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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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REPORT

regarding

Representative Character

OF THE

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AND THE

INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

1946

by

Mr. S. C. JOSHI, M. A., LL. B.

Chief Labour Commissioner.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

No. CLC/CON.-42 (5).

New Delhi, the 27th July, 1946.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, New Delhi.

SIR,

REPORT IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS AND THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR—ORDER PASSED BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT NO. LC-28 (1), DATED 2ND MAY 1946.

By their order No. LC-28 (1) of 2nd May 1946, I was directed by the Department of Labour to make an enquiry "in order to ascertain as to which of the two organisations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour, is the most representative of workers in the country." The enquiry has not yet been completed. The material collected so far is, however, adequate for purposes of an interim report and as one is necessary to enable Government to proceed with the matters awaiting consideration for a long time. I am submitting this interim report. I also feel that the further enquiry that I am pursuing will not, in all probability, materially affect the conclusions that might be drawn from the material and information that is so far collected from the Central Trade Union Organizations and the unions affiliated to them.

Reasons for the Inquiry

2. Under sub-para. (3) of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles the State Members of the International Labour Organization have undertaken "to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organization exist, which are most representative of employers or work people, as the case may be in their respective countries".

Upto 1929 the All-India Trade Union Congress was recognised by Government as the most representative organization of work-people in India. In 1930 another central organisation of Labour known as National Federation of Labour came into existence and that was recognised by the Government of India until its amalgamation with All-India Trade Union Congress in 1940. The attitude of the All-India Trade Union Congress towards war was responsible for the creation of another Central trade union organisation, viz., the Indian Federation of Labour which was established on 30th November 1941 in the All India Anti-Fascist Labour Conference. The Federation claimed to have mobilised a large number of workers in India and its strength on 31st December 1943 was stated to be 280 unions with a membership of 5,29,818 including the associate unions.

In the first conference of the Indian Federation of Labour held in Bombay in December 1943 the following resolution was passed :

"The recognition of two Central organizations of labour by the Government of India leads to a weakening of the labour movement in the country and the creation of a number of difficulties in the way of securing a fair deal for labour. This Conference of the Indian

Federation of Labour, therefore, demands that in view of the large majority of labour the country organized under the Indian Federation of Labour, which alone has been responsible for developing the labour movement in the country along the lines of peace and genuine trade unionism and in view of the fact that it alone led the labour in the country on correct lines in the great crisis for the last two years and more mobilised labour in support of the war against Fascism, the Indian Federation of Labour alone be forthwith recognised by the Government of India as the only representative Central organisation of Indian labour."

In forwarding the resolution to the Secretary, Labour Department, the Federation in a letter dated February 4, 1944, requested that the Federation "be recognised as the only representative Central organization of Indian Labour and the worker's delegation to the International Labour Conference may be selected on its recommendation". The Federation further stated that in case Government could not immediately accept the claim of the Federation it may be given an equal voice with any other organization in making recommendations about the workers' delegation.

3. By his letter dated the 5th January 1944, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress objected to the claim of the Federation "to be recognised as the most representative body" and to demand "exclusive recognition." The letter further stated as under

"We realise that if Government has to decide between conflicting claims they will have to make a thorough and impartial investigation into the credentials of both the organizations. They will have first to find out which important industries are represented by the two organizations and to what extent. They will have also to find out the total number of industrial workers who are members of trade unions affiliated to each Central organisation, what part of the membership is paying membership, and whether the trade unions and their membership is temporary or permanent. As regards the last point, the All-India Trade Union Congress follows a policy of granting affiliation only to those unions which are of more than one year's standing which factor Government will have to take into consideration in judging of comparative strength. Government will have further to consider the standing and stability of the Central organisation and of the constituent unions, and the general influence which each exercises over the body of Indian workers, even beyond the actual membership.

We feel that for an impartial investigation the same standard will have to be applied to all industries and in all provinces. The investigation will have to be thorough, going into the real position of each constituent union. We realise that such investigation will take time. We can only say that we and our unions will be prepared to give the Government whatever information they need in coming to an impartial decision."

4. Before the 26th session of the International Labour Conference at Philadelphia an attempt was made to bring about an amicable settlement between the two organisations. The attempt, however, failed. The Government had no machinery by which to examine the claims of each of the two organisations as to which of them was more representative than the other. The Government of India, therefore, adopted the only satisfactory principle, namely that Indian workers should be represented in turn alternately by the Indian Federation of Labour and the All-India Trade Union Congress and they decided that the first turn should be given to the newer organisation, viz., the Indian Federation of Labour.

Accordingly when the Government of India nominated the workers' delegation to that conference on the recommendation of the Indian Federation of Labour, the All-India Trade Union Congress lodged objection to the nomination of the workers' delegation. The objection was considered and rejected by the Credentials Committee of the Conference.

5. When the question of nomination of the delegation to the 28th session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Montreal in September 1946 came up for consideration

the Government of India again made efforts to secure an amicable settlement between the two organisations, so that the Government should not be called upon to decide on the relative representative claims of each of them. Neither of the organisations was, however, prepared to settle the matter amicably. The Government of India, therefore, decided to institute the present enquiry into the comparative claims of the two organisations and also informed the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour of their decision. Both of them welcomed the decision to make an enquiry.

Procedure of Inquiry

6. By my letter dated 4th May 1946, I requested both the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour to give me information of the affiliated unions on certain points, including the membership of the affiliated unions and the rates of their subscription. I also informed them that I should like to have further information supplied to me direct by each of the unions affiliated to them. The former information was supplied to me in due course. I discussed with the representatives of each of the Central organisations the procedure that I intended to follow in my inquiry and asked for their suggestion, if any. Both the organisations approved of the procedure I had thought of adopting.

7. By my letter dated 21st May 1946, I asked for information from the individual unions affiliated to the Central organisations on the points mentioned therein. A copy of this letter is annexed. In the said letter I stated that the information asked for should be supplied to me so as to reach me on or before the 7th June 1946, and that if no information was received from any affiliated union by that date, it will be presumed, for the purposes of the inquiry, that the defaulting union has not been functioning.

Both the Organizations promised to render all possible assistance to me in my inquiry and also to issue directions to all their affiliated unions to furnish such material and render such assistance to me as I might require. It may, however, be mentioned that the Indian Federation of Labour stated that the Government have acted unfairly "in ordering an inquiry when according to the principle accepted by the Government it was the Federation's turn to recommend names for selection. The Federation is of the opinion that if the inquiry is to be full and satisfactory, it should not be unnecessarily hurried up and pending the result of the inquiry the system of rotation accepted by the Government should be acted upon."

The two organisations later on asked for extension of time for submission of the information by the individual unions. The time was accordingly extended up to 20th June 1946. On a further request made by both the organisations, I again extended the time to 30th June 1946. No further extension was asked for by any of the organisations.

8. In addition to the information thus obtained, formal inquiries were also made into the working of some of the individual unions, either by me or by the Regional Labour Commissioners or Conciliation Officers, who were associated with me in my visits to the unions. In few cases I have checked the reports of these officers by personally visiting the unions.

9. From the information supplied by the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour and also by the unions affiliated to each of them certain conclusions clearly follow. These conclusions are further tested by the personal inquiries in to the records and actual working of the unions. I have still to visit a few more unions for this purpose; but I have reason to believe that the conclusions arrived at will not be altered.

A short history of the organisations

10. A brief history of the Central Trade Union organisations may perhaps serve as a background. I would therefore, like to give a few facts. Although the All-India Trade Union Congress was founded in 20, its definite constitution was fixed only in 1924. It maintained

its solidarity up to 1929, when there was a split on the question of the attitude of its members towards the Royal Commission on Labour, which was then announced, and affiliation to the international organisations. The majority of the delegates to the Conference of the Congress decided not to co-operate with the Royal Commission and not to send a delegation to the International Labour Conference. A considerable section of the Conference which did not agree with these decisions, seceded from the All-India Trade Union Congress and started a rival organisation known as the All-India Trade Union Federation which was later on called the National Federation of Labour. In the All-India Trade Union Congress itself a group seceded from the parent body and constituted another organisation called the Red Trade Union Congress. This organisation continued functioning till the beginning of 1935, when it was dissolved. Attempts were made to bring about a fusion between the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Labour. In 1938 the two organisations started functioning together but the complete merger was effected in 1942.

11. As stated before, the attitude of the All-India Trade Union Congress towards the Government led to the creation of another Central Trade Union body, viz., the Indian Federation of Labour. It was established on 30th November 1941. It wholeheartedly supported the Government in their efforts in the prosecution of war. The Federation claimed to gain substantial and rapid support of the Indian workers. About the end of 1943, the Federation claimed to have an affiliation of 225 unions with a membership of 5,29,818. This figure included 97 associated unions with a membership of 1,68,433. This latter group was known as the Bengal National Chamber of Labour and was the associate member group of the Federation.

The strength of the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1942 was stated to be 191 unions with a membership of 2,69,803. Some of the unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress seem to have been affiliated to the Indian Federation of Labour.

