

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

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SUBJECT G. C. MEETING PROCEEDINGS.

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ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(General Council Meeting - 15-17 April '63)

STATEMENT ABOUT ARRESTS OF TRADE UNIONISTS

<u>State.</u>	<u>No. arrested.</u>	<u>No. released</u>
1. Andhra Pradesh	9	4
2. Assam (report incomplete)	2	nil
3. Bihar	10	nil
4. Kerala	12	12
5. Gujerat	18	16
6. Madhya Pradesh	4	nil
7. Madras	59	about 30
8. Maharashtra	27	10
9. Mysore	14	3
10. Orissa	7	3
11. Punjab	5	5
12. Rajasthan	3	nil
13. Uttar Pradesh	9	1
14. West Bengal	114	49 (47 on bail)
15. Delhi	3	3
16. Himachal Pradesh	2	nil
17. Goa	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	308	about 145

Note:- This list is prepared on the basis of some of the reports received in the AITUC office and from press news and is by no means complete.

The following members of the WORKING COMMITTEE are now in detention:

1. P. Ramamurti, 2. K. T. K. Thangamani, 3. Monoranjan Roy,
4. Shantaram Pai, 5. Md. Ismail, 6. Sudhir Mukhoti,
7. T. R. Ganesan, 8. Sailen Paul, 9. M. C. Narasimhan,
10. S. K. Sanyal, 11. Barin Chowdhury, 12. B. S. Dhume,
13. D. P. Ghosh, 14. Vithal Choudhari.

The following members of the WORKING COMMITTEE were arrested and later released:

1. Bhalachandra Trivedi, 2. Y. D. Sharma, 3. D. C. Mohanty,
4. Ram Asrey (released on condition that he will not stay in Kanpur municipal limits).

The following members of the GENERAL COUNCIL are now in detention:-

1. G. S. Balaji Doss, 2. P. Ramakotiah; 3. Ali Amjad;
4. Barin Dey; 5. Satyanarain Singh; 6. S. Y. Kolhatkar;
7. Krishna Khopkar, 8. Anant Nagapurkar; 9. A. B. Bardhan;
10. Hanuman Singh; 11. Diwakar; 12. R. Umanath; ~~13. V. Kar~~ *S.C. Krishnan*
Not arrested
- ~~mogam~~, 14. A. Nallasivam, 15. Suryanarayana Rao;
16. M. S. Krishnan; 17. B. N. Kuttappa; 18. V. M. Govindan;
19. Nityananda Ponda; 20. Ghanshyam Sinha; 21. Mughal Beg;
22. Robin Mukherjee; 23. S. A. Farooqui, 24. Abul Hossain;
25. Pravat Mitra; 26. Jadugopal Sen; 27. Robin Sen.

The following members were arrested and later released:

1. Chatur Ali (released on bail); 2. Piara Singh,
3. P. Virudhagiri; ~~4. S. C. Krishnan~~; 5. K. S. Janakiraman;
6. A. S. K. Iyengar; 7. K. M. Sundaram; 8. K. P. Prabhakaran;
9. K. A. Rajan; 10. O. J. Joseph; 11. K. V. Surendranath;
12. A. George Chadayammuri; 13. Shantilal Vasa;
14. Vajubhai Shukla; 15. J. Satyanarayana;
16. M. V. Bhadram.

SATE-WISE

ANDHRA PRADESH

In Detention

1. G.S.Balajidas
2. P.Ramakotaiah
- 3-5. Vittal, Afzal and Lingiah,
workers of Mandamari Mines.

Released

1. J.Satyanarayana
2. M.V.Bhadram
3. V.Srikrishna
4. V.Anantaramiah.

ASSAM.

1. Barin Chowdhury
2. Mohd.Islam Khan
(list incomplete)

BIHAR

1. Ali Amjad
2. Barin Dey
3. Naipen Banerjee
4. Satyarain Singh
- 5-10. K.C.Solanki and five others of
United Mineral workers Union,
Gua (Some arrests in connection
with the Barauni dispute: have
been reported. Details not
available.)

KERALA.

1. T.V.Thomas
2. George Chadayammuri
3. K.V.Surendranath
4. J.Chittaranjan.
5. K.S.Anandan.
6. E.Balanandan
7. P.Gangadharan
8. K.P.Gopalan.
9. K.A.Rajan
10. O.J.Joseph
11. K.P.Prabhakaran
12. P.P.Krishnan.

GUJERAT

1. Hanuman Singh,
2. Abdul Razak.

1. Vajubhai Shukla
2. Subodh Mehta
3. B.Trivedi
4. Shantilal Vasa
5. P.D.Gandhi
6. Haru Mehta
7. Tulsidas Poria
8. Amrit Desai
9. Pravin Sridharani
10. Shivram Joshi
11. Karikrishna Shah
12. Manubhai Palkhiwala
13. Manubhai C.Desai
14. Rambhai Visana
15. Deva Vasta
16. Mahiman Desai

In Detention:

Released

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Diwakar.
2. Sambal Chakravarty
3. Hamid Khan
4. Dalal.

MADRAS

The names of comrades released have not been received from the STUC. Those known to have been released are:

1. A.S.K. Iyengar
2. K.M. Sundaram.
3. M.K. Ranganathan
4. P. Vridhagiri

(about 30 comrades have been released)

1. M. Kalyanasundaram
2. T. R. Ganesan
3. P. Ramamurti
4. K. T. K. Tangamani
5. S. Thangaswami
6. M. Poraikalam
7. K. Murugesan
8. K. S. Janakiraman
9. Hari Bhat
10. S. C. Krishnan
11. Bella Goundar
12. Narayanan
- ~~13. G. S. Mani~~
14. Ali
15. M. A. Vaheed
16. Parthasarathy, Chingleput (Handloom)
17. C. K. Madhavan.
- ~~18. A. C. Parthasarathy~~
19. Dr. G. Kannabiran
20. V. Kannan.
- ~~21. V. S. Sriraman.~~
- ~~22. P. Krishna~~
23. Syed Umath
- ~~24. K. Krishna~~
25. A. Srinivasa-n.
26. Alak
27. Ulaganathan.
28. R. H. Nathan.
29. C. Govindarajulu *an*
- ~~30. Shanmugam.~~
- ~~31. A. Padmanabhan~~
32. K. A. Nambiar.
33. R. Umanath
34. K. P. S. Kone.
35. K. S. Ramaswami
- ~~36. Udayavar~~
- ~~37. T. P. R. Rethinam~~
38. K. T. Raju
39. A. Nallasivam
- ~~40. Meenakshinathan~~
41. Balavinayagam
42. S. A. Muruganandham
- ~~43. K. B. S. Mani~~
- ~~44. P. Menickam~~
45. K. Balan.
46. K. Challappan
- ~~47. K. S. Arthanari~~
48. K. Ramani
- ~~49. M. Marudhaachalam~~
- ~~50. S. R. Thangavelu~~
- ~~51. A. Balasubramanian~~
52. N. Krishnaswami
53. P. Dhandapani
54. S. Mannarswami
55. S. A. Thangaraj

In Detention:

Released

MAHARASHTRA

1. B.S.Dhume
2. B.D.Jagtap
3. Chauthmal
4. Nagapurkar
5. Vithal Chaudhari
6. S.Y.Kolhatkar
7. Samuel Augustine
8. P.K.Jurane
9. Krishna Khopkar
10. A.B.Bardhan
11. Rambhai Nagare.
12. L.K.Oak
13. Raoba Chikane
14. D.S.Vaidya
15. B.P.Kashyap
16. Prabhakar Donde
17. S.K.Sanyal.

1. Sant Ram Patil
2. B.N.Mukherjee
3. R.S.Kulkarni
4. A.D.Bhonsle.
5. S.K.Limaye
6. Y.V.Chavan
7. Madhukar Katre
8. Jayasing Mali Bhor
9. Dutta Deshmukh
10. Bhau Phatak.

MYSORE

1. K.S.Vasan.
2. S.Suryanarayana Rao
3. M.C.Narasimha
4. V.M.Govindan.
5. M.S.Krishnan
6. Shantaram Pai
7. M.N.Ugrappa
8. B.N.Kuttappa
9. D.V.Singh
10. Chandukutty Nair
11. G-angadhar Naoshi
12. Y.R.Satya
13. B.V.Kakilaya

1. Monna Setty
2. Mense, Gulbarga.
3. Hussain "

ORISSA

1. Nityananda Ponda
2. N.K.Bose
3. H.Behera

1. D.C.Mohanty
2. Ajit Roy
3. Nand Kishore Patnaik
4. Prabir Pal't.

PUNJAB

1. Piara Singh
2. Parduman Singh
3. Tulsi Ram
4. Rachpal Singh
5. Makhan Singh .

RAJASTHAN

1. Mohan Punamia
2. Iqbal Singh
3. Radha Vallabh.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Ravi Sinha
2. Ghanshyam Sinha
3. Harsahai Singh
4. Ashok Bose
5. Mughal Beg
6. K.C.Gupta
7. Manna
8. S.C.Dutta.

1. Ram Asrey

WEST BENGAL

1. Phani Bagchi
2. Sitaram Singh.

ON BAIL

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Monoranjan Roy2. Sudhir Mukhoti3. Mohd. Ismail4. S.A. Farooqui5. Rama Shankar Prasad6. S.N. Mazumdar7. Ratan Lal Brahman8. A.P. Pathak9. Rajen Sinha10. Bhadra Bahadur Hamal11. Provat Mitra12. Gobin Kar-ar13. Nakhatra Banerjee14. Kali Banerjee15. Robin Mukherjee16. B.N. Tewary17. Kesto Ghosh18. Jadugopal Sen19. Biren Bose20. Rajdeo Goala21. Sitaram Gupta22. Sunil Basu Roy23. Juran Ganguli24. Charu Mazumdar25. Robin Sen26. Brajala Guha27. M.A. Sayeed28. Abul Hossain29. Pratap Chandra Sinha (worker in J.K. Steel)30-34. Nur Mohammed and four other workers of Jayshree Textiles35-39. Subodh Sarkar and four other workers of Lakhinarayan Cotton Mill40. Sudhin Ganguly41. Gurupada Roy42. Kanak Sen43. Gopal Acharya44. Naresh Pal45. Amaresh Mazumdar46. Gopal Ghosh47. K.N. Dhananjayam (CMS)48-57. Ramrup Sahani and 9 others of Khas Kajora Colliery58-62. Chowthi Ahir and 4 others of Adjai II Colliery. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sailen Paul2. Gour Goswami3. Nèmai Roy4. Santi Chatterjee5. Sunil Das.6. T.N. Sriwastava7. Chatur Ali8. Jamini Saha9. Tarun Mitra10. Jnan Mukherjee11. Saroj Mitra12. Amal13. Moniram Sahu14. Nandadulal Srimani15. Kartik Das16. Banshi Harijan, CMS17. Ambika Pandey18-38. 20 workers of Docars Plantations39. Paresh Das.40. S.L. Lakhra41. Pranab Chakraborty42-49. Niresh Thakur and 7 other miners. |
|--|---|

DELHI

1. Y.D.Sharma
2. Dev Vrat
3. Baldev Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Tara Chand
2. Bhagat Ram

GOA

1. George Vaz
2. Gerald Pereira
3. Nagesh Naik
4. S.V.Moghe
5. Diwakar Kakodkar
6. Raymond Cardoz
7. Chandrakant Kakodkar
8. Gajanan Patil
9. Narayan Palekar.

CENTRAL BUDGET - DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Ministry of Labour and Employment

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, when the House rose, I was in the midst of a clarification regarding the place of wages in the cost structure of industries. I tried to make out that labour costs were not such a burdensome element in the cost structure of industries. I propose to offer some figures in support of that, figures of wages and salaries as a percentage of gross output in manufacturing industries. There has been a consistent decline in the ratio of wages and salaries to the total cost of production. In 1953 it was 20.3, and in 1960 it is 15.5.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Is this the average of all manufacturing industries?

Shri Nanda: Yes, it is the manufacturing industries. These are the Reserve Bank figures. There is another set of figures derived from the census of manufacturing industries which is more or less the same or even a little better from the point of view of the workers.

I want to point out that there is corroborative evidence of this trend from another source. It is the index of productivity and the index of money earnings. Money earnings have been increasing, naturally, but productivity has out-paced the increase in money earnings. There is an increase in money earnings to the extent of 24 per cent during this period - the period which I mentioned - as against a rise of 32 per cent in productivity during the same year. This ratio which I have given relates to wages and salaries together. If we take salaries out of this figure, the wages constitute 12 per cent. When we take the wages by themselves over a period of years and compare their proportion to cost of production the conclusion is even more convincing that wage as an element has been favourable to industry, and not otherwise.

The another aspect of it from the point of view of workers is their level of living. The money earnings may go up but, in the meanwhile, the cost of living increases. After making allowance for the increase in the cost of living, there is still a certain improvement in the real earnings of the workers. The consumer price index moved up from 100 to 123 since 1953 and, therefore, the increase in real earnings was just about 6 per cent in 1960 and round 7 per cent in 1961.

