in the future?

3. In order to achieve the modernisation requirement, what would be required in the form of infrastructural facilities and financial resources for the textile industry apart from capital goods/ technology? What would be your suggestions for achieving this objective?
4. What are the issues in modernisation that we need to address ourselves to in the context of the arguments regarding excess capacity in the Textile industry?
5. It has been contended that looking to the existing capital costs of modernisation and the trends in consumption, modernisation is not an economically profitable proposition for a majority of the textile units, in the country, Would you agree with this view? If so, what are your specific suggestions for accelerating the pace of modernisation?

Note: In the questions relating to modernisation please indicate the position with regard to the different sectors of the industry as also those pertaining to the ^{other} sectors such as spinning, processing etc.

X. FIBRE REQUIREMENTS AND POLICIES

1. What would be your suggestions regarding the specific roles for different fibres in the context of a dynamic multi-fibre policy? Would this be in keeping with the consumption trends and patterns of production?
2. It has been argued that the textile industry needs to use a greater amount of man made fibres and yarn in its production.

What would be the implications of this suggestion on the employment in the agricultural sector? What would be the ecological impact as between renewable and non-renewable sources?

3. Would your suggestions regarding the role of different fibres be same in the context of export requirements? For export performance what would be our comparative advantages and how should we develop in the sector?
4. It has been argued that the fortunes of the textile industry has been having a cyclical pattern arising out of the prices of raw-materials. Would you agree with this view? what would be your suggestions for ensuring stability in the prices of raw-materials? *(only on govt factors)*
5. It has been suggested that one of the means for achieving stability in prices is by buffer stocking operations in respect of different raw-materials. Would you agree with this suggestion? what would be your suggestions for operating this buffer stock and what items you feel need to be covered in the buffer stock operation? *vide memorandum No 78/11*
6. How do the prices of different raw-materials required by the textile industry compare with the international prices? What, in your view, are the main reasons for the difference in prices and what suggestions would you have in this regard?
7. It has been argued that the prices of man made textiles are much higher in India as compared to international prices in view of high taxation for these items. Would you agree with this view or do you feel that the cost of production in India of man made fibres and yarn is also much higher than in other

countries. What would be your suggestions for achieving internationally comparable standards in the cost of production of different raw materials.

XI. EXPORTS

1. It is argued that our present share of world exports is not commensurate with our export potential? what steps do you think should be taken to step up the rate of export growth in real terms and increase our share of world trade?
2. What, in your view, are the major factors which act as a constraint on export performance of the textile sector? What steps should be taken to remove these constraints?
3. What are your perceptions regarding the past performance of exports from the textile sector? How to these relate to the pattern of world trade? What would be the comparative advantage of the Indian Textile Industry? Would we continue to have the comparative advantage in the future also? What would be your suggestions for increasing exports of textiles to take full advantage of the area of comparative advantage?
4. What would be your suggestions relating to the industrial licensing, fiscal import/export and trade policy in meeting the requirements for export production? Does the import policy encourage growth of production base for exports?
5. What are your impressions regarding the utility of the Free Trade Zones and the 100% Export Oriented Units for development of textile exports. What steps would you suggest to make them more effective in increasing the country's export earnings?
6. Do you have any suggestions with regard to specific aspects of industrial licensing such as reservation, creation and expansion of capacity, export obligation etc. for enlarging the

export production base and improving its efficiency ?

7. We have not been able to establish ourselves as a dependable suppliers of goods in international markets both in terms of quality and in terms of meeting sample specifications. Do you agree with this view and what are your suggestions for improving the quality standards/consistencies of our product in export markets ?
8. It has been argued that exports of value added products should be increased. What would be suggestions regarding the kind of products that need to be encouraged ? what suggestion would you have to achieve this objective ?
9. What are your suggestions for the development and growth of the hosiery and garment sector ? What would be your suggestions for increasing the export of hosiery and garments ?

(You may also like to comment on the different Government policy framework relating to these sectors, technical/ technological requirements man-power requirements, fibre/ yarn usage, product diversification linkage with yarn, fabric and garment/Hosiery manufacture etc.).

XII. MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION:

1. How do you perceive the existing distribution and marketing channels for textiles in respect of domestic consumption ? Would you feel that they are efficient and cost effective ? What would be your suggestions for improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the existing distribution and marketing channels ?
2. What would be your suggestions regarding development of new trends/concepts in marketing of textile products ?

3. It has been argued that the existing pattern of distribution of textile products introduces a number of intermediate stages before reaching the ultimate consumer, which pushes up the ultimate cost to be consumer ? Do you agree with this view and if so, what would be your suggestions in this regard ?
4. What are your views regarding the Controlled Cloth Scheme (in the National Textile Corporation) and the Janata Cloth Scheme (in the handloom sector) ? Do you think that the schemes are beneficial to the interest of both consumers and producers ? What would be your suggestions in this regard ?
5. How do you perceive the distribution and marketing channels for export of Indian textile products ? What would be your suggestion so as to make the distribution and marketing channels more efficient and cost effective ?

XIII. OTHER ITEMS.

1. Do you like to add any other point not covered by the terms of the reference of the Expert Committee ? You may wish to add any other point not covered in the questionnaire.

N2K i) REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE MAY BE SENT WITHIN A PERIOD OF FOUR WEEKS.

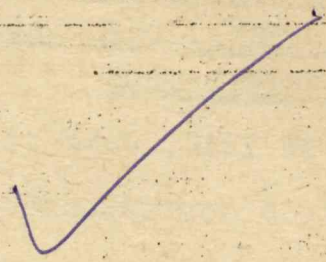
Note: THE RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE MAY COVER ALL THE QUESTIONS OR MAY EXCLUSIVELY RELATE TO THOSE SPECIFIC QUESTIONS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED.

825-16

Textile

Akhil Bhartiya Buzkar Federation
Dist Committee Basti

To Com. Rajeshwar Rao
General Secretary,
National Council C.P.I.



Deferent paper cutings sending for raising the questions in Parliament regarding public interest.

Com. N. H. Ansari has written to you earlier about the facts.

Com. Maulana Ishtaq Samlahali took part in our procession and keeps full knowledge.

The matts of weavers ~~is~~ is a Central Subject in Parliament.

You please ~~compel~~ Compell the govt. to take accurate action against the culprit govt servant. The condition of weavers is worst due to the Lacs of dues laying over Handloom Nigam. This ~~issue~~ issue if raised will effect the mass much.

Sd.


Abedul Majid Ansari
C. P. I

To Com. Sarjoo Pandey,
Secretary U.P. State Council.

and my Companion Comrad's Public terrorism toward me, by many false cases and custody. The full report was handed over to high high Public officials and till now ~~there~~ no no action has been taken. The Talilabad public ~~has~~ in revenge make many false cases against me. It may ~~any~~ acquire any eccident against me because ~~no~~ no action has been taken against culprit. Please look after the matter and have action.

Sd.

Abedul Majid Ansari

Copy to  Indrajit Gupta,
General Secretary

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में सम्बद्ध
(संघर्ष समिति)

A.L.T.U.C

अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन

जिल्ला कमिटी-बरनती

अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारी
जिल्ला मन्त्री

पत्रांक.....

आदरणीय सखी ली. ए. जे. खान
महा मंत्री, ए. ए. सी. कौन्सिल,
भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
उज्जैन गवर्नर हाई विद्यालय

निवास स्थान:- उजीनाबर
पिन २७२१७५

दिनांक: १० अक्टूबर, १९६८

महोदय,

संलग्न पत्र के साथ विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों की
मार्फत सर्व दूरना है सम्बन्धित अलायन राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलनों के
द्वारे पर्ये संसद न राज्य लता में उठाने के लिए पार्टी सर्व
अवधि को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए आप के पास भेजा रहा है।
दरना के सप्ताह में ही हमारे अग्रपद के लिए लक्ष्य
रखा रखा आन्दोलन के दरना के सम्बन्ध में पत्रकारों आप
को संपन्न दो थी। और पत्राली गई, २५ को आदरणीय
सखी ली. ए. जे. खान इत्यादि समाचारों में पार्टी न दरना है
सम्बन्धित प्रदर्शन में हिस्सा लेने के लिए कती आप
दुरुबे। हमें दरना के बारे में जानकारी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों तकिए
प्रदेश न बेकरी लता ने अब तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है।
बुनकरों का मामला बेकरी लता से ही सम्बन्धित है।

आप से आग्रह है कि इस मुद्दे को संसद व राज्य
तथा में उठाने वाली कार्यवाही को अग्र दण्ड देने,
तथा बुनकर समाचारों के समाधान के लिए समाचारों को
जाने की कोशिश करें। आज भी इच्छावागी लोग पट बुनकरों
का कार्यों को अग्रता है जिससे बुनकरों की स्थिति गंभीर
है। यह मुद्दा उठाने से पार्टी न उगता नैरूप अग्रद्वारा

अहमद पट्टेगल
प्रतिनिधि प्रोबल:
को इन्ड जल प्रकृत
संलग्न मी को लता
नैरुपि कती

साहित्यिक है साथ:
आप को साथी
अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारी
मी को साथ

अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन

जिल्हा कमिटी-बस्ती

निवास स्थान:- खलीलाबाद

पिन २३२१३५

दिनांक अगस्त, 1985

अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारी
जिला मंत्री

पत्रांक.....

आदरणीय सा की सरजू पांडेय,
मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य कौन्सिल,
भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, केसर बाग लखनऊ,
एवं पार्टी के सभी विधायक।

महोदय,

गत्त 27 मार्च, 1985 को हकरघा निगम खलीलाबाद कार्यालय पर अपने महीनों पूर्व दिये गाल का बकाया लेने जाये भूत बुनकरों पर निगम अधिकारियों की किल्ली भगत से कौत्वाली खलीलाबाद के नायब दरीगा आशुतोष मास्कीय एवं सहयोगी पुलिस कर्मियों द्वारा बर्बर लाठी प्रहार के साथ मेरी पिटाई करके मेरे सहित आठ बुनकरों को गिरफ्तार करके कौत्वाली में ले जाकर बन्द करके उक्त पुलिस कर्मियों द्वारा सामूहिक रूप से मेरी की गयी निर्मम पिटाई व दिये गये तरह- तरह की यातनाएं एवं मजदूरन मुद्देम लादकर चालान कर दिये जाने से सम्बंधित उच्चाधिकारियों को विवरण के साथ लिखित सूचना दिये जाने के पश्चात् आज तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने से शार्दिक रोद है।

यह चिन्तित ही कि उक्त घटना से सम्बंधित पुलिस कर्मियों के खिलाफ मेरे द्वारा दिये गये अधिकारियों को रिकायती पत्र तथा समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित समाचारसेआंग बढ़ना होकर खलीलाबाद की पुलिस मेरे विरुद्ध तरह- तरह की साजिशें कर रही है। निगम अधिकारियों का भी मेरे खिलाफ छयंत्र जारी है। जिसे किल्ली भी सम्प्र मेरे साथ कोई न कोई अप्रिय घटना हो सकती है। क्यों कि अब तक उक्त दोषी कर्मियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही प्रकाश में नहीं आयी है। जिसेउन लोगों का मनोबल कोई भी अपराध करने की दिशा में ऊपर है

- 1:- विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों कि कतरन।
- 2:- चलाये गये जान्दोलन के छ्ये पत्रों।

साजिशवादन के साथ
आप का साथी:-
! अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारी !

ॐ इन्द्रेजीतगुप्त
सातप
भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
संतकायन, राई दिल्ली

खलीलाबाद में

लाहौर के "श्री सिद्धेश" जेठरखपुर

पुलिस जुल्म के खिलाफ

११/८५

बुनकरों का शानदार प्रदर्शन

खलीलाबाद (बस्ती) : गत २७ मार्च को भूखे और गरीब बुनकरों पर पुलिस द्वारा लाठी प्रहार, अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन के जिला महामन्त्री श्री अब्दुल मजीद अंसारी की नायब दारोगा आशुतोष मालवीय तथा पुलिस कमियों द्वारा हवालात में निर्मम पिटाई के विरोध में तथा उ० प्र० हथकरघा निगम द्वारा दो महीने से अधिक समय से जनता घोंती साड़ी बनाने वाले बुनकरों को माल का दाम न देने के विरोध में १७ अप्रैल को एक विशाल प्रदर्शन का आयोजन किया गया था। अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन की बस्ती जिला काउन्सिल के तस्बा-धान में प्रदर्शनकारी मेंहदावल चौराहे से जुलूस बनाकर गगन भेदी नारे लगाते हुए तहसील प्रांगण में पहुंचे जहां एक सभा हुई।

जन सभा को उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य काउन्सिल ~~काउन्सिल~~ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सचिव श्री ए० पी० तिवारी अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन के महामन्त्री श्री एन० एच० अंसारी, लोकदल के प्रमुख नेता एवं भूतपूर्व सांसद श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी, युव छात्र नेता श्री रामकरन आर्य, राम उजागिर मिश्र, एडवोकेट, मार्क्स-नवादी कम्युनिस्ट नेता श्री जयशुद्धी

आवि नेताओं ने सम्बोधित किया बुनकर फेडरेशन के जिला अध्यक्ष श्री फैयाजुल हक अंसारी ने सभा की अध्यक्षता की।

सभी वक्ताओं ने २७ मार्च की घटना की निन्दा की और दारोगा मालवीय के अतिरिक्त हथकरघा निगम के परियोजना अधिकारी तथा सहायक परियोजना अधिकारी को तत्काल निलम्बित कर उन पर मुकदमा चलाने व जेल भेजने की जोरदार मांग की। वक्ताओं ने जिला प्रशासन की इस बात के लिए कड़ी निन्दा की कि हवालात में अमानुषिक पिटाई के इतने दिन बीत जाने के बावजूद उन्होंने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की।

वक्ताओं ने कहा कि निगम द्वारा बुनकरों का करीब १ करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान न करना मानव द्रोह की कार्रवाई है और उन्हें भूखा मारने की साजिश है।

प्रदर्शनकारियों ने मुख्य मंत्री को प्रेषित करने के लिए तहसीलदार को एक आठ सूत्रीय मांग पत्र दिया।



संगवाद

हिन्दी साप्ताहिक

मूल्य - ६० पैसे मात्र

प्रत्येक शुक्रवार

अंक-५

बस्ती - २६ मार्च ८५

वर्ष एक

एक और पत्रकार की पुलिस द्वारा निर्मम पिटाई

पुलिस की सुनियोजित योजना अभी और पत्रकार मारे जायेंगे

(हमारे मुख्य सम्वाददाता द्वारा)

बस्ती २६ मार्च । खलीला-वाद हथकरवा बस्ती निगम के कार्यालय पर उस समय हंगामे का दृश्य उपस्थित हो गया और लोगों में भगदड़ मच गई जिस समय खलीलाबाद कोतवाली पुलिस, बकाये के भुगतान के लिये शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से मांग कर रहे बुनकरों के ऊपर बवंतापूर्वक लाठिया बरसाई । पुलिस की मार में कई दर्जन लोग घायल हैं पुलिस को केवल इतने में ही नहीं संतोष हुआ और लखनऊ में प्रकाशित दैनिक 'नवजीवन' समाचार पत्र के खलीलाबाद स्थित संवाददाता एवं बुनकर फेडरेशन के जिलामन्त्री श्री अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारी सहित आठ लोगों को गिरफ्तार की क्रिया तथा पत्रकार श्री मजीद अन्सारी की बुरी तरह पिटाई कर बेसुध कर दिया ।

हमारे दिन पुलिस लाठी चार्ज के शिकार पत्रकार मजीद अन्सारी सहित सभी गिरफ्तार लोगों को जेल भेज दिया गया । वाद में

न्यायालय से जमानत पर रिहा किए गए ।

पत्रकार अ० मजीद अन्सारी और अपने माल का भुगतान लेने गए बुनकरों का इतना ही कसूर था कि वह कई माह से कापोरेशन के ऊपर पड़े बकाये का तत्काल भुगतान इसलिए चाहते थे कि महायक परियोजना अधिका की उन्हें महीनों से दौड़ा रहे थे । कापोरेशन के ऊपर बुनकरों का लाखों रुपया बकाया है और गत २६ मार्च को उन्हें उनका भुगतान देने के लिये बुलाया गया था । बुनकरों के पहुँचते ही ए० पी० ओ० ने पुलिस को फोन पर गुमराह किया कि बुनकर उन्हें मारने आये हैं और घेरावही किये हैं । घटना की सूचना मिलते ही गीबों का गोपण करने में प्रख्यात सब-इन्स्पेक्टर श्री मालवीय दल-बदल के साथ पहुँच कर बिना किसी प्रकार की जाँच पड़ताल व पूछताछ किए मामूली सी बात को लेकर बर्बर लाठीचार्ज किया और कई दर्जन लोगों को मार-मार

कर मुर्त बना दिया । जिसमें पत्रकार अ० मजीद भी बुरी तरह पीटे गये । घटना की सूचना पुलिस के उच्च अधिकारियों को देकर अबिलम्ब दोपी पुलिस कर्मियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की मांग की गई है ।

अफसोस और दुःख इस बात का है कि अभी आठ मार्च को पुलिस जुलम के शिकार 'नवबस्ती' के पत्रकार के मामले में पुलिस अधीक्षक को तीन बार पूर्व सूचना देने पर कुछ नहीं हुआ । महुली के पत्रकार मजीबुल्लाह खाँ को थानाध्यक्ष द्वारा जान माल की धमकी दिए जाने और ए० पी० महोदय को सूचना दिये जाने पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई यही नहीं गत १६ मार्च को उ० प्र० के पुलिस महानिदेशक के आगमन पर (बस्ती मुधार) के सम्पादक हनुमान प्रसाद मिश्र की पुलिस द्वारा बन्दूक के कूदों से सरे आम की गंधी पिटाई और महानिदेशक के समक्ष पत्रकार वार्ता में न्याय की कार्यवाही की मांग पर महानिदे-

शक द्वारा तत्काल कार्यवाही करने के आदेश के बावजूद अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ तो क्या नवजीवन समाचार पत्र के सम्वाददाता की पिटाई पर पुलिस अधीक्षक से किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही की उम्मीद की जा सकती ।

अभी ओर पत्रकार पीटे जायेंगे और पुलिस यातना के शिकार होंगे । सुनियोजित पुलिस षडयंत्र जारी है ।

किमान मजदूर एकता—जिन्दावाद ! बुनकर एकता जिन्दावाद !! हिन्दू मुस्लिम एकता—जिन्दावाद !!!

हवालात में बर्बरता करने वाले कायर दरोगा आशुतोष मालवीय को बरखा गया तो खैर

नहीं। अपराध पोषक जनद्वीष्ट भ्रष्ट पुलिस के पशुवत आतंककारी

अमानवीय कुकृत्य के विरोध में—

खलीवाद (मेंहदावल चौराहा) पर ४ अप्रैल ५५ को दिन में ३ बजे

विशाल जनसभा

साथियों,

अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन के जिला मन्त्री भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता एवं दैनिक 'नवजीवन' समाचार पत्र के खलीलावाद सम्वाददाता अब्दुल मजीद असारी की खलीलावाद कोतवाली में २७ मार्च १९५५ को कोतवाली के भ्रष्ट दरोगा आशुतोष मालवीय एवं कतिपय पुलिस कर्मियों द्वारा बर्बर पिटाई तथा उनके पूर्व हथकरघा निगम कार्यालय खलीलावाद पर अपने महीनों पहले बिके माल का दाम मांगने वाले भूखे बुनकरों पर लाठी प्रहार और कई बुनकरों की गिरफ्तारी ने खलीलावाद के जनसाधारण को चौंका दिया है। वर्दीधारी उद्दण्डता के इस प्रकरण ने सरकारी तन्त्र के काले चेहरे को बेनकाब कर दिया है।

कांग्रेसी सत्ता के असली चरित्र को जाहिर कर दिया है समाज के सभी दलितों पीड़ितों व गरीब मेंह-सतकशों के प्रति कांग्रेसी सत्ता व पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का यही अमानवीय आचरण है।

उत्तर प्रदेश हस्त कर्षा निगम से प्रदेश के लाखों बुनकरों की केवल यही मांग रही है कि प्रत्येक सप्ताह उनके तैयार माल की नकद खरीददारी की जाय। खरीददारी का दिन निश्चित किया जाय। 'जनता वस्त्र' उत्पादन योजना की सफलता के लिये बुनकरों को मूत व कार्यकारी पूंजी दी जाय। विगत दो वर्षों में बुनकरों की इत न्यायोचित मांग पर केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार ने एक पल के लिये सांचा भी नहीं।

भूखे गरीब बुनकरों के शोषण में इन्हे भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों ने बुनकरों का जीना हराम कर दिया है। मूत व कार्यशील पूंजी देना तो दूर अब तो हालत यह है कि दो-दो महीने बाद भी बुनकरों के दाम का भुगतान नहीं इस समय लगभग एक करोड़ मूल्य के 'जनता वस्त्रों' के दाम का भुगतान विगत दो महीनों से खटाई में पड़ा है। हथकरघा निगम के केंद्रों का रोज चक्कर लगाकर बुनकर निराश घर जाते हैं। राज्य सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री व केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्री जी को भी इस भयावह भूखमरी की हालत से 'तार' द्वारा कई सप्ताह पहले अवगत कराया जा चुका है। परन्तु कहीं कोई भूखे बुनकरों की आवाज सुनने वाला नहीं।

भूखे बुनकरों को उनके माल का दाम देने के बजाय बस्ती जनपद के हथकरघा निगम के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों ने भूखों की आवाज दवाने का षडयन्त्र किया। दिनांक २७-३-५५ को अमानवीय दमनकारी, दिल दहला देने वाली घटना इसी षणित षडयन्त्र का फल है। जिसमें खलीलावाद कोतवाली के भ्रष्ट व उद्दण्ड दरोगा मालवीय की बर्बर व कायरता पूर्ण भूमिका सर्वोपरि है। गरीबों व दलितों के प्रति यह हमला जनता के सभी वर्गों के लिये चुनौती है। हवालात में पिटाई का प्रकरण अमहनीय है इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा। इसके चलते जो भी हो।

हम खलीलावाद के सभी नागरिकों जिले के सभी जनसंघठनों व जनवादी दलों से बिनम्र निवेदन करते हैं कि वे इस जनसभा में सक्रिय भाग लेकर अमानवीय दमन व शोषणकारी प्रक्रिया के विरुद्ध अपना योगदान कर इस संघर्ष को बढ़ाएँ।

हम जिले के समस्त बुनकरों का भी आवाहन करते हैं कि वे हजारों की तादाद में अपने अधिकारों के लिये संघर्ष की ओर आगे बढ़ें।

हम जिला प्रशासन व राज्य सरकार को यह स्पष्ट चेतावनी देना चाहते हैं कि यदि अपराधी अधिकारियों को किसी बहाने बचाने का कुचेष्टा की गई तो उनके बुरे परिणामों के लिए वे स्वयं उत्तरदायी होंगे। सभा को भा० क० पा० तथा सम्बद्ध जन संघठनों के चोटी के नेता सम्बोधित करेंगे।

० मांगें ०

१. हथकरघा निगम परियोजना अधिकारी व सहायक परियोजना अधिकारी को इस अपराधपूर्ण षडयन्त्र के लिए तत्काल निलम्बित कर उनपर मुकदमा दर्ज कर जेल भेजा जाय।
२. दरोगा आशुतोष मालवीय एवं सहयोगी पुलिस कर्मियों को तत्काल निलम्बित कर उन्हें जेल भेजा जाय, उनका अपराध जग जाहिर है।
३. बुनकरों के लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया का भुगतान मय मूद के तत्काल किया जाय।
४. 'जनता वस्त्र' उत्पादन योजना के पूरे ढाँचे में बुनकरों से सलाह कर आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाय साप्ताहिक नकद खरीददारी की व्यवस्था की जाय और उत्पादन के लिये बुनकरों को निगम द्वारा मूत व कार्यशील पूंजी उपलब्ध कराई जाय।
५. बुनकरों पर जो फर्जी मुकदमा भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों ने अपने अपराध को छिपाने के लिये कायम किया है तत्काल वापस लिया जाय।

यदि उपरोक्त शत-प्रतिशत न्यायोचित मांगें न मानी गईं तो जिले के बुनकर जिलाव्यापी जनआन्दोलन छेड़ने पर बाध्य होंगे।

विनीत :

अखिल भारतीय बुनकर
फेडरेशन

शाखा इकाई—बस्ती

जीना है तो मरना सीखो !

भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी व उत्तरप्रदेश
नौजवान सभा

शाखा—खलीलावाद।

कदम कदम पर लड़ना सीखो !!

इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद,

बुनकर एकता जिन्दाबाद !

किसान मजदूर एकता जिन्दाबाद !!

हिन्दु मुस्लिम एकता जिन्दाबाद !!!

वामपंथी जनवादी एकता जिन्दाबाद !

बुनकर फेडरेशन जिन्दाबाद !!