12. The constitution of the All-India Trade Union Congress provides that no union shall be affiliated to the Congress unless it has been in existence for at least one year. Such a condition is not prescribed in the constitution of the Indian Federation of Labour. The annual contribution payable by the union affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress is Rs. 10 for 500 membership and below, Rs. 20 for 1000 membership or less, Rs. 10 in addition successively for each thousand or less, upto a membership of 10,000 and Rs. 5 for every additional 1000 membership or less above 10,000. The rate of annual contribution prescribed by the constitution of the Indian Federation of Labour is almost the same except that the minimum is Rs. 10 for 1000 members or below. The total affiliation fee received by the All-India Trade Union Congress for the period from 1st January 1944 to 31st December 1944 as shown in its official report is Rs. 5,60,000 whereas the affiliation fee of the Indian Federation of Labour for the period from 26th December 1943 to 31st December 1944 as shown in the report is Rs. 2,555. The latest annual reports of the two organisations contain the following information about the affiliated unions and their membership :-

All-India Trade Union Congress : (report for the period May 1943 to June 1945) : No. of affiliated unions. 401 with a membership of 4,51,915. This figure is exclusive of the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, with a membership of 34,823. The affiliation of that union was sanctioned by the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress at the Madras session but at the date of the report the same was not complete as the membership figure was under consideration of the General Council.

No. of associate unions 113 with a membership of 57,169.

Indian Federation of Labour : (report for the period 1st January 1944 to 15th December 1944).

Total No. of affiliated unions 222 with a membership of 4,07,773. The associate membership of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour was discontinued during 1944. The same was removed from the register of the Federation.

13. Statement No. I is taken from the annual report of the All-India Trade Union Congress according to the industrial groups and provinces in January 1945.

Statement No. II indicates the membership of the Indian Federation of Labour both province-wise and industry-wise as on 15th December 1944.

14. The constitution of both the organisations make provision for dis-affiliation of the affiliated unions. Action is being taken by both the organisations and several unions have been disaffiliated from time to time on various grounds which includes *inter alia* the following:—

remaining outside the fold, or joining another Central organisation, or failing to pay its share of subscription, committing any breach of the rules of the constitution.

A very large number of such unions were disaffiliated by the Indian Federation of Labour in the meeting of the General Council of the Federation held on 26th November 1945. The All-India Trade Union Congress also has taken similar action.

15. In response to my request the All-India Trade Union Congress has given me information regarding the number of affiliated unions with their membership. The figures supplied by the All-India Trade Union Congress relate in most cases to the period ending with January 1945 except in the case of a few unions which were affiliated in July 1945. The exact period for which the information supplied by the Indian Federation of Labour is not quite clear.

Statement No. III is prepared from such information. It shows the claims of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour both in regard to the total number of their affiliated unions and their membership. It would be seen that while the All-India Trade Union Congress has claimed to have 427 unions affiliated to it, the Indian Federation of Labour has 193 affiliated unions. As regards the membership of these unions, the All-India Trade Union Congress claims to have a membership of 4,83,227 and the Indian Federation of Labour 4,50,479 members. Worked in percentage of the total unions affiliated to both these organisations, the All-India Trade Union Congress has a percentage of 69 per cent and the Indian Federation of Labour 31 per cent. In the matter of membership, however, the All-India Trade Union Congress has a percentage of 52 per cent and the Indian Federation of Labour 48 per cent.

Statements IV and V prepared from the information supplied by the Central Organisations show the number of their affiliated unions and their membership, claimed by each of the Central organisations. Statement IV shows the province-wise representative character. It is clear from the statement that the All-India Trade Union Congress claims to be more representative in 8 provinces, *viz.*, Bengal, Bombay, C. I., C. P., Madras, Orissa, Indian States and other territories, and the Indian Federation of Labour in six provinces, *viz.*, Assam, Bihar, Delhi Punjab, Sind and United Provinces.

Statement No. V is a counter-part of Statement No. IV and shows the industry-wise claims of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour. Here also the All-India Trade Union Congress claims to be more representative in nine industries, *viz.*, Railway, Shipping, Other transport, Cotton, Engineering, Printing, Non-manual, Municipal, and Distributive, and the Indian Federation of Labour in four industries, *viz.*, Jute, Mining, Agricultural and General.

These claims of the Central organisations can be compared with the information supplied by the individual affiliated unions. It may be mentioned here that 336 out of the 427 unions claimed as having been affiliated by the All-India Trade Union Congress, that is, 78 per cent, supplied the information called for. These 336 unions claimed a membership of 6,96,555. In the

case of the Indian Federation of Labour 134 unions out of 193, that is 69·4 per cent unions claimed as having been affiliated to that organisation supplied the information. The 134 unions claimed a membership of 3,13,807.

16. Statement No. VI shows province-wise the number of unions with their members that have not supplied any information at all. I would like to re-state the fact that in a letter dated 21st May 1946 I had clearly stated that a union which will fail to supply the information as asked for in that letter will be considered, for the purposes of the inquiry, as being defunct. It is quite possible that whilst a union once affiliated to the Central organisation may be still functioning, the failure to supply the information may be due to the fact that it does not care to support the claim of the Central organisation in the matter of its more representative character. Whatever that may be, it will not be unfair to rely more on the information supplied by the unions than on the figures given by the Central organisations. This information may be considered both province-wise and industry-wise. The statements VII and VIII are based on the figures supplied by the unions.

17. It is interesting to note that the membership claimed by the unions affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress and which supplied the information is 6,96,555 as against 4,83,200 claimed by the All India Trade Union Congress itself. Although the number of its affiliated unions that responded was only 78·7 per cent, the membership increased by 44 per cent over the figure given by the All India Trade Union Congress. As regards the Indian Federation of Labour, however, the membership as given by the affiliated unions which supplied the information, is 3,13,807 as against the figure of 4,50,479 given by the Indian Federation of Labour. The percentage of the No. of Indian Federation of Labour unions that supplied the information is 69·4 per cent and there is a fall of 43 per cent in the membership. The increase in the membership as given by the All India Trade Union Congress is, it is stated, due to the fact that the membership figure as given by the All India Trade Union Congress was for the year ending 1945. The membership of the affiliated unions shows a substantial increase during the subsequent period up to 31st March 1946. It may be mentioned that after the cessation of war there has been a great upheaval amongst the industrial workers. The number of disputes is steadily increasing. The workers' organisations are making persistent demands. This is not quite unnatural, therefore, if there has been an increase in the membership of the unions of industrial workers. The increase of 44 per cent in the membership of the All India Trade Union Congress may, therefore, be due to this fact. The same reason, however, ought to apply to the membership of the Indian Federation of Labour and one would expect an increase in the membership of the unions affiliated to the Indian Federation of Labour. The figures, however, show that there has been no such increase. On the other hand, there is actually a reduction in the membership by about 43 per cent. The conclusion that follows is that while the All India Trade Union Congress is increasing in strength, the Indian Federation of Labour is steadily losing ground.

18. Statement No. VII shows the province-wise representative character of the Central organisations. Judged by these figures, the All India Trade Union Congress is representative in all provinces, viz., Assam, Bengal, Bombay, C. I. and Rajputana, C. P. & Berar, Madras, Orissa, U.P., Indian States, and other territories, and the Indian Federation of Labour is representative in 4 provinces, viz., Bihar, Delhi, Punjab and Sind.

Statement No. VIII shows the same position but industry-wise. Here the All India Trade Union Congress is more representative in 12 industries, viz., Railways, Shipping, other Transport, Cotton Textile, Jute Textile, Engineering, Printing and Paper, Non-manual, Agriculture, Municipal, Distributive and General, while the Indian Federation of Labour in only one industry, viz., Mining. The variation in respect of the Mining Industry also is interesting. While the membership as claimed by the Central organisations, namely, All India Trade Union Congress is

the Indian Federation of Labour is 22,092 and 76,684 respectively the membership as given by the affiliated unions is 33,430 in respect of the former organisation and 54,771 in respect of the latter. The bridge between the two has thus become shorter.

19. There is yet another and better test of judging the representative character of the two Central organisations of workers, *viz.*, the average paid membership of each affiliated union. It may be mentioned here that the rates of subscription of the unions vary to a large extent. The least rate is Re. 0-2-0 per annum and the maximum is Re. 32 per annum. The rate of subscription should not ordinarily be less than Re. 0-12-0 per annum or Re. 0-1-0 per month. A rate lower than that will be an easy way of bolstering up a claim in regard to the membership.

Statement No. IX shows industry-wise unions whose subscription rate is less than Re. 0-12-0 per annum.

The All India Trade Union Congress has decided by its resolution passed in the General Council Meeting dated the 24th and 25th September, 1943, that affiliation shall not be granted to a union unless, among other things, its rate of membership subscription is not less than Re. 0-12-0 per annum. It is laid down in the constitution of the All India Trade Union Congress that no union shall be affiliated to it unless it has functioned at least one year as a full-fledged union prior to its affiliation. There is, however, no such rule made or decision taken by the Indian Federation of Labour.