It leads us to another very important development which occurred during recent years, and that is the acceptance by the Indian Labour Conference of a certain criterion for judging the progress of the working class standard of living towards a certain minimum, which is the acceptance of the principle of the need-based minimum wage. Every time I reiterate that this was a very significant development and that is at least a minimum goal for us to strive for. We must reach towards it as soon as possible. We have accepted the criterion of need-based minimum for judging the advance of the workers towards this minimum objective. According

to the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference, this is estimated at Rs.120 to 125 per month in 1958. Since then, the cost of living has gone up by about 8.6 per cent.

Shri Priya Gupta: Which is the base year? On what basis is it calculated?

Shri Nanda: The year is different for various purposes. I first gave the year 1953.

Shri Priya Gupta: That is also an assumed one. What is the starting base year?

Shri Nanda: I have got figures with me taking every year as base year. This figure relates to the acceptance of the need-based minimum by the Indian Labour Conference, and that was for the year 1958. For that purpose, the base year is 1958. Therefore, as I said, 8.6 per cent is the rise in the cost living. On the other hand, the average money earnings of industrial workers in many factory industries in 1961 was Rs.117. Therefore, there is still a gap. But, it must be acknowledged that year after some improvement has occurred. Again, this figure of Rs.117 is the average of several industries which make up the whole list of manufacturing industries. The variations are wide indeed, as I found when I was looking into the various industries in the various States. The variations, both in respect of one industry to another and one State to another are fairly wide. I found that in the States they range from Rs.1,000 per capita money earnings to nearly Rs.1,500 and in the case of industries it is between Rs.1,200 to 1,800. There is a welcome and healthy trend towards closing this gap. Every year the changes that are occurring are reducing these differences, these disparities, and nearer uniform basis is being established, I hope; The differentials in other cases are also narrowing down. From the unskilled workers, semi-skilled workers to skilled workers of various grades, the people who stood at the lower rungs of the ladder have, relatively speaking, improved their position very much during recent years. Partly because, the minimum wage has, by every tribunal and in every decision about wages, increased and the darness allowance, etc., are either flat or graded, which has given advantage to those at the lower levels.

Looking at this last period of 5 or 6 years, workers in industries which were lagging behind have gained much more.

Shri Priya Gupta: In the Railways, the biggest employer of about 12 lakhs, Rs.56 is the minimum and 5000 is the maximum. That is the difference in the pay.

Mr. Speaker: An occasional interruption, I would allow and sometimes is appreciated also. If it is running commentary, I would not allow.

Shri Priya Gupta: it is not commentary. It is giving information.

Mr. Speaker: Not so often; not at every moment. I would not allow that.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let us be given a chance of putting at the end some questions.

Shri Nanda: There are numerous opportunities. There is the Consultative Committee for Labour where things can be brought out. The hon. Member somehow forgot to mention during the previous discussion. On facts and figures, there is a book on statistics, a huge, big book which gives statics about

every conceivable occupation. If the hon. Member has not got it, here is the book: published in 1963; upto date statistics.

The overall position taking the period from 1956 onwards is that money earnings roughly increased by 33 per cent and the cost of living by 20 per cent and real wages by 9 per cent. In mining the figures are much more: 38 per cent increase in money earnings and 15 per cent increase in real earnings, because mining was, relatively speaking, in an unfavourable position so far as workers' wages are concerned.

I take now the last year, that is the previous year, for which figures are available, that is 1961. Statistics in comprehensive terms are available for 1961. The advance has not been very considerable. It is, money earnings 2 per cent in manufacturing and 4 per cent in mining; real earnings, therefore 1 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. In the year 1962 which has closed, some further headway has been made in respect of wages. Several wage boards have given their interim awards and on that account, there has been a very considerable increase. Cement, coffee plantation, iron and steel, coal mines, and banks: Rs.10 in cement -- that is the second phase of the application of the recommendation of the wage board that has been applied. In coffee, there is an interim increase of 3 N.P to 13 N.P; iron and steel Rs.10 to 21 per month; coal mines Rs.7.62 to 9.25.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What about Engineering industries where nearly 1 million workers are employed? It is important for Defence production.

Shri Nanda: I am giving the facts at the present moment. What should be done, I am coming to that. Prior to the revision of the Minimum Wages Act, it ranged from 10 to 14 per cent in different industries. Also there were collective agreements which have benefited a considerable number of workers, the increase being very substantial in some of these cases. This is the position for the year 1962.

I come to the question of wage boards. There things have accrued through the working of the wage boards. I may state generally that we have found it a very good device, a very good method of determination of wages better than anything else we had tried so far. Previously there were the tribunals -- adjudication -- which covered a very large ground, gave numerous awards, but they always left a trail of discontent in either side, and implementation became a rather difficult process, a very tardy process. Somehow the wage boards have given results beyond expectations. Every wage board has given a unanimous report, interim or final, and they have been implemented, by and large, very close to 100 per cent. Whenever there has been any deficiency, there have been special reasons for the same.

The composition of the boards is very satisfactory, a judicial person, two independent persons, usually an MP, and representatives of parties. They cover a very large area, the whole industry, so that the process of standardisation is proceeding. Once a settlement takes place is usually a long-term settlement. It takes force for a period of five years. Therefore, there is a sense of stability so far as industry is concerned in the sphere of wage matters. So this is a very useful method of dealing with this question.

The workers had asked for wage boards in a certain number of industries. I find that in most cases already wage boards were set up and in many of them, some results

have accrued also: sugar, cement, jute, plantations, iron and steel. It has been explained that for mines other than coal, it will coming. Then there are chemicals and engineering. The rest of the workers are covered by the Pay commission. So that chemicals and engineering were left out from the list of industries and categories for which the workers made the demand. Thus there has been a very substantial advance in meeting the demand of the workers in the matter of wage boards.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why not appoint boards for those two also?

Shri Nanda: I shall first let the hon. Member know with regard to these boards. In the cotton textiles they gave an increase of 8.6 to 21 per cent, sugar 38 to 117 per cent, cement 7 to 100 per cent. So that it was a big stride made on behalf of the workers through the instrumentality of the wage boards.

A question was asked: why not more wage boards? An hon. Member asked: why not a wage board for every occupation, even though there are only 5 persons? They hon. Member forgets that it is not a very easy thing to find suitable persons to head these boards. It is a rather elaborate procedure. I might have had to answer 'yes', if there was no other alternative method of settling the demands of workers for wage increases. Before the wage boards came, there was adjudication tribunals. They are dealing with those cases. Here there are large numbers of workers spread all over the country and in important industries. Naturally, they can only be tackled on that basis.

The question ~~few~~ of working journalists does not figure in this list.

Shri Mohamad Elias: You were referring to establishments where only five persons are employed; What about the engineering industry where a million workers are employed throughout the country? This is an important industry in regard to defence production.

Shri Nanda: If he would allow me to proceed, I shall deal with that also.

I am first concerning myself with the question of the demand for a wage board for working journalists. I have been in touch with the history of the demand of the working journalists for an improvement in their standards of remuneration and other things, and I know what a chequered course this demand had, how many years it took before it came to some kind of decisive stage. The working journalists were not satisfied with it, but still I must say this on their behalf that they settled down to it. There were certain complaints about non-compliance, and we tried, we but did not have enough sanctions ~~of~~ for that purpose. Later on, there have been amendments made in the working journalists Act, bringing inspectors etc. Now the period of three years envisaged in the earlier decision is over. The question is: why not have a wage board for the working journalists now?

Shri Priya Gupta: But the Press Commission has recommended it.

Shri Nanda: If the hon. Member just waits for a minute or so, I will say what I have to say on the matter. I am on the subject; I have not said no, I have not said yes so far. Therefore, the question was before us that we might now have a wage board for the working journalists. During this period there had not possibly been such a very substantial ~~an~~ change in the condition which might warrant an immediate second look into the question. That was one view. Also, after

the setting in of the emergency, we wanted to just go slow with new wage boards. But there were numerous representations to Government on behalf of the working journalists, and recently they came and I had a talk with their representatives, and I asked them to give me a memorandum explaining the grounds they want to urge in support of this demand, the urgency about it. They have told me that they would give me a memorandum, which I have not yet received. But I have, on my own examination of the situation, come to a conclusion, and the conclusion is that the working journalists should have a wage board. But when? In principle I accept it here and now. After I receive the memorandum, the question is one of making the necessary arrangements for it, finding a suitable person, and there may be a period of time, which might elapse before a wage board is fixed. But this is my positive response to it, that there will be a wage board for working journalists.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is not the huge profit that the monopoly press owners are getting enough proof for the necessity of a wage board without waiting for a memorandum?

Shri Nanda: I have already answered it, because I have accepted it in principle.

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of clarification. The emergency may continue, as the Prime Minister has said, for ten or 14 years. Is this to be kept pending till then?

~~Shri Nanda: I have already answered it, because I have accepted it in principle.~~

~~Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of clarification.~~

Shri Nanda: If it was to be kept pending for five or ten years, I would not have said that I accept it in principle. Acceptance in principle means that the necessary steps will be taken soon enough.

Mr. Speaker: If he waits only for half an hour, he will not have to wait for twelve years!

Shri Nanda: There is the question of appointment of a wage board for the engineering industry. We have been applying our mind to this subject. This is a very important industry, but it is of a very varied character, with many small units and many big units also, and the kind of product and the nature of the industry vary largely. So, the difficulty was: where to begin? It is not possible to think of lumping all the engineering industries in one. That will not bring us any useful results. So, immediately some competent persons will sit together as a study group, look into the wage structure, the problems involved, and decide the approach towards a resolution of this problem, how to settle this question of a wage structure for the engineering industry. Tentatively I say my mind is working in this way. It may not be possible to think of this at once. It should be possible to choose the most important section of the engineering industry for treatment on this basis. I would like to add that this study group will start working very soon, and at no distant date we should receive a report, and then we should decide as to which section to choose immediately for the purpose of giving them a wage board for deciding the structure.

Shri Deorao S. Patil (Yeotmal): What is the position regarding agricultural labour?

Shri Nanda: I shall say something about it, though it will not be satisfactory even from my point of view.

Shri K.N.Pande (Hata): Will this include electricity concerns also?

Shri Nanda: I have said all the groups which can be considered under the heading of engineering industry will be considered in the first place for the purpose of sorting out what the problems are and how we approach, and then I shall select some of them for the purpose of a wage board.

My hon. friend has reminded me about agricultural labour. That is a subject which I do not feel very happy about. It is not something where I can offer a very hopeful record of progress. The two agricultural enquiry reports brought out the fact that condition of agricultural labour had not improved very materially. That is a fact. Since then, there is no overall figure which I can offer to bring out what the situation now is relatively speaking.

So far as the application of the Minimum wages Act is concerned, there has been consistent progress. More and more States have been applying that Act in a widening area. The Minimum Wages Act now covers ~~xxx~~ practically the whole of the country, and there have been decisions taken under the Minimum Wages Act which have given increases. For example, I find now that the Minimum Wages in agriculture were revised upwards in six States, the percentage increase being: Andhra Pradesh: 16 to 33; Madhya Pradesh: 55 to 80; Orissa: 33 to 40; Mysore: 15 to 50; Punjab: 25; U.P.: 10 to 50; This may be a very large percentage, but actually, if the basic level is low, it is not very significant. As I said, I do not feel quite happy about the situation regarding agricultural labour, but the solution, to some extent, lies through the proper implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, but that will not go very far. Their problems are of a different character, depending upon the state of the agricultural economy and scope for employment. They suffer more from the fact that they do not get continuous employment. The number of days in a year in which they get employment is not at all adequate and so their total family earnings are much lower than could be judged from the minimum wage rate. The solution of that problems lies somewhere else. Much more has to be done to ~~xxxx~~ improve the conditions of agriculture and to offer alternative employment to those people in industry. Whatever is being done is known to the hon. Members. The idea is not to bring these people to the towns for employment. They have to wait there and add to the number on the live register. The big steel plants etc. are not industries taken to the rural areas. ~~The~~ Rural areas are abolished there and big industries take their place. The answer is small-scale industries taken to the rural areas. That is the direction in which we have begun to take some steps.

Shri R.S.Pandey: For lack of communication and electricity, it may take some time.

Shri Nanda: If we were to wait on ~~xxxx~~ the progress of electrification rural areas for attempting expansion of small scale and other industries in rural areas, it may take a long time because the electrified villages are relatively small. Other sources of power will have to be utilised.

Dr.P.S.Deshmukh: Gobar gas plants may be useful.

Shri Nanda: Well, you can help there. The bidi industry was brought up by some hon. Member here. For several years we have been struggling with that problem of lack of uniformity in the wage rates in contiguous areas. A joint board consisting of States contiguous to M.P. has been set up including Maharashtra, U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa so as to tackle this problem on a co-ordinated basis.

About wages, it is not only a question of the quantum of wages. The important thing is how far wages will go in buying things purchasing power. There, the Labour Ministry has made a fairly good beginning about co-operative societies. There is a scheme whereby all establishments having more than 300 workers will have such a co-operative society. The employer will provide part of the share capital, accommodation, etc. ~~There~~ To enable the workers to purchase share in consumers' co-operative stores, Government has amended the Employees Provident Fund Scheme rules so that loans could ~~give~~ be given and non refundable advances can be given to the workers to the extent of Rs.30 and from the coal mines Provident Fund to the extent of Rs.20. Four hundred collieries with more than 100 workers are expected to organise these co-operative societies. 260 such societies are already functioning and more primary stores would be set up very soon in the course of the next year or so. Seven States have already drawn up comprehensive programmes for the purpose of creating these co-operative societies.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I say that the supervision of the co-operative stores concerned should be under the direct control of the labour? There can be management's representatives. If the management's representatives have the sole control over it, there is high-handedness.