न्यायोचित मांगों एवं ज्वलन्त समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए बुनकरों के आन्दोलन का अगला चरण जिलाधिकारी बस्ती कार्यालय के सामने दिनांक १ मई १९८५ दिन बुधवार को १२ बजे दिन से

॥ विशाल प्रदर्शन एवं धरना ॥

अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन की जिला कौंसिल का आवाहन

अपनी सौ प्रतिशत न्यायोचित निम्न मांगों के लिए अपने आन्दोलन के अगले चरण में हजारों की संख्या में १ मई सन् ८५ के विशाल प्रदर्शन एवं धरने को पूरी शक्ति से सफल बनाने के लिए आगे बढ़ो। याद रखें जब तक मांगे पूरी नहीं हो जाती भूखे, गरीब उत्पीड़ित बुनकरों का यह आन्दोलन जारी रहेगा। यह भी याद रखें कि बुनकरों को जान-बूझकर भूखा मारने के लिए श्री राजीव गांधी की दिल्ली तथा श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी की राज्य सरकार तथा उसी भ्रष्ट पतित एवं जन द्रोही नौकर शाही ही एक मात्र जिम्मेदार है। दल मत भावना से ऊपर उठकर बुनकर एकता हर स्तर पर स्थापित करें। दलालों और फूटपरस्तों से सावधान रहें। संघर्ष और बलिदान की भावना से आगे बढ़कर सरकार की पूंजी परस्त नीतियों को पराजित कर अपनी जीत को सुनिश्चित करें। सभी प्रदर्शनकारी ठीक ११ बजे दिन में कटेश्वर पार्क बस्ती पहुंचें।

हम जिले की सभी वामपंथी, जनवादी राजनीतिक दलों सभी सधर्षणीय जनसंगठनों एवं सभी न्याय प्रिय व्यक्तियों से न्याय के इस संघर्ष में सहयोग व समर्थन प्रदान करने की अपील करते हैं।

हमारी मांगें—

- १- २७ मार्च १९८५ को हथकरघा निगम खलीलाबाद के अन्तर्गत जनता बस्तों के निर्माता गरीब बुनकरों पर निगम के परियोजना-धिकारी एवं सहायक परियोजनाधिकारी द्वारा स्थानीय कोतवाली के नायब दरोगा आशुतोष मालवीय एवं सहयोगी पुलिस कर्मियों से सांठ-गांठ करके लाठी प्रहार कर उनकी गिरफ्तारी तथा कोतवाली खलीलाबाद की हजालत में अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन के जिला मंत्री, एवं लखनऊ से प्रकाशित दैनिक "नवजीवन" के खलीलाबाद (बस्ती) के संवाददाता अब्दुल मजीद अंसारी की निर्मम पिटाई के अपराधियों को तत्काल निलम्बित कर, उनपर मुकदमा कायम करके उन्हें जेल भेजा जाय। तथा बुनकरों पर लादे गये फर्जी मुकदमों को वापस लिया जाय।
- २- बुनकरों का लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये के बकाये का भुगतान मयचक्रवृद्धि व्याज के साथ तत्काल किया जाय। भुगतानमें विलम्ब होने एवं बुनकरों को जान बूझ कर भूखा मारने वाले सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को तत्काल बर्खास्त किया जाय। तथा जिस तिथि से बुनकरों का निगम पर बकाया है उस तिथि से लेकर अबतक का सूद और हर्जाना देकर बुनकरों का पूरा दाम एक मुश्त भुगतान किया जाय। भविष्य में प्रत्येक सप्ताह नकद खरीदारी निश्चित तिथि के अनुसार करने की व्यवस्था को अविलम्ब लागू किया जाय।
- ३- जनता बस्ती उत्पादन योजना में बुनकरों के संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों से सलाह लेकर आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाय। उत्पादन मुचक्रम से चलाने के लिए बुनकरों को कार्यकारी पूंजी, सूत, रंग, केमिकल व अन्य सम्बन्धित सामग्रियों की व्यवस्था हथकरघा निगम द्वारा किया जाय।
- ४- सूत के दाम में मूल्य वृद्धि के क्रम को तत्काल रोक़ा जाय तथा सालभर के लिए सूत का एक दाम मुकर्रर किया जाय। बुनकरों के तैयार माल का दाम सम्बन्धित सामग्रियों की मंहगाई के अनुपात में निर्धारित करके बढ़ोतरी का ऐलान किया जाय।
- ५- हथकरघा व पावरलूम से सम्बन्धित सरकारी व गैर सरकारी विभागों में बुनकरों को नौकरी में वरियता देने की नीति को तत्काल लागू किया जाय। तथा राम सहाय कमीशन की तरह वर्षीय पुरानी ठोस सिफारिशों को अविलम्ब लागू किया जाय।
- ६- बुनकरों को उत्पादन क्षमता के अनुसार कार्यकारी पूंजी मुलभ कराने के लिए बुनकर बैंकों की स्थापना किया जाय। तथा बुनकरों पर सरकारी व सहकारी कर्जों की मय सूद के माफ करने की घोषणा किया जाय। बुनकरों के तैयार माल की निकासी की समुचित व्यवस्था किया जाय।
- ७- छोटे पावरलूम उद्योग को २४ घं० विजली देने, तथा इनसे उत्पादित माल निकानी की गारन्टी कियो जाय।
- ८- उत्तर प्रदेश हथकरघा निगम जो भ्रष्टाचार का केन्द्र है उसके ढांचे में आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाय। भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों को तत्काल निकाल बाहर किया जाय। और इसके पूरे कार्य काल की उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराई जाय।

१ मई के प्रदर्शन एवं धरने को सफल बनाने के लिए निम्न स्थानों पर विशाल जन सभाओं का आयोजन किया गया है।

खलीलाबाद	२३ अप्रैल	मंगलवार
अमरडोभा	२४ अप्रैल	बुधवार
लोहरसन	२५ ,,	बृहस्पतिवार
धर्मसिंघवा बाजार	२६ ,,	शुक्रवार
सालेहपुर	२८ ,,	इतवार
रायपुर छपिया उर्फ ठोका	२८ ,,	,, रात्रि ७ बजे
सई बड़हरा	३० ,,	मंगलवार सांय ५ बजे
नन्दौर	३० ,,	,,

विनीत :

अखिल भारतीय बुनकर फेडरेशन जिला कौंसिल
बस्ती

انقلاب زندہ باد ! جنرل اتحاد زندہ باد !

کسان مزدور ایکتا زندہ باد ! ہندو مسلم ایکتا زندہ باد !

اپنی مصفا نہ مانگوں اور اپنے اہم اور فوری مطالبات کے حصول کے لئے

جنرل تحریک کا اگلا دور

یکم مئی ۱۹۴۷ء بروز بدھ ۱۲ ربیعہ اول سے ضلع بھڑنڈ بستی کے دفتر کے سامنے

بینکروں کا متحدہ مظاہرہ اور دھرنا

آل انڈیا بینکر فیڈریشن کی بستی ضلع کونسل کی ضلع کے بینکروں سے اپیل

مندرجہ ذیل مطالبات کے حصول اور بینکروں کے سامنے درمیش متعدد سنگین مسائل کے فوری حل کیلئے یکم مئی ۱۹۴۷ء مظاہرہ اور دھرنے کو فرمائی اور اتحاد کے جذبے سے پوری طاقت سے کامیاب بنائیں۔ یاد رکھیں بھوکے، غریب، مظلوم بینکروں کی یہ تحریک مطالبات کے مکمل حصول تک جاری رہے گی۔ یہ بھی یاد رکھیں کہ بینکروں کو جان بوجھ کر بھوکا مارنے کی اذیت ناک صورت حال کیلئے شہری راجپوت گاندھی کی مرکزی و شہری رائٹ دست تہذیب کی ریاستی سرکار و نیز اس کی ظالم اور بھڑنڈ و عوام دشمن نوکر شاہی ہی اول ذمہ دار ہے۔ سیاسی دیگر اختلافات سے بالاتر ہو کر تفرقہ پرستوں، دالوں، مکاروں کی ہر سازش کو ناکام بنا کر ہر گاؤں اور قصبے میں غریب بھوکے اور مظلوم بینکروں کا اتحاد قائم کریں اور جیت کی طرف آگے بڑھیں۔ یاد رکھیں۔ جیت کو یقینی بنانے کی قوت غریب، محنت کش عوام کے اتحاد اور ان کی مسلسل جدوجہد میں ہے۔ اس جدوجہد کا تار نہ ٹوٹے۔

ہم ضلع کی تمام جمہوری بائیں بازو کی سیاسی جماعتوں، انقلابی عوامی تنظیموں اور تمام انصاف پسند لوگوں سے اپنے سو فیصد مصفا نہ مطالبات کی جدوجہد میں اشتراک و تعاون کی اپیل کرتے ہیں۔

:- ہمارے مطالبات :-

- ۱۔ ۷۴ مارچ ۱۹۴۷ء کو تحصیل آباد پولیس کے نائب داروغہ اور ہیڈ لوم کارپوریشن کے پروجیکٹ آفیسر و نائب پروجیکٹ آفیسر کی سازش سے بھوکے بینکروں کی پٹائی دگر فتاری اور جالات میں ضلع بینکر فیڈریشن کے سکریٹری شری عبد الحمید انصاری کی وحشیانہ پٹائی کے مجرموں کو معقل کر کے ان پر مقدمہ قائم کر کے جیل بھیجا جائے اور بینکروں پر قائم کئے گئے ذمہ داریوں کو فوراً واپس لیا جائے۔
- ۲۔ جتنا دھرتی سلاخی بنانے والے بینکروں کے تقریباً ایک کروڑ روپیہ بقائے کی سے سود و ہرجانہ فوری یکمشت ادا ہوگی کی جائے۔ آئندہ کیلئے ہر شخص ہیڈ لوم کارپوریشن سنٹر پر بینکروں کے تیار مال کی فریڈاری کا انتظام کیا جائے۔
- ۳۔ اب تک دام کے بھگتوں میں تاخیر کر کے بینکروں کو جان بوجھ کر بھوکا مارنے، چند دلاؤں اور آڑھتیوں سے ساز باز کر کے رشوت ستانی کے مجرم کارپوریشن حکام کو برخاست کیا جائے۔ ان پر مقدمہ چلا کر انھیں جیل بھیجا جائے۔
- ۴۔ سوت کے داموں میں راجپوت گاندھی کی سرکار کی آمد کے بعد بے تھامشا اور جان لیوا اٹھانے کو ایک آرڈی نینس کے ذریعہ فوری روکا جائے اور سوت کا مناسب دام سال بھر کے لئے ایک سطح پر مقرر کیا جائے۔ جتنا دھرتی سلاخی بنانے والوں کو اپڈوائس کاروباری سرمایہ اچھی کو الٹی کا سوت تک کیل کی ذمہ داری کی گارنٹی کی جائے۔ ۵۔ تمام ہیڈ لوم دھرتی پاور لوم بینکروں کے تیار مال کی نکالی کی گارنٹی کی جائے اور چھوٹے پاور لوم بینکروں کیلئے چھوٹے گھٹے رعایتی درجہ کی گارنٹی کی جائے۔ ۶۔ ہیڈ لوم کارپوریشن کے پورے ڈھانچے میں بنیادی تبدیلی عمل میں لائی جائے۔
- ۷۔ برنامہ بھڑنڈ حکام کو نکالا جائے۔ کارپوریشن کے پورے دس سالہ کاروبار کی اعلیٰ سطحی جانچ کرائی جائے۔ ۸۔ بینکروں کی پوری کاروباری صلاحیت کے مطابق آسان شرطوں پر بھرپور کاروبار سرمایہ فراہم کرنے کے لئے علحدہ بینکر بینک قائم کیا جائے اور سابقہ قرضہ جات کو مع سود معاف کئے جانے کا اعلان کیا جائے۔ رام سہائے کیلشن کی ٹھوس سفارشات کو اب تیرہ سال گزار جائیکے بعد بلا تاخیر علی جاہد اپنا باجیہ اور خصوصیت کے ساتھ ہیڈ لوم دپاور لوم کی صنعت سے متعلق تمام سرکاری سہکارے کو نیز غیر سرکاری اداروں میں بینکروں کو ملازمت فراہم کرنے میں اولیت دینے کی پالیسی کو فوراً بروئے کار لایا جائے۔ فقط۔ نیاز مند

آل انڈیا بینکر فیڈریشن

ضلع کونسل - بستی -

(سیٹھ سائیں گورکھپریا)

खलीलाबाद के बुनकरों को बकाया अदा करने के जवाब

पुलिस द्वारा बेरहमी से पिटाई पत्रकार श्री मजीद भी पुलिस जुल्म के शिकार

खलीलाबाद (बस्ती): कोतवाली थाने के नायब दारोगा बाभुतोप मानवीय ने अपने पुलिस मिपादियों के साथ पत्रकार श्री अबुल मजीद और आठ बुनकर मजदूरों को बेरहमी से पिटाई की और मनमंजूर मुकदमे में फावकर जेल भेज दिया। यह लोग २८ मार्च को जमानत पर रिहा किये गये। इन बुनकरों का हेन्डलूम कार्यों-रेमन कार्यों पर लगभग १ करोड़ रुपये का बकाया बताया जाता है। बुनकरों को लम्बे समय से लगातार मान के बावजूद यह बकाया अदा नहीं हो रहा था। जिससे तमाम बुनकर परिवारों के सामने भूखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है। सहायक परिपोजना अधिकारी बकाने की उपायगों के लिए एक न एक बहाना और हीला-हवाली करते आ रहे थे। उस दिन बुनकरों ने

परिपोजना कार्यालय का घेराव किया और घरना मुक्त किया। हमने हैं कि एक जोर तो इन बुनकरों को बकायों की बरायगी का झूठा आश्वासन दिया गया और दूसरी ओर टेलीफोन करके कोतवाली थाने से पुलिस बुला ली गयी। नायब दारोगा मानवीय ने अपने दल-बल के साथ बहाने पढ़ते ही बुनकरों पर लाठी चार्ज शुरू कर दिया। लाठी चार्ज से भगदड़ मच गयी और लकड़ी लोभ घायल हो गये। श्री मजीद अन्सारी और अन्य बुनकरों को पुलिस ने फिरपत्ता किया और पीटते हुए थाने ले गये और मनमंजूर मुकदमा तैयार करके जमानत पर दिया। श्री मजीद अन्सारी से तो कोतवाली थाने की पुलिस चुनाव के समय से ही नारायें भी इसलिये उनकी खास खातिर की

इस घटना की जानकारी दिये जाने के बाद भी पुलिस अधिकारियों ने अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की और लगता है कि पुलिस अधिकारी भी अपने अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के ही पक्षपोषण की मनोवृत्ति से ग्रस्त हैं। देवरिया जिले के कल्यातगंज और गोरखपुर जिले के नौतन्वा कस्बे के पत्रकार की पिटाई की ली कड़ी 'नव बस्ती' के प्रतिनिधि के साथ पुलिस अत्याचार की जानकारी होने के बावजूद अधिकारियों ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। महुली के पत्रकार मनी बुल्लाह को महुली के शान्ताध्यक्ष ने जान-माल की घमकी दी है। इसकी सूचना भी पुलिस बड़ीशक की दी गयी लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई उनकी ओर से नहीं की गयी।

बुनकर फंडेशन

बुनकर फंडेशन गोरखपुर की जिम्मा कोमिन को बैठक थी कर्मचयुक्तन की व्यवस्था में लागू हुई। बैठक में फंडेशन के राजस्वों की फतामुतीन फ्तारी ने २० मार्च को खलीलाबाद थाना बस्ती में बुनकरों पर पुलिस द्वारा किये गये दमन की विस्तार से बर्षा की। बैठक में बस्ती जिम्मा के बुनकर फंडेशन के सेक्रेटरी अब्दुल बकौद कस्तुरी व अन्य ३ बुनकरों की फिरपत्तारी और खलीलाबाद थाने के विधानन से अब्दुल मजीद की पुलिस द्वारा जानबूझा पिटाई की गयी जिम्मा की गयी और मुजानत किया है कि खलीलाबाद थाने के शोषी पुलिसकर्मियों पर मुकदमा चलाकर उन्हें जेल भेजा जाय। एक हज़ारे प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि बुनकरों पर जो कर्मी मुकदमा चलायन किया गया है उसे तत्काल वापस लिया जाय। लेकिन भारतीय बुनकर फंडेशन गोरखपुर के महासचयी कर्मचयुक्तन ने उक्त जानकारी दी है और कहा है कि मोहता रिपटियों में बुनकरों में भारी बेवैनी है।

खलीलाबाद पुलिस द्वारा पत्रकार और आठ बुनकरोंकी पिटाई

महाराज (बस्ती); १८ मई। खलीलाबाद कोतवाली थानेकी पुलिस द्वारा पत्रकार श्री अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारी और आठ बुनकर मजदूरोंकी बेरहमीसे पिटाईकी ओर मनमंजूर मुकदमोंमें फावकर जेल भेज देनेसे पत्रकारोंमें सोम ध्यान है। ये सोम २८ मार्चको रिहा किये गये। इन बुनकरोंका हेन्डलूम कार्यों-रेमन कार्योंपर लगभग एक

करोड़ रुपयेका बकाया बताया जाता है। बुनकरोंके लम्बे समयसे लगा-तार मांगके बावजूद यह बकाया अदा नहीं हो रहा था जिससे तमाम बुनकर परिवारोंके सामने भूखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गयी है। सहायक परिपोजना अधिकारी बकानेकी अदायगोंके लिए एक न एक बहाना और हीला-हवाली करते आ रहे थे। उस दिन बुनकरोंने परिपोजनाका घेराव किया और

बस्ती में कड़ी तोम पावप हो गये। श्री मजीद अन्सारी और आठ अन्य बुनकरोंको पुलिसने फिरपत्ता कर पीटते हुए थाने ले गये और मन-मंजूर मुकदमा तैयार करके जमानत पर दिया। कोतवाली थानेकी पुलिस श्री मजीद अन्सारीके मुकद-मे के समयसे ही नारायें बताये जाती है। अब तक इस घटनाके बाद पुलिस अधिकारियोंने अपने अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियोंपर कोई शोक कार्रवाई न कर जमानतपोषकी धनोदमितसे घबरा प्रतीत होने है। इसी प्रकार देवरिया जिलेके कल्यातगंज और गोरखपुर जिलेके नौतन्वा कस्बेके पत्रकारकी पिटाई पर भी पुलिस अत्याचारकी खान-करी होनेपर भी अधिकारियोंने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं किया। पता चला है कि महुलीके पत्रकार श्री मजीद बुल्लाहको महुलीके शान्ता-ध्यक्ष द्वारा बराबर प्रताड़ित किया गया बस्ती पुलिस अत्याचारकी गयी पिटाईपर पुलिस महानिदेशक का कार्रवाईका आदेश भी अभी तक कार्रवाई नही हुआ बताया जाता है।

पत्रकारकी पिटाई गिरफ्तारीपर क्षोभ

खलीलाबाद (बस्ती); ११ अप्रैल। स्थानीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी एवं बुनकर फंडेशन द्वारा आयोजित एक सार्वजनिक सभा श्री पंचायत हक अन्सारीकी अध्यक्षता में हुई जिसमें सर्व को नमोदल हसन अन्सारी, जमालुद्दीन खां, सिख कुमार गुप्त, मजीदुल्लाह खां, अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारी, बुनकारी, परदेस परराजने जिना बुनकर फंडेशनके महासचयी तथा कम्युनिस्ट नेता और सनसक्रे एक दिवसी दैनिकके संचालका श्री अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारीकी गिरफ्तारी तथा उनकी कथित पिटाईकी निन्दा करी गयी तथा कि उनपर परदेस हकदरया निममके स्थानीय अति-कारीका अत्याचारण करके उनके कार्योंकी बांध करामो जाय तथा श्री अब्दुल मजीद अन्सारीको गिरफ्तार करने वाले पुलिस उप-निरीक्षकको निन्दिबत कर उनके कार्योंको मोच कराये जाय।

बागामो १३ अप्रैलको स्थानीय तदुमीनपर प्रदर्शन करनेका भी निर्णय किया गया।

पुलिस पिटाई के विरुद्ध बुनकरों का प्रदर्शन

(बस्ती कार्यालय) बस्ती। खलीलाबाद कस्बे के बुनकरों पुलिस द्वारा गत दिनों कुछ बुनकरों की भी गयी पिटाई के विरोध में मन दिवस बुल्लत निकाना व प्रदर्शन किया। बुनकरों का बुल्लत मेहराबाद कोराह क तहसील मुख्यालय तक गया और वहां जनसभा में बहस गया। फावकरेड बकाने हसन अन्सारी, ए.पी. निवासी शान-बकानुद्दीन खा एवं पुर्बे कामरुद्दुबमुबन निवासी बरिफि ने सभा का महासचियन कर्तव्य हुए स्थलस्थाना निमम के अतिकारीको एवं खलीलाबाद कोतवाली के सब हलफकर आतुतीय मानकी है बिच्छ उचित कार्रवाई करने एवं जन जीमों को बर्बाद करने की मांग की।

प्रधानमंत्री कि मत २० मार्च को हकदरया निमम पर अपना पैसा लेने गये बुनकरों पर पुलिस ने माठिया बरामती और कड़ी की गिरफ्तार भी किया। इसी घटना के विरोध में मन दिवस बुल्लत आदि निकाना गया और नायब नहलीनदार का एक बहाने दिया गया।

सरकारी काममें बाधा: आठ बुनकर गिरफ्तार

खलीलाबाद (बस्ती), २९ मार्च। खलीलाबाद कोतवाली पुलिसमें गत २० मार्चकी शायकान की अन्सुर कड़ी अन्सारी कर्मचयी जिना बुनकर लव काली लाल आठ बुनकरोंकी कारतीय विधान सभकी सभा ३२२, १५२, ५०३, ५०६ तथा फिकनल एलेक्ट्रीक रिपेट-के-कलानल निमित्तन किया। पुलिसने अन्सुर कुमारीके एक इतने उपकर्मी सभ निममके कारतीय कर्मचयुक्तों को लिका और सरकारी कामने बाधा लगी। हुए सभा कर्मचयुक्तों की प्रकृताड जाने कलसे लीक तथा थाने कीदरकी कलगी है। निममके अधिकारियोंकी शोषण

मार्च १६ मार्च को उत्तर प्रदेश

के पुलिस महानिदेशक के जागमन पर 'बस्ती सुधार' के सत्यादक हनुमान प्रमाद मिश्र की पुलिस द्वारा बन्दूक के मुन्नों से सरे आम की गयी पिटाई के बारे में बताया जाने पर महानिदेशक ने तत्काल कार्रवाई के आदेश दिये। लेकिन उनका यह

आदेश भी धरा का धरा रह गया। पुलिस की इन कार्रवाइयों से और ऐसे गलत काम करने वालों के विरुद्ध सिकायतों की कोई सुनवाई न होने में मण्डल के पत्रकारों में रोष एवं क्षोभ व्याप्त है।

पत्रकार की पिटाई की निन्दा

बस्ती (बस्ती) १८ मार्च। भारतीय बुनकर फंडेशन गोरखपुर (बस्ती) के महासचयी कर्मचयुक्तन ने उक्त जानकारी दी है और कहा है कि मोहता रिपटियों में बुनकरों में भारी बेवैनी है।

उक्त कारवायों की गयी। बुनकरोंके एक प्रतिनिधिक क्लब एक बुनकरोंके निमम पर अन्सारी उपरत बकाने है। वे लंग सारिन सुब्बे अन्सरी बकाने की मांग का कि वे लंग अन्सारी बुनकरोंके एक इतने उपकर्मी सभ निममके कारतीय कर्मचयुक्तों को लिका और सरकारी कामने बाधा लगी। हुए सभा कर्मचयुक्तों की प्रकृताड जाने कलसे लीक तथा थाने कीदरकी कलगी है। निममके अधिकारियोंकी शोषण

बुनकरों की बर्बादगी (बस्ती कार्यालय)

*File
Textiles*

REPORT ON

Meeting of the Executive Bureau and the Administrative
Committee of the TUI, Textiles, Clothing & Leather workers.

Executive Bureau of the TUI, Textile (Clothing, Leather & Fur workers met in Damascus, Syria, on Sept, 10th, followed by a two-day session of its Administrative Committee. Representatives of workers of these industries participating in the A.C. Committee were: Soviet Union, Poland, G.D.R, France, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Congo, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, South Yemen, Mali, Philippines, Columbia, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile and India.

The agenda for the meeting included, among other items, discussion on the main document entitled "Certain problems concerning development of Textile & clothing industries and condition of workers, a new international economic order and tasks of Trade Unions" prepared by the Sectt. and the Bureau of T.U.I.

The document high-lights the crucial importance of the Textile and clothing industry in the industrial economy of nations. "Employing 250 million people", the report says "in 1983 the value of the world market in Textile and clothing products reached about 90 billion U.S. Dollars-i.e. almost 10% of the world turnover of industrial products. The big transnationals have their share of this enormous market, especially in the developing countries. Because of their high foreign debts-some 450 billion U.S. dollars-these countries have to sell their products and raw materials below their value, and are thus doubly exploited."

According to the document our branches of the industry, i.e. the Textile, Clothing & Leather industries, have been hit increasingly by crisis ~~in~~ in more advanced capitalist countries which is resulting in curtailment of production and growing of unemployment. In the E E C countries, for example, production of Textiles between 1980 and 1983 dropped by ~~10%~~ 10.5% and that of clothing by about 11.5%. In addition to using various stringent protectionist measures, including customs-duties, import-quota restrictions, etc., these countries are resorting to highly discriminating system of subsidising only "viable" branches of the industry. "While the significance of the armament industry increased", the report states, "production dropped in the Textile & Clothing industry".

Analysing structural transformations taking place in the world textile and clothing industry, the document points out that these changes cover both changes in raw-material base, as well as in the structure of the production itself. "The structural changes in fibre-consumption are characterised by a growing consumption of chemical fibres from synthetic polymers and a decrease in the consumption of cotton. Chemical fibres found their major place in technical textiles, but they have also gained in significance in the manufacture of ^{upholstery} ~~household~~ fabrics, and above all in carpets". In this connection the document also draws attention to increasingly closer bonds between the manufacturers of textile machinery and companies producing chemical fibres.

The document takes note of significant structural changes in the trends of international trade in textiles and clothing market. These consist in growing ~~xxx~~ importance of developing countries as producers and exporters of textile and clothing. As a ^{result} ~~consequence~~ the share of these countries in world exports between the years 1970 to 1981, rose from 15% to 24% in textiles and from 21% to 41% in clothing. Simultaneously, these developing countries have also increased their share in world imports - from 24% to 32% in textiles and from 9 to 17% for clothing. This has the inevitable consequence of the industrialised capitalist countries suffering the heaviest losses in international textile and clothing trade.

ROLE OF TRANSNATIONALS:

As analysed in the document ~~xxx xxxxxxxx~~ transnational corporations manufacturing textiles and clothing are to a large extent co-responsible for the rapid and extensive transfer of textile and clothing production from the industrialised capitalist countries to the so-called newly-industrialised developing countries, as well as for the relatively rapid growth of the exports of these commodities from the developing countries during the seventies. "Big companies invest capital in the developing countries chiefly because of lower production costs, mainly labour costs. But in addition to the differences in production costs, various political and economic measures also play an important part." In support of this the following facts are cited: "In 1980-82, the average ratio between labour costs of the yarn and textile production in industrialised capitalist countries and that of production in the developing countries was 28:1. While in 1982 the total labour costs per ^{hour} ~~hour~~ of production of yarns & textiles were about 10 U.S. dollars in the Netherlands, in many developing countries they were less than 1 ~~U.S.~~ U.S. Dollar. "

A comparative table appended to the document presents a revealing picture of the astounding differences in labour costs as among a large number of countries, including Turkey, Mexico, Uruguay, Peru, Egypt, Thailand, Tanzania, Kenya, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, Ethiopia, India, etc. While Sweden, Norway & Belgium top the list with labour-costs working out ~~to~~ 20 and more D.M. per hour, India tails far behind with barely 1.52 D.M. per hour with Thailand (0.75 D.M.) and Sri-Lanka (0.35 D.M.) at the lowest rung of the ladder.

In order to offset the affect of such unfavourable competition, the industrialised capitalist countries resort to various measures besides raising trade and tariff barriers. These consist among others, in :-

- i) introduction of micro-electronics, including robotisation, etc.,
- ii) ruthless exploitation of workers with drastic cuts in social benefits and militarisation of economy; intensification of depredations by multi-nationals;
- iii) Agreements with producers from the developing countries on production tie-ups that are labour-cost effective;
- iv) Structural transformation of production and exports;
- v) reckless spending on advertisement- high-pressure salesmanship; etc.etc.

All these measures are result in mass redundancies, worsening of ~~working~~ working conditions, fall in incomes, and misery for millions of workers. As against this the introduction of advanced technology in socialist countries increasingly results in higher production, rising employment, substantial & constant improvement in working conditions and steady increase in incomes and consumption.