20. Statement Nos. X and XI show the average paid membership both province-wise and industry-wise respectively of the two Central organisations. The statements are prepared by me from the information supplied by the unions. In doing so, wherever different rates for different categories of workers exist, the minimum rate of subscription has been taken and where the subscription is based on the wages per day or a multiple thereof, the average subscription rate is taken to be Re. 0-12-0 per year for the purposes of the calculation of paid membership. It is clear from these statements that the All India Trade Union Congress is more representative in 13 provinces, *viz.*, Assam, Bengal, Bombay, C. I. & Rajputana, C. P. & Berar, Delhi, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Sind, U. P., Indian States, and other territories, and the Indian Federation of Labour in one province only, *viz.*, Bihar, Industry-wise the All India Trade Union Congress is more representative in 12 industries, *viz.*, Railways, Shipping, other Transporta, Cotton Textiles, Jute Textiles, Engineering, Printing, Non-manual, Agriculture, Municipal, Distributive and General, and the Indian Federation of Labour is more representative in only one industry, *viz.*, Mining.

21. So far, I have confined my comparison only to the information that was supplied to me by the unions affiliated to both the Central organisations. I would now briefly deal with the actual working of the unions and of the Central organisations as noticed in the personal inspection that was made.

So far as the two Central organisations are concerned, in general they are working almost on the same lines. Records are properly kept; meetings of the General Council and annual meetings of the organisations are regularly held; minute-books of proceedings of the meetings are maintained in order; Accounts books and vouchers are properly kept.

The same, however, cannot be said of all the affiliated unions. Some of the unions affiliated to both the All India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour are being run on proper lines as is apparent from the maintenance of membership registers, minutes of proceedings of their meetings-committees and General Bodies-accounts, vouchers and correspondence. There are, however, unions affiliated to both the Central organisations, which are not either up-to-date or do not keep proper records.

In the case of some of the unions inspection of records have shown that although they maintain complete membership registers and other records, they do not either take or maintain membership applications and fresh membership registers are prepared for each year on from the counterfoils of the receipts of payment of subscription which is annual and paid lump sum. In the absence of membership forms it is not possible to find out the membership period of different members, the number of members who have joined in the course of the year and the number of those who left the union. There being no continuity of registers, all members are members who have fully paid their subscription. It is, therefore, not easy to check the genuineness or otherwise of the membership of such unions. In any case this practice, in my opinion, may facilitate bogus and inflated membership, if one wants to do so. I may add that this is prevalent on a fairly large scale in Bengal than in other provinces.

22. As this state of affairs is common to the unions affiliated to both the Central organisations more or less to the same extent, and as an inquiry into the actual membership of such unions is likely to be protracted and also not very helpful for the immediate purpose, I have refrained from going into that matter at least at this stage. I may add that I am satisfied that the unions affiliated to I. F. L. are not free from criticism to any lesser degree than those affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C.

23. As hereinbefore stated, the Indian Federation of Labour had an associate body of members, *viz.*, the Bengal National Chamber of Labour. The Chamber was disaffiliated in 1944 as stated in the Annual Report of the Federation presented to the second Conference. It seems that on 17th June 1946 the Bengal National Chamber of Labour decided to affiliate itself to the Indian Federation of Labour. The reasons for the disaffiliation and affiliation are not known. I had fixed up 31st of March as the date for considering the relative position of the two Central organisations of Labour and as the Indian Federation of Labour had not included the Chamber in the list of its affiliated unions (as the same was not affiliated to it), I have not taken into consideration the unions affiliated to the Chamber and their membership. Further the Chamber was merely an associate member of the Indian Federation of Labour and in making the comparative study of the representative character of the two organisations, I have not taken into account the associate unions of the All India Trade Union Congress. It is also significant that for a period of about two years the Bengal National Chamber of Labour was not in any way connected with the Indian Federation of Labour. I do not, therefore, think it necessary to enquire into the credentials of the Chamber as a part of the Indian Federation of Labour.

24. I may, however, state the relevant particulars given by the Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Labour in his letter dated the 28th June, 1946, but received in my office on the 19th July 1946. It states that the total membership of the Chamber on 18th June 1946 was 29 affiliated unions comprising of 1,26,116 members. The total amount of subscription collected during the years ending 31st March 45 and 31st March 46 is stated to be Rs. 336 and Rs. 450 respectively; the total amount of donations being Rs. 16,526-9-0 in 1944-45 and Rs. 60,70-12-6 excluding Political Fund of Rs. 16,575 in 1945-46. The affiliation fee is stated to be Rs. 1,026 and 985 respectively for these two years. From these figures, it appears that the amount of subscription collected from the members is very insignificant as compared with the membership claimed by the Chamber. The amount of donations seems to be quite disproportionate to the amount of subscription.

In my opinion even if the Bengal Chamber of Labour is taken into account the general conclusion to be drawn from the rest of the material collected in my inquiry and information obtained, will not be substantially affected.

25. I have thus dealt with the two organisations in the light of the material supplied to them and their affiliated unions and also the information obtained in the personal inspection

made by me and the other officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery. Different tests have been applied in different directions and the results achieved are tabulated below :—

Membership		A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Membership claimed by the Central Organisation		427	102
		483227	450479
Membership as ascertained from the information supplied by affiliated unions		326	184
		696555	313807
Percentage of Unions responded		78.7	69.4
Variation in membership		+44%	-42%
Representative character		A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Claimed by the Central Organisation—	(a) Province	8	6
	(b) Industry	9	4
Ascertained as stated above—	(a) Province	10	4
	(b) Industry	12	1
			Mining.
Average paid Membership		A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
	(a) Province.	13	1 Bihar
	(b) Industry	12	1 Mining
Percentage of Unions information about whose subscription rates is available		69%	59%
Percentage membership to the total paying less than 12 annas per year as subscription		22%	33%

Between the All India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour, the former claims a larger number of affiliated unions, with a larger membership and a larger representative character both province-wise and industry-wise and evokes a response from a larger percentage of its affiliated unions a response which reveals an increase in membership by as much as 44% and increases substantially the representative Character in both the directions.

The average paid membership confirms the same finding and the subscription basis lends additional support to it.

The All India Trade Union Congress, therefore, passes all the different tests in a better light than the Indian Federation of Labour.

In short, the recent history of the working of the two organisations and their affiliated unions leads to the conclusion that the All India Trade Union Congress is increasingly becoming more representative from almost every point of view and the Indian Federation of Labour is gradually losing on that score.

I have the honour to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant

S. C. JOSHI, 27-7-46

Chief Labour Commissioner

ANNEXURE

No.C.L.C./Con./42,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER

New Delhi, the 21st May 1946.

To

THE Secretary,

SUBJECT: *Enquiry for ascertaining as to which of the two Central Organizations of workers viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress or the Indian Federation of Labour is the more representative of workers.*

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. C.L.C./Con.-42, dated 4th May 1946, addressed to the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress and of the Indian Federation of Labour regarding the above matter, I have to state that I shall be grateful if you will supply me information regarding your Union on the following points :—

- (i) Date of formation of the Union.
- (ii) If the Union is registered under the Trade Unions Act, the date of registration.
- (iii) Name of the Central Organization to which the Union is affiliated and the date of affiliation.
- (iv) Amount of contribution paid to the Central Organization to which it is affiliated in 1944-45 and 1945-46.
- (v) Total Membership for which the contribution was paid to the Central Organization during the said period of 2 years.
- (vi) Total number of members on the roll for the years ending 31st March 1945 and 31st March 1946.
- (vii) Total amount of subscription collected during the years ending 31st March 1945 and 31st March 1946.
- (viii) Total amount of donations as well as other incomes, if any received by the Union during each of the above two years.
- (ix) Particulars of the clause in the Constitution of the Union regarding the effects of non-payment of subscription by a member on his membership.
- (x) To what extent action has been taken under the clause referred to in item (ix) above (the number of members may be given) no action has been taken, reasons for not taking such action may be stated, as also the total number of members whose cases fall under such clause.
- (xi) Total number of meetings of the Executive Committee (or a Committee entrusted with executive work under whatever designation) in the years ending 31st March 1945 and 31st March 1946.
- (xii) Dates on which Annual General Meetings for the years ending 31st March 1945 and 31st March 1946 were held. Copies of the Constitution and of the Annual Reports for these years may also be supplied.

2. The information may kindly be supplied, so as to reach me on or before the 7th of June 1946. If no information is received by that date, it will be presumed, for the purposes of the enquiry, that the Union has not been functioning at present.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant

S. C. JOSHI,

Chief Labour Commissioner

STATEMENT I

Statement indicating the Membership of the A.I.T.U.C. according to Industrial Groups and Provinces, as existing in January 1945.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
Strength of AITUC	Railways	Shipping	Trans- port	Cotton Textile	Jute Textile	Mining	Engineer- ing	Print- ing & Paper	Non-man- ual.	Agricul- tural	Municipal	Distri- butive	Gene- ral	Total Pro- vince-wise
Astam . . . . .	..	172	..	..	..	..	128	61	..	1142	152	390	100	2145
Bengal	19765	7944	8306	12034	29368	495	18014	1899	294	618	1503	1425	8476	105208
Bihar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	11575	6500	..	..	..	..	1000	50	19125
Bombay	27821	3109	4691	38453	..	..	10705	1723	1343	..	4256	1140	10216	108457
C. I. & Rajputana . . . . .	..	..	..	10821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10821
C. P. & Berar . . . . .	..	..	166	17484	..	975	200	505	363	..	471	111	1376	21651
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	510	6200	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	2000	1345	11055
French India . . . . .	..	..	..	4959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4959
Indian States	5325	2000	..	2631	..	10396	..	300	..	..	..	..	16356	37008
Madras	39915	1691	3980	22100	1000	1086	2117	1746	229	..	4800	772	11253	90695
Orissa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	322
Punjab	700	..	2850	3142	..	927	906	225	..	..	1400	..	1455	10605
Sind	1020	2877	342	..	..	..	1043	..	..	..	1660	..	968	7910
U.P.	2800	..	1302	5420	..	..	1877	2059	..	..	1086	3159	9456	26959
Total Group-wise	97146	17793	22207	123250	25363	25454	41490	9840	2229	1760	15328	9997	60053	451915

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF ASSOCIATE UNIONS :— 57169.