Shri Nanda: I have looked into that problem. I have gone to different places in the country where co-operative stores have been functioning successfully or otherwise. I know wherever the employers and the workers function together, where the management helps them, these stores are very successful. Here also they will have to work jointly. In addition, we are going to have wholesale stores in order to feed these co-operative societies, one in Jharia and another in Raniganj.

When one asks for more to be done, one should not lose sight of one factor. This improvement or increases has to arise out of the proceeds of the industry due to increased production. Otherwise, there is a very severe limit set to any improvement that can occur in the standards of working classes. The wage boards have also laid it down very clearly that if anything more is expected, it will have to ~~be~~ come out of increased productivity. Therefore, I want to stress it again here. This is a product of several factors. There is a question of training programmes for which the Government has assumed responsibility. I can say that very good progress is being made and maintained in respect of our training programmes. The training programmes of the Ministry have been stepped up very rapidly from 10,000 at the beginning or at the end of the First Plan to 30,000 or so at the end of the Second Plan and the Third Plan target is about a lakh. It is expected that this will be achieved in a much shorter time, ahead of the schedule. In addition to these training programmes there are several ways by which productivity can be increased. I must congratulate the working class for having accepted, as I said before, the whole principle of rationalisation and now, subject to some safeguards which have been provided by the Indian Labour Conference, that is going ahead. There is the apprenticeship scheme under the new law which has been passed by Parliament recently. That also will continue towards increasing efficiency. There is then this programme of training in industry, within industry. Our sector and the private sector are doing very good work in that direction. Work load studies in cement industry were undertaken recently because that was the condition precedent to any further increase, though some further increases have been there. There is the job evaluation etc. One such activity of the Labour Ministry is the workers' education programme. This is a programme of great significance and great potentialities. At the moment it has made some progress and I do not think that it is good enough. The number of persons trained this year was 27,744, that is 1962-63. Since the start of the scheme sometime back the total number

trained is 52,259. This scheme has evoked a word of praise and appreciation from hon. Members who spoke in this House. Of course, some comment may be made that this is not rapid enough, namely, this 52,000, in all the industries. But it is a beginning which has been made, and every year the step-up would be much more rapid relatively. I expect that in the course of four or five years the magnitude of the output of this activity will be gratefully enhanced.

Certain misgivings also have been given vent to regarding this programme. Therefore I want to say a word about it. It is an autonomous board where the workers and employers are sitting. Evaluations have been carried out. There may be scope for improvement, but this has a bearing not only on the increase in productivity, reduction in industrial unrest, etc., but on all-round improvement in the cause of the well-being of the worker.

I shall now deal with the question of industrial relations where I must acknowledge this fact at the outset, namely, the number of man-days lost in the course of the last year has not been such as to give any comfort to us. Certain strikes took place which led to a very large wastage of mandays and for which there was not occasion at all. For example, in Kerala, in the cashew industry, more than nine lakh working days were lost. There was a hotel workers' strike in Bombay. There were certain other strikes also. I have received a letter from the Labour Minister of Maharashtra. He said, "What am I to do? These are no real disputes between workers and employers. These are political, agitational situations; people are interested in creating ~~xxxxxx~~ trouble, and all these codes etc., do not apply there". The situation, therefore, in the course of this year has been somewhat, I should say, of a deterioration, although the figure is less than the higher number reached earlier. But I want to make a distinction in this matter. The distinction is the State sphere and the Central sphere. I am responsible here for what happens in the Central sphere, and I believe that in the Central sphere consistently the situation has been improving and there has been no set-back at all.

I can give the figures which will show how in the case of the Central sector the situation has been very much better; The average in the Central sphere for the first ten months, January to October, 1962, was 3,600. In November, it was 3,460. In December, it came down further to 751. Taking the earlier years also the situation is the same. Year after year, the number of man-days lost in the Central sector has been going down.

But in the case of the States, in some States the situation has worsened for the reasons which I have given. I must say something about the machinery for industrial relations. Some hon. Members have raised several questions about it. I cannot go into all the details about those things, but I shall give one or two important facts. There was the question of discrimination in respect of INTUC and others. I can state with very great confidence that so far as the Central sphere is concerned there is no discrimination whatsoever. I have got figures to show how the INTUC, the AITUC and all the organisations have been dealt with equitably. They have had their share in respect of the grant of adjudication. Even in the particular case of West Bengal Government, regarding which the hon. Member raised the question, I have figures from the previous year. I find that they were not being denied adjudication. I am not able to say anything about the recent situation, except that I received a letter from the Hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. I wrote to the West Bengal Government and I have received an ~~xxxx~~ answer. They say that all these allegations are unfounded. I cannot pursue that controversy here. We can go into it further later on. But I can say with a great amount of satisfaction that this machinery of implementation has been strengthened and has improved from year to year both in respect

of the number of cases of non-implementation which has been going down and also the period it has consumed in the process either of conciliation or, later on, of reference to adjudication or the period taken in settling the cases and giving the award. In all these cases the period is being reduced. I would not go into the figures. I can supply them later on to hon. Members so that they may have a very clear idea how in these things progressive improvement is occurring.

Recently, we have taken another step. Previously two months was the limit set for the conciliation cases, but we have reduced it to one month. It is in the matter ~~of~~ of delay, which was the chief grievance and grouse on the part of the working classes.

Shri K.N.Pande (Hata): Is it about the central sphere or the State sphere?

Shri Nanda: I have the precise things for the central sphere. In regard to the States, we also notice an improvement, but that is uneven. In some States things have improved very much and in other States not so much. I can only write to them and ~~try to see that things are improved.~~ try to see that things are improved.

Shri A.N.Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): These figures are not given in the report. They may be circulated to Members.

Shri Nanda: Whatever figures I have, I shall give them to Members. There was some reference to the public sector. I must say that I have not had a very easy time with the public sector. I found resistance to improvement, to acceptance of certain principles, certain ways of dealing with the working class, the idea of joint management ~~and~~ councils, the code of discipline idea, etc. But there also,.....

Shri Priya Gupta: Resistance from whom?

Shri Nanda: From persons newly occupying these positions.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about the administration?

Shri Nanda: The administration at the plant level and the people in charge of all those things have very good intentions; they thought possibly all these new-fangled things might spoil the situation in the public sector.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it beyond your purview to examine it- how the machinery in the public sector is functioning?

Shri Nanda: I had meetings with the secretaries, with the ~~managers~~ managers and with the Ministers concerned and at every stage some advance was made since I am finding that step after step the difficulties are being removed and the situation is becoming better. Therefore, I hope that whatever residue of non-acceptance --

Shri Priya Gupta: In the meeting of the whitely Councils --

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, He is not allowing the Minister to proceed at all. I have warned him twice. He has had a chance of speaking as well. There were many interruptions also. He is making a running commentary.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will you give me a chance after he ends his speech?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot promise now. Let him listen to the Minister's speech and then I will see.

Shri Nanda: I cannot go into all the details.

Shri Priya Gupta: Many incorrect statements are being given.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is giving statements according to him, and not according to the hon. Member.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is nothing personal.

Shri Nanda: I do not understand his point.

Mr. Speaker: He might continue with his speech.

Shri Nanda: I shall give him satisfaction. He can ask me questions and I shall give the ~~answer~~ answer in other ways. I said there is a continuous, perceptible, substantial improvement in the public sector regarding all these matters - implementation, acceptance of these new schemes, etc. Whatever remains to be done, I propose to deal with them in another conference. I want to bring together the workers and the people in charge of the public sector undertakings at another conference so that we can go over the whole ground. Maybe that when people have a talk across the table with one another these difficulties can be resolved. We have taken this step of associating the representatives of the public sector in the I.L.O. That was done for the first time in the last Indian Labour Conference and I think this is a process of education which is bound to go very far.

Shri Priya Gupta: When the hon. Minister says that he held meetings with the representatives of the unions, the unions' men were nominated by the General Managers and the unions did not send their men.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I put the question now?

Mr. Speaker: Has he got my permission? If he is to go on without asking my permission, then what is to be done?

Shri Priya Gupta: I am asking your permission, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister can proceed now.

Shri Nanda: The fact is that General Managers were called. That is one part of it. That was a new step. So far as representatives of the Ministry are concerned, they are always associated along with the Labour Ministry in these conferences.

There was a question raised about contract labour. This about the working conditions and housing. Both regarding contract labour and housing, my answer is, we have made very good progress and we have made some advance so far as the second is concerned. A clear policy has been accepted that we should move towards the abolition of contract labour. In some situations, it cannot be abolished and there it must be regulated. We have made very very good progress in respect of the coal-mining industry on a bi-partite basis and the implementation also is proceeding fairly well. There may be some other spheres in which contract labour is still there and we would try to deal with them.

The other thing is about housing. Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, we have built a large number of houses and some of them are still not occupied. That is rather a gloomy aspect of the situation. We make investments and they are not occupied. Maybe the rents are too high, but the rents are not even half of what they would be according to the economic basis. They are subsidised.

Shri R.S.Pandey (Guna): So far as the private sector is concerned, they are also constructing houses

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister might be allowed to conclude.

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir; I can answer these questions in the informal consultative committee. In the case of the private sector, some part of the cost is being met by the private ~~sector~~ employers.

About provident fund, the question was raised as to why it is that we do not have provident fund everywhere. If hon. Members were to look into the figures, they will find that the coverage has increased step by step year after year. Every year more and more industries are being brought into this provident fund scheme. We reduced the number of workers from 50 to 20, and many more are being covered. More industries will be ~~be~~ brought in. Also, the provident fund contribution has been increased. It has been made 8 per cent in the case of 5 or 6 industries now. This increase will be progressively applied to the other industries also. About loans, I think for all purposes which are important, loans are being given. In the case of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the question of hospitals has been raised. There also, a programme of considerable size has been undertaken. Every year more hospital accommodation is being made available.

These are some of the things I wanted to say; I am not quite sure if I may not have missed some of the points raised by hon. Members. One point was raised by Mr. Oza as to why conciliators are being made arbitrators. The direction is that the parties may choose; if they want arbitration by anyone else, all right. If not, they may accept the conciliator who is undertaking the conciliation proceedings as the arbitrator. Because of shortage of men, we have to adopt this device. I do not think any harm can come from this.

Ultimately, I have just to say that the whole basis of our labour policy is mutual understanding between the parties concerned-- the workers, the employers and the Government. This is producing very good results. Everthing that is being done in one direction or the other is the outcome of these tripartite deliberations. I feel a great deal of satisfaction that in various ways, this labour policy has been worked well and I am convinced that this is the direction which we have to pursue. I hope that both the industry and the working class will collaborate in speeding up industrial progress and ~~xxxxxxx~~ welfare of the workers.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know if the hon. Labour Minister has considered that the permanent negotiating machinery in the railways has become a failure due to the third tier, the tribunal, not being set up at all and the meeting not being held in its proper perspective? It is known to him that the recognised unions are being treated in a very bad manner under the threat of intimidation under the Defence of India Rules in the name of emergency, though they are recognised.

Shri Nanda: There are a lot of assumptions there. I am not so much familiar with the details of what is happening in the railways because the functioning in the railways is that the workers and the railway administration have set up what is called the three tier negotiating machinery. It is only when it fails that the workers approach the Labour Ministry and we intervene, like in any other relationship between employers and workers. We do not intervene at every stage. Recently I have received some reports of dissatisfaction with the working of the three tier machinery. I have received some complaints and I am discussing with the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry that there is

this grievance and we must consider how to remove this.

Shri R.S.Pandey: In 1957, a study group was appointed to go into the question of workers' participation in management. After visiting some foreign countries, the study group submitted its report, according to which in U.K., France and Sweden, this idea has been introduced. May I know what action is being taken about workers' participation in management in this country?

Shri Nanda: Every year there is some advance. More and more units both in the public sector and in the private sector have accepted the idea of workers' participation and the establishment of joint management councils. The number is now 50 or so. This is not good enough. Wherever this is done the reports are good.

They accept the fact that the existence of these councils has helped in various ways. Yet the progress is not fast enough. We have appointed special officers to promote it further. One reason may be union rivalry and the various complications that arise from it. That may be deterring the management from accepting this.

ON LABOUR MINISTER'S CLAIMS ABOUT
INCREASE IN REAL WAGES

1. The Labour Minister has calculated the increase on base year 1953 and 1956. In these two years, the Index of Real Wages (Base 1947) had been low, as will be seen from the following figures:

1948	=	107.4
1949		116.9
1950		114.0
1951		116.6
1952		127.6
1953	=	124.7
1954		131.1
1955		144.9
1956	=	134.6
1957		133.5
1958		125.6
1959		123.9

The figures for 1960 and 1961 quoted by the Minister have not yet been published.

Thus compared to a lower figure, the increase can be shown as the Labour Minister has done. If 1955 was taken as base year, evidently the increase will hardly be there. But if we take 1951 as the base, the increase will be more pronounced.

It is not clear as to why the Labour Minister has chosen 1953 and 1956 as base years, if it is due to any other reason.