The comprehensive ~~xxxx~~ analysis of global developments in Textile and clothing industry carried out in the document concludes Thus: " The economic policies of industrialised capitalist countries substantially affect the present & future of developing countries. While the socialist countries provide systematic assistance to the developing countries, and their trade ~~to~~ with ~~the~~ them is based on mutual advantage, the industrialised capitalist countries ~~with~~ ^{with} their transnational corporations exploit the developing countries in many ways such policies have great impact on the economies of developing countries in general, and the textile and clothing industry in particular and they add considerably to the foreign debt of these countries.."

Outlining the tasks of the international trade union movement in these industries, and taking due note of stagnation, and even decline in the growth of these industries, the document spells out basic elements of a progressive people-oriented strategy for a healthy and rapid development of the textile and clothing industry on a ~~firm~~ global scale. It is noteworthy that this strategy fully takes into account the situation prevailing in developing countries with capitalist oriented economics, like India and broadly reflects the growing consciousness and urge among the textile workers to close their ranks in order to bring about basic changes in the management and ownership pattern of the industry to enable it to occupy ~~its~~ *rightful place in the national economy.*

Among the elements constituting the strategy, having particular relevance to the situation in our own country, and corresponding to the demands now being raised by the workers in the textile industry on a national scale, could be listed :-

- " Recognition of the Textile & Leather industry as essential industries in the true sense of the term- necessitating their planned crisis-free development in cooperative and public sectors;
- Introduction of new technology must be so regulated as to ensure the balanced development of all sectors of the textile and allied industries; safeguarding against unfair competition and against adverse affects on the employment & working conditions;
- Effective forms of participation of workers and trade unions in the management of textile and allied industries and in the elaboration of plans for future development of these industries;
- For immediate take-over of all closed textile and allied enterprises by the state & their running under state or cooperative management;
- To introduce special programmes for improving access to products of textile clothing & Leather industries, including a system of public distribution and sales at concessional rates to families with low incomes;
- To increase purchasing power of the workers through appropriate wage and income policies- to expand the market for consumer goods;
- To guarantee fair prices of cotton and other raw-materials used in the textile and Leather industries in order to ensure smooth supply of raw-materials to the industry" etc.etc.

The Administrative Committee issued a call to the workers in the textile, clothing and leather industries to strengthen and broaden their unity in order that the widest

. ~~have~~ possible mobilisation could be brought about to launch actions to realise the objectives indicated in the document.

Besides unanimously adopting the document, the Administrative Committee also issued several other declarations, appeals, etc, on matters closely linked to the advancement of the interests of the working people all over the world.

Noteworthy among these are:

- i) Communication greeting the WFTU, and lauding its role as ~~its~~ ^ustead fast and ~~in~~ true champion of the cause of the toiling people of the world, on the occasion of its 40th anniversary;
- ii) Appeal to the workers in the textile, clothing & leather industries all over the world to struggle for banning of militarisation of inter-space and of nuclear tests; ~~half~~ to the installation of missiles. Appreciation of the repeated initiatives taken by the Soviet Union in this direction and condemnation of Reagan administration's persistence in its way-preparations;
- iii) Resolution expressing full support and solidarity with the struggle of workers and people oppressed by the racist regime of South Africa;
- iv) Resolution pledging full support to the Arab-people in their struggle against ~~Israeli~~ aggressors and their U. S. patrons, and demanding immediate & unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation force from all Arab lands including Palestine.

The administrative Committee also approved drafts of six resolutions concerning workers in the leather industry and authorised that ~~ex~~ they be tabled in the Tripartite technical committee meeting for the Leather & footwear industry of the I L O to be held in Geneva in December, 1985.

(Meeting of both the Executive Bureau as well as of the Administrative Committee were fully participated in by the undersigned. I made a detailed contribution based on the policy documents adopted by the AITWF, as well as by the National convention of Textile workers held recently in New Delhi. India is among the four countries whose representatives will constitute the drafting Committee, charged with the task of preparing documents for the next international conference of the T. U. I.)


(B. D. JOSHI)

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RESOLUTION

ON MINIMUM WAGES

The General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress expresses its strong protest against the policy of Central and most of the State Governments of virtually neglecting proper fixation, revision and enforcement of statutory minimum wages even in the scheduled employments.

In terms of Supreme Court Judgement, non-payment or less payment of wages amounts to extracting "Forced Labour".

The Government of India is avoiding the question of determining the Criteria for fixation of minimum wages, despite the unanimous demand of all Central Organisations. The wages fixed for certain employments in Orissa are as low as Rs. 6/- per day for 6 days in a week. This anarchy can go only if proper criteria are fixed.

The Government is refusing to adopt I L O convention No. 131 laying down an obligation for fixing a national minimum below which no employer will be able to pay to his workman.

The question of protecting the wages from erosion due to price rise is also not receiving the attention it ought to. Certain State Governments like Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar, U.P. and Kerala do have arrangements to pay Dearness Allowance at varying rates up-to Re. 1/- per point. In Tamilnadu the D. A. rate for Bidi workers is as low as a miserable amount of 2 paise for every five points on 1000 Bidis made. But the sector covered by the Central Minimum Wage determination machinery is not covered by any such scheme and some states also do not have any D. A. formula.

The Schedule employments covered by the law is also to be expanded. Even the recommendations of Government Secretaries in this regard are just put in cold storage.

The problem of safety from accidents as, for example, in Brick Kiln employment, of protection from occupational disease like say, pneumoconiosis in Metal Ware industry in Moradabad are totally ignored. There is no law and no arrangement to protect these workers and in some cases even the environment.

Continued.....P/2

The General Council calls upon the Central Government to -

- 1) immediately lay down the criteria for minimum wage fixation through the Central minimum wages advisory Board,
- 2) The Schedule of employments should be expanded
- 3) Uniform D. A. formula should be enforced to neutralise the rise in prices.
- 4) ILO Convention 131 should be endorsed and a national minimum wage should be fixed.
- 5) Effective enforcement machinery should be constituted and defaulting recalcitrant employers should be given exemplary punishment. It should be provided in the law that tripartite implementation committees will be constituted in every district to oversee enforcement of wages and safety conditions.
- 6) Steps should be taken to protect the health of workers and the environment from pollution in such industrial centres .

The General Council of the ATTUC calls upon all the State and District Councils to make determined efforts to defend these most downtrodden workers and mobilise other workers and public opinion to win the above demands.

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Textiles

RECEIVED
16 JUL 1985
A. I. T. U. G.
11533-31544

विधानसभा



ગુજરાત

Babubhai Sopariwala

બાબુભાઈ સોપારીવાલા

M. L. A. Surat West (171)

10/2486, Nalbandh Gali, Bhगतalay,
SURAT. W. Rly. Gujarat.

સુરત પશ્ચિમ ૧૭૧ - ૧૪/૩ મુજબ. ૧૭
સદસ્ય નિવાસ, ગાંધી નગર.

તારીખ ૧૬-૭-૧૯૮૫

Date :

my dear Ahmed Mohamed Patel Sahib
Respected Sir

The bearers of this note Shri Prikam
Solanki and his friends have come
to you in connection with 'Karmay
Mills' problem. pl. listen to them
and guide them accordingly & advise

with all good wishes & regards

Yours truly,
Babubhai

Narayanprasad P. Bhatt

B. A. (Hons) LL. B.

ADVOCATE

General Council Member,

All India Trade Union Congress,

President, Bardoli Taluka Khand Kamedar Union
(Red Flag)

Vice-President, Sudhrai Majdoor Union (Lalvata)

Near Vasant Talkies,

Lal Vata office,

Station Road, SURAT.

To

21-12-64

(1) The Manager,
Industrial Development Bank of India,
Ashram Road, Near Natraj Cinema,
Ahmedabad.

(2) The Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Kanpith,
Near Lalgate,
Surat.

Sirs,

Under instructions from my client M/s. Saiyed Mustafa Saiyed *Ameed* and others the members of the workers' committee of the Miranjan Mills Ltd. Surat, I have to address you as under:-

That my clients have put in my hands a notice dated 30-8-64 issued by the General Manager, of The Miranjan Mills, Surat. The said notice was put up on the notice board, wherein it is stated that as the Miranjan Mills Surat is running into financial losses, it had approached your Banks for obtaining credit and financial assistance. It is further stated in the said notice that your Banks have agreed to give credit to the Miranjan Mills Surat on several conditions and one of the conditions is that the Mill Company has to reduce the strength of workmen and a further suggestion from your Banks is to certain categories of permanent workmen of the simple looms-shed Department. And accordingly the Miranjan Mills, Surat is constrained to reduce the

(P.T.O.)

317 posts of permanent workmen to satisfy the conditions abovementioned by your Banks.

That both I.D.B.I. and Union Bank are the financial institutions of the Public sector. It is astonishing and surprising to note that public sector Banks whose business is to give credit and financial assistance to the sick or needy industrial concerns so that such concerns can carry on production of goods and give employment to the workmen and thus thus afford production against the unemployment in the and national interest.

However it is a serious matter if your Banks have in fact kept up the conditions to reduce the permanent strength of workmen to the Miranjan Mills, Surat against the interest and affecting not only livelihood of *Workers* but against the established aims and objects of public sector financial Banks which in effect will result against the public and National interest.

That my clients have decided to make a serious complaint against such anti-worker and anti-national business policy adopted by your Banks to the Prime Minister and Finance Minister of the Government of India for stern action against your Bank Managements.

However before any such complaint is made against Your Bank Management, you are hereby called upon to furnish to me on behalf of my clients the true copies of

Narayanprasad P. Bhatt

B. A. (Hons) LL. B.

ADVOCATE

General Council Member,

All India Trade Union Congress.

President, Bardoli Taluka Khand Kamdar Union
(Red Flag)

Vice-President, Sudhrai Majdoor Union (Lalvata)

Near Vasant Talkies,

Lal Vavta office.

Station Road, SURAT

(3)

the conditions and suggestions if any made to the Niranjani Mills Surat for the purpose of advancing credit, within seven days from the receipt and delivery of this notice at your office. Should you fail to comply with this notice, my clients shall be constrained to lodge serious complaints against your Bank Managements to the Prime Minister ^{of India} Finance Minister of India and you shall have to thank yourself for the consequences thereof which please note.

Yours truly,

N. P. Bhatt

Advocate

For Saiyed Mustafa and others
of the workers committee.

✓

Surat. Date: 20-5-1985.

To,
Shri Rajiv Gandhi,
The Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Re:- Profiteering and Having running Modern Machinery,
The Niranjani Mills, situated at Falsawadi, Opp. Junior
Bus Stand, Surat.

Sub:- The Rates of open land is so high in Surat, that the
above Mill has closed the third of plain loom shift
and retrenched 1200 workers making them unemployed.

We the undersigned, the members of the workers committee beg
to let you know the following few lines for your honour's
kind consideration.

The said mill is an old historical one which was employing
2200 workers in the year 1979. But in the year 1980 the mill
retrenched 180 workers closing the modern process having
imported Machinery. After that retrenching the works from
carding, Ringframe, Plainlooms process and Plowroom department,
etc. the mill has been employing only 1000 workers. Thus
retrenching 1200 workers, the mill owners consider the mill
as an sick unit, and the same way they impress the Government
for having Loans from the Government. After getting the
loan, they are using it for retrenching the workers by
harassing them as well as bribing them.

Generally it is known from ~~XXXX~~ reliable sources ~~XXXX~~ that
the rates of the land arrounding the mills is Rs. 2200/-
to Rs. 2500/- per Sq. foot. So the owners of the mill are
intending to earn more money from selling the land than
from running the mill. And for the same intention they are
trying to shift the account, and store offices to Ahmedabad,
so that the staff may get tired and resign their services,
and day by day they can have the vacated mill. Now a days
the workers are forcibly relieved from their services paying
Rs 5000/- as Gift.

The workers of this mill are united in Surat Textiles Labour
Union (Majoor Mahajan) which is not working for the benefits
of the workers at all. President Krashnavadan Pachhigar and
Secretary, Dinker Desai, Ex. M.L.A. of Gujarat and Judge of
Revenue Tribunal (ex.) of Gujarat respectively, are working
in favour of the mill and say to the workers that the
Government is in favour of closing the mills.

So, we request you to please try your level best that the
Government may takeover the mill or hand over to a better
management to run the mill for prevention of unemployment
of hundreds of workers, as you have announced that in no
circumstances any industrial unit be closed and any worker
be made unemployed. Even though you have announced as above
the mill has already closed the III shift and trying to close
II and I shifts and after that they may fulfil their
intention of selling the land and earning crores of rupees.

This we have already informed and complained to the relevant officers of the Gujarat Govt. but in vain, so now are letting you know the matter and request you to transfer the management to prevent the unemployment of the workers of the mill.

We are mentioning overleaf the history of the mill which will convince you of the malafide practice of the mill company.

History of the Mill:

- (1) The liability of the Niranjan Mills in the year 1979 when it was purchased from Agrawal, was 4 crores and 20 lakhs while today it is shown of 10 crores. Loan of 6 crores is shown but the mill has not spent more than 2 crores. Thus the amount of 4 crores has been taken for the investment in other business.
- (2) Even though from 2200 workers, today only 950 works are working the management is showing loss to close the mill so that more money can be obtained from land and from making SHOPPING CENTRE.
- (3) Most of the machinery like dying, bleaching, printing etc. and looms shed have been locked off and money have been covered, also a bungalow of better condition has been abolished and the land of the same is also sold.
- (4) It should be inquired that the Government has granted loan to continue the mill running or to close it.
- (5) Also it should be inquired that the mill was profiting upto till now and only since last two years it is losing.
- (6) The Mill has 70% more machinery and the total production of the same during the year is 85% to 95%. Seeing this how the mills is running in loss. This also should be inquired.
- (7) After a long time the case of retrenchment of the III Shift workers was admitted even though the complain of the same was made many a times to the local labour Commissioner.
- (8) The mills is uselessly employing and maintaining having paid officer staff and the representatives of the Union without taking any work.
- (9) The President Krashnavadan Pachhigar (I Congress) Maji Dharasabhya and the Secretary Dinker Desai of the Union are supporting the management in closing the mills converting it in shopping centre.

So, it is our request to your goodself to please make an inquiry by some sincere, loyal and higher authorities in presence of the members of the workers committee in order to get real and important information.

Hope to be excused for the trouble and to be favoured. Thanking you,

Truely yours.

1. श्रीगणेशाय नमः

2. श्रीगणेशाय नमः

3 દીરાલાલ સીતારાવ

4 રામપ્રદાનકાંડ-પરિણામ

5 જાગૃત્વ દર્શન સુત્ર

6 મહાભારત સંગ્રહ

7 મહાભારત વાક્યસંગ્રહ

8 સંસ્કૃત સંસ્કૃત

9 વિજયભાઈ રામજીભાઈ સોલંકી

10 જીવનકાંડ મહાભારત

12 સાયબાઈ નિરુપણ

13 સંસ્કૃત સંસ્કૃત-સંગ્રહ

ધી નિરંજન મીલ્સ લી.ના કામદારો સાવધાન

કામદાર દાર્તા,

નિરંજન મીલ્સના કામદારોને બેકાર બનાવવાની મીલ માલીકે ગંદી રમત ચાલુ કરી છે. કામદારોને રૂ. ૫૦૦૦) વધારાના આપવાની લાલચમાં ફસાવી કાયમી કામદારોની ખાલી પડતી ૩૧૭ ની જગ્યા બંધ કરવા માંગે છે. કામદારો ઓછા કરવા માટે મીલ મેનેજમેન્ટને ફરજ પડી છે, એવા દંભ હેડળ ખોટ કરતી મેનેજમેન્ટ ઉપરથી રૂ. ૫૦૦૦) ધર્માદાને નામે ટૂકડો ફેંકવાની વાત છે.

કાયમી કામદાર છૂટા થાય તેમને હાલની ભાવે બેકારીમાં રૂ. ૫૦૦૦) ક્યાં સુધી રક્ષણ આપી શકે. તેને રાજીનામું આપતાં પહેલા સો વખત વિચાર કરો. કૃષ્ણવદન પચ્ચીગર કે કોઈ માલીક મીલ બંધ કરી દે તો ત્રણ માસનું જીવન પળતર મળશે એવી વાતો કહેલી તેમાં ફસાસો નહિ.

રાજીનામું આપવા ઈન્કાર કરનાર કે બદલી કામદારોને બીજા ખાતામાં મોકલવા માટે ચાલુ મીલે ને ચાલુ ડ્યુટીએ મેનેજમેન્ટ ઓફિસમાં બેલાવી પડાતી ફરજ તથા ધમકીને વશ ન થાવ, માત્ર બે દિવસની નોટિશ મૂકી ગેરકાયદે ત્રીજી પાળી પાળી બંધ કરી એટલે આખી મીલ બંધ થવાની છે. એ રીતે કામદારોને ભડકાવવાના મેનેજમેન્ટ કે મહાજનના ખોટા પ્રચારથી ભરમારો નહિ.

નિરંજન મીલ્સના કામદારો હવે જાગી ગયા છે. તમામ અન્યાય સામે તમામ પ્રકારની લડત આપવી પડે એ કામદારોનો ધર્મ છે. તેથી જ નિરંજન મીલ્સના કામદારોની એક કામદાર સમીતી હાલમાં બનાવવામાં નીમાઈ છે.

સાથીઓ કામદાર એકતા જ એક માત્ર આપણી શક્તિની ચાવી છે. આથી હમો નિરંજન મીલ્સ તમામ ખાતાના કામદારો, ઓફિસરોને મીલ બંધ કરવા કે કાયમી કામદારો નાબુદ કરવા (ઓછા કરવા) અને બદલી કામદારોના કાયમી થવાના હકોને કુબાડવા નોટોના ટુકડા ફેંકવાની મેનેજમેન્ટની કામદાર વિરોધી નીતીને ફાવી દેવા આથી હાર્દીક અપીલ છે.

લી. આપની વિશ્વાસુ કામદાર સમિતિ,

સો. મુસ્તફા સો. અમીર
જગન્નાથ દામોદર સોની
પીરમોહમદ ડાસુમીયાં
બુધીયાભાઈ નારણભાઈ
નાથુભાઈ મોહનભાઈ

બાબુભાઈ જમીયતરામ
ગુલામ મોહમદ જમાલમીયાં
હીરાલાલ સીતારામ
રામપ્રતાપ કંવરરાજ
સોમાભાઈ રાઘવભાઈ
દીનદયાળ રામનીહાર

કાપડ મીલોની માંદગી મેનેજમેન્ટના ગેરવહીવટ તેમજ
કામદારોને ભોગે વધુ નફા બનાવવાની
નીતિને આભારી છે.

વાંચો અને બીજાને વંચાવો

કામદાર દોસ્તો,

દેશ ભરનો સુતરાઉ કાપડ મીલ ઉદ્યોગ કટોકટીમાં છે એવી છાણવારે પ્રસિદ્ધી કરાય છે. શું કાપડ મીલો ખરેખર કટોકટીમાં છે? આ કટોકટી કેણે પેદા કરી મીલ મેનેજમેન્ટ કે કામદારોએ તેની બાબુકારી આપણે માટે ખુબજ મહત્વની છે.

હેલ્લા અનેક વરસોથી દેશમાં કાપડ મીલોની સુતર કાંટવાની અને કાપડ વણવાની સ્પીર્નીંગ તથા વીવીંગ શક્તિમાં ઈરાદા પૂર્વક ભારે ઘટાડો કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આમ થવા માટે મીલ ઉદ્યોગ બીમાર છે. એવી હવા ફેલાવવામાં આવે છે. મીલોમાં કલોઝર તાળાબંધી, લે-ઓફ, અપનાવીને કામદારોને બેકાર બનાવાઈ રહ્યા છે. આમ જનતાની જીવન જરૂરીયાત પહેરવેશ માટે પૂરતું કાપડ પેદા કરાતું નથી.

આવા મહત્વના રાષ્ટ્રીય ઉદ્યોગમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્ય મોખરાનું સ્થાન ધરાવવા છતાં સૌથી વધુ મીલો ગુજરાતમાં હેલ્લા વરસોમાં બંધ પડી છે. હજારો કામદારો બેકારીમાં લુખમરામાં જીવે છે.

સુરત પણ આ બીમારીથી બાકાત રહ્યું નથી. થોડા સમય અગાઉ માલીકીપણાની હુંસા-તુંસીમાં સુરત ટેક્સટાઇલ મીલ બંધ પડી કામદારો મહીનાઓ સુધી બેકાર રહ્યા છે. આજે પણ તમામ કામદારોને રોજી મળી નથી.

શહેરની બુની અને બાણીતી (પીરામલ યુપ) નિરંજન મીલના કામદારોની કથની તો ખુબજ કંટાળ છે આર પાંચ વરસ પહેલા આ મીલમાં સુમારે ૨૨૦૦ કામદારોને રોજી મળતી હતી પરંતુ આધુનિકરણને નામે કામદારોની સંખ્યા ઘટીને માત્ર ૧૦૦૦ જેટલીજ રહેવા પામી છે. ૧૯૭૬ માં માલીકોની અદલા બદલી પછી મીલની આર્થિક જવાબદારી ખુબજ વધી ગયાની વાતો કરાય છે. એટલું જ નહિ એગ્રા ૧૯૮૪ ની આખરમાં સાદા લુમ શેડ ખાતાના ૩૧૭ કાયમી કામદારોને છુટા કરવાની નોટીસ ઓફ ચેન્જ અપાઈ તેમાં મીલના આધુનિકરણનો કોઈ ઉલ્લેખ હતોજ નહીં. પરંતુ કામદારો ઓછા કરી તેની કાયમી જગ્યા કમી કરવાના ઈરાદેથી મીલ બંધ થઈ જશે એવી વાતો ફેલાવી કામદારોને ભડકાવ્યા રાજીપુશીથી રાજીનામું આપનારને રૂ. ૫૦૦૦/- વધારે આપવાની લાલચ અપાઈ અને ખૂબીનીવાત એ છે કે મેનેજમેન્ટની આવી કામદાર વિરોધી નીતિને મગુર મહાજનની સ્થનિક નેતાગીરીના પ્રમુખશ્રી કૃષ્ણવદન પરચીંગર અને મંત્રી દિનકર દેશાઈએ છુપા આર્શિવાદ આપ્યા પરીણામે સુમારે (૮૦) એસી જેટલા કામદારો રાજીનામું આપી છુટા થયા પરંતુ મેનેજમેન્ટની નીતિમાં ન ફસવાને બાકી રહેલા કામદારોએ મક્કમ નીરંધાર કર્યા એટલે નિરંજન મીલની સાદા લુમ શેડ ખાતાની ત્રીજી પાળી બંધ કરાઈ સ્પીર્નીંગ ખાતાના મશીનો પણ ઉખેડી નાખવામાં આવ્યા આમ મીલના કાયમી તથા બદલી કામદારોની રાજીરોટી માટેની મોટી મુંઝવણ ઉભી કરવામાં આવી છે.

નિરંજન મીલના મેનેજમેન્ટ આર્થિક સુસીબતની વાત કરે છે. પરંતુ મીલના કમાણી કરી આપનાર ખાતા જેવાકે ડાઈંગ, પ્લોટીંગ, ફીનીશીંગ, બોઇલર વગેરે બંધ કરી તેની તમામ આધુનિક સાધામાં સારી મશીનરી મહેલવરી મીલ અમદાવાદમાં ખસેડવામાં આવી એટલું જ નહીં ઠાક ઈન્ટર મશીન, રોલોંગ મશીન પ્લોટર, બુની યાન બંડલોંગ તથા વિવિધ ખાતાની ૧૬૨ એડીનરી

લુમ્સ ઇલેક્ટ્રીક મોટરો ડોબીઓ, સાપ્ટીન વગેરે વેચીનાખી નાણાં પેદા કરાયાં જુદા જુદા ખાતાઓના સ્પેર પાર્ટ્સ વેચી તેના પણ નાણાં ખનાવાયા એક ખાલુ કામદારોને બેકાર ખનાવાયા કાયમી કામદારોની સંખ્યા ઘટાડાય અને ખીલુ ખાલુ મીલમાં નવા ઓફીસરો વગેરેની વધારે પગારે ભરતીઓ કરાઈ ચાલુ સારા ઓફીસરોના રાજીનામાં લઈ છુટા કરાય છે અને ખોટા અને ઉડાઉ ખર્ચાઓ કરાયા છે. ચાલુ ખાતાઓના મશીનો અનેક વાર ખસેડીને ખીલુ જગ્યાએ લઈ જવાય છે.

મજૂર મહાજનના મજૂર સંદેશમાં મજૂર મહાજન સંઘની નીતિની સ્પષ્ટતા કરતા એવું જણાવાય છે કે કામદારોની ફરીયાદ છે કે ખાલુ મીલને મદદ રૂપ થવા રેજનાલાઇઝેશન કરી કામદારોની સંખ્યા ઘટાડાઈ જ્યારે ખીલુ એક ખાલુ સંચાલકો સુપરવાઈઝર, એડવાઈઝર, ટેકનીશીયનો છેવટે સીક્યુરીટી ઓફીસરો જેવા ભારે પગારના અમલદારોની ભરતી કરે છે. આવું જ્યાં ખનતું હશે તેવા સંચાલકો જેસે થે ની સ્વીટીલાવી દેવાની ફરજ પાડવી પડશે.

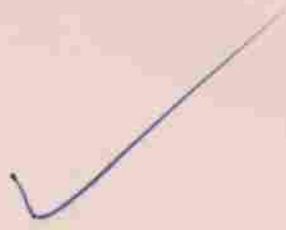
મજૂર મહાજન સંઘ ભલે મજૂર સંદેશમાં આવી નીતિની ઘોષણા કરતી હોય પરંતુ સુરતના મજૂર મહાજન નિરંજન મીલના ખારામાં અખી હુકીકતથી વાઠેક હોવા છતાં તેવીનિતી અમલમાં મુકવા ઈચ્છતું નથી. કારણ કે નિરંજન મીલના મહાજનના પ્રતિનાધઓ કેટલાક કોન્ટ્રાક્ટ રાખે છે. મીલમાંથી મોટી રકમની લોનો લઈ કરજદાર અને છે અને તેથી કામદારનું હીત જોવાને મેનેજમેન્ટની કામદાર વીરોધી નીતી સામે મુંગા રહી ઉલ્ટુ તેના અમલમાં સાથ સહકાર આપે છે. આથી નિરંજન મીલની અડધા ઉપરાંતની કેન્ટીન, ઓફીસો, ખાતાઓ ખાલી કરી જમીન ખુસ્તી કરી નાખવામાં આવી છે. મેનેજમેન્ટની મેડી મુરાદ ક્યાંતો જમીન વેચીનાખી નાણાં ખનાવવા અગર તો તે જમીન ઉપર માર્કેટ ખાંધી નાણાં કમાવાની યોજનાની વેતરણમાં છે.