S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46.

STATEMENT II

STATEMENT INDICATING MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.F.L. AS EXISTING IN DECEMBER, 1944

Classification According to Provinces

Province	No. of Unions	Membership
Ajmer-Merwara	5	1,650
Bengal	66	93,168
Bihar	28	87,356
Bombay	43	48,834
Delhi	7	13,562
Madras	15	13,840
Punjab	11	81,874
Sind	5	5,087
United Provinces	42	62,412
	222	407,773

Classification According to Trade Groups

Trade-Group	No. of Unions	Membership
1. Railways	14	77,850
2. Shipping	8	40,898
3. Transport—other than Railways & Shipping	23	19,651
4. Cotton Textile	22	50,812
5. Jute Textile	14	9,384
6. Mining & Quarrying	8	24,941
7. Engineering	36	101,836
8. Paper and Printing	14	8,557
9. Non-manual	7	1,723
10. Agriculture	2	1,975
11. Municipal	15	9,758
12. Sugar	13	17,345
13. General	44	43,043
	222	407,773

S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46.

STATEMENT IIIA

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Membership as claimed by the Central Organization

	Railways	Shipping	Other Transport	Cotton Textile	Jute Textile	Mining	Engineering	Printing and paper	Non-manual	Agricultural	Municipal	Distributive	General	Total
Assam	0	$\frac{1}{172}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{138}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{1142}$	$\frac{1}{65}$	$\frac{1}{390}$	$\frac{2}{150}$	$\frac{2}{2047}$
Bengal	$\frac{8}{14928}$	$\frac{11}{53286}$	$\frac{4}{7961}$	$\frac{10}{7744}$	$\frac{28}{10846}$	$\frac{1}{495}$	$\frac{29}{18658}$	$\frac{2}{5280}$	$\frac{2}{294}$	$\frac{1}{618}$	$\frac{2}{1808}$	$\frac{2}{1425}$	$\frac{17}{9611}$	$\frac{112}{189528}$
Bihar	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{100}$	0	$\frac{6}{11875}$	$\frac{2}{6500}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{300}$	$\frac{11}{19475}$
Bombay	$\frac{4}{17278}$	$\frac{4}{6409}$	$\frac{3}{2322}$	$\frac{17}{39517}$	0	$\frac{9}{10886}$	$\frac{4}{2000}$	$\frac{4}{2943}$	0	$\frac{4}{376}$	$\frac{5}{1140}$	$\frac{22}{10956}$	$\frac{76}{94002}$	
C. I. and Rajputana	0	0	0	$\frac{5}{10717}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{5}{10717}$	
C. P. and Berar	0	0	$\frac{3}{274}$	$\frac{8}{16851}$	0	$\frac{1}{975}$	$\frac{1}{200}$	$\frac{2}{505}$	$\frac{1}{368}$	0	$\frac{3}{471}$	$\frac{1}{111}$	$\frac{6}{1727}$	$\frac{26}{20977}$
Delhi	0	0	$\frac{1}{510}$	$\frac{2}{6390}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{70}$	$\frac{1}{3000}$	$\frac{3}{1845}$	$\frac{9}{11125}$	

Madras	$\frac{2}{41905}$	$\frac{5}{1980}$	$\frac{6}{4850}$	$\frac{14}{22875}$	$\frac{1}{500}$	$\frac{1}{1086}$	$\frac{10}{2268}$	$\frac{5}{1745}$	$\frac{1}{239}$	0	$\frac{2}{4800}$	$\frac{5}{945}$	$\frac{24}{12727}$	$\frac{86}{26856}$
Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{500}$	0	$\frac{1}{822}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{822}$	
Punjab	0	0	$\frac{3}{3059}$	$\frac{6}{8685}$	0	$\frac{1}{927}$	$\frac{5}{1351}$	$\frac{2}{1063}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{800}$	0	$\frac{3}{615}$	$\frac{31}{11500}$
Sind	$\frac{1}{1020}$	$\frac{2}{2466}$	$\frac{1}{842}$	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{1043}$	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{1660}$	0	$\frac{3}{968}$	$\frac{11}{7499}$
U. P.	$\frac{2}{7777}$	0	$\frac{1}{1802}$	$\frac{5}{5420}$	0	0	$\frac{5}{1878}$	$\frac{3}{2059}$	0	0	$\frac{4}{553}$	$\frac{2}{2091}$	$\frac{13}{10125}$	$\frac{35}{31205}$
Indian States	$\frac{1}{5825}$	$\frac{1}{2000}$	0	$\frac{4}{3261}$	0	$\frac{3}{6534}$	0	$\frac{1}{300}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0	$\frac{11}{15995}$	$\frac{22}{33515}$
Other territories	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{4959}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{3}{4959}$
Total	$\frac{18}{87662}$	$\frac{24}{65313}$	$\frac{22}{20750}$	$\frac{75}{120829}$	$\frac{24}{10846}$	$\frac{14}{22092}$	$\frac{64}{42852}$	$\frac{21}{14245}$	$\frac{8}{3829}$	$\frac{3}{1760}$	$\frac{21}{10398}$	$\frac{18}{9102}$	$\frac{115}{64549}$	$\frac{427}{482227}$

S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46.

STATEMENT III
 INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR
 Membership as claimed by the Central Organization

	Railways	Shipping	Other Transport	Cotton Textile	Jute Textile	Mining	Engineering	Printing and paper	Non-manual	Agricultural	Municipal	Distributive	General	Total
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
													30000	30000
Bengal	3	2	0	3	7	1	6	2	0	0	1	0	16	41
	4328	5652		3250	41024	20213	12131	1583			91		18037	108364
Bihar	2	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	10	21
	853			475	109	54466	1376				175		26723	86177
Bombay	1	7	6	5	0	0	3	2	3	0	4	0	13	44
	8025	6403	1756	10112			2133	1046	303		6377		10837	47602
C.I. and Rajputana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
	314						368	478	163					1333
Delhi	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
			5734	3252			2112						3363	14516
Madras	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	10
			97	2381	2383	937				2727			7021	15101

Punjab	$\frac{2}{54610}$	0	$\frac{1}{2583}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{1018}$	$\frac{4}{5260}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{839}$	0	$\frac{4}{21651}$	$\frac{13}{85961}$
Sind	$\frac{1}{447}$	$\frac{2}{2769}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{1231}$	$\frac{1}{151}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{471}$	$\frac{3}{1912}$	$\frac{10}{8981}$
U.P.	$\frac{2}{3731}$	0	$\frac{4}{982}$	$\frac{4}{15067}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{111}$	$\frac{4}{1958}$	$\frac{1}{106}$	0	$\frac{2}{1472}$	0	$\frac{19}{23234}$	$\frac{37}{46661}$
Indian States	$\frac{1}{3022}$	0	$\frac{1}{452}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2476}$	$\frac{2}{843}$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{5}{6793}$
Other Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total	$\frac{13}{77330}$	$\frac{11}{14820}$	$\frac{15}{11654}$	$\frac{15}{35037}$	$\frac{9}{48521}$	$\frac{7}{76684}$	$\frac{21}{27253}$	$\frac{12}{6059}$	$\frac{5}{1077}$	$\frac{1}{2727}$	$\frac{9}{8954}$	$\frac{1}{471}$	$\frac{74}{144883}$	$\frac{193}{450479}$
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S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46.

STATEMENT IV

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP AS CLAIMED BY CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Province-wise

Province	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Assam	<u>8</u> 2047	<u>1</u> 30000
Bengal	<u>112</u> 139528	<u>41</u> 106364
Bihar	<u>11</u> 19475	<u>21</u> 86177
Bombay	<u>76</u> 94002	<u>44</u> 47602
O. I. & Rajputana	<u>5</u> 10717	<u>4</u> 1323
U. P. & Berar	<u>26</u> 20977	...
Delhi	<u>9</u> 11125	<u>7</u> 14516
Madras	<u>86</u> 95856	<u>10</u> 16101

STATEMENT IV—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP AS CLAIMED
BY CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Province-wise—contd.