2. The Labour Minister has compared increase in MONEY EARNINGS with increase in PRODUCTIVITY, i.e., as against the rise of 24 per cent in money earnings, the productivity increased by 32 per cent between 1953 and 1960.

The comparison has to be made with the REAL earnings since the increase in productivity is in very REAL terms, that is, the productivity increase is in the output, unrelated to the prices. Thus, it would be truer to say that as against an increase of 32 per cent in productivity, the real wages of workers increased only 6 per cent, on the 1953 base year.

In mining the figures are much more: 38 per cent increase in money earnings and 15 per cent increase in real earnings, because mining was, relatively speaking, in an unfavourable position so far as workers' wages are concerned.

6. SITUATION IN 1961 & 1962

I take now the last year, that is the previous year, for which figures are available, that is 1961. Statistics in comprehensive terms are available for 1961.

The advance has been very considerable. It is, money earnings 2 per cent in manufacturing and 4 per cent in mining; real earnings, therefore 1 per cent and 2 per cent respectively.

In the year 1962, which has closed, some further headway has been made in respect of wages. Several Wage Boards have given their interim awards and on that account, there has been a very considerable increase.

Cement, coffee plantation, iron and steel, coal mines and banks.

Rs.10 in cement - that is the second phase of the application of the recommendation of the Wage Board has been applied.

In coffee, there is an interim increase of 8 nP to 13 nP; iron and steel Rs.10 to Rs.21 per month; coal mines from Rs.7.62 to 9.25.

7. WAGE INCREASES AWARDED BY WAGE BOARDS

In cotton textiles, they gave an increase of 8.6 to 21 per cent; Sugar 38 to 117 per cent; cement 7 to 100 per cent.

8. ON WAGE BOARD FOR ENGINEERING

We have been applying our mind to this subject. This is a very important industry, but it is of a very varied character, with many small units and many big units also and the kind of product and the nature of the industry vary largely. It is not possible to think of lumping all engineering industries in one. So, immediately some competent persons will sit together as a Study Group, look into the wage structure, the problems involved, and decide the approach towards a resolution of this problem, how to settle this question of a wage structure for the engineering industry. Tentatively I say my mind is working in this way. I would like to add that this Study Group will start working very soon, and at no distant date we should receive a report, and then we should decide as to which section to choose immediately for the purpose of giving them a Wage Board for deciding the wage structure.

16th April , 63

New Delhi.

Dear comrade ,

The employees of M/S Jay Engineering works Ltd. Calcutta have won a great victory in the supreme court .

TO CELEBRATE THIS VICTORY ,

I on behalf of Jay engineering workers union cordially invite you to attend a party on 18th April , 6-30 P.M. at AITUC office 5 Jhande wala. Rani Jhansi Road.

Sushovan Roy

(SUSHOVAN ROY)
General secretary
Jay Engineering workers
union .

NOTE ON WAGES

We could not discuss the question of wages since the General Council meeting held in August 1961. Since then, a number of developments have taken place on the wages front and we have to take note of them.

and tea
plantations

After the 15th Indian Labour Conference, Wage Boards have become an important ingredient of the wage-fixation machinery. During the Second Plan period, Wage Boards were appointed for textile, sugar, cement and jute industries. The Second Pay Commission also submitted its recommendations. We discussed the gains from these reports during the Coimbatore session. We also sharply criticised the delay in submitting their recommendations and failure to implement the norms laid down by the 15th Indian Labour Conference.

Since Coimbatore, we got the Wage Boards for coffee and rubber plantations, coal mines, ~~iron~~ and iron and steel industry. Separate wage boards for iron ore, manganese and dolomite mines are also expected to be appointed soon.

In respect of the Engineering industry, the Union Labour Minister announced in Parliament that a Study Group to look into the wage structure and problems involved and suggest solutions as to what sectors of the engineering industry may be covered by Wage Boards.

Interim relief has been recommended by Wage Boards for tea and coffee plantations, coal mines as well as iron and steel. What are the major gains to the workers from these Wage Boards?

The Tea Wage Board recommended 15 nP daily for adult worker and 8 nP for children from December 1, 1961. There is no difference between the rise granted to the male and female workers.

The Coffee Wage Board, however, has granted less rise to the female workers. For male workers in Mysore State, it has recommended a rise of 3 nP per day and 2nP only for female workers. For Madras State, the increase varies from estate to estate and depends on the size of the estate. The increase is roughly from 8 to 13 nP per day for male workers.

For North India, the Board recommended a rise of eight nP per day for male workers and seven nP per day for female workers in West Bengal and Assam except in Darjeeling and Cachar. In Darjeeling, male workers got nine nP per day as wage rise.

???

The Coal Wage Board recommended 37 nP per day increase in the wage for daily rated workers and Rs.9.75 nP for monthly-rated workers.

The Iron and Steel Wage Board recommended that excluding TISCO, all other steel plants should pay Rs.95 to the lowest paid unskilled workers. In the case of TISCO, it recommended a flat rate of Rs.10 a month to all the workers.

It is significant to note that Coal Wage Board and Iron and Steel Wage Board have granted interim relief during the period of National Emergency. The employers were granted an increase in the price of coal by 80 NP per ton while for the private sector steel industry, assurances were given that retention prices would be correspondingly raised. The TISCO refused to implement the interim recommendation of the Wage Board till retention price was increased. The TISCO has excluded a large number of workers in its Kulti Works from the purview of the interim wage rise.

Non-implementation of the earlier Wage Board recommendations has yet been a problem which the workers are facing even today. For example, out of 410 textile units covered by the Wage Board, only 396 have implemented the recommendations fully while 27 have done so only partially. 14 textile units have not yet honoured them. This has been admitted by the Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 1962-63. Out of 173 units covered in the sugar industry, only 159 have implemented the recommendations fully while 7 have done so partially. Seven units have not yet implemented them at all. Even in cement industry, out of 34 units, 28 have implemented fully and the remaining partially. The second stage of wage increases as per the Wage Board's recommendation is meeting with stiff opposition from a section of the employers. The Labour Ministry's Report says:

"The remaining units in the sugar industry are generally reported to be working out details of implementation. In the case of cotton textiles, an enquiry is being conducted into the reasons for non-implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. Further steps to secure their implementation will be considered in the light of the findings of the enquiry." (p.16)

Thus years have passed after submitting the recommendations but the question of implementation is either "being considered" or "details are being worked out"! This state of affairs is certainly defeating the purpose of Wage Board machinery. Unless the Government takes a serious view about the non-implementation by recalcitrant employers, they will not take the Wage Board's recommendations in their proper spirit.

The later Wage Boards have comparatively given their recommendations on interim relief somewhat earlier which is no doubt welcome. However, there is still scope for expediting the work of these Wage Boards.

In the 15th Indian Labour Conference, some 12 industries were selected for the purpose of appointment of Wage Boards. The Third Plan is now half way through, yet the Wage Boards for Engineering and Chemical Industries have not yet been appointed. It is high time that steps are taken to constitute Wage Boards for these industries as early as possible.

The Union Labour Minister has estimated Rs.125 at 1958 prices as the minimum wage as per norms laid down by the 15th Tripartite. Bihar State Government has calculated Rs.185 as the minimum wage for the same year for Jamshedpur, as per the same norms. The calculations of Bihar Government are more or less correct while the Union Labour Ministry's calculation does not properly reflect the price structure in our country. Yet the calculations of the Labour Ministry are not adhered to by various Wage Boards.

According to the calculations of the Labour Ministry, the present minimum wages, taking note of rise in price level since 1958, should be somewhere near Rs.140. The Union Labour Minister in his reply to the Labour Debate admitted that average money earnings of industrial workers of many factory industries in 1961 was Rs.117. The minimum wage is substantially below this average figure. This shows the remarkable gap that is existing now between the present wage level and need-based minimum wage.

The Labour Minister also stated in Parliament that the overall position on wages taking the period from 1956 onwards was that money earnings roughly increased by 33 per cent and the cost of living by 20 per cent and real wages by 9 per cent. It is true that real wages witnessed a downward trend since 1956 which remained till 1959. The trend changed for the better in 1960 and continued in 1961 also. The wage level in 1961, however, was lower than 1955. The Labour Minister while making comparison has used 1956 as the base to give an impression

of a rise in the real wages. But he has not mentioned the whole truth.

Shri Nanda pointed out in his speech that in 1953, wages and salaries constituted 20.3 per cent of the cost of production in all the industries which came down to 15.5 per cent in 1960. Major credit for this goes to the rise of productivity of the workers. During the same period, productivity went up by 32 per cent while real wages went up by 9 per cent only. Shri Nanda has tried to compare the rise in the money wages (24 per cent) with the rise in productivity which, of course, is not the correct comparison. The rise in the productivity should be reflected in commensurate rise in the real wages of the workers. Under the present circumstances, employers alone get the lion's share from the rise in the productivity.

9 There has been considerable talk going on about linking wages of the workers with productivity. But in spite of the substantial rise in the productivity during the last 10 years, workers are not given their due share.

The question of productivity and wages acquires special importance during the period of national emergency. Workers are producing more and production is growing at a faster rate. But they are denied the benefits of the rise in productivity and the benefits go into the pockets of the employers. Therefore, it is necessary to devise some way to grant wage rise during the Emergency in view of the rising productivity of the workers.

The question of sharing the gains of productivity is being discussed in a special experts body for the last two years but nothing tangible has come out of it. Trade unions have to take up some position on this question and agitate for it.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND ATTITUDE OF I.N.T.U.C. AND H.M.S.
TOWARDS A.I.T.U.C.

As was expected, the leaderships of the INTUC and HMS tried their utmost to capitalise on the situation created by the national emergency to pursue their anti-AITUC policies more vigorously. Their tactics of sabotaging the tripartite machinery, by refusing to sit with the AITUC representatives, succeeded to a large extent. Only in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala could the State Labour Advisory Boards meet in a somewhat normal manner and in all other States, the State Governments obliged them by not convening the tripartite bodies. The Central Government has also refused to convene the Standing Labour Committee as demanded by the AITUC to review the working of the Industrial Truce Resolution.

2. The main angle of the INTUC propaganda can be seen from the following extracts from the INDIAN WORKER, organ of the INTUC.

Writing editorially on October 29, the INDIAN WORKER, said: "While we have every confidence that workers and their organisations will solidly stand behind the Government at this juncture, we would like to add a word of caution about the activities of the AITUC and the Communists. Even though the AITUC and the Communists might openly declare themselves in favour of war efforts, we should be careful about their professions. . . . While they may not say anything openly against measures to augment production, they may try to divert attention towards minor grievances. . . ."

3. The Working Committee of the INTUC which met in New Delhi on November 26 adopted a resolution in which the workers were asked to "Disown the AITUC": "On the labour front, the AITUC is only an extension of CPI to work out its policies among the working class. This front too has been cleverly designed to accommodate fellow-travellers who can be paraded before the masses as independents. The AITUC is affiliated to WFTU which has not and cannot condemn China as aggressor as the All China Federation of Trade Unions is affiliated to the WFTU. Trade unions, the party and the Government are indistinguishable in the communist countries. The AITUC affiliation with WFTU along with All-China Federation of Trade Unions is proof that the AITUC can never sincerely organise the working class to fight the Chinese menace. AITUC's role, therefore, in spite of its protestations to the contrary is bound to be anti-national. It is for the working class to isolate the AITUC from the movement. This is essential to effectively organise our defence and to throw out the aggressor from our soil. The small section of the working class that is still with the AITUC should, therefore, break away from it and join national and democratic free unions."

4. The Indian Worker (Dec.3) demanded a ban on the Communist Party. In another editorial on December 17, it asked Government not to allow the AITUC to function.

5. The HIND MAZDOOR, organ of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in an editorial in its November issue said: "Today, the AITUC and the Communists dare not preach their anti-national policies to workers openly. Nor do they dare sabotage the defence effort by inciting industrial unrest. But there is a very real danger that they will try to do precisely that when they feel that present upsurge of patriotic sentiment has subsided. They are biding their time. The free and nationalist trade unionists must be alive to this danger and prepare workers against it. The Communists reckon that after a few months, the industrial tensions will assert themselves and workers will start complaining against continued

denial of their claims. That, they feel, will be the time when they can come forward and foment industrial unrest. The nationalist organisations, because of their unqualified commitment to defence will, according to communist calculations, be at a disadvantage in handling discontent of workers when it shows itself."

6. The HIND MAZDOOR went on to say: "It should be ensured that nationalist trade unions do not dissipate their strength and energy in fighting each other, but concentrate on fighting communist influences among workers, even if this involves a major reorientation in their policies and activities."

7. The "major reorientation" on the part of these "free and nationalist trade unions" was attempted in some States. In Maharashtra, they formed some sort of a joint committee but after the initial enthusiasm and slogan-mongering of rabid anti-communism, all their efforts to come to any workable arrangement between INTUC and HMS seem to have not progressed very far.

8. The INTUC and HMS have, jointly with the employers' organisations, revived the discredited "Joint Consultative Board" (JCB), with a view to promote direct bipartite settlements with the employers. The JCB is reported to have urged Governments not to refer to adjudication disputes which are before that Board. But all tall talks of promoting bipartite settlements with the employers through the JCB stand in sharp contrast with the universal condemnation of the employers by both the INTUC and HMS for breach of the Industrial Truce Resolution. The labour debate in the Lok Sabha did show the INTUC and HMS leaders in ~~an~~ somewhat militant mood as against the employers.