આમ નિરંજન મીલ વેલી મોડી બંધ કરી કામદારોને સહતર બેકાર ખનાવાય તેવી પરીસ્થિતી પેદા કરી છે મીલ નણા માટે બેંકો, આઈ. ડી. બી. આઈ. સરકાર પાસે મદદ માગે છે. પરંતુ તેવા નાણાંની મદદથી મીલ ચાલુ રહે કામદારોની રોજી રોટી ચાલું રહે તેને બદલે તેવા નાણાં ખીજ જ કામોમાં વપરાતા હોવાનું પાકો સંભવ છે. માટે કામદારોને વધુ સાવધ ખનવાની જરૂર છે. મીલ બંધ પડે નહીં કામદારો બેકાર ખને નહીં. તે માટે પ્રતિનિધિ યુનીયન સુરત ટેક્સટાઈલ્સ લેબર યુનીયન મજૂર મહાજનની નેતાગીરી જાગ્રત અને તેવું દબાણ લાગ્યા વગર છુટકો નથી. તેમજ મીલને વધુ માઠી ખનાવ ય ત્યાર પહેલાં જ ભારત સરકાર મીલસનું રાષ્ટ્રીયકરણ કરે તેવી ખુલંદ માગ ઉઠાવવાની વડી આવી પહોચી છે.

ભારત સરકારના નાણાં પ્રધાનો તેમજ ઉદ્યોગ પ્રધાન નીરંજન મીલના વહીવટ સંબધમાં તરીયા ઝટક તપાસ આદરે અને કામદારોના હીતમાં પુરતા પગલા ભરે તેવી નીરંજન મીલના કામદારો જોરદાર માંગ ઉઠાવે છે કેમકે વડા પ્રધાન ચૂંટણીમાં અને ત્યાર બાદ પણ સતત કહ્યું છે. કે તેઓ દેશના ગરીબ કામદારો અને મધ્યમ વર્ગના લોકો માટે બધું જ કરી છુટશે. ગરીબી અને બેકારી દેશના પ્રાણ પ્રશ્નો છે તેને ઉકેલવા માટે પ્રગતીશીલ પગલાઓની જરૂર છે. અને તેથી કાપડ ઉદ્યોગ માટે એક ખાસ ટેક્સટાઈલ સમીતીની રચના કરવા અંગે સરકારની જાહેરાતથી એતો સાખીત થાય છે. કે સરકાર આ ઉદ્યોગને હાલના મીલ માટીકેએ ઊભી કરેલી કટોકટી (સંકટમાંથી) મુક્ત કરવા કૃતાનશ્ચિયી છે. કામદારોની જાગ્રત યાને એકતા નીરંજન મીલના કામદારોની ભાવીની સલામતી માટે એક માત્ર ગેરટી છે.

નિરંજન મીલના તથા સુરત કાપડ મીલના કામદારો એક થાવ તમારા ભાવીના રક્ષણ માટે ખુલંદ આવાજ ઉઠાવો.

લિખ
નારાયણ પ્રસાદ ભટ્ટ,
એડવોકેટ,



The Niranjan Mills Ltd.

MILLS & REGISTERED OFFICE : FALSAWADI, SURAT - 395 003.
TELE : 24940-24949 :: GRAM : "NIRANJAN" :: TELEX : NMPL 0178-227

ગોરોજી

૧૧.૧૨.૩.૧૫

આજના તારેકે પ્રવાહુ ડે - આજની તિનામી હાલમાં:

આંગ્રેજીનકોડ તથા આંગ્રેજીનામાં તોયે વલોવત્ત હાલના
પરોગોની ઘણી જ ઘટ પડે છે. અને તેથી આ પ્રોગો
હાલના પાનદારોની હંગામી - (સ્થાયી) ભરતી પ્રવાહી છે.
તે વચ્ચે તોરો હોડી રાયા હોય તેવા તેમજ તેવા
આ હાલની પાનદારોના કાર્યાલય રાયલ હોમ
ભરવામાં વધી તેમને હંગામી પણ આવી પાન ઉપર
આવી આપા.

હાલના તામ તથા આગુ

- ① આંગ્રે - આઈડર — ઉ ભાવુજી — આંગ્રે પાન
- ② આંગ્રે - પુલર — આંગ્રે પાન
- ③ આંગ્રે પુલર રેલર — " "
- ④ રેલર — " "

For The Niranjan Mills Ltd.

[Signature]
Factory Manager

HEAD OFFICE : PIRAMAL BHAVAN, GANPATRAO KADAM MARG, BOMBAY-400 013.
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111-6-90-58

આથી આથી સુગરમાં ફાઇન કરવા માટે
બાકી કામગીરી અપાવવાનું જે કો સરકારને સમજાવું
આથી છુટા થશે તેથી તે પુરું કરવા બાબત તેમજ
એક પર્સન નામથી માટે રૂ. ૨૫૦૦ ના રિપોર્ટ ગા (૧૦/૧૧)
૩૨૧ વધારાના બદલો (ગ્રામ) આપવામાં આવશે જે કો
આ સંબંધમાં હામ લેવા માંગતા હોય તેથી આ
હામ વાસ્તુ તરફ લઈ લેવા.

જે કો આ સંબંધમાં અગ્રણી છુટા થવા માટે
માંગતા હશે તેથી આથી સુગરમાં રૂ. ૧૦૦૦૨
૩૨૫૦૦ સંબંધમાં વિચારણા લઈ લેવા જે કો માટે
કાંઈકે નોંધ લેવા.

For The Niranjani Mills Ltd,

Am K. K. Choudhary
Deputy Manager

HEAD OFFICE : PIRAMAL BHAVAN, GANPATRAO KADAM MARG, BOMBAY-400 013.
TELE : 376181 • TELEX : 011 - 3722 • GRAM "PIRAMALTEX"

The Niranjani Mills Ltd.

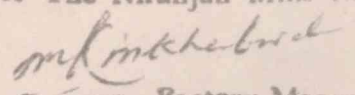
MILLS & REGISTERED OFFICE ; FALSAWADI, SURAT - 395 003.
 TELE : 24940-24949 :: GRAM : "NIRANJAN" :: TELEX ; NMPL 0178-227.

નોંધણી

તા. ૫-૧૦-૬૪

આણ સીસી જુનિયરના ગીજપાલના નામના
 ડાકાદારોને (તા. ૫-૧૦-૬૪ ના રોજ ૨૧૦૦૦/- રૂપિયાનો તેમના
 બેંકાકાઉ ડેબીટ તા. ૭-૧૦-૬૪ ના રોજના રૂ.
 ગીજપાલ બંધ કરવાની આજ્ઞા કરી જેથી ઉપર વર્ણવેલ
 આણ જુનિયરના ડાકાદારોને પરત પાલના તા. ૭-૧૦-૬૪ના
 રોજના રૂ. ૨૧૦૦૦/- રૂપિયા આજ્ઞા કરી.

આણ જુનિયરની જુલે ૧૦૮ રાજ્યના સુવેદ
 ની રૂબરૂ ૩૧-૫૦૦૦/- વધારાની સુવેદની સુવેદની
 સુવેદની રૂ. વધારાના રકમ સુવેદની બંધ કરી.
 આ સુવેદની જે રાજ્યના સુવેદની તેમજ તેના ડિપોઝિટના
 ડેબીટના સુવેદના સુવેદની નાંબુ સુવેદની સુવેદની સુવેદની
 જેમ તેમ કરી તેમજ તેમજ તેમજ રાજ્યના સુવેદની સુવેદની
 જેમ ૩૧-૫૦૦૦/- નામના સુવેદની પરત પાલના સુવેદની નામના
 તેમજ તેમજ તેમજ રૂ. ૨૧૦૦૦/-

For The Niranjani Mills Ltd

 Factory Manager

HEAD OFFICE : PIRAMAL BHAVAN, GANPATRAO KADAM MARG, BOMBAY-400 013.
 TELE : 376181 • TELEX : 011 - 3722 • GRAM ; "PIRAMALTEX"

कुसुम.

११.१६-५-८५

निर्देश सूची

दिनांक ३१ मार्च १९८४ तथा ३१ मार्च १९८५ का वार्षिक प्रोडक्शन की जांचारी.

६. सुप्रीटे-अंड बोडीकी माहीतीना जापार

८३१(१९८४)	सुप्रीटे-अंड	
०१	०३	११-सुपारी
०१	०२	३५-सुपारी
०२	११	मार्च
०३	१३	अप्रैल
०३	०३	३
०५	०२	३
०५	१५	सुपारी
८०	२४	मार्च
०६	३६	अप्रैल
८४	०२	३०-अप्रैल
८५	१५	नवंबर
८४	१३	३१-अप्रैल

१९८५

८२	०४	११-सुपारी
८२	०४	३५-सुपारी
८१	८५	मार्च
८०	८३	अप्रैल
८४	८४	३

रीज ३१ मार्च १९८४ तथा ३१ मार्च १९८५ का वार्षिक जांचारी ६५ ८३१ ०.

६. सुप्रीटे-अंड बोडीकी माहीतीना जापार.

બેંચર

કાપડ સુલનો કલોન નામીક નેમ્સ મુસ્કેલ પરિચિતિતમિત પ્લાર
જઈ રહ્યો છે. માપકો મોલ કીમી પ્લ પ્રતિ માલ ને મુકમલ કરી રહેલ છે
ને મુકમલ પલ્લો જલ્લ: માટે રાજ્ય સરકાર જે તેમજ માઈ. હી. બી. માઈ
વગેરે પાલેલો નામીક જલ્લ: માનિતી કરેલ છે.

મા હીંપામો મામીક જલ્લ: માપવા માટે ને કરતી મુકી છે. ને વેકી
કાપડારોને કામો વગેરે છે. ત્વઈ હુમી મીલના કાવમો કાપડારોની સ્ટે-વર્ક
ઉત્પાડ હેરકાસી માવસજનામો છે. માલ કરાને જુદી જુદી ઉટેવરી વેકી
સાદા માલ માતાની ઉટેવરી ઉટેવરીની કાવમો જગવાનો લો કરવા સુલ
કરેલ મા સુલનો જો મોલ કીમી જલ્લ: કરે તો નાકુકીવ સીવામો કોલ માપે
નકી જો તેમો મીલનું કાવકાજ માલુ રાખ્કુ મુસ્કેલ જો માનિવાર્લ પરિચિતિતમિત
જમીને તીવે પ્રમાણે હેરકાર કરવાનકાકી કરેલ છે જો ને પ્રમાણે કાવમો જગવા
માલુ કરવાનઈ માવરે.

કોડકુલ

બોવર ૨૦૬ / સીલીવર ૩૦ / બોધીનબોલ ૧૨ / બોલર ૧૫ / સીટર ૨ / મુપાર ૩ / મોથી
૨ / માલુ ૩ / મો પ્રલમૈન ૬ / મકહી ૧ / જલ્લોવાલ ૪૦ / બીન ઉરલ ૪ / મુલે ૩૧૦૦૦૫.

ઉપરોક્ત કાવમો જગવાશો નાકુક કરતી વલ્લો કોઈ પલ કાવમો
કારાવસો સીટ્ટે-વ કરવામાં માવરે નકી પરંતુ ને કારીવગ નીવૃત્તી વરે
પલોપિત: કરે તેમજ રાજીમુકીવો જુદા વલ્લ: માનિત: જલ્લ: સુરો જગાણી છે
કામ કરવાને મલકત વલ્લો કરે તેમજ તેમજ હકકો મુકવોને તેમજ જગવા પુસ્વામાં
માવરે નકી જો તે જગવા નાકુક ક વલ્લેલ મલકાશે.

બી. જમલ બેંચર
ની સીમ મોલ, સુરત.

Phone 9 414202

RECEIVED
-3 NOV 1983
A.I.T.U.C.

Textiles

Bhupendra Thaker,
Ahmedabad-7
Date 28/10/83.
'11/85.

Respected
Indrajit Gupta.
Red Salute.

Muty Against
Closing Down Textile Mills

Government and Textile Labour
Association (MAJUR MAHAJAN) Ahmedabad
has tried to scrap some closed
Textile Mills. So working
class at closed Textile
mills had organised their
meeting to oppose above scheme
of Govt. and TLA (MAJUR MAHAJAN)
Above meeting of working class
was organised before few days
at closed Textile Mill
"ABHAY MILLS" of Ahmedabad.

17
I was only Trade Unionist
who had addressed ~~at~~ the
Some meeting ~~at~~ ~~the~~ working
class. After finishing meeting
workers of some meeting
had gone Textile Labour
Association's office, and
workers had expressed

Their Angley feelings Before,
Textile Labour Association's
Leaders. So Govt and TLA had
Shocked and They Both have Infor
oned Central Govt. So yester
day on 27/10/85 Central minister
Mr. V.P. Singh had come Ahmedabad
and had Address meeting at Working
Class and he had to give Promise to
be Working Class that 12 closed
Textile units at And will
nationalised within few Days.

Working Class had given good
response on Date 24/10/85 on that Day our
ASSOCIATION of TRADE UNIONS had given
Programme to High Light Running Problems
of Working Class like ^{to nationalise} ~~wrong~~ Textile
Taxile units, to oppose
Policy of Govt. to oppose Retrenchments
Close, Lay off, to oppose Contract System,
etc. Press Cutting of Indian Express
are attached here with for your kind
Information, Press news is ~~in correct~~
and in Complete.

with meetings. Yours Sincerely
C. BHUPENDRA THAKER

Plea to implement labour laws

By Our Staff Reporter

AHMEDABAD, Oct 24

Hundreds of workers today held demonstrations in front of multi-storey building at Lal Darwaja in protest against unfair labour practices and demanded immediate implementation of several labour legislations.

The demonstration was organised by the Association of Trade Unions and a deputation met the president of Industrial Tribunals who assured them that necessary instructions would be issued soon for distribution of work pending in courts of retired judges.

The workers later took out a procession to Labour Commissioner's office demanding quick disposal of complaints. Deputy Labour Commissioner N. T. Acharya, who met the workers representatives assured them that the department would take steps to streamline procedures to avoid delay in settlement of cases.

Amn 90414202 Textile
Pidhanta
BD Joshi

Bhupendra Jhaver,
Ahmedabad - 7,
Date 18/10/83

~~File~~
~~File~~
Respected

Com. Indrajit Joshi.

Red salute



on 7th August 1983, we have
organised "Association of the
Trade Unions" at Ahmedabad.
Association's aims are to unite
working class and lead them
on the path of Struggles Against
Capitalist System etc, Now Days
65 Trade Unions are with us.

I have been Elected As
Convener of the above Association.
Programme

We have organised on 24th
October 1983 Huge Demonstration
of the Working Class against
Govt's Anti Working Class Policy.
We have Demanded, Nationalised
Textile Mills, we have

Also Demanded As 100% Increase
in Textile Workers' Basic Pay, we
and Workers will also oppose (closed
shops, Layoff, Retrenchments Etc.,
Pamphlet \Rightarrow of Above ~~Topic~~ Programme
is attached here for your

Kind Information, we have Distributed
10000 Copies of Above Pamphlet.

With greetings.

Yours Truly
Com.



(BHUPENDRA THAKER)

દુનિયા કે મજદુર એક હો...

કામદાર એકતા ઝીંદાબાદ...

દેખાવો

ધરણાં

દેખાવો

કામદાર સાથીઓ—ઉમટી પડો

તા. ૨૪ ઓક્ટોબર, ૧૯૮૫ સમય : ૧૧ થી ૨

સ્થળ : અપના બજાર, લાલ દરવાજા, અમદાવાદ.

આપણા અવાજને સરકારના બહેરા કાન સુધી પહોંચતો કરવા

- સરકારી અધિકારીઓની જોડકમી અને તાનાશાહી દૂર કરવા.
- બોનસ ઈન્સ્પેક્ટરો, લઘુત્તમ વેતન અધિકારીઓ અને ફેક્ટરી ઈન્સ્પેક્ટરોને તેમની ફરજોની યાદ અપાવવા.
- ગેરકાયદેસર કોન્ટ્રેક્ટ પદ્ધતિનો મૂત્યુલંઘન વગાડવા.
- મજૂર કમિશ્નર ઓફિસના અધિકારીઓની નિષ્ક્રિયતા અને આળસ ખંખેરવા.
- મજૂર કમિશ્નર ઓફિસના ક્ષેત્ર અધિકારીઓને દૂર કરવાની માંગણીના સુમર્થનમાં.

ન્યાયની દેવીની આંખે સત્તાધીશોએ બાંધેલા પાટાને ખોલી નાંખવા

- ‘સામાજિક ન્યાય’ની આલબેલ પોકારવા લેબર કોર્ટમાં ખાલી પડેલી જગ્યા તાત્કાલિક ભરવાની માંગણી કરવા.
- કોર્ટોની કાર્યવાહીની ગતિ વધારવા.
- ન્યાયમાં વિલંબ, ન્યાયના ઈન્કાર બરાબરના સૂત્રને યાદ દેવડાવવા.

અસહ્ય માંઘવારીની ભીંસ અનુભવતા

- ટેક્ટાઈલ / સીલ્ક મીલ કામદારોના પગારમાં બન્યુઆરી ૧૯૮૫થી રૂ. ૧૦૦/- પગાર વધારો બહેરા કરવાની માંગણીના ટેકામાં.
- ટેક્ટાઈલ મીલોમાં ચાલતી વિવિધ શોષણ પદ્ધતિનો અંત લાવવા.
- બંધ મિલોનું તાકીદે રાષ્ટ્રીયકરણ કરીને ચાલુ કરવાની માંગણી કરવા.
- જુદી જુદી ફેક્ટરીઓ તથા બેકરી ઉદ્યોગના કામદારોના લઘુત્તમ વેતન તાકીદે બહેરા કરવાની માંગણી કરવા.
- માલિકો તરફથી કરવામાં આવતા ગેરકાયદેસરના લોકઆઉટ તથા લે-ઓફ છટણીનો વિરોધ કરવા.

તમારી હાજરી ખાસ જરૂરી છે.

સમય નથી. સમયની ધરણાને દાખવાનો, ખુજી ગયેલ મનને ચિનગારી ચાંપવાનો, કુલ નહીં, હવે તો તીખો અંગાર ઘર્ષ જવાનો, ચાલો સમય થયો છે આજે ઈન્કલાબ લાવવાનો.

ક્રમાંક	હોદ્દાદારનું નામ	હોદ્દો	ટ્રેડ યુનિયનનું નામ
૧	૨	૩	૪
૧.	મંદુભાઈ શાહ	- પ્રમુખ	- હિન્દ મજદુર સભા
૨.	કાર્મેન્દુ આચાર્ય	- "	- ગુજરાત પ્રોસેસીંગ લેબર યુનિયન
૩.	કે. વી. કુમાર	- મહામંત્રી	- મહા ગુજરાત લેબર યુનિયન
૪.	મુકુલ સિંહા	- પ્રમુખ	- કોપર ડી. ડી.
૫.	પી. સીદાબરમ	- પ્રમુખ	- ગુજરાત મજદુર પંચાયત
૬.	જે. કે. મનસુરી	- મહામંત્રી	- અમ. કેમીકલ એન્ડ જનરલ કામદાર યુનિયન
૭.	સુપેન્દ્ર ઠાકર	- પ્રમુખ	- લાલ વાવટા કામદાર યુનિયન
૮.	દશરથ સિંહાલી	- મહામંત્રી	- એલ ગુજરાત જનરલ મજદુર સેવા સંઘ
૯.	રઘુભાઈ રાણા	- "	- શો મીલ કામદાર મહાજન
૧૦.	કરશનદાસ રાણા	- "	- સદ્વિચાર મજદુર સંઘ
૧૧.	આર. ડી. મિશ્રા	- "	- ગુજરાત ઔદ્યોગિક કામદાર સંગઠન
૧૨.	સી. એસ. જયરામ	- "	- ગુજરાત મજદુર જનરલ યુનિયન
૧૩.	સી. આર. ચૌધરી	- "	- સમસ્ત ગુજરાત શ્રમજીવી મહામંડળ
૧૪.	જે. આર્ષ-શાહ	- પ્રમુખ	- સમગ્ર ગુજરાત શ્રમજીવી મહામંડળ
૧૫.	પ્રિયદર્શી શુક્લ	- સેક્રટરી	- મહાગુજરાત લેબર યુનિયન
૧૬.	આર. જી. જ્વેની	- સા.મંત્રી	- ગુજરાત મજદુર સેવા સંઘ
૧૭.	યોગેશ દવે	- "	- ગુજરાત મીલ કામદાર મંડળ
૧૮.	બી. કે. પટેલ	- "	- મહા ગુજ. એન્ડ એન્ડ જનરલ વર્કર્સ યુનિ.

(પાછળ વાંચો)

(P. T. ૦)

૧૯. રામપ્રકાશ શર્મા	- મહામંત્રી	- હિન્દુસ્તાન મજદુર સંઘ
૨૦. પી. આર. શુક્લ	- "	- મહા. ગુજ. કોર્મ. એન્ડ જન. સ્ટાફ યુનિ.
૨૧. સુદર્શન બેગલીયા	- ઉપ પ્રમુખ	- લાલ વાવટા હોસ્પિટરી કામદાર યુનિયન
૨૨. સોમાજી ઠાકોર	- મંત્રી	- સિંચાઈ મજદુર પંચાયત (વિસનગર)
૨૩. રજનીકાન્ત ગાંધી	- સંગઠન મંત્રી	- એલ અમદાવાદ ગુમાસ્તા સેવા મંડળ
૨૪. આઈ. એસ. મર્યા	- પ્રમુખ	- ગુજરાત સ્ટેટ મેડી. રીપ્રે. એસોસીએશન
૨૫. નરસિંહ વ્હોરા	- સહમંત્રી	- ગુજરાત રીપબ્લીકન જનરલ મજદુર યુનિયન
૨૬. બાબુભાઈ સિંહાલી	- સા. મંત્રી	- રાષ્ટ્રીય મજદુર સંઘ
૨૭. મહેશ સિંહાલી	- "	- મહા ગુજરાત સંકલ્પ મજદુર યુનિયન
૨૮. એન. એમ. પટેલ	- મંત્રી	- એન. ડી. ડી. બી. યુનિયન
૨૯. એ. એમ. મુન્શી	- મહામંત્રી	- ગુજરાત સારણી કામદાર એસોસીએશન
૩૦. જયંતિભાઈ પંચાલ	- મહામંત્રી	- ગુજરાત શ્રમજીવી મંડળ
૩૧. શુભવંતભાઈ જોષી	- "	- ગુજરાત કામદાર રાહત સંઘ
૩૨. એન. એમ. ગુપ્તા	- "	- રાષ્ટ્રીય મજદુર પંચાયત
૩૩. વી. એન. મિશ્રા	- "	- નવજાગૃત લેબર યુનિયન
૩૪. સી. એસ. નાયર	- "	- નવજીવન લેબર યુનિયન
૩૫. એમ. ડી. જોશી	- "	- રાયલ લેબર્સ યુનિયન
૩૬. એસ. કે. ઠાકી	- સંગઠનમંત્રી	- અખિલ ગુજ. જનરલ મજદુર સંઘ
૩૭. પી. કે. ડેનિયલ	- મહામંત્રી	- માઈટી લેબર્સ એસોસીએશન
૩૮. શીવલી મર્યા મલર્યા	- "	- એક્સપ્રેસ નવજીવન લેબર યુનિયન
૩૯. એફ. આર. લખતરવાલા	- "	- ગુજરાત કામદાર સંઘ
૪૦. એન. કે. જ્યાણી	- પ્રમુખ	- ગુજરાત શ્રમિત સેવા સંઘ
૪૧. નટવર યુનારા	- સંગઠન મંત્રી	- રેક્ટારીયલ પ્રોસેસીંગ મજદુર યુનિયન
૪૨. પીતીમ્બરદાસ કેપૂરવદ	- "	- અખિલ ગુજરાત પ્રોસેસીંગ મજદુર સંઘ
૪૩. મંગલ પરમાર	- મહામંત્રી	- ગુજરાત શોષિત કામદાર સંઘ
૪૪. આર. કે. ચૌહાણ	- "	- સંતોષ મહાગુજરાત યુનિયન
૪૫. આર. બી. ચૌહાણ	- "	- મોદદીંગ વર્કર્સ યુનિયન
૪૬. લીલાજી કે. આર્પ	- પ્રમુખ	- પેટ્રોલીયમ કેમીકલ એન્ડ જનરલ કામદાર મંડળ
૪૭. મશર વિક્રમ કે.	- સામાન્ય મંત્રી	- ગુજરાત મજુર મહામંડળ
૪૮. શ્રી જી. એમ. વ્યાસ	- "	- અમદાવાદ મીલ મજદુર મંડળ
૪૯. એસ. આર. શાહ	- "	- ગુજરાત રાજ્ય શ્રમજીવી કર્મચારી યુનિયન
૫૦. એમ. આર. સુથાર	- પ્રમુખ	- ગુજરાત જાહેર બાંધકામ મજુર મંડળ
૫૧. એમ. એ. શેખ	- મહામંત્રી	- ગુજરાત કામદાર પરિષદ
૫૨. અશોક શાહ	- "	- ગુજ. જળા સંપત્તિ વિ. નિ. કામદાર સંઘ
૫૩. ક્રિપારામ	- પ્રમુખ	- લાલવાવટા બીડી કામદાર યુનિયન
૫૪. એમ. આર. સૈયદ	- "	- પાલનપુર બીડી કામદાર મંડળ
૫૫. રામલડત રામદીન	- સંગઠન મંત્રી	- અમદાવાદ ગુમાસ્તા મંડળ
૫૬. ધર્મેન્દ્રસિંહ વાઘેલા	- પ્રમુખ	- અમદાવાદ મજુર યુનિયન
૫૭. એન. એફ. મકરાણી	- મહામંત્રી	- અખિલ ગુજરાત કામદાર સંઘ
૫૮. અન્સારી અબ્દુલ રસીદ	- "	- જનરલ કામદાર યુનિયન
૫૯. રનેહલ ભાટીયા	- નોઈન્ટ સેક્રેટરી	- ઉત્તર ગુજરાત મજુર સંઘ
૬૦. તુલસીદાસ વાઘેલા	- મંત્રી	- વનવિભાગ મજદુર પંચાયત ખેડા
૬૧. એગ્નેસ ભાટીયા	- "	- મહિલા મજદુર સંઘ
૬૨. દ્રૌપદી કછવાહ	- કોષાધ્યક્ષ	- અમદાવાદ મજદુર સંઘ
૬૩. જુબેદાબીબી અજીબભાઈ	- સંગઠન મંત્રી	- પાવરલૂમ્સ મજુર સંઘ
૬૪. રમેશભાઈ જાદવ	- ઉપપ્રમુખ	- વિજળી મજદુર સંઘ (અમદાવાદ)
૬૫. દિનેશ રાવલ	- સંગઠન મંત્રી	- એલ ગુજ. જન. મજ. સેવા સંઘ. (ધરોઈડમ)

દિનેશ શાહ

(કન્વીનર)

ભુપેન્દ્ર ઠાકર

(કન્વીનર)

કામદાર એકતા-ઝીંદાબાદ

એસોસીએશન ઓફ ટ્રેડ યુનીયન...ઝીંદાબાદ

પ્રકાશક : એસોસિએશન ઓફ ટ્રેડ યુનિયન, ૨૪૦૦/ઈ/૨, ઈન્દ્ર જીવન રાયપુર મીલકંપાઉન્ડ અમદાવાદ-૧

મુદ્રક : શ્રી શક્તિ પ્રિન્ટરી-૬, સુરેન્દ્ર હાઉસ ઘીઠાંટા રોડ, પાંજરાપોળ ગલો, અમદાવાદ. ફોન નં. ૨૬૧૫૧

To be answered on the 17th August, 1984.

CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS IN GUJARAT

3846: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of Commerce वाणिज्य मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 16 textile mills in Ahmedabad and 24 altogether in Gujarat had closed down by 15 July, 1984;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such large scale closures and the number of workmen rendered jobless as a result;
- (c) whether several employers of the closed textile Mills had diverted the company funds and are now seeking additional loans and concessions in duties and taxes from Government;
- (d) the details regarding viability and non-viability of the affected mills; and
- (e) whether some or all of the closed mills will be nationalised?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
& DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय तथा पूर्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर

- (a) According to information available with Government, as on 30.6.84, 21 mills in the State of Gujarat including 16 in the City of Ahmedabad were closed.
- (b) These mills are closed due to a variety of reasons such as obsolescence of plant and machinery, financial difficulties and labour problems. The number of workers on roll on these mills is about 36,700.
- (c) Government have no specific report of diversion of funds by the management of any of the closed mills in Gujarat.
- (d) Four of the closed mills in Gujarat have been found to be non-viable by the Group of Officers, constituted by Government to study the problems of closed/sick mills in Gujarat. Some of the mills are yet to be studied by the Group.
- (e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

17520
M. KALYANASUNDARAM
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(RAJYA SABHA)



5, Ferozeshah Road,

NEW DELHI.

Dt. 30.3.1985.

*File
Textile*

Dear Shri Anjiah,

The petition dated March 27, 1985, from the Delhi Cloth Mills, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi, for closure of the Mills with effect from July 1, 1985, may be on your table for consideration.

This Mill cannot be treated as a sick mill and the reasons advanced by the Mill authorities should not be treated as genuine. The attempt to close the Mill on the plea of conforming with the Delhi Master Plan is malafide and motivated for grabbing the land, about 63 acres in extent in the heart of Delhi. The value of this land is estimated as Rs.1600.00 crores.

If one goes through the correspondence between the Mill authorities and the Delhi Administration, the collusive attempt for grabbing the land will be clearly understood.

For sometime, in the beginning the D.C.M. pretended to make efforts to shift the mill to an industrial area and under that plea, got these excess lands exempt from Urban Land Ceiling Act. After granting the exemption, the D.D.A. withdrew the offer of land at Narela Industrial Area, where the mill was to be shifted.

Taking advantage of this, the D.C.M. comes forward for the closure of the mills, so that the entire land in the Bara Hindu Rao could become its private property and to build a private industrial estate for its own profit, in violation of the policy and philosophy of Urban Land Ceiling Act.

Hence, the workers of the Mill feel that the attempt to close down the mill with effect from July 1, 1985 is malafide. This will have very serious repercussions on the socio-economic life of this area in the Union Territory of Delhi.

About more than 2,000 workers attached to this Mill, have been residing in this locality for several years. What will happen to these workers and their shelters is not known.

Thus, it will be seen that about 7,000 workers will be thrown out of job, of which 2,000 workers will be evicted from their dwellings also, if the closure is permitted by the Government.

Contd....2/-

M. KALYANASUNDARAM
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(RAJYA SABHA)



- 2 -

.....
.....
.....
Dt.....

The plea of the mill about incurrence of loss etc. is only to deceive the Government, and to grab the entire land for the mill owners private profit. At the time of applying for exemption the mill owners advanced the plea that the profits from this land will be utilised for shifting the mill to an area in conformity with the DDA's Master Plan. After having obtained the exemption, now the mill management goes back and threatens to close down the mill and an 'innocent' petition is sought to be made on the plea of recurring losses, and inability to modernise.

From the above facts it would be seen that the attempt to close the factory is fraudulent and mala fide.

I would, therefore, request you to kindly examine the whole problem in the light of the details given above, which are based on the facts contained in the petition dated March 27, 1985, submitted by D.C.M. I would also request you to kindly consult the Ministry of Commerce and propose that the mill may be taken over by the Government alongwith the properties, so that the mill could be reconstructed in some other industrial area and the workers may be rehabilitated.

Further, the Delhi Administration may come in possession of valuable land to the extent of about 3,00 lakh sq. metres, which could be used for the Housing Programme and for locating small industrial units for the proper development of Bara Hindu Rao area, in conformity with Delhi Master Plan.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

(M. KALYANASUNDARAM)

Shri T. Anjiah,
Union Minister of Labour,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI.

- cc: 1. Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, N.D.: For the kind attention of Sh.V.P.Singh, Union Minister of Finance.
2. Sh.Veerendra Patil, Union Minister of Industries, Govt. of India.

The Kotkapura Spining Mills Mazdoor Union (Regd)

Sandhwa

(SANDHWAN)

H. O. : Talah Mohalla, FARIDKOT.

दा कोटकपुरा स्पिनिंग मिलज To दी बेटकपुरा मपिनिंग मिलज

मजदूर यूनियन रजि:) संघवां Comate Gnergit मजदूर यूनियन (रजि:) संघवां
हेड आफिस : तला मुहल्ला फरीदकोट Gupta. हेड आफिस : उला मुहल्ला फरीदकोट ।

Ref. No. K.K.S.M.M.U.S. General Secretary Dated... 2.8.85...
all India Trade Union Congress.

Sir,

I beg to state that foundation of union 4 years. I give demand notice. You are the party. Gityanigail Singh and Jasmendra Singh Bazar they not behavior with us.

I then far request you to kindly you favour me far fight to Mazdoor. whose will success and will demand. Both of them party will made idly.

These are following demands:-

1. 1984-85 20% Bonus
2. Monthly exceed R.S. 40% in monthly pay.
3. Every year Two hundred next from pair.
4. Every worker uniform allowance two hundred R.S
5. Every worker far live free quarter and not available quarter 30% quarter allowance per month.

Yours faithfully, Dhruv. Sah Pradhan.
2/8/85 The K.K. Spinning Mills Mazdoor Union
Sandhwan.

ASSAM STATE COMMITTEE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

"Abhiram House" G. N. Bordoloi Road,
GAUHATI-781 003

Ref. No. _____

Date

30.7.85

Dear Com. Gupta, NIG

I thank you for your letter addressed to Minister of Textiles and Supply, Govt. of India, New Delhi and a copy endorsed to the undersigned.

I would like to state the case in brief that the victim workmen have been working in Associated Industries, Assam an undertaking under the National Textile Corporation since 1980. The union, namely "Assam Basti Karmi Union" Regd. No. 97/85 affiliated to AITUC prepared a memorandum containing 15 points demands and submitted the same to the Chief Executive Officer on 16.7.85. The management without any reason, instructed line office not to allow the undersigned undermentioned 7 workmen to enter into the work place ~~of~~ since the date mentioned against their

contd - 2

ASSAM STATE COMMITTEE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

"Abhiram House" G. N. Bordoloi Road,
GAUHATI-781 003

Ref. No. _____

(2)

Date _____

names.

- 1) Com. Prabul Kalita, Genl. Secy.
 - 2) " Narayan Saboi, Jr. Secy
 - 3) " Kshirode Chowdhry, "
 - 4) " Pradip Kalita, Treasurer
 - 5) " Jyotish Kalita, member - 17.7.85
 - 6) " Kandarpa Kumar, Vice-President - 18.7.85
 - 7) " Monoj Sainak, member = 25.7.85
- } Since
16.7.85.

As far as we know that the cause of victimisation is only for submission of memorandum.

The management even did not appear in the conciliation proceeding held by conciliation officer on 30.7.85 at Garhat. This action of the management shows, they override all the labour laws of the country.

The management have engaged some goondas to beat our Union General Secy. and other members. The goondas are often come and -

ASSAM STATE COMMITTEE
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

"Abhiram House" G. N. Bordoloi Road,
GAUHATI-781 003

Ref. No. _____

Date _____

(6)
Threaten our office bearers to resign from our Union. The Management has also lodged FIR in Chandrapur Police Station against all office-bearers of our Union and Police terror is going on.

Under the above facts and circumstances, I request you to take action as you deem necessary. The defying ~~of the~~ attitude of the Mgt is highly objectionable.

I am sure that you will do your bit in this behalf.

With greetings.

Com. Indrajit Gupta, MP.
41, Western Court,
New Delhi.

Comradely yours,
D. K. S.

(Anirban Kar)

cc: Com. Arun Sen,

" Nihar Mukherjee

BPTUC, 144, Lamin Sarani, Cal-13.

They are requested to take up the matter with NTC urgently.

ঃ স্মাৰক পত্ৰ ঃ

প্ৰতি,

মুখ্য কাৰ্যবাহী বিষয়া

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বস্ত্ৰ নিগম

এছোছিয়েটেড ইণ্ডাষ্ট্ৰীজ (অসম) লিঃ। সুতাকল। চন্দ্ৰপুৰ।

মহোদয়,

ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় বস্ত্ৰ নিগমৰ চন্দ্ৰপুৰ সুতাকল কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে জনাব খুজিছো যে গণতান্ত্ৰিক দেশ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সংবিধানে দিয়া অধিকাৰৰ ভিত্তিত সংগঠিত হৈ কৰ্মী সকলে শ্ৰমিকৰ স্বাৰ্থৰ হকে কাম কৰি যোৱাৰ অধিকাৰ কৰি আমি ৬৫।৮৫ মে তাৰিখে এক সাধাৰণ সভা যোগে “অসম বস্ত্ৰ কৰ্মী ইউনিয়ন নামেৰে এখন শ্ৰমিক ইউনিয়ন গঠন কৰিছো। এই ইউনিয়নখন ভাৰতীয় শ্ৰম আইনৰ বিধি অনুযায়ী পঞ্জীয়ন ভুক্ত কৰা হৈছে। ইউনিয়নৰ পঞ্জীয়ন নং ৯৭/৮৫।

সুতাকলৰ শ্ৰমিক সকলৰ দুখ-দুৰ্দশা আতৰ কৰিবৰ বাবে শান্তিপূৰ্ণ আৰু গণতান্ত্ৰিক উপায়েৰে সকলো প্ৰকাৰৰ পদ্ধতি প্ৰয়োগ কৰি উদ্যোগিক বাতাবৰণ সুস্থৰাখি উদ্যোগৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে কাম কৰাৰ জৰিয়তে কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ লগত সু-সম্পৰ্ক বজাই ৰখাত আমি আগ্ৰহী।

সুতাকলৰ উৎপাদন বিস্তৃত কৰাৰ (Expansion) আচনি আজিকোপতি সম্পূৰ্ণ নোহোৱাত আমি অতিশয় আচৰিত হৈছো আৰু ইয়াৰ বাবে কৰ্তৃপক্ষকেই দায়ী বুলি মত পোষণ কৰো। তাৰোপৰি কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ অৱজ্ঞাৰ বাবে দিনে দিনে কলটোৰ অৱস্থা সংকটজনক হৈ পৰিছে। এই ক্ষেত্ৰত কেন্দ্ৰীয় বস্ত্ৰ বিভাগৰ মন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীচন্দ্ৰ শেখৰ সিঙৰ সাধাৰণ বাণী কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ বাবে প্ৰণিধান যোগ্য— “Government would take stern action against these management which by this textile mills into silk mills” (the times of india dt. 15.6.85) আমি আশাকৰো কৰ্তৃপক্ষই উক্ত সাধাৰণ বাণীৰ যথার্থতা উপলব্ধি কৰি কলটোৰ উন্নতিৰ বাবে যত্ন লব আৰু অতি সোনকালেই বিস্তৃত আচনি (Expansion) সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰি কলটো সুস্থ অৱস্থালৈ অনাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব। সুতাকলৰ শ্ৰমিকৰ দুৰ্দশাজনক অৱস্থা কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ অজ্ঞাত নহয় যদিও কোনো সৎ উদ্দেশ্যমূলক আচনিৰ ব্যক্তিবৰ্গে এই দুৰ্দশাৰ কিন্তু অন্ত নহয়। কৰ্তৃপক্ষই শ্ৰমিকৰ দুৰ্দশা আতৰাবলৈ সৎ উদ্দেশ্যমূলক আচনি গ্ৰহণ কৰাৰ সলনি শ্ৰমিকৰ দুৰ্দশা চাই আমোদ লাভ কৰাৰে আমাৰ দৃষ্টিগোচৰ হয়। সেয়েহে সুতাকলৰ উন্নতিৰ আৰু শ্ৰমিকৰ দুখ দুৰ্দশা আতৰাবৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিবৰ বাবে আমি অসম বস্ত্ৰ কৰ্মী ইউনিয়ন তৰফৰ পৰা নিম্নলিখিত দাবী সমূহ আপোনাৰ ওচৰত উত্থাপন কৰিলো—

- ১। কৰ্তৃপক্ষই অতি সোনকালে “অসম বস্ত্ৰ কৰ্মী ইউনিয়নক স্বীকৃতি দিয়ক।
- ২। সুতাকলৰ বিস্তৃত আচনি (Expansion) অতি সোনকালে সম্পূৰ্ণ কৰক।
- ৩। “নো ৱৰ্ক নো পে” (No work no pay) ভিত্তিত শ্ৰমিকক কাম কৰোৱাৰ নিচিনা অমানবীয় পদ্ধতি প্ৰত্যা-
হাৰ কৰি প্ৰতিজন কৰ্মীকে স্থায়ী ভাৱে নিযুক্তি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ৪। “সমান কামৰ বাবে সমান মজুৰী” ভিত্তিত ব্যৱস্থা কাৰ্যকৰী কৰি ১৯৮১ চনৰ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী মাহৰ পৰা ইতিমধ্যে
“নো ৱৰ্ক নো পে” (No work no pay) ভিত্তিত কাম কৰাই থকা কৰ্মী সকলক পৰিবৰ্তিত হাৰত মৰগীয়া
বানচ (Variable Dearness Allowance) দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ৫। ইতিমধ্যে সাময়িক (Casual) কৰ্মী হিচাবে কাম কৰি থকা ৩০ জন কৰ্মীক পূৰ্ণ নো ৱৰ্ক নো পে (No
work no pay) ব্যৱস্থালৈ অৱমিত কৰা ব্যৱস্থা ৰোধ কৰি পূৰ্ণ পৰিবৰ্তিত হাৰত মৰগীয়া বানচ (Varia-
ble Dearness Allowance) দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ৬। প্ৰতিজন কৰ্মীকে সপ্তাহত ৬ দিন সম্পূৰ্ণ কাম দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ৭। প্ৰতিজন কৰ্মীকে চৰকাৰী বন্ধৰ দিনৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ বেতন দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ৮। প্ৰতিজন কৰ্মীকে পাবলগীয়া বাৰ্ষিক ৩ সাময়িক চুটি দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ৯। কৰ্তৃপক্ষই কৰ্মী সকলৰ বাবে নতুন বাসগৃহ নিৰ্মাণ কৰক আৰু বাসগৃহ ব্যৱস্থা দিব নোৱাৰা কৰ্মীক যথা
যোগ্য হাৰত ঘৰভাড়া দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ১০। কৰ্মী সকলৰ বাবে খোৱা পানী বিজুলী যোগানৰ সু-ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ১১। খেপ (Shift) ভিত্তিত কাম কৰা প্ৰতিজন কৰ্মীকে খেপ বানচ (Shift Allowance) দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ১২। ৰাজ্যিক কৰ্মচাৰী বীমা নিগমৰ আচনিখন কাৰ্যকৰী কৰণত থকা আসোৱাহ সমূহ দূৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক
আৰু সেই ব্যৱস্থা দূৰ নোহোৱা পৰ্যন্ত প্ৰতিজন শ্ৰমিককে চিকিৎসা বানচ দিয়াৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ১৩। কৰ্মী চিকিৎসাৰ সুবিধাৰ নামত ডাক্তাৰ সহ যি ব্যৱস্থা ৰখা হৈছে কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ অমনোযোগীতাৰ ফলত সি এক
দুৰ্ব্যৱস্থাত পৰিণত হৈছে। সেয়েহে তাৰ উন্নতি কৰে ঔষধ পাতিল ব্যৱস্থা কৰি এটি নিজা চিকিৎসা ব্যৱস্থা
গঢ়ি তোলাক।
- ১৪। কৰ্মীৰ খোৱা পানীৰ সুবিধাৰ্থে থকা কেল্টিনখনৰ বৰ্তমানৰ শোচনীয় অৱস্থা দূৰ কৰি উৎকৃষ্ট মানদণ্ডৰ
খাদ্য বস্ত্ৰৰ পৰিবেশনাৰে কেল্টিনখন নিয়াৰিকৈ চলোৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা কৰক।
- ১৫। কৰ্মী সকলৰ ল'ৰা-ছোৱালীৰ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ নামত কৰ্তৃপক্ষই মিথিনি প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ৰ ব্যৱস্থা
কৰিছে সি সু-ব্যৱস্থাৰ সলনি দুৰ্ব্যৱহাৰহে পৰিণত হৈছে। আৰু সেয়েহে তাৰ সু-ব্যৱস্থা কৰি প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যা-
লয়খনৰ অসুবিধা সমূহ দূৰ কৰক।

সদৌ শেষত ওপৰোক্ত দাবী সমূহ মানিলে কাৰ্য্যব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ এই স্মাৰক পত্ৰ যোগে আহ্বান জনোৱাৰ লগতে উল্লেখ কৰিলো যে দাবী সমূহৰ সু-মীমাংসাৰ বাবে কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ লগত আলোচনাত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰিবলৈ আমি সাজু।

শ্ৰমিক আৰু পৰিচালনা কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ মাজৰ সু-সম্পৰ্কৰ কামনাৰে—

অসম বস্ত্ৰ কৰ্মী ইউনিয়নৰ হৈ—

16.7.85

- শ্ৰীধীৰেশ্বৰ কলিতা (প্ৰাক্তন এম. পি.) সভাপতি
শ্ৰীবিপ্ৰেশ্বৰ শৰ্ম্মা (উপ-সভাপতি)
শ্ৰীকন্দৰ্প কুমাৰ
শ্ৰীবাবুল কলিতা (সাধাৰণ সম্পাদক)
শ্ৰীক্ষীৰোদা চৌধুৰী (সহ সম্পাদক)
শ্ৰীনাৰায়ণ শালৈ (সহ সম্পাদক)
শ্ৰীপ্ৰদীপ কলিতা (ধনভাৰী)

প্ৰতিলিপি :—

শ্ৰম আয়ুক্ত— সু-ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণৰ প্ৰাৰ্থনাৰে। অসম।

825-23

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NOTE ON CERTAIN OBJECTIONABLE TRANSACTIONS
BETWEEN THE DPR ORGANISATION OF THE NTC
CONTROLLING THE AJUDHIA TEXTILE MILLS, DELHI
AND CERTAIN PRIVATE TRADING AGENCIES.

The NTC owned Ajudhia Textile Mills of Delhi is engaged mainly in the production of controlled cotton cloth of coarse and lower-medium counts. Considering the extent of rationalisation or labour-deployment and the state of machinery in the mills, the labour productivity is quite normal. It should be capable of yielding reasonable returns or profits. However, the mill is being shown as incurring losses which are the product of total mismanagement resulting in all manner of corrupt practices in purchase as well as sales. Besides there has constantly been considerable under-utilisation of installed capacity in various departments due to negligence on the part of the management to ensure uninterrupted supply of inputs including raw material, stores and spares and lack of proper maintenance of machinery and equipment.

Some of the Workers' Unions, notably the AITUC affiliate Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union, have repeatedly been bringing to the notice of DPR authorities serious acts of commission and omission on the part of the officers concerned relating to the above matters. Regrettably all these representations written as well as oral listing various instances of mismanagement have so far been studiously ignored.

We produce below some of the major instances involving considerable leakage of revenues of Ajudhia Textile Mill as a result of what appears to be ^a conspiracy between a section of the management and some private firms.

1. Although the ATM possess its own Dyeing and processing House, which is quite a modern one, yet this is being kept completely idle. Cloth produced in the mill is sold out in its grey state to a private firm named - - -2/.....

M/s. Banwari Lal Devi Prasad at rates below those stamped on the cloth. This firm ^{Carries} carries out processing of the cloth in its own plant and sells it in the market at considerably high prices. The mills is made to incur loss not only in the sale of the grey cloth but also on account of having to pay wages, allowances, etc. to a fairly large no. of Processing House operatives, supervisory staff etc. who are forced to remain idle all the time. Additionally the mill loses the benefit which would have accrued to it on the sale of about 170,000 meters of cloth annually which represents the addition in length of the grey cloth in the course of processing, printing etc. in the Processing House.

2. The following table will show that despite cost escalation so far as Textile products are concerned, accompanied naturally, by allround increase in prices of cloth, the cloth manufactured in Ajudhia Textile Mills has all along been sold at considerably reduced prices to the favoured firm of M/s. Banwari Lal Devi Prasad, who enjoy the privilege of being the sole-agents for the sale of products of the Mills.

Statement I showing comparative Sale rates of the same Qualities/Varieties of cloth during 1983-84 & 1984-85.

Name of the Quality/ Variety	Selling price per meter during 1983-84 Rs.	Selling price per meter during 1984-85 Rs.
Phillips Patta	3.85 + Excise Duty	3.47 + Excise dy
Naya Jeevan	3.85 + -do-	3.47 + -do-
High Society	3.85 + -do-	3.59 + -do-
No. 1980	4.00 + -do-	3.25 + -do-
No. 96/960	3.59 + -do-	3.25 + -do-
No. 6011	5.45 + -do-	5.25 + -do-

Name of the Quality/ Variety	Selling price per meter during 1983-84 Rs.	Selling price per meter during 1984-85 Rs.
Madhubala	3.60 + Excise Duty	3.35 + Excise Duty
Dulhan	5.25 + -do-	4.50 + -do-
Chochwing Ke Chand	5.90 + -do-	4.56 + -do-
Silver Touch	3.75 + -do-	3.35 + -do-
High Light	4.55 + -do-	4.00 + -do-

Besides enjoying the concession of sub-market prices in all qualities the above-named firm enjoys commission equal to 1½% on all sales and subsidy at the rate of 2%⁰. What is most unusual, the firm is also paid consolidated conveyance charges @ Rs.1500/- per month.

Table II showing comparative rate of the same variety of cloth charged from M/s. Banwari Lal Devi Prasad during 1984-85.

Name of the Variety	Rate per meter quoted by other parties in the market (Rs.)	Rate per meter at which sold to M/s. Banwari Lal Devi Prasad (Rs.)
1. M. 4844	3.90	3.40
2. 2/14/7900	3.90	3.40
3. No. 5631 and 2/14/7200 and 000 6631	4.00	3.40
4. Ram Dhanush (15)	3.00	2.50
5. Grey Militia (117 Cm width)	5.10	5.70

Generally almost the entire production of the mill is sold away to one or more favoured parties at prices 10-15% below those stamped on the cloth.

An instance of gross corrupt and underhand dealings is provided by the fact that 'fresh' (undamaged) cloth is being sold to a trading party named Anand Moorti at throw-away rates - rates below even those charged for

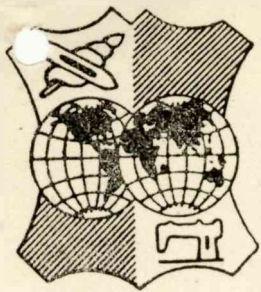
Moorti at throw-away rates - rates below even those charged for substantially damaged cloth.

The foregoing instances of serious bungling, mismanagement corruption and sabotage, constitute only the tip of the iceberg. It is evident that the mill is being blud white by corrupt, dishonest and inefficient bureaucrats of the NTC (DPR) hand is glove with unscrupulous anti-social traders. Besides making fortunes at the cost of hard ~~h~~ill and tears of the workers and honest technical staff and at the expenses of the community, these conspirators are serving the interests of reactionary sections of big business who are hell-bent on denigrating and dismantling the public sector in Textile Industry, which the major monopoly houses in the country consider as their special preserve.

The thousands of employees of Ajudhia mills and their families demand that drastic measures be forthwith taken to purge the NTC (DPR), including the Ajudhia Textile Mills, of elements responsible for siphoning away the profits of the mills thus brazenly committing economic subversion and sabotage of public sector.

Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union (Regd.)
Bikaner Cant. DELHI 6

Sd/-
Secretary
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union



अखिल भारतीय टैक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
All India Textile Workers' Federation
(AITWF)

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

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,

DELHI-110006

RECEIVED
Dated

19 JUN 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

Shri Chandrashekhar Singh
Union Minister of State for Textiles,
Udyog Bhawan,
New Delhi.

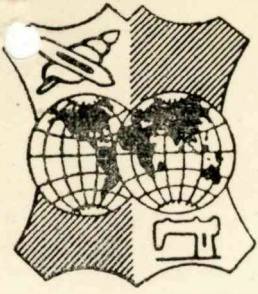
Dear Sir,

Sub:- Plunder of revenues of nationalised Textile mills through underhand dealings between NTC officials and private traders - case study in NTC - owned Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.

Throughout the past several years an organised campaign has been on to denigrate the public sector on the apparently plausible plea that many of the public undertakings have been incurring & accumulating huge losses from year to year, thus proving a source of heavy drain on the public exchequer. It hardly needs pointing out that this vicious anti-social campaign is being backed by the most reactionary sections of big business, often at the behest of multinationals & other imperialist agencies. Unfortunately some influential sections of the bureaucracy at higher levels are also advertently as well as inadvertently acting as instruments of advancing the interests of these reactionary circles by adopting policies & practices highly inimical to the interests of the public sector.

The activities of these vested interests are responsible to a considerable extent in sabotaging the functioning of a major section of Textile units of the NTC. We have been bringing to the notice of the Govt. several instances involving organised disruption of ~~xxxxx~~ production & distribution in NTC units, including highly questionable dealings with private trade accompanied by allround corruption. In consequence all the fruits of labour in the shape of surpluses are converted into so-called losses. The case of Central Cotton Mills, Hourah (West Bengal) and of the Edward Mills at Beawar, which have time & again been brought to the notice of the Ministry as well as the Holding Company, provide ample corroboration of ~~xxx~~ correctness of our assessment.

We forward herewith a note furnished to the Federation by one of our constituent units, viz the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union of Delhi, citing concrete facts & figures with regard to certain transactions involving large-scale leakage of revenues of the NTC unit, the Ajudhia Textile mills (NTC, DPR) through trading transactions with certain favoured private



अखिल भारतीय टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
All India Textile Workers' Federation
(AITWF)

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

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

Dated _____

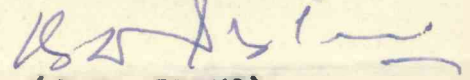
- 2 -

concerns considerably below economic prices. It is such transactions, preceded by corrupt practices in purchase of stores, spares, etc., besides colossal wasteful expenditure on several accounts, that have been responsible in saddling ~~with~~ this good unit with manipulated losses. We can prove to any independent agency that this unit is capable of yielding reasonable profits if only all its transactions could be regulated by an overall controlling authority in which the workers have an effective representation.