Province	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Orissa	<u>2</u> 822	...
Punjab	<u>21</u> 11500	<u>13</u> 85961
Sind	<u>11</u> 7499	<u>10</u> 8981
U. P.	<u>35</u> 31205	<u>37</u> 46661
Indian States	<u>22</u> 33515	<u>5</u> 7693
Other territories	<u>3</u> 4959	...
Total	<u>427</u> 483227	<u>193</u> 450479

S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46.

STATEMENT V

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP AS CLAIMED BY
CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS*Industry-wise*

Industry	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Railways	<u>18</u> 87662	<u>13</u> 77330
Shipping	<u>24</u> 65313	<u>11</u> 14829
Other Transport	<u>22</u> 20750	<u>15</u> 11654
Cotton Textiles	<u>75</u> 120829	<u>15</u> 35037
Jute Textiles	<u>24</u> 19846	<u>9</u> 43521
Mining	<u>14</u> 22092	<u>7</u> 76684
Engineering	<u>64</u> 42852	<u>21</u> 27253
Printing & Paper	<u>21</u> 14245	<u>12</u> 6059

STATEMENT V—*contd.*STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERSHIP AS CLAIMED BY
CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS*Industry-wise—contd.*

Industry	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Non-Manual	<u>8</u> 3829	<u>5</u> 1077
Agricultural	<u>3</u> 1760	<u>1</u> 2727
Municipal	<u>21</u> 10398	<u>9</u> 8954
Distributive	<u>18</u> 9102	<u>1</u> 471
General	<u>115</u> 64549	<u>74</u> 144883
Total	<u>427</u> 483227	<u>193</u> 450479

S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46

STATEMENT VI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NO. AND MEMBERS OF THE UNIONS THAT HAVE NOT FURNISHED ANY INFORMATION

Province	I.F.L.		A.I.T.U.C.	
	No. of Unions	No. of Members	No. of Unions	No. of Members
Ajmer		1323	—	—
Assam	1	30000	3	386
Bengal	3	25332	22	14175
Bihar	6	2537	2	1075
Bombay	13	7619	24	11902
C. P. & Berar	—	—	6	3012
Delhi	3	4442	2	1510
Indian States	5	6793	2	320
Madras	9	13713	13	21505
Punjab	6	27037	5	2345
Sind				1939
U. P.	6	6		3712
Total	62	124782	92	61881

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27-7-46

STATEMENT VII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP AS GIVEN BY AFFILIATED UNIONS

Province-wise

Province	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Assam	$\frac{6}{2623}$	0
Bengal	$\frac{91}{251371}$	$\frac{40}{82294}$
Bihar	$\frac{8}{47916}$	$\frac{15}{83376}$
Bombay	$\frac{52}{84822}$	$\frac{31}{37545}$
C. I. & Rajputana	$\frac{5}{38293}$	0
C. P. & Berar	$\frac{20}{18951}$	0
Delhi	$\frac{7}{9879}$	$\frac{4}{10400}$
Madras	$\frac{73}{110516}$	$\frac{1}{1391}$

STATEMENT VII—*contd.*STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP AS GIVEN BY AFFILIATED UNIONS—*contd.**Province-wise—contd.*

Province	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Orissa	$\frac{2}{625}$	0
Punjab	$\frac{15}{10505}$	$\frac{7}{48922}$
Sind	$\frac{7}{7501}$	$\frac{8}{8073}$
U. P.	$\frac{27}{56414}$	$\frac{23}{1806}$
Indian States	$\frac{20}{51553}$	0
Other territories	$\frac{5}{5586}$	0
Total.	$\frac{336}{696555}$	$\frac{134}{313807}$

S. C. JOSHI

27-7-46.

STATEMENT VIII

STATEMENT OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP AS GIVEN BY AFFILIATED UNIONS

Industry-wise

Industry	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Railways	15 <u>118259</u>	11 <u>61727</u>
Shipping	20 <u>93012</u>	9 <u>12425</u>
Other transport	17 <u>32657</u>	6 <u>1126</u>
Cotton Textile	66 <u>147727</u>	14 <u>32843</u>
Jute Textile	20 <u>54436</u>	8 <u>37818</u>
Mining	12 <u>33430</u>	4 <u>54771</u>
Engineering	51 <u>76545</u>	16 <u>19980</u>
Printing & Paper	16 <u>14714</u>	8 <u>3822</u>

STATEMENT VIII—*contd.*STATEMENT OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP AS GIVEN BY AFFILIATED UNION—*contd.**Industry-wise— contd.*

Industry	A.I.T.U.C.	I.F.L.
Non-Manual	5 4231	2 1194
Agricultural	1 1000	0
Municipal	16 17130	8231
Distributive	14 11291	471
General	83 92123	48 79399
Total	336 6 6555	13 313807

S. C. JOSHI,

27-7-46.

STATEMENT IX

STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS PAYING SUBSCRIPTIONS BELOW -/12/-.

	Railways	Shipping	Transport	Cotton	Jute	Mining	Engineering	Printing	Non-Manual	Agricultural	Municipal	Distributive	General	Total
A.I.T.U.C.	4	3	3	13	18	2	8	2	1	1		4	10	69
	7707	38069	5771	30314	35633	4308	16131	915	380	1000		3645	8689	152562
I.F.L.			2	2	6	1	4	3	1		3		12	34
			556	3259	26184	48328	5580	1788	106		1705		18064	105570

S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46.

STATEMENT X

STATEMENT OF AVERAGE PAYING MEMBERSHIP CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED

Province-wise

Central and Organisation	Assam	Bengal	Bihar	Bombay	Central India and Rajputana	C. P. and Berar	Delhi	Madras	Orissa	Punjab	Sind	U. P.	Indian States	Other territories	Total
A.I.T.U.C.	6	88	8	43	4	14	6	62	2	13	6	25	16	3	296
	2619	214081	43530	61467	16638	15791	9809	67084	625	7641	5174	45301	21326	2858	513944
I.F.L.	0	38	11	30			4	1		1	5	24			114
		54779	53196	21041			6978	1391	0	610	2088	19846			159929

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S. C. JOSHI
27-7-46.

STATEMENT XI

STATEMENT OF AVERAGE PAYING MEMBERSHIP CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED

Industry-wise

Organisation	Railway	Shipping	Other Transport	Cotton Textile	Jute Textile	Mining	Engineering	Printing	Non-Manual	Agricultural	Municipal	Distributive	General	Total
A.I.T.U.C.	15	16	13	58	19	10	50	13	5	1	12	14	70	296
	103883	63411	27209	101214	50431	21861	61908	10846	3482	996	11202	8095	49406	13944
I.F.L.	7	8	7	11	7	2	12	7	2		7	1	43	114
	13210	7152	1933	9354	29270	48520	3926	2402	611	0	2378	399	35774	159929

S. C. JOSHI,
27-7-46.

[Received with D.O. Letter No. CLC/Con. 42(5), dated 4th August 1946]

**A BRIEF NOTE ON THE UNIONS IN MINING INDUSTRY IN BIHAR AND AFFILIATE
TO THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR**

In para. 20 of my Interim Report on the representative character of the two Central Trade Union Organisations of labour in India, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour I have stated that in regard to the average paid membership province wise the All-India Trade Union Congress is more representative in 13 provinces and the Indian Federation of Labour in one, viz., Bihar, and that industry-wise the All-India Trade Union Congress is more representative in 12 industries and the Indian Federation of Labour in one, viz., Mining. At that time though I had a report from Dr. Seth, Regional Labour Commissioner, Calcutta (who was requested by me to make personal enquiries into the actual working of the unions in Bihar and Bengal), giving unfavourable remarks on the working of the unions affiliated to the Indian Federation of Labour, I did not prefer to rely thereon for my conclusions and decided to make personal enquiries before expressing any opinion in the matter.

2. On the 29th and 31st of July I personally visited some of the important unions at Dhanbad, Asansol and Jamshedpur. I had previously given intimation to Miss Maniben Kara, the President of the Indian Federation of Labour, of my intended visit to these unions and request for the presence of an official of the Indian Federation of Labour at the time of my visits. I give below a short account of the working of these unions.

(1) *The Indian Colliery Mazdoor Union.*—The Jharia Branch of the Union shows a membership of 12,076 and 11,890 for 1944-45 and 1945-46 respectively. The rate of subscription is Rs. 0-2-0 per annum. Neither account books nor vouchers could be produced, as they were said to be with the Auditors for some time past.

The Membership Register is for two years. Names of those who have paid subscription in 1944-45 are entered in the Register. No enrolment forms are taken from members before joining the Union. More than 95 per cent of these members have paid their subscription in 1945-46. The peculiar feature, however, is that most of these members have paid their subscription seriatim as the receipt numbers shown against their names are, in most cases, consecutive and running. It was explained to me that different lists of members working in the collieries and who had paid subscription in the previous year are issued to different persons for collection of subscription. These persons collect the subscription and after some time pay it in the office of the Union. Receipts are then issued from office to the persons collecting the subscription. The lists, however, which are sent to office after the collection is over, are not maintained in the office of the Union.

In 1945-46 subscriptions have been collected for most of the months from April. For the year 1946-47, however, nothing has been collected during the past four months. I was told that lists for collection have not yet been issued.