9. While the INTUC and HMS leaders have not given up their active policy of disrupting the workers' unity by their rabid anti-AITUC policies, recently their attacks have a bit mellowed down. They seem to have realised that despite the joint front of INTUC and HMS, the arrests of AITUC activists and the repressive policy of employers and Government, the AITUC has held to its ground. A lot of realism was seen in the resolutions of the INTUC Working Committee held in February as against their rather vulgar abuses against the AITUC in November last. The INTUC in February had piped down the rabid anti-AITUC slander and had to say more about breaches of the Industrial Truce by the employers.

Emergency and the attitude of IITVE + AITVE
Towards AITVE.

Indian Worker, Oct. 29, 62.

1. Editorial under the caption "How workers should Face The Emergency" says:-

It is amazing that at this juncture the Communist Party continues to play its dubious role. While some of them like Shree Dange and Shree Gopalan talk of supporting the Govt. at this juncture others notably the West Bengal Communist Party has thought it fit to go on supporting the Chinese communists with thinly veiled statements.

We have every confidence that Bengal workers will not be misled by the enemies of the Nation."

2. Editorial - under the head "Be Vigilant" :-

While we have every confidence that workers and their organisations will solidly stand behind the Govt. at this juncture, we would like to add a word of caution about the activities of the AITVE and the communists. Even though the AITVE and the Council might openly declare themselves in favour of the war efforts, we should be careful about their professions. It cannot be denied that the powerful section of the communists has pro-Chinese sympathies. The absence of some of the top leaders of the Bengal Party from the meeting of the National Council of the CPI, where the resolution on Chinese aggression was adopted, clearly shows their attitude.

It is also not denied that the resolution was adopted only by a majority and not unanimously that shows that these sections and the unions which are under their control will be half-hearted in their support of the war efforts. While they may not say anything openly against measures to augment production, they may try to divert attention towards minor grievances. An instance of this came into light recently when a communist leader expressed himself against working on a Diwali holiday on the plea that this was one of the occasions when they visited their village homes. But workers did not heed them and went to work at the call of INTUC leaders. This is merely a warning to the patriotic workers, their organisation, and the Govt."

In a meeting of Central coordinating committee of INTUC unions of Jamshedpur held on 16th Oct. Michael Johns, who presided, cautioned the workers against unpatriotic and antinational activities of the communists who, he said, acted as alien agents on Indian soil from the very days of our freedom fight and while all other parties condemn Chinese aggression, the CPI shamefully advocated compromising on the border issue with China.

1. I. W. D. Nov 5, 62, News;

A meeting of DCH & Swatantra Shreebh Mill workers, addressed by N.K. Bhall, resolved that all workers would work on Oct. 29 (Diwali holiday) and wages would be donated to NDF.

It is interesting to note that communist trade union leaders were carrying on a door to door

Campaign to disrupt the meeting and were
misguiding the workers not to work on Dec 29,
But all their propaganda to mislead the workers
was of no avail --"

1. W. Nov 5 News -

5. In Delhi Court. Board Employees Association meeting,
N.K. Bhatt, President of I.S.S. and Asst. Secy. I.N.T.U.C. warned
workers "of the treacherous role of Indian Communists
who have all along betrayed the national interest
ever since the struggle for country's independence
He said - Indian Communists have been acting
as fifth columnists in the country and it is
prime duty of every citizen to be vigilant
against their treacherous role --"

3. Indian Worker - Dec-19;

Communist should be excluded from Tripartite Confer-
West Bengal I.N.T.U.C.'s open letter to state Lab. Minister;

Kali Mukherjee and Byomkesh Hazra, Working Secy
and Vice President of W.B. I.N.T.U.C. addressed an open letter to
state Lab. Minister - in connection with meeting convened
by him by Labour Advisory Board on Nov. 9, drew his
attention to the resolution adopted at a meeting of
all W.B. I.N.T.U.C. affiliated Unions held in Calcutta on
Nov 7 - which cautioned "all nationalists and
patriotic elements against subversive political
action of communists" "Let us" -- "To discuss national
defence in company of communists - will certainly
help to them in succeeding in their efforts of mass
infiltration and espionage in the interest of the enemy.
We shall be too glad to discuss matters of importance
if the communists are not asked to be present."

7. Maharashtra AITUC executive - Nov. 8 - resolution
 - This fight with China is a battle of ideology
 - Communism vs. Democracy!

14. Dec. 3:

4. 69th session of AITUC working committee meeting
 on Nov. 26 - N. H. resolution - - - was
 between democracy versus Communism,
 International Communism, Beware of communists
 and Fellow Travellers, Disown the AITUC - - -

15. Disown the AITUC: - On the labour front
 the AITUC is only an extension of CPI to work out
 its policies among the working class. This front too
 has been cleverly designed to accommodate fellow-
 travellers, who can be paraded before the masses,
 to independents. AITUC is affiliated to WFTU which
 has not and cannot condemn China as aggressor
 as the All China Federation of Trade Unions is affiliated to WFTU.
 Trade Unions, the party and the Govt. are indistinguishable
 in Communist countries. While to the AITUC affiliation
 with WFTU along with All China Federation of T.Us. is proof
 that the AITUC can never sincerely organise the working-
 class to fight the Chinese menace. AITUC's role,
 therefore, in spite of its protestations to the contrary is
 bound to be antinational. It is for the workingless
 to isolate the AITUC from the movement, this is essential
 to effectively organise our defence and to draw out the
 aggressor from our soil. The small section of the working-
 class that is still with the AITUC should, therefore,
 break away from it and join national and democratic
 free unions."

2. Dhakad; working Committee of Indian National Mine Workers Federation under leadership of Michael John decided not to have any truck with Communists and every effort should be made to 'isolate them'.

5. In a meeting of representatives of various TUs affiliated to INTUC held on Nov. 23. under presidid of Keki Mukherjee, Mr. G. Nabara, Secretary ICFTU-ALO stated that ICFTU pledged its support to India in war against international Communism as reflected through Red China's barbarous attack on India, yet the WFTU, of which Sri Dange is vice president - is still silent over this critical situation created by Red China.

6. Indian Worker - editorial - 'Our Pledge' - 3rd Dec;
 - It is not proper that INTUC has taken a firm stand on the issue of attitude towards CP. Since international Communism is a new form of imperialistic expansionism and Indian Communists are part of this international Communism, it would be harmful to place much reliance on their half-hearted and belated denunciations of China as an aggressor. It is only tactical and more over the basic objective of the Communists is opposed to what Indian democracy stands for.

It is to be regretted that despite adequate evidence at its disposal about activities of Communists, the Govt. has not thought fit to ban the party - a party which allows traitors to continue within itself cannot be trusted to preserve the territorial integrity of the country. The working class should beware of this party especially when we are engaged in defending our Motherland.

Apart from banning party, it's necessary to keep out fellow travellers and so called independents, who are tools in the hands of the party and its trade union wing, from Defence Committees. In labour front service

only an extension of CPI. Since it is affiliated to WFTU it is bound to be anti-national, in spite of its protestations. The working class should shun it and those of them who are still with them and should join national, democratic and free trade unions. -- "

12. In W.B. INTC annual session - Dr. P. S. Nair, Secretary Base called upon workers to be vigilant against communists -- "

13. In I.W. In letter to editor - M. S. Baunerce, Gen. Sec. Glass Factory Hazoor Union Azamgarh - 26 Nov 48, complains about certain members of Communist Union of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. - engaged in making propaganda against leadership of Prime Minister Nehru in the national emergency and officers of factory supporting them and of any worker speaks against communists. There are team to task these officers -- "

7. Indian Worker Decent. Editorial: "Digress on the AITUC" Asking Govt. to ban CPI, arrest all, AITUC should not be allowed to function - should not be given representation in defence committees - asking workers to disassociate from AITUC complete editorial on AITUC

15. Resolution of W.B. Industrial Workers Council for National Defence of AITUC dated 16, - This meeting warns democratic forces against CPI - making insidious propaganda through whispering campaign in favour of the imperialist aggression of China and those who -- calls upon people to counteract that -- "

" H.N. Trivedi's presidential address at INCW annual meet - " Such people, (who look for help to China), indulge in their nefarious activities directly or indirectly. They are traitors of our country and must be weeded out."

12 In Sunday camp of 200 INTVE workers - Jan 6. - + INTVE
 Maharashtra INTVE meeting - Sri Khanwilkar - Dy.
 Minister of labour wanted INTVE workers to expose
 communists and other anti-national elements
 and deprecated too much dependence on Govt.
 action.

Ambedkar described communists' tactics and
 how they had invited China to invade India
 and how their plans had miscarried because
 of the intense patriotism of Indian masses
 in general and working class in particular.

Hindolazdoor

NOV. - editorial;

the present struggle is not merely one for some
 territory. It is a struggle in which communist rulers of
 one country seek to destroy freedom and democracy in
 India by force of arms. In this the aggressor has
 allies in our own country. The resolution of C.C. of CPI
 and verbal protestations of some Communist leaders in
 our country, have deceived no one. Our people have
 shown the political wisdom of recognising the
 basically anti-national character of communists and
 their policies, no matter how these may be sought
 to be camouflaged. In the trade union field, the INTVE
 has also been recognized for what it is; the tool of
 the CPI. For this reason, both the INTVE and HMS
 insisted upon the exclusion of INTVE during the
 deliberations of the tri-partite conference convened
 by the union labour minister in N. Delh. on Nov 3. 62.
 Today, the INTVE and the communists dare not freeze
 their anti-national policies to workers openly. Nor do
 they dare sabotage the defence effort & meeting
 industrial unrest. But there is a very real danger
 that they will try to do precisely that when they
 feel that present upsurge of patriotic sentiment

has subsided. They are lying their time
 The free and nationalist trade unionist must be
 alive to this danger and prepare workers against
 this danger. The communists reckon that after
 a few months the industrial unions will
 assert themselves and workers will start complaining
 against continued denial of their claims. That
 they feel, will be the time when they can come forward
 and foment industrial unrest. The nationalist
 organisations, because of their unqualified commit-
 ment to defence, will, according to communist
 calculations, be at a disadvantage in handling
 discontent of workers when it shows itself.

It should be ensured that nationalist trade
 unions do not dissipate their strength and energy
 in fighting each other, but concentrate on
 fighting communist influences among workers,
 even if this involves a major reorientation
 in their policies and activities.

H.M. NOV. issue:

Broad-based Committee in Mysore

Non communist TUs from Mysore State have followed
 pattern of Maharashtra and have setup a workers
 Committee for national defence of the State. The
 meeting of prominent ^{non communist} trade unionists belonging
 to H.M.S., INTUC, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
 and others, was held on Nov 28, at which the
 committee was formed and drew 8 pt. program
 --- exercise vigilance against
 anti-national activities of communist ---

The appeal calls upon unions not to raise the
 jurisdiction of each other during the emergency.

Reels expelled from Kaupua Textile Union --
Meeting 8th Dec :

STATEMENT ABOUT ARRESTS OF TRADE UNIONISTS

.....

State	No. arrested	No. released
1. Andhra Pradesh	9	34
2. Assam (report incomplete)	2	nil
3. Bihar***	10	nil
4. Kerala	12	12
5. Gujerat	18	16
6. Madhya Pradesh	4	nil
7. Madras	59	about 30
8. Maharashtra	27	10
9. Mysore	14	3
10. Orissa	7	3
11. Punjab	5	5
12. Rajasthan	3	nil
13. Uttar Pradesh	9	1
14. West Bengal	124 111	48 49 (48 on bail)
15. Delhi	3	3
16. Himachal Pradesh	2	nil
17. Goa	9	9
	----- 308	----- about 143 145

The following members of the WORKING COMMITTEE are now in detention:

1. P.Ramamurti, 2. K.T.K.Tangamani, 3. Monoranjan Roy,
4. Shantaram Pai, 5. Md.Ismail, 6.Sudhir Mukhoti
7. T.R.Ganesan, 8.Sailen Paul, 9.M.C.Narasimhan,
- 10.S.K.Sanyal, 11. Barin Chowdhury, 12.B.S.Dhume,
13. D.P.Ghosh; 14. Vithal Choudhari

The following members of the WORKING COMMITTEE were arrested and later released:

1. Bhalchandra Trivedi, 2. Y.D.Sharma, 3. D.C.Mohanty,
4. Ram Asrey (released on condition that he will not stay in Kanpur municipal limits).

The following members of the GENERAL COUNCIL are now in detention:

1. G.S.Balaji Doss, 2.P.Ramakotiah; 3. Ali Amjad;
4. Barin Dey; 5. Satyanarain Singh; 6. S.Y.Kolhatkar;
7. Krishna Khopkar, 8.Anant Nagapurkar; 9.A.B.Bardhan;
- 10.Hanuman Singh; 11. Diwakar; 12.R.Umanath; 13.V.Karmegam,
- 14.A.Nallasivam, 15.Suryanarayana Rao; 16.M.S.Krishnan;
- 17.B.N.Kuttappa; 18.V.M.Govindan; 19.Nityananda Ponda;
- 20.Ghanshyam Sinha; 21.Mughal Beg; 22.Robin Mukherjee;
- 23.S.A.Farooqui, 24.Abul Hossain; 25.Pravat Mitra;
- 26.Jadugopal Sen; 27.Robin Sen.