We request you kindly to spare time to go through the accompanying note and have the matter properly investigated by some high ranking expert authority.

Thanking you in anticipation of appropriate response.

Yours faithfully,


(B. D. JOSHI)
General Secy.

✓ (Copies for:

The General Secretary, AITWF.

अखिल भारतीय टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION

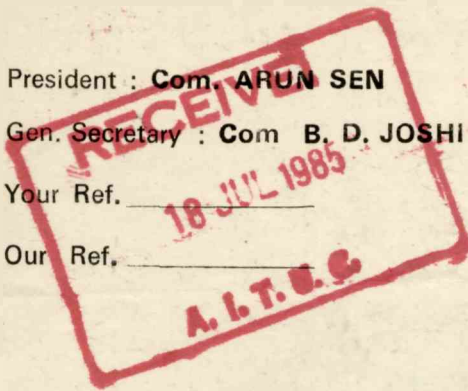
(AITWF)

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary : Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref. _____

Our Ref. _____



Copy

Textile

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

Dated July 14, 1985

MOST URGENTSignature in Bata Nagar Union
in Faridabad

Dear Comrade

Bhowani,

I am sorry it could not be found possible due to pre-occupations (both yours as well as of mine) to discuss with you certain important matters in detail during the Hyderabad Council session. Firstly, I wanted you to give me an assessment of the recent goings-on in Bata Workers' Union (Bata Nagar), which is reported to have elected an INTUC-man as its President, replacing Com. Jahar Chatterjee of CPM. National Conference of Bata Workers' Federation is taking place on July 29-30, in Faridabad (Haryana) at the invitation of the AITUC-Union, of which I happen to be the founder President. There is a feeling everywhere (Delhi, Digaghat, as well as Mokameh) that the old team of office-bearers has not been able to function the Federation as a Federation. It remained no more than a 'captive' organisation resuming or suspending its activity as and when some individuals liked. There is, consequently a strong probability that the session may witness trechant criticism of this mode of functioning, coupled with a move to make some changes in the leadership.

I would, therefore, strongly advise you to ensure the inclusion of some of our mature comrades in the delegation of the Batanagar Union to the Faridabad Conference, so that we could be benefited with their views on controversial matters, if any.

The second issue relates to the work of the TUI, TCUF among jute workers in this part of the world. The TUI Secretariat has for quite some time past been showing increasing interest in taking up problems of jute workers as well as of growers

क्रिखिल भारतीय टेक्स्टाईल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION
 (AITWF)

President : Com. ARUN SEN

Gen. Secretary : Com B. D. JOSHI

Your Ref. _____

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

Our Ref. _____

Dated _____

.../-2

in Asia. Com. Kalin^{ka}kov informs me that he had discussed the matter with you, as well as with some other jute workers' leaders, including the CITU and the INTUC, when he visited Calcutta last year. The leadership of both the AITUC as well as the CITU unions are reported to have agreed to join hands, if possible with association of other jute workers' organisations, in organising a meet of the type contemplated in Calcutta. Consequently there is a ~~prmk~~ proposal contained in the agenda for the coming meeting of the A.C; TUI, due to be held in Damascus (Syria) early in September 1985, concerning holding of a meeting of representatives of organisations of Asian Jute workers as well as of growers in India sometime in January-February, 1986. Asia naturally means only India, Bangladesh and Nepal, which account for almost the entire production of jute and jute-products. 'India' by the same token can only mean West Bengal.

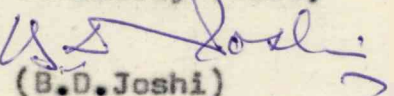
Now kindly let me know at the earliest, not later than the 20th August, what do you want me to do in the matter. I shall have to make a definite commitment in the matter. So please contact the other TUs and advise whether I should okay the proposal, and if so, to what extent.

I would again request you to treat the matter as really URGENT since it has got to be finalised this way or that way in the coming meeting.

I hope this finds you and other comrades, including Nihar Mukherjee, Arun Sen etc. in good spirits if not in equally good health.

With kindest regards,

Comradely Yours,


 (B.D. Joshi)

Copy to Com. Indrajit Gupta,
 Gen. Secy. AITUC for
 information & such advice
 as he may deem proper to give.

Com. Rhowani
 Roych., WB. STUC

Textiles

All India Textile Workers Federation

20 July, 1985.

Comrade Maya Delgenkova,
President of the Central Committee
of Textile and Light Industries
Workers' Union,
117119-MOSCOW
Leninsky Prospekt, 42
U.S.S.R.



Dear Comrade Delgenkova,

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation for participation of a representative of our Federation in a meeting of representatives of Textile and Light Industries Workers' Organisation of Asian countries to be held in Moscow on October 14-15, 1985. We note that the topic for discussion at the meeting is "Collective Agreement as instrument of improvement of Socio-economic Conditions of workers in Textile and Light Industries". Due note has also been taken of the various dates mentioned in your communication under reply.

While conveying our appreciation of the proposal for holding a meeting of the type mentioned in your letter, I am desired to convey our acceptance of the invitation extended by you.

The name and other particulars of our representative to be delegated to participate in the meeting (followed by a trip to one of the Soviet Asian Republic) would be furnished to you by the end of August, 1985. The delegate concerned will, of course, have his written speech ready as advised by you.

Thanking you once again for the invitation and extending most cordial fraternal greetings to you as well as the leadership of your union on my own ~~own~~ behalf as well as on behalf of all my colleagues in the Federation,

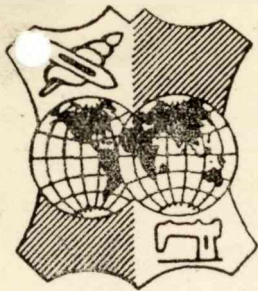
Yours comradely,

(B.D. JOSHI)

General Secretary

All India Textile Workers' Federation

Copy to the Genl. Secy. AITUC
for information & necessary advice



Textiles

RECEIVED
Phone : 528054
13 JUN 1985
Federation

ग्रहिल भारतीय टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
All India Textile Workers' Federation
(AITWF)

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

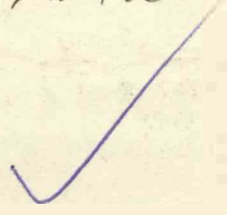
Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

MOST URGENT

Dated 8.6.1985

Any response?

1. The Indian National Textile Workers' Federation, INTUC
2. Dr. M.K. Pandey, CITU, New Delhi
3. Shri B.M. Toozan, HMS New Delhi
4. Dr. Dallo Samant, Bombay
5. Shri Arvind Buch, TLA, Ahmedabad



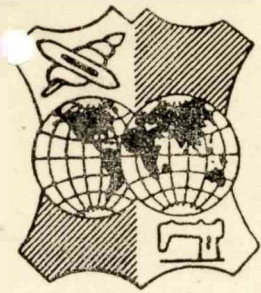
Dear brother,

The much-awaited 'New Textile Policy' of the Central Govt. has already been announced by the Union Minister (Textile), Shri Chandrashekhar Singh. The reaction thereto of the working class generally, and of the Textile Workers particularly is one of resentful disappointment. Our organisation views the new policy as confoundingly retrograde. While putting the interests of vast majority of Textile Workers in jeopardy, it neither results in clothing the tens million unclad or semi-clad people of our country, nor in harmonising the operations & wider interests of different sub-sectors of the Textile system in our country. Instead of ensuring a crisis-free and substantial development of this national industry, which provides livelihood directly or indirectly to over 60 million people, the new policy is likely to involve it in yet greater woes, adversely affecting a large no. of other segments of the industry in the country. The policy is tilted heavily in favour of the Textile monopolies, who would ultimately be its major beneficiaries.

would

I am enclosing for your kind information copy of the statement issued on behalf of this organisation, containing our initial reactions to the Govt's policy-statement.

I write this to renew the proposal, discussed on some previous occasions between the undersigned, and S/Shri Thakkar & B. D. Dastgir of INTUC, A.M. Buch of Major Mahajan (MLD), Dr. Pandey of CITU and B.M. Toozan of HMS, to arrange some sort of a consultative meet of representatives of various Textile Workers' Organisations, irrespective of their affiliations or no affiliation, in order to effectively meet the situation created by repeated/persistent state of crisis in the Textile industry. We venture to suggest that the time has come for us all to make joint efforts to put the idea into practice at the earliest possible opportunity. In this connection the undersigned also had consultations with representatives of Dr. Dallo Samant several months back and I do hope his organisation would not be averse to considering the proposal favourably.



अखिल भारतीय टेक्सटाइल वर्कर्स फेडरेशन
All India Textile Workers' Federation
(AITWF)

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

Goshala Gate, Kishan Ganj,
DELHI-110006

Dated _____

- 2 -

Our concrete proposal is that representatives of our respective organisations meet on any date between now & the 25th of June, either in New Delhi or elsewhere (according to convenience of majority of us) to discuss & consider all aspects of the situation, including the proposal to convene a national meet/convention of Textile workers' Unions as early as possible.

Some Textile workers' Unions of Indore, I might inform you, have expressed their readiness to host such a convention, and if agreed by all, the offer could thankfully be accepted. In our humble opinion holding of the proposed convention should not be delayed beyond 31st of August, 1985.

The undersigned would be thankful if you could kindly convey your reactions to above proposals, including the date & venue you would prefer for a preliminary consultative meeting.

With warmest fraternal regards,

Yours brotherly,

B. D. Joshi
(B. D. JOSHI)
Gen. Secy.

Copy to
All India Trade Union
Congress,
24, Conning Lane
New Delhi

for information

Phone: 528054.

ALL INDIA TEXTILE WORKERS' FEDERATION
(AITWF)

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

Goshala Gate,
Kishan Ganj,
Delhi - 110006.

Dated: 7th June, 1985.

NEW TEXTILE POLICY: A Confoundingly retrograde deal to the people.

The Government of India has at last come out with its much-awaited Textile policy statement with a fanfare ill-conforming with its retrograde contents. The worst fears of the working-people that the marked pro-private-sector shift reflected in the Central budget might further tilt the balance in favour of the Textile monopolies, appear to be proving correct. Apart from restating certain oft-repeated and vague phrases like the need to clothe the masses and protection of interests of workers, the policy framework outlined in the Government announcement gives a green signal to the monopoly-houses controlling the core of the Textile system, the organised mill-industry, to go ahead with their far-reaching schemes of rationalisation and modernisation and conduct the affairs of the industry, which they have ~~been~~ already brought to the verge of ruin, with the sole aim of swelling their profits. This is nothing but abject ~~surrender~~ to the blackmail in which the Textile monopolies have ~~been~~ indulging through large scale closures, retrenchment, lock-outs and lay-offs, the very malady which the new Textile-policy was expected to tackle.

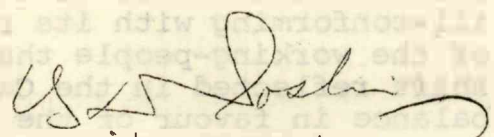
While nobody will disagree as regards the need to evolve and implement an integrated Textile policy, past experience has amply proved that this is impossible of achievement unless the mill sector of the industry, the core of the massive Textile system of our country, is nationalised. Yet this very imperative has been firmly negated by the Government. Instead some of the tried out/discredited remedies like orientation in favour of synthetics, I.D.B. /but soft-loans, modernisation subsidies, etc.etc. have been once again prescribed against voluminous techno-economic advice. Similarly instead of paying due attention to the role of intermediate technology, the Government appear to have swallowed the recipe prescribed by major monopoly-houses, supported by the imperialist economic-tool, World Bank, to go in for high-production technology involving import of machinery at tremendous cost to the country from the west. *Apart from* ~~One of the several~~ extremely harmful effects on the economy of the country, such a policy would lead to downgrading our Textile machine industry and discourage instead of encouraging the much needed R&D effort on our own.

The emphasis on enlarging the assistance to the hand-loom sector is unexceptionable, but in the context in which this is sought to be achieved, its gains are likely to be ultimately swallowed by the organised private trade and industry.

The entire approach to the powerloom sector is markedly influenced by powerful Textile tycoons whose clandestine operations in this sector have already gained nationwide notoriety and disapproval.

On the whole the Textile policy as outlined in the Government announce /is not only anti-working class but /ment also goes against wider national interest. It is going to lead to massive unemployment so far as workers are concerned. The unclothed teeming millions will continue to remain so. Only the Textile Tycoons will gain out of it.

In the bargain the danger of imperialist penetration into this major segment of national industry through m multi-nationals has increased.


(B. D. JOSHI)
General Secretary.

.....

Textiles

Copy to Com. Indrajit
Sinha

Com. Raj Bahadur Gaur
Convenor
Central Trade Union Department
C.P.I., Ajoy Bhavan
New Delhi.

(For being discussed in
the AITUC Sectt., if
thought proper)

Dear Comrade,

Persuant to the decision of the Central T.U. Department of the Sectt. of the AITUC, I seriously undertook the task of organising an All-India Textile Workers' Convention with the object of mobilising the workers of all the three major sectors of the industry to oppose the new anti-people textile policy of the Government and project an alternative pro-people policy based on complete nationalisation of the mill-sector of the industry.

In order to implement the above decision I took considerable pains in repeatedly contacting and discussing the proposal regarding the holding of the Convention with representatives of major trade union centres, viz; CITU, HMS, Dr. Datta Sament, the NLO and even the INTUC. Out of these the CITU responded positively in the very first instance. There was little difficulty in coming to an understanding with them as regards the broad outlines of the policy advocated by the AITUC/AITWF. There was also a substantial measure of agreement as regards the modalities of convening the meet. It required some effort on the part of both of us (the CITU and ourselves) to persuade the HMS to join the Convening Committee. Due to their internal differences, however, the HMS representative partially backed out at the last moment and declined to be a signatory to the invitation alongwith us and the CITU, at the same time assuring us that the HMS would ultimately join the Convention - which it did. 3-4 representatives of the UTUC also participated in the deliberations of the Convention. We refrained from associating the BMS

with the Convening Committee. Despite persistent efforts on the part of both myself and Dr. Pandhe of CITU, both the INTUE as well as the NLO kept away from the Convention on the plea that though they agreed with the demand for nationalisation of the mill industry, but they could not go whole hog with us in opposing the new Textile policy in its entirety.

Our Delhi Textile comrades undertook and fulfilled the major responsibility ^{of} making technical preparations for the Convention besides making arrangements for comfortable stay of AITUC delegates ~~from~~ from outstations. I myself took a leading hand in preparing the main document for the Convention. However the CITU came up with a rather ill-prepared and ill-drafted document at the last moment (in the midst of the first days session) and insisted that a fresh document on the basis of ideas contained in both of the documents be prepared for being presented to the Convention. Although the CITU document wasn't worth spending much time ~~on~~ we agreed, for the sake of unity, to accommodate them. In the process, however, the documents ^{and} lost the well-reasoned/~~and~~ balanced approach which characterised our document. Still the final draft read with its operative part gives sufficient idea about the content and direction which the textile workers' movement is expected to take.

I have had the benefit of advice of both Coms. Parvathi Krishnan as well as Com. Siddhanta as and when such advice was sought. Com. Dajee who was able to join us only on the 5th morning (just before the 1st session began), was extremely helpful in steering the Convention ^{through} by his intervention on different occasions.

I must, however, most regretfully (indeed resentfully) report that despite my best efforts to keep all the

constituents of the federation, including leading comrades in the AITUC-led textile workers' movement, properly informed about the convention, and despite repeated stress laid on the importance of the first ever meet of its type, a sizeable section of our textile leadership with its following chose to keep away from it for reasons the Party must ask them to explain. The CITU leadership both at the Centre as well as in the States, on the other hand, spared no effort in mobilising their textile cadres and even actual mill workers from almost every state. They outnumbered us by almost 2:1, inspite of the fact that we had started working on the idea much earlier than they.

The major defaulters were the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry which together represent almost 70% of the mill & industry. Bihar, Orissa were also conspicuous by their total absence, although the former contains a very big chunk of the handloom industry. There was token participation from U.P. while Punjab remained totally unrepresented due to understandable reasons.

I must add that the major defaulters in this case (viz. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Gujarat) have never taken the Federation or any of its programmes seriously. Since I took over the General Secretaryship, they have not cared to even respond to a single communication (out of over 1-1/2 dozen letters, circulars or appeals sent to them by me on behalf of the Federation). Neither have they cared to pay a single paisa towards the affiliation fees/contribution agreed at the Calcutta Conference. In fact so far as the payment of dues is concerned barring the states of Tamil Nadu, Punjab and partly, Haryana, U.P. and Andhra, all the rest have been permanent, persistent and studied defaulters.

As the statement of expenditure, to be submitted later will show, we have had to spend nearly Rs. 3,000/- on the Convention only to put up a pitiably poor show like the present one.

I had agreed to accept General Secretaryship of the Federation at the Calcutta session on the clear understanding that important comrades like Chitnis, Pampapathy, Joseph etc will cooperate with us to run it as a functioning organisation. By temperament and training I am totally incapable of running paper organisations.

The Convention has taken important decisions regarding a phased programme of coordinated countrywide struggles to back the demands formulated therein after thorough discussions. These decisions have got to be carried out in letter as well as in spirit if the AITUC/AITWF desire to vindicate their existence and standing in the textile workers' movement. This naturally calls for strict enforcement of accountability on the part of the textile workers' leadership all over the country - most of all in major textile centres and states like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat etc.

Unless the party takes a firm attitude in the matter, I for one would no longer like to remain saddled with the responsibility of carrying on as General Secretaryship of the Federation.

This may kindly be put up before the next meeting of the CTU Department.

With comradely regards,

Yours comradely,

B.D. Joshi
(B.D. JOSHI)

17/9/85

P.S. Although this note was actually prepared by me on the 7th inst. because it was not found possible to get it typed before I left for Damascus (on the night of 7/8/85) to attend meeting of ETUI - Bureau & Ac.

✓
Textiles

1. KALIANNAN
CONVENOR, TEXTILE WORKERS ACTION COMMITTEE
10/62 RANGAKONAR STREET, COIMBATORE

2. THOZHISANG
MADRAS

= XITEX AITUC EXTENDS ~~FIRXXXSIXXXX~~ FULL SUPPORT TO THE
TAMILNADU TEXTILE WORKERS STRUGGLE (.) CONDEMNS
BANNING OF STRIKE BY STATE GOVERNMENT AT BEHEST
OF MILLOWNEARS =

= AITUCONG =

~~386427~~

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709
09/30
19/17

TCBA ZQZQ NNN

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Sohor

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Time of

From

By



हारा प्रतीक हुआ
एक वार के शुरुआत में प्रत्येक वार का प्रतीक रहेगा—
वार को धनी, पाके करने का समय, एक वार, मूल कार्यालय,
तारीख, सेवा समूह (यदि कोई हो) और रास्ते की संख्या।
The sequence of entries at the beginning of the telegram is—
class of telegram, time intended in, serial number, office of origin,
date, service instructions (if any) and heading of items.
एक वार के शुरुआत में यदि किसी प्रकार की सुचना हो तो
इसे इस वार के साथ अवश्य संलग्न करना चाहिए।
This form must accompany any message regarding the
telegram.

भारतीय डाक विभाग
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAMS DEPARTMENT

ATTUCONG
TELEGRAM

ND

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS,
21, CHANDNI LANE, NEW DELHI 1-71801.
NO PAY. 10PM TO 6AM.

AITUCONG NEW DELHI 1 -;

-- X 1215 AP 187 COIMBATORE 16 51

EIGHT TRODE UNION RAISED 28 DEMANDS NEGOTIATION WITH SIMA FAILURE
STATE LABOUR MINISTER INTERVENTION 13TH ALSO FAILURE GOVERNMENT
ANNOUNCED INTERIM RELIEF AND, ADKUDICATION WORKERS PROTEST COMPLETE
STRIKE FROM TODAY NEARLY 577 TEXTILE MILLS AFFECTED TWO LAKHS OF
WORKERS INVOLVED 9 STRIKE ALL OVER TAMILNADU --

KALIYANNAN CONVENOR ACTION COMMITTEE--:

FROM TODAY NEARLY 577 TEXTILE

AP 187 AITUCONG RPT AITUCONG NEWDELHI 1 SIMA 28 EIGHT TRODE
13 TH REA D AFTER ADKUDICATION WORKERS PROTEST COMPLETE STRIKE

Case No. 711

Date

Stamp

Time of

Handwritten signature and red stamp



TO OPEN CLIP HERE

INDIAN POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

TELEGRAM 0102

THE SECRETARY ALL INDIA TRADE UNION, CONGRESS 24 CANNING

STREET NEW DELHI 2

The sequence of entries in the register of this telegram class of telegram, time handed in, serial number, office of origin, date, service instructions (if any) and number of words.

X 2355 51 BOMBAY 24 STE 56

EXPERT COMMITTEE ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY WILL BE GLAD TO MEET YOU AND HEAR YOUR VIEWS AT UDYOG BHAVAN NEW DELHI AT 4.30 TO 5.00 HOURS ON MONDAY MARCH FOURTH (+) KINDLY ATTEND (+) PLEASE ASCERTAIN ROOM ROOM NUMBER FROM RECEPTION COUNTER -TEXTIND - - - - - 4751 24 2 4 30 5 00

RECEIVED 25 FEB 1985 A. I. T. U. C.

THE SECRETARY
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24 CANNING STREET
NEW DELHI-110002.

File
Textile

~~TELEX~~

TELEGRAM

STATE / EXPRESS

EXPERT COMMITTEE ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY WILL BE
GLAD TO MEET YOU AND HEAR YOUR VIEWS AT
UDYOG BHAVAN NEW DELHI AT ^{p.m.} 4.30 TO 5.00 HOURS ON
MONDAY MARCH FOURTH (.) KINDLY ATTEND (.) PLEASE
ASCERTAIN ROOM NUMBER FROM RECEPTION COUNTER

TEXIND

.....
Not to be telegraphed :-

N. B. Bhattacharyya
(N.B. Bhattacharyya) *24/2/85*

Deputy Director
Office of the Textile Commissioner,
BOMBAY-20.

No. 40/2/84/EB (STATS)/DLH/ *LSH* 24-02-1985

1599

Quick Mail Service

Post copy in confirmation to :-

The Secretary
A.I.T.U.C.

RECEIVED
28 FEB 1985
A. K. T. U. C.

N. B. Bhattacharyya
(N.B. Bhattacharyya) *24/2/85*
Deputy Director
24-2-85

3-1-85

File
Textile

RECEIVED
8 JAN 1985
A. I. T. U. C.

To

Hon'ble Prime Minister,
Government of India,
NEW DELHI

PONDICHERRY ANGLO - FRENCH TEXTILE MILL VIABLE AND EXPORT
EARNING BUT STANDS CLOSED UNDECLARED BY EMPLOYER JATIA
SINCE APRIL 1983 SUBJECTING 7500 EMPLOYEES FAMILIES TO MISERY STARVATION
DEATHS BESIDES AFFECTING STATE ECONOMY STOP GOVERNMENT INDIA ~~XXXXX~~
SEIZED TRADE UNIONS JUSTIFIABLE REPRESENTATIONS STOP PRAY
RECALL PRIME MINISTER'S ASSURANCE DURING VISIT PONDICHERRY
AND URGE EXPEDITE ACTION ENSURE IMMEDIATE MILL RESUMPTION EMPLOYMENT.

V. SUBBIAH
PONDICHERRY -

copy to:

Hon'ble V.P. Singh,
Finance Minister,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

Hon'ble Home Minister,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

AITUCONG,
New Delhi.

गया काँटन एण्ड जूट मिल्स वर्कर्स यूनियन

(नि० सं० १४६७)

ए० आई० टी० य० सो० सं सम्बद्ध

पुराना जेलखाना, गया

पत्रांक 121/84

RECEIVED

दिनांक 21/1/1985

To

The Registrar of
T.U. For Bihar Government,
Patna.

10 JAN 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

Dear Sir,

1. Annual conference of Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills workers union was held on 19.11.84 under the president ship of Sri Ramashray Pd. Singh, President of the union in the premises of the Mills.

2. 175 delegates took part in the conference and 35 delegates took part in the discussions among them the report of the Secretary and report of the account were passed unanimously.

3. The conference offered honour and membership to Sri Satya deo Singh, S.N. Benerjee, Amrit Prasad and Devendra Prasad Yadav.

4. The conference elected the following office bearers unanimously.-

1. President- Sri Satya Deo Singh.
2. Vice President - Sri Devendra Pd. Yadav.
3. General Secretary- Sri S.N. Benerjee.

File
Textile

गया कॉटन एण्ड जूट मिल्स वर्कर्स यूनियन

(नि० सं० १६९७)

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पुराना जेलखाना, गया

पत्रांक.....

-2-

दिनांक ^{22/1/84} ~~22/1/84~~

4. Secretary- Amrit Prasad.
5. Asst. Secretary- Sanjeewan Prasad.
6. Asst. Secretary - Bindeshwar Yadav.
7. Tesour- Mohan Mistree.

5. The conference adopted several resolutions for the future uplift of the conditions of the workers of the Mills and A strong call of unity of workers.

6. Credenciality of the conference was approved by the conference yours faithfully by passing the report of credencial comm-ettee

S. S. Singh 22/1/84

General Secretary

Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills workers union,
Gaya.

Copy forwarded to

1. Production Manager
2. The labour commissioner, Patna.
3. General Secretary AITUC.
New Delhi.
4. Bihar State Comittee of AITUC.
Patna .
5. General Secretary All Indian
Textile workers fedreation ,
New Delhi.

मजदूर संगठन जिन्दाबाद !

इन्कलाब-जिन्दाबाद !