No accounts for 1945-46—either fair or rough—have been maintained. Similarly, minutes of proceedings of the meetings, either rough or fair, have not been maintained, although I found a fair Minute Book maintained from the time the Union was established in which minutes of two meetings held on 24th of April and 24th of May at 4-00 P.M. have been entered, though unsigned. This Minute Book also contains a heading on each separate page stating that meetings were held on 24th of each successive month from June 1945 to March 1946 at 4-00 P.M. Names of members present have also been written. The rest of the page, however, is completely blank. It is rather curious that meetings should be held on the 24th of every month and that too at 4-00 P.M. In fact, in the file I noticed a Circular of the meeting to be held on 19th May. This same has been signed by the members of the Committee. There is, however, no reference

this meeting in the Minute Book. This shows that since the beginning of this year the Union has not done any serious work. The correspondence file also supports this view.

The office of the Asansol Branch of this Union which is said to have a membership of several thousand, is locked for several months. I was told that the office has been closed and the Union was not functioning.

(2) *The Indian Labour Federation, Jamshedpur.*—Mr. Ghosal of the Indian Federation of Labour had come with me to Jamshedpur and was present when I visited the Federation's office. Neither the Membership register nor account books were produced, as they were said to be kept by Mr. Homi before he went to America in April last. Why should be record of the Union be kept away is difficult to understand. Neither Membership Register nor account book, either fair or rough, for the year 1946-47 is maintained. There is no membership subscription now prescribed. It was decided that in view of the present economic difficulty no fee should be received from the members. It is said that members may pay as donation an amount of rupee one or eight annas as they like, for which there are separate receipt books printed.

The registration of this Federation of Labour was cancelled in July 1945 for not submitting Annual Returns and some other technical reasons. Thereafter it was decided to form a new Union and it was said that old members should be treated as members of the new union without any payment. Since April 1946 only less than two hundred rupees have been collected by way of donations and about 70 members have filled in their forms. There are no other records to show the membership or actual working of the Union. From the correspondence file I could see that the Head Office of the Indian Federation of Labour had paid Rs. 500/-, being only a part of the amount asked for, to this Union with a view to keeping up its registration. I could not get any explanation as to why this amount was paid.

In any case, it is very doubtful if the Union has a membership of 23,000 as claimed. At the most for the year 1945-46 the Union can have a membership of less than 3,000. Since the election to the Bengal Legislature the Union appears to be practically defunct. This is said to be due to the influence of Prof. Abdul Bari, who has been taking active part in the organization of the rival Union which claims a very large membership.

3. On the whole, I am of the opinion that even in the province of Bihar and in the Mining industry the Indian Federation of Labour cannot now claim to be more representative.

S. C. JOSHI,

5-8-46

Chief Labour Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER

No. CLC/Con. 42(5)

Dated New Delhi, the 5th September 1946

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Labour,
NEW DELHI.

In continuation of my Interim Reports No. CLC/Con.42(5) dated 27th July 1946 and 4th August 1946, I am submitting this final report on the representative character of the two Central trade union organisations in India, *viz.*, the All India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour.

2. Personal inspection of a sufficiently large number of unions affiliated to the two organisations has now been completed. Statements showing the number of unions so inspected by me or by officers subordinate to me and test-checked by me in some cases will be found appended and marked Statements A and B. It will be seen that 43 unions affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress and claiming a total membership of 2,65,641 were inspected. In the case of the Indian Federation of Labour the unions inspected numbered 32, claiming a total membership of 2,07,912. The membership percentage of the unions of All India Trade Union Congress inspected works out to 38% while that of the Indian Federation of Labour to 48% in respect of membership claimed by the two organisations.

3. It will also be seen that though the unions inspected were mainly those which claimed considerable number for their membership, the smaller unions were not altogether ignored and will be clear from the membership figures in statements A and B. Statement C shows the unions grouped in accordance with their membership figure.

4. The observations on the working of the inspected unions are given in column No. 7 of Statement A & B. Column No. 6 gives the approximate figure of such membership of the union as seemed to be either exaggerated or not existing at the material time. From the total of column No. 6, it will be found that the membership as given by the inspected unions affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress has gone down from 2,65,641 to 2,26,071, that is, there is a reduction of 14 per cent. In the case of the Indian Federation of Labour such membership has gone down from 2,07,912 to 1,01,500, that is, there is a reduction of 51 per cent.

5. It will thus be seen that the general results tabulated by me in para. 25 of my report dated 27th July, 1946 and the conclusions drawn are fully corroborated and further strengthened by the findings of the test check made. The conclusion that the All India Trade Union Congress is more representative and more active than the Indian Federation of Labour is inescapable.

6. Inspection of the unions reveals that there is much that could be done by the unions to improve their working. Improvement is required both for their better functioning and also for preventing exaggerated membership. It may not be out of place if I were to make a few general observations and suggestions for consideration.

7. Membership registers in many cases have not been properly maintained. In some cases, they are prepared, each year, merely from the counterfoils of the receipts. The membership forms are not either taken or maintained and there is nothing to find out the continuity of membership. When the rate of subscription of a union is very low and payable per annum such as as. 0-2-0, 0-4-0, or 0-8-0 per year and membership registers are not maintained in

manner which can easily indicate the length of membership of members, it becomes difficult to find out whether the membership is wholly genuine. This state of affairs is common to the unions affiliated to both the Central organisations ; although its extent varies in degrees.

8. Statement No. IX of my first Interim Report dated 27th July, 1946, shows the unions with a rate of subscription of less than Rs. 0-12-0 per annum. Section 6 of the Trade Unions Act lays down that the rules of a trade union seeking registration under the Act must provide for certain matters mentioned in that section, *inter alia* the maintenance of a list of members of a trade union and adequate facilities for the inspection thereof by the officers and members of the trade union. The section does not, however, lay down either the manner in which the Register is to be maintained or the minimum amount of subscription which a union should prescribe under its rules. There are a large number of unions the constitutions of which instead of providing a definite rate of subscription payable by its members, merely provide in a general way that the subscription payable by a member shall be such as may be fixed by the Managing Committee from time to time. Cases were not wanting where it was found that the Managing Committee had decided not to levy any subscription but to receive from the members such amount as they may like to pay by way of donation. In my opinion it is desirable to make a suitable provision in the Trade Unions Act for the maintenance of the Register of Members and for the minimum membership fee. This may have a good check on the membership of unions.

9. It was also noticed that the unions though registered under the Trade Unions Act have not been inspected by either the Registrar of Trade Unions or any person authorized by him. This is probably because there is no provision in the Trade Unions Act requiring the Registrar to make periodical inspections of the registers and records of the registered trade unions. The only provision in the Act is about the submission of annual report containing a general audited statement of accounts and changes of office bearers and up-to-date corrected copy of the rules of the trade unions. In the absence of authoritative inspection of the Unions it may not be possible to check the unhealthy system that seems to be developing in some of the unions registered under the Trade Unions Act. Some of them do not maintain proper registers of members ; some maintain the registers but do not keep them up-to-date. In the case of some others, the membership register does not give a true picture of the continuity of members. I am inclined, therefore, to suggest that provision be made in the Trade Unions Act for periodical inspection of the registers, records and account books of the trade unions by the Registrar or by any other person deputed by him.

10. I am grateful to the officers of the two Central trade union organizations and to those of the individual trade unions affiliated to these organizations for the help and co-operation that they have given me in my enquiry. I have also to express my thanks to the Regional Labour Commissioners and the Conciliation Officers who helped me in the inspection work. I am particularly grateful to the Assistant Labour Commissioner and the whole of my office staff for the work that they did and the help that they rendered to me in compiling the various statements from the mass of information that was received in my office. All this was done in addition to their usual office duties and necessitated very often their keeping late hours in office and work even on Sundays and holidays, which they ungrudgingly did. The help and co-operation, that was rendered to me by all, contributed substantially to the completion of this inquiry entrusted to me. I, therefore, ungrudgingly record my grateful appreciation and thanks to them all for their silent and loyal performance of duties.

S. C. JOSHI.—5-9-46
Chief Labour Commissioner.

STATEMET 'A'

All India Trade Union Congress

Unions visited by Chief Labour Commissioner and officers deputed by him

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Province	Membership claimed by central organisation	Membership given by affiliated Unions	Approximate exaggerated membership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Railways</u>						
1.	B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur (B.N.Rly.)	Bengal	8,405	8,696	...	The figures regarding subscription and membership verified and found correct.
2.	B. A. Rail Road Workers' Union, 84/1A, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Bengal	12,056	21,122	5,000	Union is functioning actively. Membership-register does not show continuity of members as a fresh register is prepared every year from the counterfoils of receipts.
3.	B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union, Dalui Building, Parel Bombay.	Bombay	12,000	9,262	...	The membership register is maintained. The branches submit periodical returns giving particulars. Account books are properly maintained.
4.	Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, Kala Chowki, Bombay 12.	Bombay	497	629	...	Properly functioning Union.
5.	G. I. P. Railway Accounts Staff Union, Neptune Building, 105, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Bombay	350	486	...	The Union maintains records. Accounts are properly maintained. Meetings are regularly held.
6.	G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Neptune Building, 145, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Bombay	15,226	19,685	...	Membership forms are maintained giving particulars. The branches submit returns of collections and expenditure. Accounts are properly maintained. Meetings are regularly held.
<u>Shipping</u>						
7.	Indian Seamens' Union, Kid-dirpore, Calcutta.	Bengal	34,823	36,703	6,703	The claim for membership appears to be exaggerated one. The union is functioning and its records are well maintained.