The following members were arrested and later released:

- 1.Chatur Ali (released on bail); 2.Piara Singh,
3. P.Virudhagiri, 4.S.C.Krishnan; 5.K.S.Janakiraman,
6. A.S.K.Iyengar; 7.K.M.Sundaram; 8K.P.Prabhakaran;
9. K.A.Rajan; 10.O.J.Joseph; 11.K.V.Surendranath;
- 12.A.George Chadayammuri; 13.Shantilal Vasa;
- 14.Vajubhai Shukla; 15.J.Satyanarayana;
- 16.M.V.Bhadram

STATE-WISE

ANDHRA PRADESH

In Detention

1. G.S.Balajidas
2. P.Ramakotaiah
- 3-5. Vittal, Afzal and Lingiah,
workers of Mandamari mines

Released

1. J.Satyanarayana
2. M.V.Bhadram
3. V.Srikrishna
4. V.Anantaramiah

ASSAM

1. Barin Chowdhury
2. Mohd.Islam Khan
(list incomplete)

BIHAR

1. Ali Amjad
2. Barin Dey
3. Nripen Banerjee
4. Satyarain Singh
- 5-10. K.C.Solanki and five
others of United Mineral
Workers Union, Gua

(Some arrests in connection with the Barauni dispute have been reported. Details not available.)

KERALA

1. T.V.Thomas
2. George Chadayammuri
3. K.V.Surendranath
4. J.Chittaranjan
5. K.S.Anandan
6. E.Balanandan
7. P.Gangadharan
8. K.P.Gopalan
9. K.A.Rajan
10. O.J.Joseph
11. K.P.Prabhakaran
12. P.P.Krishnan

GUJERAT

1. Hanuman Singh
2. Abdul Razak

1. Vajubhai Shukla
2. Subodh Mehta
3. B.Trivedi
4. Shantilal Vasa
5. P.D.Gandhi; 6.Haru Mehta
7. Tulsidas Poria
8. Amrit Desai
9. Pravin Sridharani
10. Shivram Joshi
11. Karikrishna Shah
12. Manubhai Palkhiwala
13. Manubhai C.Desai
14. Rambhai Visana
15. Deva Vasta
16. Mahiman Desai

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Diwakar
2. Sambal Chakravarty
3. Hamid Khan
4. Dalal

MADRAS

The names of comrades released have not been received from the STUC. Those known to have been released are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. M.Kalyanasundaram | 1. A.S.K.Iyengar |
| 2. T.R.Ganesan | 2. K.M.Sundaram |
| 3. P.Ramamurti | 3. M.K.Ranganathan |
| 4. K.T.K.Tangamani | 4. P.Vridhagiri |
| 5. S.Thangaswami | (About 30 comrades have been released) |
| 6. M.Poraikalam | |
| 7. K.Murugesan | |
| 8. K.S.Janakiraman | |
| 9. Hari Bhat | |
| 10. S.C.Krishnan | |
| 11. Bella Goundar | |
| 12. Narayanan | |
| 13. G.S.Mani | |
| 14. Ali | |
| 15. M.A.Vaheed | |
| 16. Parthasarathy, Chingleput (Handloom) | |
| 17. C.K.Madhavan | |
| 18. A.C.Parthasarathy | |
| 19. Dr.G.Kannabiran | |
| 20. V.Kannan | |
| 21. V.S.SrIREMAN | |
| 22. P.Krishnan | |
| 23. Syed Umath | |
| 24. K.Krishnan | |
| 25. A.Srinivasan | |
| 26. Alok | |
| 27. Ulaganathan | |
| 28. R.H.Nathan | |
| 29. C.Govindarajulu | |
| 30. Shanmugam | |
| 31. A.Padmanabhan | |
| 32. K.A.Nambiar | |
| 33. R.Umanath | |
| 34. K.P.S.Kone | |
| 35. K.S.Ramaswami | |
| 36. Udayavar | |
| 37. T.P.Rathinam | |
| 38. K.T.Raju | |
| 39. A.Nallasivam | |
| 40. Meenakshinathan | |
| 41. Balavinayagam | |
| 42. S.A.Muruganandham | |
| 43. K.B.S.Mani | |
| 44. P.Manickam | |
| 45. K.Balan | |
| 46. K.Challappan | |
| 47. K.S.Arthanari | |
| 48. K.Ramani | |
| 49. M.Marudhachalam | 55. |
| 50. S.R.Thangavelu | |
| 51. A.Balasubramaniam | |
| 52. N.Krishnaswami | |
| 53. P.Dhandapani | |
| 54. N.Krishnaswami S.Mannarswami | |
| 55. S.A.Thangaraj | |

MAHARASHTRA

1. B.S.Dhume
2. B.D.Jagtap
3. Chauthmal
4. Nagapurkar
5. Vithal Chaudhari
6. S.Y.Kolhatkar
7. Samuel Augustine
8. P.K.Kurane
9. Krishna Khopkar
10. A.B.Bardhan
11. Rambhau Nagare
12. L.K.Oak
13. Raoba Chikane
14. D.S.Vaidya
15. B.P.Kashyap
16. Prabhakar Donde
17. S.K.Sanyal

1. Sant Ram Patil
2. B.N.Mukherjee
3. R.S.Kulkarni
4. S.K.Limaye
5. A.B.Bhonsle
6. Y.V.Chavan
7. Madhukar Katre
8. Jayasing Mali Bhor
9. Dutta Deshmukh
10. Bhaui Phatak

MYSORE

1. K.S.Vasan
2. S.Suryanarayana Rao
3. M.C.Narasimhan
4. V.M.Govindan
5. M.S.Krishnan
6. Shantaram Pai
7. M.N.Ugrappa
8. B.N.Kuttappa
9. D.V.Singh
10. Chandukutty Nair
11. Gangadhar Namoshi
12. Y.R.Satya
13. B.V.Kakilaya

1. Monna Setty
2. Mense, Gulbarga
3. Hussain "

ORISSA

1. Nityananda Ponda
2. N.K.Bose
3. H.Behera

1. D.C.Mohanty
2. Ajit Roy
3. Nand Kishore Patnaik
4. Prabir Palit

PUNJAB

1. Piara Singh
2. Parduman Singh
3. Tulsi Ram
4. Rachpal Singh
5. Makhan Singh

RAJASTHAN

1. Mohan Punamia
2. Iqbal Singh
3. Radha Vallabh

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Ravi Sinha
2. Ghanshyam Sinha
3. Harsahai Singh
4. Ashok Bose
5. Mughal Beg
6. K.C.Gupta
7. Menna
8. S.C.Dutta

H. Ram Asrey

WEST BENGAL

1. Phani Bagchi
2. Sitaram Singh

ON BAIL

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Monoranjan Roy2. Sudhir Mukhoti3. Mohd. Ismail4. S.A.Farooqui5. Rama Shankar Prasad6. S.N.Mazumdar7. Ratan Lal Brahman8. A.P.Pathak9. Rajen Sinha10. Bhadra Bahadur Hamal11. Provat Mitra12. Gobin Karar13. Nakhatra Banerjee14. Kali Banerjee15. Robin Mukherjee16. B.N.Tewary17. Kesto Ghosh18. Jadugopal Sen19. Biren Bose20. Rajdeo Goala21. Sitaram Gupta22. Sunil Basu Roy23. Juran Ganguli24. Charu Mazumdar25. Robin Sen26. Brajalal Guha27. M.A.Sayeed28. Abul Hossain29. Pratap Chandra Sinha (worker in J.K.Steel)30--34. Nur Mohammed and four other workers of Jayshree Textiles35--39. Subodh Sarkar and four other workers of Lakhinarayan Cotton Mill40. Sudhin Ganguly41. Gurupada Roy42. Kanak Sen43. Gopal Acharya44. Naresh Pal45. Amaresh Mazumdar46. Gopal Ghosh47. K.N.Dhananjayam (CMS)48--57. Ramrup Sahani and 9 others of Khas Kajora Colliery58--62. Chowthi Ahir and 4 others of Adjai II colliery | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sailen Paul2. Gour Goswami3. Nema Roy4. Santi Chatterjee5. Sunil Das6. T.N.Sriwasvata7. Chatur Ali8. Jamini Saha9. Tarun Mitra10. Jnan Mukherjee11. Saroj Mitra12. Amal13. Moniram Sahu14. Nandadulal Srimani15. Kartik Das16. Banshi Harijan, CMS17. Ambika Pandey18 - 28. 20 workers of Dooars plantations29. Paresh Das30. S.L.Lakhra31. Pranab Chakraborty32 - 39. Niresh Thakur and 7 other miners |
|--|---|

DELHI

1. Y.D.Sharma
2. Dev Vrat
3. Baldev Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Tara Chand
2. Bhagat Ram

GOA

1. George Vaz
2. Gerald Pereira
3. Nagesh Naik
4. S.V.Moghe
5. Diwakar Kakodkar
6. Raymond Cardoz
7. Chandrakant Kakodkar
8. Gajanan Patil
9. Narayan Palekar

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS
(General Council Meeting - 15-17 April '63)

STATEMENT ABOUT ARRESTS OF TRADE UNIONISTS

<u>State.</u>	<u>No. arrested.</u>	<u>No. released</u>
1. Andhra Pradesh	9	4
2. Assam (report incomplete)	2	nil
3. Bihar	10	nil
4. Kerala	12	12
5. Gujerat	18	16
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7. Madras	59	about 30
8. Maharashtra	27	10
9. Mysore	14	3
10. Orissa	7	3
11. Punjab	5	5
12. Rajasthan	3	nil
13. Uttar Pradesh	9	1
14. West Bengal	114	49 (47 on bail)
15. Delhi	3	3
16. Himachal Pradesh	2	nil
17. Goa	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
	308	about 145

Note:- This list is prepared on the basis of some of the reports received in the AITUC office and from press news and is by no means complete.

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1. P.Ramamurti, 2.K.T.K.Thangamani, 3.Monoranjan Roy,
4. Shantaram Pai, 5.Md.Ismail, 6.Sudhir Mukhoti,
7. T.R.Ganesan, 8.Sailen Paul, 9.M.C.Narasimhan,
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10. Hanuman Singh; 11.Diwakar; 12.R.Umanath; 13.V.Kar-
megam, 14.A.Nallasivam, 15.Suryanarayana Rao;
16. M.S.Krishnan; 17.B.N.Kuttappa; 18.V.M.Govindan;
19. Nityananda Ponda; 20.Ghanshyam Sinha; 21.Mughal Beg;
22. Robin Mukherjee; 23.S.A.Farooqui, 24.Abul Hossain;
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9. K.A.Rajan; 10.O.J.Joseph; 11.K.V.Surendranath;
12. A.George Chadayammuri; 13.Shantilal Vasa;
14. Vajubhai Shukla; 15.J.Satyanarayana;
16. M.V.Bhadram.

SATE-WISE

ANDHRA PRADESH

In Detention

1. G.S.Balajidas
2. P.Ramakotiah
- 3-5. Vittal, Afzal and Lingiah,
workers of Mandamari Mines.

Released

1. J.Satyanarayana
2. M.V.Bhadram
3. V.Srikrishna
4. V.Anantaramiah.

ASSAM.

1. Barin Chowdhury
2. Mohd.Islam Khan
(list incomplete)

BIHAR

1. Ali Amjad
2. Barin Dey
3. Naipen Banerjee
4. Satyarain Singh
- 5-10. K.C.Solanki and five others of
United Mineral workers Union,
Gua (Some arrests in connection
with the Barauni dispute: have
been reported. Details not
available.)

KERALA.

1. T.V.Thomas
2. George Chadayammuri
3. K.V.Surendranath.
4. J.Chittaranjan.
5. K.S.Anandan.
6. E.Balanandan
7. P.Gangadharan
8. K.P.Gopalan.
9. K.A.Rajan
10. O.J. Joseph
11. K.P.Prabhakaran
12. P.P.Krishnan.

GUJERAT

1. Hanuman Singh,
2. Abdul Razak.

1. Vajubhai Shukla
2. Subodh Mehta
3. B.Trivedi
4. Shantilal Vasa
5. P.D.Gandhi
6. Haru Mehta
7. Tulsidas Poria
8. Amrit Desai
9. Pravin Sridharani
10. Shivram Joshi
11. Karikrishna Shah.
12. Manubhai Palkhiwala
13. Manubhai C.Desai
14. Rambhai Visana
15. Deva Vasta
16. Mahiman Desai

In Detention:

Released

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Diwakar.
2. Sambal Chakravarty
3. Hamid Khan
4. Dalal.