RECEIVED

मिल न सका इन्फाफ, मेहनत कशों को, मेहनत कशों के देश में
भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करो के नारे से, आपका ख्याल आया है।

28 JAN 1985

प्रधान मन्त्री के नाम खुला पत्र

सेवा में,

A. I. T. U. C.

प्रधान मन्त्री भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली।

मान्यवर महोदय,

हांसी सहकारी कताई मिल के मजदूर आपका ध्यान इस मिल के भ्रष्टाचार, कु प्रबन्ध घपलेबाजी व मजदूरों के शोषण, दमन, छुटनी, ले-आफ व श्रम कानुनों के उलघन की तरफ दिलाना चाहते हैं जिसकी स्थापना सन् 1976 में हुई थी। करोड़ों रुपये के इस सहकारी प्रोजेक्ट को दिनांक 13-7-84 से यहां के भ्रष्ट मनेजमेंट ने बिना किसी कारण से बन्द कर दिया और यहां का 1400 मजदूर भुखमरी व बेरोजगारी का शिकार बनाया गया यहां का मौजूदा एम० डी० पहले भी इस मिल में काफी घपलेबाजी करने के बाद युनियन द्वारा सी० बी० आई० से जांच करवाये जाने की मांग के डर से अपना तबादला करा गया था ने एक बार फिर अपनी चडाल चौकड़ी स्पनिंग मास्टर ऋषीकेस मलिक व फैंट्री मनेजर श्री देस राज चौधरी सहित जो कि रिस्ते में हरियाणा सरकार के एक मन्त्री का भाई है इस मिल को विनाश के कगार पर लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। और हजारों रुपये रोजगाराना मुनाफा देने वाले मिल में मौका पर लाखों रुपये का घाटा है। जिसकी यहाँ का मजदूर युनिमन के माध्यम से इश्तिहारों व अखबारों द्वारा श्रम विभाग, हरियाणा विधान सभा व लोक सभा में आवाज उठाता रहा है, व जांच कराने की मांग करता रहा है। लेकिन श्रम विभाग के निकम्मेपन व मिल मनेजमेंट से मिली भगत के कारण कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया, उल्टे मजदूरों के जायज हकों व श्रम कानुनों को पाव तले रौंदा गया व बे-रहमी से हनन किया गया जबकि आज तक के उत्पादन से साफ जाहिर है कि यहाँ के मजदूरों ने बड़ी लगन, इमानदारी, व अनुशासन में रहते हुए मिल के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को पुरा किया है और बदले में यहाँ के मजदूर को वेतन, कटौती, महगाई भत्ते की समाप्ति, छुटनी, वर्कलोड व यहाँ के भ्रष्ट अफसरों की मनमानी वा बलात्कार जैसे अमानवीय, अधन्य अपराधों का सामना करना पड़ा है जैसा कि आम चर्चाओं के मुताबिक पिछले दिनों मिल के रैस्ट हाऊस में एक नेपाली मजदूर के साथ एक अधिकारी के रिस्ते-दार ने किया बताया जाता है। वा मजदूरों को माफी नादा जैसे शरारत पुर्ण वा श्रम कानुनों की अघहेलना करने वाले दस्तावेज पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए मजबूर किया जा रहा है।

अतः इस पत्र के माध्यम से आदरणीय प्रधान मन्त्री भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करते हैं कि इस मिल के भ्रष्टाचार, कु-प्रबन्ध व घोटालों तथा मिल को दिनांक 13-7-84 से गैर कानुनी और नजायज तरीके से बन्द करने में दोषी अधिकारीगण की सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच करवाई जावे वा मिल को सुचारु रूप से चलाये जाने का आदेश फरमाया जावे ताकि इस मिल के 1400 बेरोजगार हो गये मजदूरों को रोजगार मिल सके वा अविष्य में सहकारिता को भ्रष्ट अफसरों द्वारा बदनाम करके सरमायेदारी निजाम को घनघने से रोका जा सके जैसा कि इस मिल को भी हरियाणा सरकार द्वारा बार-बार बेचमे का प्रयास किया गया है।

अतः अन्त में उम्मीद करते हैं कि मिल को तुरन्त मजदूरों की जवरी बेकारी के पुरा मुआवजा व जायज आर्थिक मांगों को मध्य नजर रखते हुए तुरन्त चलवाये जाने व मेहनती वा अनुशासन प्रिय मजदूरों पर दुवारा ऐसा कुहार न ढाये जाने का आदेश सादिर फरमायेगे।

भवदीय :-

का० कप्तान सिंह

★वर्मा प्रिंटिंग ग्रंथ पुराना बस स्टैंड, हांसी।

महासचिव टैक्सटाईल मजदूर युनियन (एटक) हांसी।

टैक्सटाईल मजदूर युनियन हांसी
(द्वारा)

Textiles

Tamilnadu A.I.T.U.C.

25, KOVOOR YAITHYANATHA MUDALI STREET,
CHINTADRI PET, MADRAS-600 002

Date 9.8.1985.

President:
K. T. K. THANGAMANI, M.A., Bar-at-Law
General Secretary
A. M. GOPU, B.A.

Recd on
12/8/85

To
The General Secretary,
AITUC,
24, Canning Lane,
New Delhi-110001.

Dear Comrade,

We are enclosing herewith a short resume of the 9-day glorious strike (from 16th to 25th of July, 1985) of 200,000 ~~of~~ Textile Workers, who are now rallied round the united platform of JAC (Joint Action Committee) of Tamilnadu Textile Workers. This report is based on the consensus reached in the Brode meeting of the Executive Committee of our STUC (held on 4th and 5th of August, 1985.).

Kindly use them for write up in TUR also, so that the message and lessons of this unity of action reach other centres of our Textile workers and the Indign Working Class, in general.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours fraternally,

A.M.Gopu
(A.M.Gopu)
General Secretary.

- Copy to:
- Com. B.D.Joshi - Delhi - with reference to his letter.
 - Com. Arunses - Calcutta-
 - Com. M.S.Krishnan, M.L.A., - Bangalore. "
 - Com. P.Manickam, MLC, Madras.
 - Com. K.L. Mahendra - Hyderabad.

Tamilnadu A.I.T.U.C.25, KOVOOR VAITHYANATHA MUDALI STREET,
CHINTADRIPET, MADRAS-600 002

Date: 9/8/1985.

President:

K. T. K. THANGAMANI, M A., Bar-at-Law

General Secretary:

A. M. GOPU, B.A.

Report on Textile Struggle in Tamilnadu

The Textile Workers of Tamilnadu, numbering more than 2 lakhs employed in 577 mills had to wage a long drawn struggle in the past few months. The details are furnished below:

A wage agreement concluded during 1979, after 56 days of strike, ended on 16.7.1984. Hence, the unions affiliated to various National and State centres, separately proposed similar demands for a general wage revision, during June 1984 after giving proper notice to terminate the earlier settlement.

In the course of time from 1979, the South India Mills (Owners) Association (SIMA) cleverly manoeuvred to split the unity of the Trade Unions in the Bonus Issue. Therefore, the trade unions had to put forth their demands independently. AITUC took the initiative and held a massive demonstration before the Head Office of the SIMA in Coimbatore during July, 1984 and effectively pressed its Charter of Demands.

However, the SIMA turned a deaf ear to the workers demands. The Cruel assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and subsequent developments deterred the unions to resort to any direct action regarding the demands.

Only after the General Elections were over, the SIMA invited the trade union representatives for a discussion on 28.1.1985 after 6 months of the lapse of the previous agreement. But, the meeting was a shock and surprise to the trade unions, as the SIMA came out with counter-demands against the unions demands for wage revision.

The SIMA, instead of showing any inclination to take up the demands of the unions straightaway, came forward with a series of counter-proposals, like shylak claiming pound of flesh from the workmen. It was not prepared for any wage revision, without increase in workload and would not accept even an adhoc wage increase as was the practice adopted so far. It compared the wages drawn by workers in other states and tried to establish that the textile workers of Tamilnadu were better paid, warranting no further enhancement. It ~~argued~~ argued that the worker out-turn given by a worker of other states is 60% more than that of his counterpart in Tamilnadu. Finally, it warned trade unions of the 'fate' of Bombay Textile Workers Strike, which could bring only additional hardship and no new relief to the workmen.

Its fourteen-point counter-proposals, demand among other things, the following, to be unreservedly agreed upon by unions, as a pre-condition, to begin negotiations:

1. Work-load linked wages and wage rise.
2. "Scientific analysis" of work load by competent experts.
3. Enhanced rates for the supply of food stuff in canteen, on par with open market prices.
4. Reduction of neutralisation rate from the present from 32 paise per point to 26 paise per point of the CPI (1935-36 series). Even this reduced rate would be paid only over and above 3000 CPI, instead of the present 1000 CPI.

5. No increment after the age of 40 years.
6. Retirement from service after the age of 55 years.
7. Frequent medical check-up to retain a worker in service.
8. Transfer from any category to any other category of service.
9. The unions can interfere only for the permanent and substitute workers and the management will have absolute right to recruit and retain any number of workers in any such category as they please, and many more fantastic demands, which are unimaginable in the modern age of industrial relations.

The trade unions were left with no other alternative but to sink their erstwhile animosity and ideological differences and to join hands to thwart the unprecedented offensive of SIMA. The very same evening the representatives of all trade unions of the AITUC, CITU, INTUC, HMS, TNTUC, LPF, IR ATP (of the ruling Anna DMK) and several other independent ones met without any formal invitation and decided to launch a struggle.

After an outright rejection of the counterdemands of SIMA, a call was given for a conference of the representatives of various trade unions of each and every mill across all over Tamilnadu.

The Conference was held on 4th May, 1985 at Coimbatore, the major textile centre of the South. The number of delegates surpassed all estimation and over 3000 took part. The conference unanimously adopted a Charter of 28 demands, incorporating several independent demands of individual unions also and totally rejected the counter demands of the SIMA. A Joint Action Committee of all the trade unions in the Textile Industry of Tamilnadu and Pondicherry was elected unanimously by the conference. The conference also elected a team of representatives of the trade unions for giving a strike notice at an appropriate time. K.T.K. Thengamasi and R.A. Govindarajan were the AITUC spokesmen.

All the trade union committees were constituted at factory level and also region wise to cover the entire state.

Shift meetings were held in all the textile mills and the workers were addressed jointly by the trade union leaders who spoke in one voice, explaining the charter of demands put forth by the unions and also the counter demands of the SIMA.

Regional Conferences were also held in eight centres of Tamilnadu. Money for the campaigns was collected from the workers at Rs.5/- per head and shared between the Regional and Factory Level Committees for the preparatory works.

The unions had two more rounds of talk with SIMA on their invitation. But nothing fruitful came out of these meetings. Hence it was decided to issue strike notice on 16.6.1985 and notice was issued to 577 Textile Mills including waste cotton mills all over Tamilnadu and Pondicherry.

The conciliation talk held by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madras on 2nd and 3rd of July 1985, without success. The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, had conciliation talks on 11th July 1985. These were of no avail as the SIMA stuck to its guns.

The Minister for Labour, Tamilnadu, intervened but could not do anything, in the face of stiff resistance from SIMA. The adamant attitude of SIMA persisted and the Government of Tamilnadu did not dare to incur the displeasure of management, by suggesting anything in favour of workmen.

On 14th July 1985, the Government of Tamilnadu invoked sec.10B, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and referred the dispute to

adjudication by the Industrial Tribunal, Madras. Out of the Charter of 28 demands by the T.Uns. only 11 were referred to the Tribunal. To the shock and dismay of each and every worker and the Trade Unions, the Government of Tamilnadu referred 5 out of 14 of the unjust and vexatious demands of the SIMA, as a treacherous step, hitherto unknown to industrial history of the State. Total ban was imposed on the workers strike action.

Under section 10B of the I.D.Act, orders were issued for granting of inadequate and paltry interia relief of Rs.500/- and a monthly increase of Rs.75/- for all permanent workers and substitutes in mills having a working spindle-age of ~~6000~~ 6001 and above. Similarly, those working in mills having a working spindleage of less than 6001 will get a lumpsum payment of Rs.500/- in two instalments.

Defying the ban orders, the workers resorted to strike from 16th July, 1985. It was total in Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and near total in Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tiruchi Districts. More than 2,00,000 workers in Textile Mills including waste cotton mills struck work and created a new history.

The Joint Action Committee which met on 16th July 1985 strongly condemned the act of the State Government in referring the matter and particularly including some of the cut-throat counter-demands of the managements, to adjudication.

The Labour Minister who expressed his ~~unwilling~~ inability to annul the proceedings under sec.10B of the I.D.Act, to initiate tripartite talks to enable the parties to arrive at a negotiated settlement of the dispute, came with a gesture to consider other demands including interia relief to all other categories of workers and also for the workers in the waste cotton mills. He also conceded to appoint a special tribunal to dispose the case within a reasonable period of six months.

Hence, it was unanimously decided by the Joint Action Committee to withdraw the strike from 25.7.1985, after 9 days of glorious action.

In the face of joint attack mounted by the managements and the State Government, the JAC thought it fit to advise the workers to resume, to take a respite to gather further strength to launch a more determined and long - drawn battle to compel the management and the Government to effect a settlement favourable to workmen, which could form part of this award of the Tribunal. It is unfortunate, that the CITU, whose State President and one of the Secretaries who voted in favour of the decision to withdraw the strike unanimous as members of the Joint Action Committee, through its State General Secretary, rushed to the press with a statement denying their consent to this resolution of the JAC and accusing all others betraying this cause of textile workers. This capricious attitude of the leadership of the CITU has baffled the workers and made this managements to feel happy. The JAC met at Madras on 30th July, criticised the CITU for its blatantly disruptive illogical and untruthful somersault, appealed to it to preserve this unique unity built up as a result of patient and hard efforts and struggle and decided to remain united till all the issues are settled finally.

The Tamilnadu Textile Workers who achieved partial victory through joint struggle, will continue to hold this banner of unity and struggle in future to accomplish this task ahead. Glory to this triumphant textile workers of Tamilnadu.

Yours fraternally,

 (A.M.GOPU)
 General Secretary.



Honesty Efficiency Unity!

HARVEY EMPLOYEES' UNION

(Regd. No. 75 / MDU)

25, Tamil Sangam Road (Upstairs), MADURAI-625 001

Branches at: 628-A, 4th MAIN ROAD, VIKRAMASINGAPURAM-627 425,
AMBASAMUDRAM, MADRAS & TUTICORIN

From

Joint Secretary
Harvey Employees' Union
C/o M/s. Madura Coats Ltd
Egmore, MADRAS : 600008

Madras
Dt: 9th Oct. '85

To

The Hon. Prime Minister
Government of India
NEW DELHI

Respected Sir,

We kindly refer you to the unanimous resolution passed by the two-day conference of all-India Textile workers' held at New Delhi on 6.9.85 and 7.9.85 sponsored by four all-India trade unions viz. AITUC, CITU, HMS and UTUC.

We extend our wholehearted sympathy and strongest support to the resolution both in its letter and spirit and fall in line with the above unions in earnestly but firmly calling upon you to nationalize immediately thro' a Presidential Ordinance the entire textile industry throughout the nation as already promised in your party's election manifesto years back and thereby rescue the fastly deteriorating industry involving the future of ~~xxx~~ several lakhs of workers.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

JOINT SECRETARY

cc: The Hon. Minister for Labour / New Delhi.
cc: The General Secretary / AITUC / New Delhi.
cc: -do- CITU / "
cc: The General Secretary / AIMCEF / Calcutta

cc: All constituents of AIMCEF with a request to post a similar letter immediately under copies as usual.



File
Textile

President :

Thiru. K. SELVARAJ

General Secretary :

Thiru. R. APPASWAMY

Treasurer :

Thiru. S. MURUGESAN

Vice Presidents :

Thiru. C. SIVAGURUNATHAN

Thiru. S. E. P. STEPHEN

Thiru. B. JOHN WILSON

Thiru. R. SANKARAN

Thiru. P. MOORTHY

Thiru. G. S. GANAPATHY

Joint Secretaries :

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Thiru. T. ERBERT RAJKUMAR

Thiru. R. ALLASIVAN

Thiru. E. GNGAMUTHU

Thiru. B. V. KNATH RAO



टेक्सटाइल मजदूर युनियन, नागदा (म.प्र.)

(अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बन्धित)
रजिस्ट्रेशन नं. ३२७/इन्दौर ७३

लक्ष्मीबाई मार्ग,

नागदा (जंक्शन)

दिनांक 13-8-85

क्रमांक

File
Textiles

कामेड अफेयरी

आल इण्डिया ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस,
नई दिल्ली ।



भारत कामर्स मील नागदा से सम्बन्धीत निकाले
गये पत्रों की दो कॉपियाँ संलग्न भेज रहा हूँ ।


12-8-85

भारत कामर्स के संचालकों ने १९८३ और १९८४ में घाटा बताकर अपने निकम्मेपन का सबुत पेश किया है। यह दोनों साल बिड़ला साम्राज्य के स्वर्ण युग रहे है, झुठ और फरेब का प्रपंच दिखाकर सरकार से कई तरह की सहूलियतें हासिल की है। भारत कामर्स नागदा के मजदूरों पर जेबी यूनीयन के महारथियों ने तीन गुना बर्क लोड लादा है। मरता हुवा पूंजीवाद दूसरे कई तरह की तिकड़मों के साथ साथ उग्रवाद को भी पीठ ठोककर पनपाता है। यही खेल हमने नागदा में देखा है। मनेजमेंट की मनमर्जी को कामयाब बनाने के लिये आधार हीन लड़ाईयों को लड़कर दसों लड़ाकू मजदूर कायकर्ताओं को मील से बाहर करने में पुरोहित के आंदोलनों ने नयी तरह की कलावाजी दिखाकर मनेजमेंट को मदद पहुंचायी है।

भारत कामर्स के १९८४ के वार्षिक विवरण (बेलेन्स शीट) कई पापों को उजागर करता है। 'बेलेन्स शीट पेश करते हुवे डायरेक्टर्स महोदय गण फरमाते है कि हिन्दूस्तान कि टेक्सटाईल इण्डस्ट्रीज पिछले कुछ सालों से गम्भीर संकट से गुजरने का झुठा बयान करते है। फिर बेलेन्स शीट में दिखाये गये १५० से भी अधिक मगरमच्छों को हजारों रूपयों की वेतन वृद्धि और अन्य सुविधायें क्यों प्रदान की है।

उदाहरण के लिये देखीये— पगार एवम् अन्य सुविधाओं का विवरण

[१] श्री पोद्दार सेक्रेट्री	१९७४ में	५०,९०७ रुपये
लेकिन यह रकम बढ़कर	१९८४ में	१,२०,०४२ रुपये
[२] श्री एस. एन. शर्मा वाईस प्रेसीडेन्ट	१९७९ में	९४,१५४ रुपये
लेकिन यह रकम बढ़कर	१९८४ में	१,०६,९११ रुपये
[३] श्री ठक्कर	१९७४ में	४८,२९७ रुपये
लेकिन यह रकम बढ़कर	१९८४ में	८९,४२३ रुपये
[४] श्री त्रिवेदी चीफ इन्जिनियर	१९७४ में	८५,३०८ रुपये
लेकिन यह रकम बढ़कर	१९८४ में	१,०५,१५४ रुपये
[५] श्री के. सी. धानुका	१९७४ में	६७,०४१ रुपये
लेकिन यह रकम बढ़कर	१९८४ में	१,४६,२५९ रुपये
[६] श्री व्ही. के. जंत	१९७७ में	५१,९८३ रुपये
लेकिन यह रकम बढ़कर	१९८४ में	९५,६४७ रुपये

उपर केवल चन्द उदाहरण ही दर्शाये है। वार्षिक विवरण में कई मेट्रोक्वैलेट और हायरसेकेन्डरी तक पड़े हुवे महानुभाव है, जो भारत कामर्स को घाटे में उतारने के लिये अपना पूरा कमाल दिखाकर हजारों रु० पगार लेते हैं। मजदूरों की मेहनत और देण के धन को बड़ी होशियारी से हड़पकर अपने घरभरने वाले इन अपराधियों को हमारी सरकार फिर नये -२ ठेके और लाईसेंस क्यों देती है। जब अच्छे मले उद्योग को ये लोग घाटे में उतार सकते हैं। तो फिर तेल को खोज का ठेका AVIATION (भारत एयर मोहाटी) को क्या कमाल देखकर दिया है। यह समझ में नहीं आता है।

इसी तरह भारत कामर्स को इस साल पच्चास हजार टन प्रतिवर्ष सिमेंट उत्पादन करने का लायसेंस भी दिया है।

नागदा के भारत कामर्स में देखा है इन घाटा विरो ने मजदूरों को अप्रटीस के नाम पर भर्ती करके सात रु० प्रति दिन मजदूरी देकर बरसों काम लेते है। बताते हैं इन्हे काम सीखने के लिये रखा है। काम कुछ नहीं सिखाते हुवे केवल झाड़ू लगाना व अन्य सफाई का ही काम देते हैं। फिर जब मजदूर कम पड़ते हैं तो उनको मशीन सम्भालने को खड़ा किया जाता है। और वह मजदूर लाख कोशिश करने के बाद भी तजुब-कार कारीगरों के बराबर अच्छा माल नहीं निकाल पाते है। खराब माल जब बाजार में जाता है, तो बदनामी पुराने कारीगरों के माथे मढ़ दी जाती है। मशीनरीयों की देखभाल और रिपेयरिंग का काम नहीं होने के कारण भी खराब माल निकलता है। कम्पनियों से आयी हुई मशीनको अधिक उत्पादन लेने के लिये पूल्ली बदलकर स्पीड बड़ाकर माल अधिक लेने के लालच में क्वालिटी खराब कर देते हैं।

भारत कामर्स में कानून कायदा मालिकों की मनमर्जी के उपर छोड़ रखा है। श्रम विभाग इस और कभी भी ध्यान नहीं देता है। सैकड़ों मजदूरों के केस आज भी श्रम न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन पड़े हुए हैं। जब मर्जी आये तब गेट बन्द व सस्पेंशन की तलवार मजदूरों पर चलायी जाती है। कई खातों में मजदूरों को छटनी करने का प्लान बनाया जा रहा है, व कई जगह छटनी कर भी चुके हैं। जैसे इन्जिनियरिंग विभाग, वाचन वार्ड, बिल्डींग, बगीचा स्टोर आदि-आदि।

आये दिन मेनेजमेन्ट ने मजदूरों को भड़काना एक नियम सा बना लिया है। कोई भी समस्या का निराकरण ट्रेड युनियनों के माध्यम से नहीं कराते हुवे डण्डे के बल पर मजदूरों को चलाना चाहते है। ट्रेड - युनियनों को कमजोर करने के कई तरीके काम में लिये जाते हैं।

यह शंका दिन प्रति-दिन जोर पकड़ती जा रही है कि क्या भारत कामर्स को भी—सेठी बन्धुओं की राह चलते "सहायता उपक्रम" घोषित कराने की तिकड़म तो नहीं? ताकि खूंखार बिडला मजदूरों के हक और अधिकारों को आसानी से हड़प सके।

हम मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि समय रहते भारत कामर्स मेनेजमेन्ट की अवैधानिक हरकतों को रोकें। मजदूरों की रोटी-रोजी और अन्य अधिकारो की ग्यारन्टी दो।

मजदूर साथियो - समय रहते इन साजिशों को पहचानों।

मजदूर एकता - जिन्दाबाद

टेक्सटाईल मजदूर युनियन - एटक (नागदा. म. प्र.)

NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION(MP) KARMACHARI UNION
51, Bima Nagar, INDORE.

Indore,
Dated 10th July, 1985.

Com. B.D. Joshi,
General Secretary,
All India Textile Workers' Federation,
DELHI.

Dear Comrade,

File Textiles

RECEIVED

29 JUL 1985

A.I.T.U.C

I have to invite your kind attention to our letter dated 16-3-85 along with which we had sent to you a postal order for Rs.10/- towards the cost of a copy of the memorandum submitted by your Federation for a new textile policy.

Unfortunately the letter has remained unattended. We have not received a copy of the Memorandum nor your suggestions about holding a textile convention in Indore.

In the meanwhile the 'new textile policy' has been declared. I have gone through the statements issued by the Secretariate of the AITUC as also your Federation as published in the June 20, 1985 (Vol.43 No.12) of the Trade Union record.

Frankly speaking, both these statements are rather too brief and while they may be adequate to record the general reaction, remain far too insufficient to guide the Trade Unions and their activists. Perhaps the message could have been carried more clearly had the fist of the Memorandum submitted by you, also been published alongside, the two statements in any way.

Please refer to our letter and let us have a copy of the Memorandum atleast now.

With warm greetings,

Comradely yours,

(Basant Shintre)
PRESIDENT.

Copy to: The General Secretary, AITUC, New Delhi, for information.

Copy to: The Editor, T U R, New Delhi, for information.

Copy to: Com. Homi Daji, for information.

Basant Shintre.