8. Bengal Mariners' Union, 27-B, Circular Garden, Richi Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.	Bengal	3,500	9,440	2,440	The Union is existing and functioning but it is doubtful if its claim for a membership of 8,000 or 9000 is correct.
9. Indian Sailors' Union, 13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.	Bengal	2,000	9,000	4,000	The records show that 5697 persons had enrolled themselves as members till 31-3-46. but a good many of them had not paid their subscription.
10. Indian Quarter Masters' Union, Rajah Ali Lane, Kidderpore, Calcutta.	Bengal	1,000	2,913	...	Quite an active Union.
11. Bengal Saloon Workers' Union, 5, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	Bengal	5,000	10,100	100	The Membership register for 1944-45 was found to have been maintained. The register is prepared at the end of the year and a few irregularities were detected. The cash book was found in order. Minute books are very well kept.
12. Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, Bombay.	Bombay	1,300	1,374	...	The examination of the records of the Union does not reveal any doubt regarding the authenticity of the information submitted.
13. Dock Labour Union, Port Trust Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagon, Bombay.	Bombay	2,000	3,383	...	The examination of the records of the Union does not reveal any doubt regarding the authenticity of the information submitted.
14. Madras Port Trust Employees' Union, 18, Krishna Koil Street, G. T. Madras.	Madras	899	857	...	Account books and balance sheets are properly kept and periodically audited. Information about membership is generally found to be correct.
<i>Other Transport</i>					
15. Calcutta Tram Workers' Union, 249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Bengal	5,667	7,572	500	Membership register and other records are maintained but need improvement.
16. Calcutta Bus Worker's Union, 249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Bengal	724	2,040	...	It is a properly functioning Union.
17. Motor Transport Workers' Union, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	Bengal	490	3,263	...	The Union is functioning properly.
8. Tonga Drivers' Union, Londa Bazar, Lahore.	Punjab	2,000	2,222	...	The Union appears to be quite active and its records are well maintained.
19. Tonga Drivers' Union, Hall Bazar, Amritsar.	Punjab	850	1,004	1,004	The accounts are maintained in an unintelligible manner. The membership does not work to the figure given by the Union. No fee has so far been paid to the T. U. C. The Secretary stated that the Union was in correspondence with the T. U. C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Lucknow Transport Workers' Union, 59, Sirigini Devi Lane, Lucknow.	U. P. .	1,302	2,000	...	The Union did not keep up engagement.
21.	Tramway and Electric Supply Workers' Association, Chintadripet, Madras.	Madras .	2,520	2,500	...	Account books and balance sheets are properly kept and periodically audited. Information about membership is generally found to be correct.
<i>Cotton Textile</i>						
22.	Mill Kamdar Union, Rakhial Road, Ahmedabad.	Bombay .	4,578	3,645	...	Records of the Union do not reveal anything that may create doubt about the information submitted.
23.	Bombay Girini Kamgar, Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay.	Bombay .	20,000	26,099	...	The union is maintaining a register of members on a revised basis from this year. Accounts books and other records are well kept. The union is functioning well.
24.	Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, Nagpur City.	C. P. .	8,000	8,453	...	Minutes of the meeting are properly kept. The union is functioning. The register of the members for 1945-46 was only under preparation in July 1946.
25.	Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha, Subzimandi, Birla Lines, Delhi.	Delhi .	1,200	1,209	...	Minutes and accounts are properly kept and Union is fairly active.
26.	Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, Gwaltoli, Cawnpore.	U. P. .	3,000	6,200	...	The account books, etc., are properly maintained. The Sabha has been an active trade Union.
27.	Madras Labour Union, Perambhur, Madras.	Madras .	1,791	1,900	...	The account books and balance sheet are properly kept and periodically audited. The information about the membership is generally found to be correct.
<i>Jute Textile</i>						
28.	Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union, 64, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	Bengal .	3,000	3,112	1,000	The membership register for 1944-45 showed that the membership of the union was 1176. The union appears to be functioning.

29. Bengal Chatkal Masdoor Union, 249/B, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Bengal .	1,414	14,798	10,000	Cash book, minute book and counterfoils of receipts are well maintained. Enrolment forms are not maintained. Increased membership was attributed mainly to the election campaign and out in rations. There is no evidence to show that the workers have become members and have paid their subscriptions voluntarily. The A. I. T. U. C. has yet to recognise the claim of the union for a membership of 14798 and that is why affiliation fee was paid on the old basis of 1414 members.
30. Budge-Budge Jute Workers' Union, Main Road, Budge-Budge, 24-Parganas.	Bengal .	1,951	1,876	...	Records are nicely kept and it is a good functioning union.
<u>Mining</u>					
31. Coal Workers' Union, Giridih (E. I. Rly.), Bihar.	Bihar .	5,000	9,123	2,000	The membership registered for 1944-45 was found incomplete. The cash book was also incomplete and the Secretary admitted that it was generally completed at the end of the year. Entries checked at random were found to be incorrect. The minute book and correspondence file showed that the union was working actively.
32. Mica Masdoor Union, Giridih (E. I. Rly.) Bihar.	Bihar .	3,000	3,623	3,823	There was no record of receipt books issued to collectors. The records of the union were stated to have burnt. The minute book appeared to have been recently prepared.
33. Indian Colliery Workers' Association, Jharia, Bihar.	Bihar .	2,000	5,000	3,000	Membership register is maintained. Receipts are not issued to individual members. Ledger and rough cash book are not maintained. Available record showed however that the union is functioning and the claim for 2000 membership is not an exaggerated one.
<u>Engineering</u>					
34. Jai Engineering Workers' Union, 249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Bengal .	500	1,040	...	The union is existing and is functioning. Its records are well maintained.
35. Engineering Workers' Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay.	Bombay .	3,230	3,103	...	The examination of the records of the union does not reveal any doubt regarding the authenticity of the figures submitted.

(concl'd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Bombay Iron & Steel Workers' Union, 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay.	Bombay .	1,000	2,324	...	The examination of the records of the union does not reveal any doubt regarding the authenticity of the figures submitted.
37.	Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union, Jahir Mansion, Tala Mahal, Cawnpore.	U. P. .	1,340	416	...	The minutes of the meeting and correspondence files indicated that the union is fairly active.
<u>Printing and Paper</u>						
38.	Press Employees' Association, 249/B, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Bengal .	5,000	5,600	...	The Association is functioning and its records are on the whole well maintained.
39.	Lal Bowta Press Kamgar Union, Gianwadi Chawl, Girgaon, Bombay.	Bombay .	1,060	1,850	...	The records including the membership register are properly kept. The correspondence file is maintained.
40.	Madras Press Labour Union, 2/65 Broadway, Madras.	Madras .	1,000	1,175	...	Account books and balance sheet are properly kept and periodically audited. The information about membership is generally found correct.
<u>Municipal</u>						
41.	Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union 84/1, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Bengal .	1,293	8,106	...	A good functioning union.
<u>Distributive</u>						
42.	Ka-pra Karamachari Mandal, Ranjitpurwa, Cawnpore.	U. P. .	2,000	1,081	...	The records are well maintained and the Union is fairly active.
<u>General</u>						
43.	Cawnpore Tannery and Leather Workers' Union, Mazdoor Sabha Building, Cawnpore.	U. P. .	1,350	1,457	...	The Union is functioning well and its records are in order.
Total .			1,85,326	2,65,641	39,570	

STATEMENT 'B'

INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Union visited by Chief Labour Commissioner and Officers deputed by him

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Province	Membership claimed by Central Organization	Membership given by the affiliated Unions	Approximate exaggerated membership	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Railways</u>						
1.	Kancharapara Railway Workmen's Union, P. O. Kancharapara, 24 Parganas.	Bengal .	2,343	3,243	2,637	There were no enrolment or membership forms. Number of receipts issued upto 31st March 1946 was only 69 and at the most there could be 606 paid members and not 3243 as claimed by the Union.
2.	B., B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Dadar, Bombay.	Bombay .	8,025	7,154	...	The examination of records of the Union does not reveal any doubt about the authenticity of the figures submitted by the Union.
3.	United Union of N. W. R. Workers, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	Punjab .	35,897	24,278	6,000	No membership register was maintained. Therefore the membership figure could not be verified. The collectors collect subscription from Railway employees and retain upto 80 per cent. thereof in lieu of wages, expenses and travelling allowances. The balance of 20 per cent. is remitted to the head office. To an enquiry the President of the Union informed enquiring officer that they did not keep any check to verify whether all members had paid subscription regularly or not. They acted on the principle that whoever paid the annual subscription was a member for the year for which the subscription was paid and whoever did not pay subscription even if he was an old member was not a member for the year for which the subscription was not paid. Every member, who approached the Union with a request for help, had to produce the receipt of subscription paid by him otherwise his case or grievance was not looked into by the Union.