MADRAS

The names of comrades released have not been received from the STUC. Those known to have been released are:

1. M.Kalyanasundaram
2. T.R.Ganesan
3. P.Ramamurti
4. K.T.K.Tangamani
5. S.Thangaswami
6. M.Poraikalam
7. K.Murugesan
8. K.S.Janakiraman
9. Hari Bhat
10. S.C.Krishnan
11. Bella Goundar
12. Narayanan
13. G.S.Mani
14. Ali
15. M.A.Vaheed
16. Parthasarathy, Chingleput (Handloom)
17. C.K.Madhavan.
18. A.C.Parthasarathy
19. Dr.G.Kannabiran
20. V.Kannan.
21. V.S.Sriraman.
22. P.Krishnan
23. Syed Umath
24. K.Krishnan
25. A.Srinivasa-n..
26. Alok
27. Ulaganathan.
28. R.H.Nathan.
29. C.Govindarajulu
30. Shanmugam
31. A.Padmanabhan.
32. K.A.Nambiar.
33. R.Umanath
34. K.P.S.Kone.
35. K.S.Ramaswami
36. Udayavar
37. T.P.Rethinam
38. K.T.Raju
39. A.Nallasivam
40. Meenakshinathan
41. Balavinayagam
42. S.A.Muruganandham
43. K.B.S.Mani
44. P.Manickam
45. K.Balan.
46. K.Challappan
47. K.S.Arthanari
48. K.Ramani
49. M.Marudhachalam
50. S.R.Thangavelu
51. A.Balasubramaniam
52. N.Krishnaswami
53. P.Dhandapani
54. S.Mannarswami
55. S.A.Thangaraj

1. A.S.K.Iyengar
2. K.M.Sundaram.
3. M.K.Ranganathan
4. P.Vridhagiri

(about 30 comrades have been released)

In Detention:

Released

MAHARASHTRA

1. B.S.Dhume
2. B.D.Jagtap
3. Chauthmal
4. Nagapurkar
5. Vithal Chaudhari
6. S.Y.Kolhatkar
7. Samuel Augustine
8. P.K.Jurane
9. Krishnaa Khopkar
10. A.B.Bardhan
11. Rambhai Nagare.
12. L.K.Oak
13. Raoba Chikane
14. D.S.Vaidya
15. B.P.Kashyap
16. Prabhakar Donde
17. S.K.Sanyal.

1. Sant Ram Patil
2. B.N.Mukherjee
3. R.S.Kulkarni
4. A.D.Bhonsle.
5. S.K.Limaye
6. Y.V.Chavan
7. Madhukar Katre
8. Jayasing Mali Bhor
9. Dutta Deshmukh
10. Bhau Phatak.

MYSORE

1. K.S.Vasan.
2. S.Suryanarayana Rao
3. M.C.Narasimha
4. V.M.Govindan.
5. M.S.Krishnan
6. Shantaram Pai
7. M.N.Ugrappa
8. B.N.Kuttappa
9. D.V.Singh
10. Chandukutty Nair
11. G-angadhar Naoshi
12. Y.R.Satya
13. B.V.Kakilaya

1. Monna Setty
2. Mense, Gulbarga.
3. Hussain "

ORISSA

1. Nityananda Ponda
2. N.K.Bose
3. H.Behera

1. D.C.Mohanty
2. Ajit Roy
3. Nand Kishore Patnaik
4. Prabir Pal't.

PUNJAB

1. Piara Singh
2. Parduman Singh
3. Tulsi Ram
4. Rachpal Singh
5. Makhan Singh .

RAJASTHAN

1. Mohan Punamia
2. Iqbal Singh
3. Radha Vallabh.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Ravi Sinha
2. Ghanshyam Sinha
3. Harsahai Singh
4. Ashok Bose
5. Mughal Beg
6. K.C.Gupta
7. Manna
8. S.C.Dutta.

1. Ram Asrey

WEST BENGAL

1. Phani Bagchi
2. Sitaram Singh.

ON BAIL

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Monoranjan Roy2. Sudhir Mukhoti3. Mohd. Ismail4. S.A. Farooqui5. Rama Shankar Prasad6. S.N. Mazumdar7. Ratan Lal Brahman8. A.P. Pathak9. Rajen Sinha10. Bhadra Bahadur Hamal11. Provat Mitra12. Gobin Kar-ar13. Nakhatra Banerjee14. Kali Banerjee15. Robin Mukherjee16. B.N. Tewary17. Kesto Ghosh18. Jadugopal Sen19. Biren Bose20. Rajdeo Goala21. Sitaram Gupta22. Sunil Basu Roy23. Juran Ganguli24. Charu Mazumdar25. Robin Sen26. Brajala Guha27. M.A. Sayeed28. Abul Hossain29. Pratap Chandra Sinha (worker in J.K. Steel)30-34. Nur Mohammed and four other workers of Jayshree Textiles35-39. Subodh Sarkar and four other workers of Lakhinarayan Cotton Mill40. Sudhin Ganguly41. Gurupada Roy42. Kanak Sen43. Gopal Acharya44. Naresh Pal45. Amaresh Mazumdar46. Gopal Ghosh47. K.N. Dhananjayam (CMS)48-57. Ramrup Sahani and 9 others of Khas Kajora Colliery58-62. Chowthi Ahir and 4 others of Adjai II Colliery. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sailen Paul2. Gour Goswami3. Nemai Roy4. Santi Chatterjee5. Sunil Das.6. T.N. Sriwastava7. Chatur Ali8. Jamini Saha9. Tarun Mitra10. Jnan Mukherjee11. Saroj Mitra12. Anil13. Moniram Sahu14. Nandadulal Srimani15. Kartik Das16. Banshi Harijan, CMS17. Ambika Pandey18-38. 20 workers of Dooars Plantations39. Paresch Das.40. S.L. Lakhra41. Pranab Chakraborty42-49. Niresch Thakur and 7 other miners. |
|--|---|

DELHI

1. Y.D.Sharma
2. Dev Vrat
3. Baldev Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Tara Chand
2. Bhagat Ram

GOA

1. George Vaz
2. Gerald Pereira
3. Nagesh Naik
4. S.V.Moghe
5. Diwakar Kakodkar
6. Raymond Cardoz
7. Chandrakant Kakodkar
8. Gajanan Patil
9. Narayan Palekar.

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8. Gajanan Patil
9. Narayan Palekar.

A Note On

NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND ATTITUDE
OF OTHER TU CENTRES TOWARDS AITUC

As was expected, the leaderships of the INTUC and HMS tried their utmost to capitalise on the situation created by the national emergency to pursue their anti-AITUC policies more vigorously. Their tactics of sabotaging the tripartite machinery, by refusing to sit with the AITUC representatives, succeeded to a large extent. Only in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala could the State Labour Advisory Boards meet in a somewhat normal manner and in all other States, the State Governments obliged them by not convening the tripartite bodies. The Central Government has also refused to convene the Standing Labour Committee as demanded by the AITUC to review the working of the Industrial Truce Resolution.

2. The main angle of the INTUC propaganda can be seen from the following extracts from the INDIAN WORKER, organ of the INTUC.

Writing editorially on October 29, the INDIAN WORKER, said: "While we have every confidence that workers and their organisations will solidly stand behind the Government at this juncture, we would like to add a word of caution about the activities of the AITUC and the Communists. Even though the AITUC and the Communists might openly declare themselves in favour of war efforts, we should be careful about their professions.....While they may not say anything openly against measures to augment production, they may try to divert attention towards minor grievances....."

3. The Working Committee of the INTUC which met in New Delhi on November 26 adopted a resolution in which the workers were asked to "Disown the AITUC": "On the labour front, the AITUC is only an extension of CPI to work out its policies among the working class. This front too has been cleverly designed to accommodate fellow-travellers who can be paraded before the masses as independents. The AITUC is affiliated to WFTU which has not and cannot condemn China as aggressor as the All China Federation of Trade Unions is affiliated to the WFTU. Trade Unions, the party and the Government are indistinguishable in the communist countries. The AITUC affiliation with WFTU along with All-China Federation of Trade Unions is proof that the AITUC can never sincerely organise the working class to fight the Chinese menace. AITUC's role, therefore, in spite of its protestations to the contrary is bound to be anti-national. It is for the working class to isolate the AITUC from the movement. This is essential to effectively organise our defence and to throw out the aggressor from our soil. The small section of the working class that is still with the AITUC should, therefore, break away from it and join national and democratic free unions."

4. The Indian Worker (Dec.3) demanded a ban on the Communist Party. In another editorial on December 17, it asked Government not to allow the AITUC to function.

5. The HIND MAZDOOR, organ of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in an editorial in its November issue said: "Today, the AITUC and the Communists dare not preach their anti-national policies to workers openly. Nor do they dare sabotage the defence effort by inciting industrial unrest. But there is a very real danger that they will try to do precisely that when they feel that present upsurge of patriotic sentiment has subsided. They are biding their time. The free and nationalist trade unionists must be alive to this danger and prepare workers against it."

The Communists reckon that after a few months, the industrial tension will assert themselves and workers will start complaining against continued denial of their claims. That, they feel, will be the time when they can come forward and foment industrial unrest. The nationalist organisations, because of their unqualified commitment to defence will, according to communist calculations, be at a disadvantage in handling discontent of workers when it shows itself".

6. The HIND MAZDOOR went on to say: "It should be ensured that nationalist trade unions do not dissipate their strength and energy in fighting each other, but concentrate on fighting communist influences among workers, even if this involves a major reorientation in their policies and activities."

7. The "major reorientation" on the part of these "free and nationalist trade unions" was attempted in some States. In Maharashtra, they formed some sort of a joint committee but after the initial enthusiasm and slogan-mongering of rabid anti-communism, all their efforts to come to any workable arrangement between INTUC and HMS seem to have not progressed very far. An important item in forming this TU fronts was the coming together of not only INTUC & HMS but also giving platform to representatives of Bharatiya Mazdur Sangh in Bombay, Kanpur & Delhi. INTUC elements joined them in practice at some places.

8. The INTUC and HMS have, jointly with the employers' organisations, revived the discredited "Joint Consultative Board" (JCB), with a view to promote direct bipartite settlements with the employers. The JCB is reported to have urged Governments not to refer to adjudication disputes which are before that Board. But all tall talks of promoting bipartite settlements with the employers through the JCB stand in sharp contrast with the universal condemnation of the employers by both the INTUC and HMS for breach of the Industrial Truce Resolution. The labour debate in the Lok Sabha did show the INTUC and HMS leaders in somewhat militant mood as against the employers.

9. While the INTUC and HMS leaders have not given up their active policy of disrupting the workers' unity by their rabid anti-AITUC policies, recently their attacks have a bit mellowed down. They seem to have realised that despite the joint front of INTUC and HMS the arrests of AITUC activists and the repressive policy of employers and Government, the AITUC has held to its ground. A lot of realism was seen in the resolutions of the INTUC Working Committee held in February as against their rather vulgar abuses against the AITUC in November last. The INTUC in February had piped down the rabid anti-AITUC slander and had to say more about breaches of the Industrial Truce by the employers.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(G. C. MEETING, DELHI, April 15-17, '63)

THE PLAN IN CRISIS:

Two years of the Third Plan are already over and we have entered the Third Year now. The planned economy in our country has been in existence for more than a decade and its reappraisal is being made in all quarters in the country.

Working class cannot remain indifferent to the great debate going on in the country with regard to the assessment of planning as a whole. This is more so in view of the fact that increased defence requirements is closely linked up with the successful implementation of the plan.

In spite of tall talk of accelerating the rate of economic growth during the Third Plan period, Indian economy is not moving as it was expected to before launching the Third Plan.

The Third Plan estimated that national income should go up by about 30 per cent and per capita income by about 17 per cent over a period of five years.

Agricultural production was expected to go up by 30 per cent during the plan period. However there was absolutely no rise in overall food production in the year 1961-62 while foodgrain production actually dropped down from 79.7 million tons in 1960-61 to 78.6 million tons in 1961-62. Economic Survey 1962-63 gives the following picture of the agricultural production for the current year.

"The total output of foodgrains is expected to be larger, though there may be some shortfall in output of rice. The production of cotton is expected to be substantially higher than in 1961-62, although there may be a further decline in the output of sugarcane. Production of jute is not expected to be maintained at the high level reached last year. Altogether, the current year's crop may not show a very substantial improvement over the peak level of agricultural production in 1960-61". (Page 13)

Thus the first two years of the Third Plan have resulted in only a slight increase in the agricultural production. Unless it goes up by ten per cent in the remaining three years there is no possibility of reaching the targets of the Third Plan. Naturally we have to depend more and more on other countries in the matter of foodgrain supply. For example imports of foodgrains in 1962 amounted to 3.58 million tons as compared to 3.44 million tons in 1961.

The estimated production of rice during 1962-63 would be a little more than 30 million tons while in 1965-66 it is supposed to reach the target of 45 million tons! The target of wheat production is 15 million tons while we are producing 13.4 million tons at present. The total production of foodgrains is expected to reach 100 million tons while in 1962-63 the estimated production is expected to be somewhere near 80 million tons only.

In the first Plan, agricultural production rose by about 17 per cent. While during the Second Plan the rise amounted to about 16 per cent. The First two years of the Third Plan have not witnessed any substantial rise in overall agricultural production. Eventhough outlays on agricultural production are proposed to be almost doubled in the Third Plan in comparison with the second Plan the present progress seems to be highly unsatisfactory. **Except** perhaps the Food Minister of the Union Government nobody is confident of fulfilling the target of agricultural production!

In the industrial sector we have no doubt made some progress during the last two years. But shortfalls occurred during the Second Plan period, have been extremely serious, which can be seen from the following table:-

Production Targets for 1960-61 & Actual Performance.