वस्त्र उद्योग वर्कर्स यूनियन, इलाहाबाद

सम्बन्धित :- अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस

कार्यालय :- १११/६ लंबर कालोनी नैनी, इलाहाबाद

88/1/85

पत्रांक

सेवा में,

श्रीमान जनरल मैनेजर साहब,
स्वादेशी काटन मिल नैनी,
इलाहाबाद।



विषय: श्रमिकों की 24 सूत्री मांगों के सन्दर्भ में।

महोदय,

निवेदन है कि वस्त्र उद्योग वर्कर्स यूनियन की ओर से मे
संस्थान के समस्त श्रमिकों की निम्नलिखित 24 सूत्री मांगों की
ओर आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ:-

1. स्वादेशी काटन मिल नैनी सहित समस्त इकाइयों का अधि-
गृहस्थ के समय से तत्काल राष्ट्रीय करण किया जाय तथा इस
मिल की धनराशि का गोलमाल करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध
कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाय।

2. वर्ष 1978 से लगातार 3 सालों से करोड़ों रुपये का
फायदा देने वाली मिल में वर्ष 81-82 में अधिक उत्पादन एवं
अनुशासन के बाद भी बनावटी घाटा दिखाने वाले भ्रष्ट अधिका-
रियों के खिलाफ सी०वी०आई० जांच के लिये नवम्बर 82 में जो
वहाँ के श्रमिकों द्वारा आन्दोलन चलाया गया था उस सरकारी
जांच की दबी हुई फाइल पर कार्यवाही की जाय।

3. समस्त कर्मचारियों की नया वेतन निर्धारण किया जाय
अथवा वर्तमान वेतन में 100 रुपये मासिक {रुइएक} बढ़ोत्तरी

दी जाय।

4. समस्त श्रमिकों को एन०सी०सी० का महगाई भत्ता दिया जाय।
5. 12 दिन का केजुयल अवकाश दिलाया जाय एवं वार्षिक अवकाश (सवेतन अवकाश)में 27 दिन की बढ़ोतरी दिया जाय।
6. समस्त श्रमिकों के रात्रि घाली में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों को रात्रि भत्ता दिया जाय।
7. जिस कर्मचारी की उपस्थित वर्ष में 240 दिन पूर्ण होती है उस अस्थाई श्रमिक को स्थाई घोषित किया जाय।
8. राष्ट्रीय तथा व्याहारी अवकाश के दिन जिस श्रमिक का साप्ताहिक अवकाश पडता हो उसे उक्त दिवस का भुगतान दिया जाय।
9. अस्थाई श्रमिकों को वापसी भत्ता 50 प्रतिशत की दर से दिया जाय।
10. मिल की समस्त मशीनों का आधुनिक करण किया जाय। जिससे राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन लक्ष्य पूर्ण हो सकें।
11. मिल में ईद, बकरीद, गुस्नाक दिवस तथा क्रिश्मस पर अवकाश घोषित किया जाय।
12. वस्त्र उद्योग वर्क्स यूनियन की कार्यालय दिया जाय। अथवा 150 रुपये मासिक किराया दिया जाय।
13. समस्त श्रमिकों को वर्ष में तीन जोडा वर्दी दी जाय।
14. ठेकेदारी एवं बागवानी के श्रमिकों को मिल का न्यूनतम वेतन दिया जाय। जिनकी सेवा अवधि 3 वर्ष हो चुकी है उन्हें मिलका स्थाई श्रमिक घोषित किया जाय।
15. समस्त कर्मचारियों की आवास भत्ता (क्वाटर एलाउन्स) 25 रुपये प्रतिशत की दर से दिया जाय।
16. मिल के कर्मचारियों पर वर्ष 1976 से चल रहे डी०आइ०आर०के फर्मी मुकदमें तत्काल समाप्त किया जाय।
17. 3;4 साईड मशीनचलाने वाले श्रमिक को वर्तमान भत्तों में बढ़ोतरी दी जाय।
18. समस्त श्रमिकों के लिये सालना इंजीमेन्ट का नियम बनया जाय।
19. पीसरेंट के कर्मचारियों को भी न्यूनतम वेतन दिया जाय।
20. समस्त श्रमिकों का ग्रुप इन्सुरेन्स किया जाय।
21. संस्थान में दुर्घटना से घायल मृत्युके के परिवार को 50,000/- हजार रमया तथा ~~सहायता~~ ^{सहायता} पर 10,000/- हजार रमया की आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय।

- 22. अधिकांशों को मिलने वाली । सुददी संकेत अन्य सभी प्रकार की । सुविधाएँ लिपियों की भी प्रदान की जाय ।
- 23. चौकीसों घण्टों के लिए स्टाई स्व से एक इम्ब्लेन्स तथा डाक्टर की व्यवस्था की जाय ।
- 24. सरकारी नियमों का कडाई से पालन किया जाय नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले अधिकारियों को दण्ड दिया जाय जैसे जीवरटाइम के पैके का सिंगल भुगतान ।

अतः आप के समक्ष उपरोक्त मांगों की प्रस्तुत कर मैं आप से आशा करता हूँ कि इस पत्र को प्राप्त के 15 दिनों के अन्दर संस्थान में आपसी वार्ता द्वारा समस्त मांगों को निवारण करने को महान कृपा करेंगे। जिससे संस्थान के समस्त प्रमुख उत्पादित होकर राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन स्तर में बढ़ोत्तरी करने में सक्षम हो सके।

धन्यवाद,

भाषीय
५५९५/१५ पाल्ड

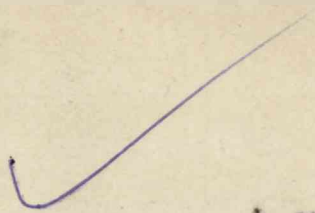
शुभे मंत्री
सर्वे उद्योग वर्कर्स यूनियन,
स्थानीय पता : 53/12 लेबर कालोनी,
नयी, इलाहाबाद।

प्रतिनिधि आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:

- 1. श्रीमान उषु प्रमाणित इलाहाबाद।
- 2. श्रीमान चौरवट्ट पाल्ड, अधिक इलाहाबाद।
- 3. श्रीमान जिलाधिकारी महोदय, इलाहाबाद।
- 4. श्रीमान चैयरमन एन०टी०सी० कानपुर।
- 5. श्रीमान प्रमाणित उ०प० कानपुर।
- 6. श्रीमान प्रममंजी केन्द्रीय सरकार नई दिल्ली।
- 7. श्रीमान विरत मंडी केन्द्रीय सरकार नई दिल्ली।
- 8. श्रीमान प्रधान मंत्री भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली।
- 9. श्रीमान राज्य सचिव सदस्य अमितभ लखन भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली।
- 10. श्रीमान अध्यक्ष रमेश सिन्हा उ०प० देवतडाइल फेडरेशन लखनऊ।
- 11. श्रीमान चैयरमन नेशनल देवतडाइल कारपोरेशन नई दिल्ली।
- 12. श्रीमान वाणिज्य उद्योग राज्य मंत्री भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली।
- 13. श्रीमान ए०आई०टी०सी० नई दिल्ली।
- 14. श्रीमान गृह मंत्री भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली।

File
Textile

ATTC



4 May, 1985.

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

Re: Rae Bareilly Textile Mills,
Rae Bareilly (U.P.)

Sir,
We hope copy of the letter dated 25.4.1985 of the Rae Bareilly Textile Mill Mazdoor Union, given as a notice under section 6 of U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, has reached you. The letter is self-explanatory and perhaps you are aware of the development in that mill which have forced the union to serve notice of indefinite strike from June 16, 1985.

We write to request you to intervene in the affairs of the mill so that the situation can be retrieved and proper atmosphere is created for the running of the mill, and the legitimate grievances of the workers are redressed.

Thanking You,

Yours Faithfully,

Secretary.

Copy to Union

RECEIVED

-3 MAY 1985

A. I. T. U. C.

B. D. Sharma / Joshi

RAEBARELI TEXTILE MILL MAZDOOR UNION

PRESIDENT : D.P. Pal,
Advocate

SECRETARY: Shyam Lal Sharma

Dated : 25.4.1985.

Notice U/S 6 of U.P. Industrial Dispute Act

The Chief Executive Officer,
M/s Rae Bareli Textile Mills,
Rae Bareli

Dear Sir,

Since the National Textile Corporation took over the management of Swadeshi Group of Mills in the year 1978, specially Rae Bareli Textile Mill is going to dogs and due to heavy losses it is at the verge of closure. We have given our active cooperation to meet the challenge of mischief mongers, dishonest and inefficient workmen and officer and bring peace, discipline and production in the public sector but our cooperation proved futile and INTUC led union created lot of trouble to boost the moral of mischief mongers, dishonest and inefficient workmen and officers in the mill. The labour department and Distt. Administration sided with them. They have created such atmosphere that honest, hard working workmen and officer cannot work peacefully. Goondaism prevailed and filthy abuses and threats were hurled by the INTUC led union to the workmen and officers before the police officers and they kept mum. Now the situation is intoreable, and we have decided to take direct action in the interest of workmen and industry as well for the following demands:-

DEMANDS

1. Nationalisation of Swadeshi Group of Mills and extention of Rae Bareli Textile Mills, Rae Bareli from 10,000 spindle to 25,000 spindle. We have 25 Ring Frames but 20 Ring Frames are in commission due to bad maintenance. We demand 25 Ring Frames more to raise its capacity to 25,000 spindle.
2. Revision of of ways, D.A. and Annual Increment since the last agreement expired in the month of June, 1982. Our notice should be considered the intention of termination of agreement in question.
3. Construction of colony for Essential Staff and labour colony. The Mill possess sufficient land for construction of labour colony and staff quarters.
4. Lay off compensation to Regular Temporary workmen of the Mill, under Sec. 6 K U.P. Industrial Dispute Act who have completed one year continuous service. Due to power failure intermittently no lay off should be allowed and workmen will remain on duty for 8 hrs. Generator be commissioned to meet the requirement of power.
5. Abolition of sanction system, full payment to the workmen of Doubling and Chese binding, the departments are closed for 3 years and only 50% wages are being paid to the workmen.
6. Bottom of reeling and winding should be minimised and Amaniwala should rotate. Helper in reeling department be given to check the quality products and botton.
7. Creation of Post of Asstt. Security Officer in Watch and Ward Department.
8. Enquiry into the misuse of overtime theft in all the departments.
9. 5 days lay off was imposed in each shift before and power was restored after 5 or 10 minutes, hence 20 hrs. payment in each shift be made in the month of April, '85. 3 hrs. per day payment be made for 56 days strike in the year 1981 as per decision of labour office and City Magistrate, Rae Bareli.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

- (A) 7 days hunger strike since 25.5.1985. ✓
- (B) One day Dharna at Head Office on 11.6.1985. ✓
- (C) Indefinite Strike since 16.6.1985. ✓

Yours Sincerely,

(Signature)
(SHYAM LAL SHARMA)

SECRETARY

Rae Bareli Textile Mill Mazdoor Union
RAE BARELI.

Copy to:-

1. The Labour Officer / Conciliation Officer, Rae Bareilly.
2. The Dy. Labour Commissioner, 23, A.P. Sea Road, Lucknow.
3. The Labour Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur.
4. The Managing Director / Chairman, National Textile Corpn., Silverton, Kanpur.
5. The Managing Director, M/a National Textile Corporation, Sarvada Surya Kiron Building, New Delhi.
6. The Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, New Delhi.
7. Com. B.D. Joshi, Secretary General, All India Textile Workers Federation, 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
8. Com. Indrajit Gupta, Secretary General, All India Trade Union Congress, 24, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
9. The Secretary, Maunathbhanjan / Maini and Kanpur.

SECRETARY

एन० टी० सी० मिल्स स्टाफ यूनियन (उ० प्र०)

[सम्बद्ध हिन्द मजदूर पंचायत]

RECEIVED

24 JUN 1985

कार्यालय :

ई-०, सरोजनी नगर (नरायनपुरबा)
28/4/85

A. I. T. U. C.

दिनांक

19 JUN 1985

पत्र संख्या

अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक,
राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम० यू०पी००, लि०,
कानपुर ।

विषय :- आप द्वारा बदले की भावना से किये जा रहे षडयन्त्र के सम्बन्ध में ।

महोदय,

यह कि हम आपका ध्यान लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल कानपुर के प्रमुख ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध निष्कारण की कार्यवाही करने के लिए किये जा रहे षडयन्त्र की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :-

यह कि एन० टी० सी० उत्तर प्रदेश व विशेष कर लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार और कुप्रबन्ध के विरोध में वाणिज्य मन्त्री को सम्बोधित कई स्मरण पत्र प्रधानमन्त्री सहित सभी अधिकारियों को दिये थे और स्मरण पत्रों के समर्थन में तत्कालीन वाणिज्य मन्त्री श्री विशनाथ प्रताप सिंह के निवास स्थान पर दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर 1983 से 16 दिसम्बर 83 तक अर्द्धदिन कालीन अग्रण किया था जिसके परिणाम स्वस्थ माननीय वाणिज्य मन्त्री के हस्तक्षेप के बाद उच्च स्तरीय जाँच के दौरान कई वरिष्ठ अधिकारी दोषी पाये गये और निलम्बित हुए । तत्पश्चात् लक्ष्मी रतन में ही अधिग्रहण एक्ट के अनुसार सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय को आपूर्ति की जाने वाली कैनवास को उत्पादन लागत से कम मूल्य पर आपने बाम्बे की अपनी मनचाही काली सूची के व्यापारी को सभी नियमों की अवहेलना करते हुए कैनवास बेच दिया । जिसके परिणाम स्वस्थ कारपोरेशन को लाखों रुपये की क्षति पहुँची । इसी विवाद को लेकर राज्य सभा में श्री प्यारे लाल खन्डेलवाल सांसद द्वारा पूँछे गये एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में तत्कालीन वाणिज्य राज्यमन्त्री श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा ने बताया था कि लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल की कैनवास सरकार ने खरीदने से इन्कार नहीं किया है इस सम्बन्ध में यूनियन द्वारा की गई शिकायत पर आप सहित सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उच्च स्तरीय जाँच चल रही है ।

यह कि एन०टी०सी० मिल्स स्टाफ यूनियन द्वारा की गयी उपयुक्त कार्यवाहियों के कारण आप व सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारी यूनियन के कार्यकर्ताओं व पदाधिकारियों के प्रति दुर्भावना रखते है और अपनी इसी दुर्भावना के तहत आप यूनियन कार्यकर्ताओं को निष्कासित करने का षडयन्त्र रच रहे है । ताकि आप सभी द्वारा किये जा रहे भ्रष्टाचार व कुप्रबन्ध के विरुद्ध शिकायत न की जा सके ।

यह कि आपने अपने पद और प्रभाव का दुरुपयोग करके लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल के प्रबन्धक {प्रशासन} जो निदेशक वाणिज्य के निकटतम सम्बन्धी है से यूनियन कार्यकर्ताओं व पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध महाप्रबन्धक को सम्बोधित मनगढन्त प्रार्थनापत्र दिलवाया है जिसमे झूठे आरोप लगाकर कार्यवाही किये जाने की माँग की गई है इस मनगढन्त प्रार्थना पत्र को आधार बनाकर आप यूनियन कार्यकर्ताओं व पदाधिकारियों को निष्कासित कराने का कुप्रयास कर रहे है उपरोक्त प्रार्थना पत्र की प्रति षडयन्त्र के तहत आपने अपने पास मँगवा ली है ताकि अपने पद व प्रभाव का दुरुपयोग करके महाप्रबन्धक पर दबाव डाल कर निष्कासित कराये जाने की कार्यवाही का मार्ग प्रशस्त कर सकें । आपकी उपयुक्त कार्यवाही बदले की भावना से की जा रही है, अवैधानिक, अनैतिक व अन्धायपूर्ण है जो भ्रष्टाचार व पद के दुरुपयोग का स्पष्ट प्रतीक है । जिसके कारण कर्मचारी वर्ग में क घोर असन्तोष व्याप्त है और यदि किसी भी प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई तो किसी भी दिन किसी भी क्षण यूनियन सीधी कार्यवाही के लिए बाध्य होगी ।

अतः आपसे प्रार्थना है कि यूनियन कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रति अपने दुर्भावना पूर्ण पूर्वाग्रहो को त्यागकर षडयन्त्र की कार्यवाहियों को तत्काल बन्द कर दे ताकि श्रम अशान्ति रोकी जा सके और उत्पादन, उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के प्रयासों को कोई क्षति न पहुँचे अन्यथा सीधी कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित है जिसका सम्पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व आप पर होगा ।

प्रतिलिपि आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित :-

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1} प्रधानमन्त्री भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली । | |
| 2} कपड़ा उद्योग राज्य मन्त्री, भारत सरकार । | |
| 3} श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी, सौंसद । | |
| 4} श्री मधु दण्डवते, सौंसद । | 13} जिलाधीश महोदय, |
| 5} श्री दत्ता सामन्त, सौंसद । | कानपुर महानगर, कानपुर । |
| 6} श्री प्यारे लाल खन्डेलवाल, सौंसद । | 14} निदेशक {कार्मिक} एन०टी०सी० |
| 7} श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त, सौंसद | {यूपिका} कानपुर । |
| 8} श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज, अध्यक्ष हिन्द मजदूर | 15} अतिरिक्त श्रमायुक्त, कानपुर |
| किसान पंचायत । | क्षेत्र कानपुर । |
| 9} राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, पी०यू०सी०एल०नई दिल्ली । | 16} श्री डी०एन०निगम, संराधन |
| 10} अध्यक्ष राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम केन्द्रीय कार्यालय | अधिकारी । |
| 11} मुख्यमन्त्री महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ । | 17} महाप्रबन्धक महोदय, |
| 12} श्रमायुक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश, कानपुर । | लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल, कानपुर |

भवदीय,

{अशोक यादव}

संयोजक

825-30

RECEIVED

19 MAR 1985

ALL INDIA WEAVERS FEDERATION

Phone: 32482

MAGDUM BHAVAN, HIMAYAT NAGAR

HYDERABAD - 500 029

A. I. T. U. C.

Dear Com Siddhant,

File No. _____
Date 19/3/85

For your information, herein, I enclose a copy of our meeting notice. Kindly inform our president Com. Channana M.P., to be available to us to guide the proceedings of the meeting. He is the convenor of Textile Subcommittee of A.I.T.U.C., I suppose.

I expect 15 members will attend the meeting on 1-4-85 and will stay in your office for 2 (or 3) days.

Please supply us copies of the record, in the shape of correspondence documents memoranda etc that ~~was~~ exchanged bet leaders of AITUC and the govt on Textile Industry available in your office at the time of the meeting.

Yours faithfully
R. S. Kumar

ALL INDIA WEAVERS FEDERATION
Magdum Bhevan, Himayat Nagar
HYDERABAD-500 029

Dr. 15-3-1985

MEETING NOTICE

Dear Comrade,

The Executive Committee will meet on 1-4-85 Monday, at A.I.T.U. Office, Canning Lane Kasturbagandhi Marg, New Delhi at 10 A.M. You are requested to attend the meeting positively.

The textile Industry in India is in a mess-sickness among the mills/spreading. The developments in decentralised Powerloom Sector have harmed the interests of mill weavers on one side and handloom weavers on the other.

The slogan "Nationalise the Textile Mills" was advanced some years back by Apex Trade Unions. Recently even the I.N.T.U.C., it appears, has supported the slogan.

The Government could no longer sleep quiet over the issue. They have convened the meeting of the leaders of Apex T.Uns/A.I.T.U. was asked to collect the opinions of Powerloom and Handloom sectors and convey them to the Government. It was done by A.I.T.U.C.

Apart from the Industry and Labour Ministries, the planning Commission too is anxious to formulate a new Textile policy for the 7th Plan period.

The Development Commissioner of Handlooms has been implementing a few schemes which within the guide lines of sixth plan which yielded mixed results.

When national income is growing though at a low speed, the per capita consumption of cloth is decreased.

Except a few socialist countries almost all capitalist countries in the world are adopting "protectionist" policies which hampered our textile exports.

There is no provision in our Government's policies to help exporters when the later suffer from the fluctuations occurred in the exchange rate of the dollar.

There are serious organisational problems for us. Where to hold the second conference of All India Weavers Federation and when?

I request you to come over to Delhi, being prepared to stay there for three days for meeting the concerned ministers and the higher officials and the new Prime Minister also if possible *after some meeting.*

Yours faithfully,

Rabbanarayana
(P. SATYANARAYANA)
GENERAL SECRETARY.

Textiles (Siddhanta)

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
महाराष्ट्र राज्य काँग्रेस
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
MAHARASHTRA RAJYA COUNCIL

File Textiles

President : **Com. A. B. Bardhan**
Gen. Secretary : **Com. G. V. Chitnis**

17, Dalvi Building,
Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Parel, Bombay-400 012.

Your Ref. :

Our Ref. :

Com. Indrajit Gupta, M.P.
Gen. Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
New Delhi-1

Date: 24/II/1985
RECEIVED
11 MAR 1985
A. I. T. U. C.

Dear Comrade,

There are certain developments in the powerloom industry here, which I must report.

in the interest of powerloom owners

The state Government proposes to amend the earlier Notification of Aug. 1st 1984 revising minimum wages in the powerloom industry, here.

The powerloom owners opposed the revised wage and refused to pay it. They even filed a Writ application in the High Court here, challenging the new wages. The High Court admitted the application and ordered that till it's disposal the owners pay their workers 75 per cent of the total wage (Basic Wage Plus special allowance as fixed by the Notification). But the Owners would not pay even this. So there were struggles in the various powerloom Centres. There was a General Strike in Solapur which continued for several days. There were arrests in Solapur, Ichalkaranji and some other centres. In Malegaon there was a one-day strike on 17th October 1984, a 5000 strong Morcha on Jan. 11th 1985, a Dharana before the Prant Office which was joined by some 2000 and again a one day strike on Jan. 26th 1985. As a result of this there have been some settlements both in Ichalkaranji & Solapur. But the Malegaon employers remained adamant and would not budge an inch.

Immediately after the Lok-Sabha election myself and Com. Madhavrao Gaikwad went to Malegaon on 11th Jan. to pick up the threads of agitation which had remained suspended during the poll-campaign. We held a meeting of the activists there and chalked out a programme of action for the next fortnight. According to this there was to be a Dharana before the Prant Office on 19th Jan,

Dharanas and Hunger strikes before the gates of leading powerloom establishments in various parts of the town from 20th to 25th Jan. 1985 and a one day strike on Jan. 26th (Which is not a paid Holiday in Malegaon) This was to be followed by an indefinite general strike the date of which was to be decided on later.

The programme was a grand success. over 2000 participated in the Dharana on 19th inst. and the area actions, too, surpassed all estimates.

There were Public meetings on every day in the campaign week.

I was in Malegaon again on 26th Jan. The strike was a big success with over 75 per cent of workers joining it. There was a flag salutation before the Union office at 8 A.M. and then a procession of workers began to wend through the main streets.

The powerloom owners who had been unnerved by the campaign decided to suppress the agitation by a resort to gangster methods. They hired goondas for this who, armed with lathies, chains & springs, lay in waiting for the procession.

The procession as it advanced had got divided into ^{three} groups. The section which entered the Golden Nagar area was the smallest and comprised mostly of children and Young workers.

This section was attacked by the Goondas. six workers were ^{injured} in this. The goondas snatched the AIUC flag from their hands, AIUC badges pinned on their shirts, and destroyed them. But for the timely intervention of the Police and the restraint exercised by union leadership, the situation would have gone out of hands. The Marcha was dispersed at 1 P.M. after it culminated in a rally which was addressed by the leaders. But the attacks on individual workers continued till well after the evening set in. In two separate Memoranda Submitted by the union to the local Police station, the Union drew the urgent attention of authorities to the deteriorating situation. But the local Police did not initiate any firm action. Emboldened by this inaction the gangsters carried out an attack on the union office at 10 P.M. after we and most other workers left it at around 9-15 P.M. there were only 3 in the Union office, who were attacked by the roudies, who first destroyed some papers, files etc., then dragged two of the three (Coms. Shabbir Vastad and Ansari) out of the office and beat them mercilessly. The third was man-handled and received minor injuries. The Police who as usual came late on the scene arrested one of the assailants on the spot and removed the two victims to the town Hospital. The goondas wanted to beat up Shri Gulam Ahmed Munsi, Gen. Secretary of the union and towards this, went thrice to his residence. Com. Munsi's wife told the goondas that he was not at home, and thus he could avoid getting beaten-up.

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस
महाराष्ट्र राज्य काँग्रेस
ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
MAHARASHTRA RAJYA COUNCIL

President : Com. A. B. Bardhan

Gen. Secretary : Com. G. V. Chitnis

17, Dalvi Building,
Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Parel, Bombay-400 012.

Your Ref. :

Our Ref. :

Date

==== 3 ====

Next day we took a deputation to the Additional D.S:P. and apprised him of the situation. We also tried to meet the Commissioner of the Division, but could not meet him as he had just left Malegaon. But we met the Prant Officer and posted him with the facts of the case.

The Hindu communalists tried to take advantage of the situation and incited Hindu powerloom workers to pressurise the union leaders to ask for help of one Bhima Gawali-- a notorious Hindu Dada in the area who is connected with Patit Pawan Sanghatana and is very active during communal disturbances. We firmly resisted this mischievous suggestion as it would only have given a ~~had~~ handle to Muslim powerloom owners to alienate the Muslim workers from the agitation.

Sensing that the situation would take an ugly communal turn the Police decided to act firmly. Several goondas were arrested and others were administered a firm warning. Some of the goondas owned up their guilt and mentioned names of a few powerloom owners who too were summoned to the Police station and given "a word of advice."

Next day we had organised a Public meeting to condemn the goondaism of the owners and announce our programme to prepare for an indefinite general strike. The collector convened a tripartite meeting of representatives of powerloom Unions, powerloom owners and Government officials to consider the situation in the Powerloom city. The owners had already lost the heart with their ranks divided-- one section pressing for a settlements. We suggested a settlement on the pattern of the Ichalkaranji Settlement. The Prant Officer who attended on behalf of the collector welcomed the proposal and invited the representatives of owners to accept it. The owners refused at first, but seeing no way out, accepted it. It was then decided to send a joint deputation to Ichalkaranji to study the settlement there, discuss it with representatives of both employers and trade unions there and finally sign one on it's pattern before 8th Feb. 1985. A statement embodying these decisions was signed by both representatives of

employers and trade unions in the presence of Prant Officer and the Asstt. Labour Commissioner.

Since we had led the entire struggle, the initiative was naturally with us. But we allowed other unions led by INTUC, BMS and CIU to become party to the settlement, after they expressed a desire for it. Only the union led by Nihal Ahmed, a local MLA of Janata Party, did not attend the meeting and kept out. Shri Ahmed was in town at the time and was invited to the meeting, but did not attend it. He is reported to have observed that he would attend only at the 'appropriate level.'

The owners signed the statement, but are still dragging their feet. No joint deputation has yet gone to Ichalkaranji. And we also have not been able to initiate any action, owing to the State General Election that has intervened. We propose to pick up the threads after the elections are over.

Anyway we have succeeded in building a powerful movement in one of the leading powerloom centres, a good militant union with a membership of some 10 thousand (it's influence extends to ~~more~~ many more) and collected a good chunk of young activists ~~mainly~~ mainly from the Muslim community. You would be happy to know that we have suddenly become very relevant in Malegaon.

I proposed to send you this Report much earlier, but the election work delayed it to this date.

With Greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(G. V. SHANIS)

TS/O-3/16 5 85

Birla Mills
Uncorrected - Not for publication

S N Q 2 - cd

✓ 20056

(For S.D. Joshi)

Shri Indrajit Gupta: AS far as I can understand, the Weaving Department in the Birla Mills was closed down as long ago as August 1982. So it is not a matter of recent occurrence. The Minister has told us what they propose to do now. The Weaving and Department was closed down/as Mr Makan has pointed out that not a single yard of cloth is being woven in that mill and they have closed down the weaving department totally, I want to know whether it is a fact or not. Now subsequently, in the last week they have also closed down three more departments - the printing department, the shearing department and the/ ~~the~~ ^{colouring} department. These are finishing departments. Once the cloth is woven they have to pass through these departments for the finishing process. That means that the mill management is determined to go ahead with its proposal to close down production of cloth completely. I want to know from him. The other day during the debate on Labour Ministry's Grants I have used an expression which angered a large number of members here. Perhaps they did not understand what I have been saying.

(Cd by P)

मुकेश

Kh/P-1/1210/16.5.

S.N.O. 2 -- cd.

(Shri Indrajit Gupta -- cd.)

I said that I would like this hon. Minister - whom I respect very much - to try to rescue this labour administration from its present stage of impotence. Some people got angry. They said this word is unparliamentary and this should be expunged. It was not expunged. Impotence has many meanings. They were perhaps thinking of other meanings.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate: Impotence of inanimate thing is permissible.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, why is that inspite of the fact that Birla management is repeatedly refusing to carry out the orders of the Labour Department and Labour Commissioner no action is being taken against them? They have made it clear that they are not going to listen to what you say. Why action is not being taken under the Industrial Development Regulations Act or Industrial Disputes Act to see that the management of this mill is taken over? You need not nationalise it but the management of the mill should be taken over and production resumed. Why is it not being done?

श्री टी० अजैया : विविग सेक्य सेक्शन बंद किया गया है इसलिए मैनेजमेंट पर प्रासीक्यूशन और कोर्ट आफ इक्वायरी चल रही है..... {व्यवधान} रिपोर्ट हमारे पास एवलेबल है । मैंने आपको यह बताया था कि टेक-ओवर करना लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की परव्यु में नहीं है । फिर भी टैक्सटाइल मिनिस्ट्री को हम सिफारिश करेंगे । अगर कोई काम्प्रोमाइज नहीं हुआ तो इस बात पर जोर देंगे कि टेक-ओवर करना चाहिए । जो ऐसे प्रबन्धक हैं जिनके ऊपर एक्शन लेने की जरूरत है, हो सकता है मैनेजमेंट नहीं सुने, उस सूरत में एक्शन लेते तभी लोगों को