(contd)

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4. All India Railway Mechanical Workers, Federal Union, Brandreth Road, Lahore.	Punjab	18,718	18,718	17,000
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'One days wages' is the annual subscription. President of the Union, said that on an average it worked out to about 0-12-0 to 0-14-0 per head per year. He showed a copy of the audited account of the Union for the year 1944-45 according to which the income of the Union for that year was Rs. 21,328.

It was not possible to find out from the Accounts Register either the number of persons that had paid their subscription or verify the average of subscription per head per annum quoted by the President of the Union. The accounts for the year 1945-46 are not yet ready.

Receipts for the amount of Rs. 230 which was reported to have been paid as affiliation fee, could not be readily produced.

This is a federal body to which other Unions are affiliated. None of its affiliated Unions is registered. There is no membership register. There has been no fresh enrolment since 1938. The last annual subscription remitted by its affiliated Unions was in 1942. The membership figure is not genuine.

It was informed that a sum of Rs. 145 was remitted to I. F. L. in respect of affiliation fee for the year 1944-45, but the receipt issued by the I. F. L. could not be readily produced for inspection.

One Executive Committee and one general council meetings each were held in the 1944 and 1945. Mr. M. A. Khan, President of the Union, admitted that the Union has not been active for the last seven years on account of restrictions imposed on their entry into workshops and holding of meetings within the railway premises due to the war.

Shipping

5. Maritime Union of India, 204, Hornby Road, Bombay.	Bombay	550	544	...
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The examination of records of the union does not reveal any doubt about the authenticity of the figures submitted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Bargemen's and Launchmen's Union, Wadi Bunder, Bombay.	Bombay	956	550	...	It is a functioning Union, but its membership is decreasing.
7.	Bombay Dock Workers Union, Wadi Bunder, Bombay.	"	1,253	350	...	The Union is working.
8.	Bombay Port Trust Dock Staff Union, Wadi Bunder, Bombay.	"	1,166	975	...	Records are properly kept. The union is working on good lines.
9.	Indian Seafarers Union, Parekh Street, Bombay.	"	1,566	1,566	1,500	The last meeting of the Working Committee was held on 18th December 1945. The Union has not been working actively lately and no meeting are held because of the General Secretary having gone to England. Total amount of subscription collected for 1945 is Rs. 107-8-0 only. Rate of subscription is as. 4 per month <i>plus</i> entrance fee Re. 1 per annum.
10.	Indian Seamen's Committee, 15, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.	Bengal	4,605	4,806	800	The membership register was found to be well maintained. The correspondence file indicate that the Union is functioning but it is not certain that it has the same membership as claimed.
<u>Other Transport</u>						
11.	Tonga Owners Association, Dar-yaganaj, Delhi.	Delhi	2,328	2,328	...	The membership register showed that the membership was based on the number of tongas owned by a member, i.e., if a member owned 3 tongas, his name was entered thrice in the Registration. The annual subscription is annas 2 per tonga and not Re. 1 as stated.
<u>Cotton Textile.</u>						
12.	Bombay Mill Mazdoor Union, Dadar, Bombay.	Bombay	2,142	1,715	...	Examination of records of the Union does not reveal anything as would create doubt about the authenticity of the figures submitted.
13.	Ahmedabad Mazdoor Mandal, Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.	Bombay	5,532	5,532	...	Union records do not reveal any thing as would create doubt about the genuineness of the figures submitted.
14.	Mill Mazdoor Union, Karolbagh, Delhi.	Delhi	3,252	3,259	...	
15.	National Mill Mazdoor Union, Cawnpore.	U. P.	4,985	6,056	...	The membership register and the subscription counterfoils are in order.
16.	Textile Labour Union, Badshahinaka, Cawnpore.	U. P.	982	8,982	5,000	It was explained that membership figure includes also those who were members last year although they did not pay any subscription. The impression gathered is that Union was more active in 1944-45 than in 1945-46.

Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Jute Textile</u>						
17.	Bhatpara Jute Mills Mazdoor Union, 24 Parganas.	Bengal	11,658	11,658	5,000	A member of the Executive Committee stated that the increase in membership during 1945-46 was due to the election campaign. He admitted that though the workers became members they rarely paid subscription.
<u>Mining</u>						
18.	All India Colliery Mazdoor Union, 4 Ekka Stand, Jharia.	Bihar	48,328	48,328	30,000	No record of receipt books issued to collectors is kept. There is no registers to show the money received from the different collectors. All this makes it doubtful if the Union has really a membership of 11,890 for the Jharia Branch. Some differences in the entries shown in the rough and fair books of expenditure incurred. The proceedings recorded in minutes book have not been signed. It was reported that office of Jharia Branch had been closed since one month and the Union is no longer existing.
19.	Mosabani Mines Labour Union, Mosabani, Singhbhum.	Bihar	3,811	4,108	1,500	The office was found locked. Some records of the Union which were available in Jamshedpur were seen. The membership register of 1945-46 contained enrolment up to 11th May 1944 only. No ledger was maintained and the cash book of 1944-45 was found to be not properly audited. Some of the workers reported that the Union had membership of two to three thousand during the year 1945-46, but they also added that it had ceased to exist since 6th May 1946.
<u>Engineering</u>						
20.	Post and Telegraph Industrial Workers' Union, 15 Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.	Bengal	2,452	2,452	1,733	Records show that there were 719 members during 1945-46. The Union is existing and also functioning actively.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Ahmedabad Electric Workers' Union, Astodia Road, Ahmedabad.	Bombay	522	522	522	It can be said that the Union is not functioning at present.
22.	Engineering Factory Workers' Union, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay.	Bombay	1,543	1,543	1,250	Total amount of subscription collected during 1945-46 comes to only 18 per cent. of subscription due. It was explained that the labour employed were of migratory character and no steps were taken to ascertain whether the members, who were in arrears are still working in the factory or not.
<i>Non-Manual</i>						
23.	Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union, Wadi Bunder, Bombay.	Bombay	453	1,088	...	The Union is functioning.
24.	Municipal Workers' Union, Foras Road, Bombay.	Bombay	5,264	5,264	...	The Union maintains good records and is functioning well.
<i>General</i>						
25.	Jamshedpur Labour Federation, Tatanagar, Kashidi, Jamshedpur.	Bihar	23,911	23,911	20,000	Neither membership registers nor the account books were produced for any year as they were said to be with Mr. Homi, who left for America in April, 1946, excepting the account book for 1945-46 which was said to be with auditor. Since April 1946 no record whatsoever is kept, except receipt books of Re. 1 and as. 0-8-0 which were paid by the way of donations. The total amount thus collected is Rs. 164. Total amount collected during 1945-46 was stated to be Rs. 1,451/8/0. The registration of the Union was cancelled in July, 1945. Application for re-registration is again made, but the Union is not yet registered. The correspondence file showed correspondence up to June 1945. In his letter, dated 6th June 1945, Mr. Karnik, Secretary, Indian Federation of Labour, stated that Rs. 500 have been sent to the Union, but regrets inability to send more and trust that the balance would be raised locally and registration saved. It is hardly a functioning Union.
26.	Bombay Glass and Enamel Workers' Union, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay.	Bombay	876	880	...	Examination of records does not reveal any doubts about the authenticity of the figure submitted.

Concl'd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	B. & N. Workers' Union, Kamgar Sadan, Mazagon, Bombay.	Bombay .	1,538	902	...	The Union is working and the membership figures are correct.
28.	Ahmedabad Tailors Association, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.	Bombay .	455	563	...	Records of the Union were found to be in order.
29.	Nadiad Mazdoor Mandal, Ahmedabadi Bazar, Nadiad.	Bombay .	1,625	1,625	1,625	} The impression formed that these two Unions are not functioning at present.
30.	Nadiad Bidi Kamgar Union, Ahmedabadi Bazar, Nadiad.	Bombay .	632	632	632	
31.	General Hawkers' Union, Sirkiwalan, Delhi.	Delhi .	2,382	2,382	...	The minutes and correspondences show that the Union has attempted to deal with the common problems of its members.
32.	All India Fishermen's Union, Rajghat, Benares.	U. P. .	12,003	12,003	11,213	The membership register for the current year was being written up. The memberships for last year and this year were ascertained at 451 and 790 respectively.
		Total .	219,748	207,912	1,06,412	

S. C. JOSHI,
5-9-46.

STATEMENT 'C'

Statement classified according to the membership of Unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. and I. F. L.

(As given by Central Organisation)

Members	A. I. T. U. C.		I. F. L.	
	No. of Union	No. of Membership	No. of Union	No. of Membership
Below 100	33	2392	8	596
From 101 to 200	69	10078	22	3938
From 201 to 1000	228	103474	92	49300
Above 1000	97	367283	71	397645
Total	427	483227	193	450479

(As given by affiliated Unions)

Below 100	13	951	4	278
From 101 to 200	37	5619	17	2411
From 201 to 1000	147	86379	61	34418
Above 1000	139	603606	52	276705
Total	336	696555	134	313807

S. C. JOSHI,
5th September 1946.