	Unit	Production Target	Actual performance.
Steel Finished	(M.Tons)	4.3	2.2
Nitrogen Fertilisers	('000 tons)	290.0	110.0
Phosphatic "	('000 tons)	120.0	55.0
Textile Machinery	(Rs.Crores)	17.0	9.0
Cement Machinery	(")	2.0	0.6
Paper Machinery	(")	4.0	.
Aluminium	(Lacs)	25.0	18.5
Nesprint (1	('000 tons)	60.0	25.0
Chemical Pupl	('000 tons)	30.0	-
Soda Ash	('000 tons)	230.00	145.0
Caustic Soda	('000 tons)	135.0	100.0
Dyestuffs	(mill.lbs)	22.0	11.50
Cement	(mill.tons)	13.0	8.50

Thus in industries of crucial importance, it has not been possible to reach the targets.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

The estimated Index of Industrial Production for the year 1962 comes to 149 taking 1956 as the base year. The rise in the industrial production since 1958 can be seen from the following table.

	Index	Percentage increase over previous year.
1958	108.1	.
1959	117.0	8.2
1960	129.7	10.9
1961	139.0	7.2
1962	149.1	7.2

Thus the production is estimated to have gone up by 7.2 per cent during 1962. The rate of growth was the same as in 1961. However, this rate is lower than the last two years of the Second Plan. The year 1962 witnessed actual fall in the production of sugar, cotton yarn and cloth, matches, power alcohol, lubricants and diesel engines.

NATIONAL INCOME

The slow rate of growth in the economy is reflected in the figures of national income also. The national income during the First Plan went up by 18.4 per cent at constant prices, the corresponding figure for the Second Plan was 20.4 per cent. The Third Plan envisages a sustained rate of growth in national income of around 6 per cent per annum. However, during 1961-62, the national income rose by 2.4 per cent only while the average rate of growth during the First and Second Plans was around four per cent per annum.

During the First Plan period, per capita national income at constant prices rose by 8.2 per cent, i.e. only 1.6 per cent per annum. During the Second Plan, per capita income rose by 8.6 per cent, i.e. by 1.7 per cent per annum. During the first year of the Third Plan, we find a slight reduction in the per capita national income.

Seeing the Plan in crisis, the Big Business in the country brought pressure on Government to give more concessions to the private sector and more facilities for foreign private capital to collaborate with Indian capital.

The resolution adopted at the Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive Committee meeting in the first week of January recommended that the ceiling for foreign participation in the share capital of Indian shipping companies be raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. This concession was granted to foreign capital when hardly 10 per cent of our foreign trade is carried in Indian bottoms and in the field of tramping and oil tankers, the share of Indian shipping is only 2 or 3 per cent.

Between April 1, 1961 to December 31, 1962, out of a sum of Rs.69.29 crores which we received from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, a sum of Rs.35.48 crores was for the Private Sector. Apart from this, during this period, Premier Automobiles were given a loan of Rs.1.43 crores; D.C.M. Rayon Tyre Cord Project - Rs.4.67 crores; Telco - Rs.6.52 crores; Napco Bevel Gear of India - Rs.1.09 crores, as from the U.S. Agency for International Development. Many more agreements for foreign collaboration have been signed during the same period.

As a token of appreciation of the shift in the official policy, this is what 'CAPITAL' has to say:

"Looking back, one has to acknowledge that official policy has veered round towards greater realism in several ways during the past year - and this may be among the few hopeful signposts for the future!" (CAPITAL, March 3, '63 P.334)

The performance of the public sector has left great scope for the private sector to take offensive and criticise it for its inefficiency. This was particularly seen in a glaring manner in the case of coal industry where the public sector directly competes with the private sector. The private sector collieries are confident of achieving the target of 49.33 million tons in 1962-63, making an increase of 2.98 million tonnes over the actual raisings in 1961-62.

How is the performance of the public sector in the coal belt? Against the target of 9.3 million tonnes for 1962-63, the NCDC produced only 5.97 million tonnes in the first nine months of the year, thus leaving a substantial gap which was not expected to be filled up in the remaining three months. Such examples are being widely used by the private sector to put more pressure on the Government to give it greater facilities.

It has to be seen at the same time that in the case of certain heavy industrial projects, as in alloy steel and fertilisers, the private sector industrialists who were issued the license failed to put up the plants and hence the Government had to revoke their licenses. This happened particularly in the case of alloy steel and fertilisers. In both cases, the licenses (Tatas in the former case) were reissued to public sector undertakings. The failure of the private sector units to utilise the licenses has to be seen in the context of manoeuvres to wring greater concessions from Government.

The significant rise in production in the three steel plants in State Sector during the period of Emergency has also to be noted. At the time, the TISCO's two million ton target remains as distant a goal as ever. Therefore, the claim of the Private Sector that it alone is efficient and can deliver the goods is not based on reality.

However, it is a fact that the Public Sector enterprises do not provide to the national exchequer the returns expected of them, because of ~~mis~~management in several cases, bad labour relations and the wide practice of contract system - the foul parasitic growth on our public Sector.

The prespective Planning Division of the Planning Commission has made some estimates regarding the future growth of our planned economy. Eventhough we take it for granted that all the plan targets are fulfilled, which of course is a remote possibility, the state will not be able to provide food shelter and clothing for the entire population. During the year 1976 India will still have a large army of unemployed workers in that year. The latest estimates show that even by the year 2001 one third of the population will still be on or below the poverty line because the population may increase upto 80 crores!

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(General Council Meeting - 15-17 April '63)

A Note On

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS:

Despite claims by the employers that wages and other "costs of production" have gone up the industrial profits show an upward trend since the second plan. The Reserve Bank has computed Index of Industrial Profits till 1960 taking 1955 as the base year.

According to their calculation between 1955 to 1960 the gross profits (including depreciation) of all industries went up by 66.1 per cent. The index of industrial profits before tax show a rise of 60.9 per cent during the same period.

The highest rise in profits was recorded by Chemicals i.e. 225.2 per cent higher in 1960 than 1955. Jute, Silk and Woolen Textiles have also shown a rise of more than 150 per cent. Engineering industry has shown more than double the profits during the same period. Significant rise in profits was intruded by tea plantations. Sugar, Iron and Steel, Matches, Paper and Cotton Textile industry. Index of industrial profits for all the Industries can be seen from the following table.

Index of Industrial Profits. (Base 1955)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Gross Profits including Depreciation.	109.7	101.1	113.0	141.2	166.1
Profits before tax	112.0	90.4	102.9	138.7	160.9

(Reserve Bank of India Bulletin Jan-1963)

Reserve Bank has started calculating the new series since 1955. Therefore it is not possible to compare the profits before the second Plan period. The index of gross profits in 1955 taking 1950 as the base year was 150.8. If we convert the present index based on 1950 - 100 to the index based on 1950 - 100 we find that during 1950 and 1960 the profits went up by 150 per cent.

It does not mean that profits of every concern went up by such huge proportion. The industrial capacity of the country has gone up and new concerns have also come into existence adding the profits of the industry as a whole. Yet it shows the tremendous amount of capital accumulation which has taken place in our country during the last decade.

Figures of industrial profits after 1960 are not yet available. But the Survey conducted by the Economic Times, Bombay has given some indications of profits during 1961-62. According to this survey of 1011 big companies in India which account for about 75 per cent paid up capital of all public limited companies in India, excluding government companies 227 companies increased their dividends in 1961-62 compared with the previous year. It also pointed out the 378 companies maintained their position so far as dividends were concerned. Only 240 companies had not given dividends for both the years.

It can be said without much hesitation that industrialists in India have maintained their profitability even after 1960. The profits were particularly higher in textile and engineering industries.

Increase in production during the Emergency without rise in the wage level has resulted in increased profits for the employers. If the rise in the production does not reflect in increase in the standard of living of the workers and reduction in the price level it is bound to result in more and more accumulation of wealth with the rich sections of the community. The index of industrial production went up from 147.6 in September to 159.2 in November 1963. If the production has to go up still higher the government has to convince the workers that the rise in the production will not only benefit the capitalist class but the workers as well as the consumers.

The question acquires a special importance in view of the revelations of the Mahalanobis committee. Eventhough the Report has not yet been officially published, main conclusions have been published unofficially. According to the report in 1958 ten largest groups of industries in India Control 25 per cent of the total share capital of all non-government companies in India. The share of these companies increased by 5 per cent in the total Indian Private Sector during a period of six years.

The Report also pointed out growing concentration of wealth in fewer hands. In Cement for example ACC group industries top units accounted for 23 to 32% of production and in the engineering industries the topmost units accounted for 88% of the total of the total production.

The Report revealed the tremendous poverty existing in our country in spite all the development plans. According to one estimate 20 per cent of the population in 1953-56 had a per capita income of Rs.10 per month. This no doubt is a challenge to our planned economy and progress. The Report is a clear indication that apart from marching towards socialism our economy is drifting towards rapid concentration of wealth in the private sector.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

(General Council Meeting - 15-17 April '63)

A Note On
PRICES:

The prices have shown a continuous tendency to rise since the Second Plan, despite assurances given by the Union Planning Minister repeatedly. The rigours of price rises hit the poorer sections harder while at the same time, the inflation helps capitalists to become richer still.

The following table shows the trend of the rise in the Wholesale Price Index:

GENERAL INDEX

	1952-53=100	1939=100
1958	111.0	422.5
1959	115.5	439.6
1960	122.9	467.8
1961	125.8	478.8
1962	127.2	484.1

The increase has been of the order of 14.6 per cent since 1958. As can be seen from the Index on 1939 base, the prevailing prices are five times as high as pre-war prices.

The Government policy as yet remains one of "preventing an undue increase in the prices of essential commodities." The Economic Survey, 1962-63, says:

"The price policy of Government during the current fiscal year was primarily concerned with preventing an undue increase in the production of these commodities which was a necessary condition for maintaining their prices at reasonable levels; and that, in the case of some commodities, marginal increases in prices received by producers would stimulate production."

Thus to stimulate production, some price rise was considered justified by the Government. Government also consented to increase the retention price of steel. Price rise was also granted with regard to coal and cement.

The Working Class Consumer Price Index has also risen gradually during the Second Plan and the first two years of the Third Plan. The price level in 1951 and in 1956 was almost identical but later, it started going up and in 1957, the General Index jumped to 111 and went further up to 116 in 1958. The rising trend continued in the later years.

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Food Index	General Index
1959	125	121
1960	126	124
1961	126	126
1962	130	130

Official figures of the wholesale price index and the consumer price index since the Emergency are given below:

	WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (1956=100)	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1949=100)
1962 July ..	129.7	132
August ..	131.1	133
Sept ..	130.6	133
Oct. ..	129.9	134
Nov. ..	130.2	133
Dec ..	125.8	131
1963 January ..	126.0	131

While the workers have recently felt the pinch of the increasing prices, it is intriguing to find the Labour Bureau figures dropping down. It is equally intriguing to find that while there was a drop by 1.2 points in wholesale price index between August and October, the consumer price index actually rose by 1 point. It has been the criticism of the trade unions that the index figures do not correctly reflect the reality. The recent experience only provides a more convincing argument.

A Note on

THE UNION BUDGET PROPOSALS
AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE WORKING PEOPLE

The mechanism of the Budgets of the Government is hitting hard the working class and the poorer section of the community. The burden of taxation was constantly on the increase during the Second Five Year Plan. The revenue receipts of the Central Government almost doubled during the period 1956-61. The taxation in States also showed a similar trend. For instance, the total tax collection of all the States in 1956-57 amounted to Rs.366.73 crores which went up to Rs.611.58 crores in 1961-62. Tax receipts of city corporations increased by 91.7 per cent in 1960-61 over 1955-56. Increase in the tax receipts of other municipalities was 26.5 per cent during the same period.

Without increase in the tax burdens, the new targets of the Plan cannot be reached in time. The Third Plan pointed out the need for additional tax burdens. The whole pattern of rise in the taxation is unfavourable for the working masses as more and more indirect taxes have been levied on the people. It is interesting to note that income-tax revenue which constituted 10.6 per cent of the total revenue of the Central Government in 1956 came down to 10.0 per cent during 1962. The corresponding figures for corporation tax come to 8.7 per cent and 5.8 per cent. This shows that in respect of two major direct taxes, the richer classes have been gradually getting concessions during the Second Plan and Third Plan beginning in the matter of sharing the burdens of additional taxation.

The need to strengthen defence potential of the country has brought to the forefront the need to have additional revenue for the purpose of defence requirements. Shri H.V.R.Iengar, formerly Governor of the Reserve Bank, even though maintaining that it might not be possible to achieve any substantial increase in the standard of living of the mass of people during the period of emergency, emphatically pointed out the need to bear the burden "in appropriate measure by all sections and not merely by the poor." He said:

"This does not mean however that inequalities which exist and which it was part of the Plan effort to reduce, should be intensified because of increased defence effort. On the contrary, if popular enthusiasm has to be maintained for the defence effort, it is more than ever necessary that conspicuous consumption should diminish and that the people should be made to feel that sacrifices are willingly borne in appropriate measure by all sections and not merely by the poor. (Eastern Economist, Annual Number 1963, p.1235).

Shri Iengar even quoted J.M.Keynes who during the Second World War advocated a Plan "which uses a time of general sacrifice, not as an excuse for postponing desirable reforms, but as an opportunity for moving further than we have moved ~~xxx~~ hitherto towards reducing inequalities."

The present rulers of our country who accept Keynesian theories in many respects conveniently overlooked his suggestion which might have resulted in reducing the inequalities in our country.

. . . The budget for

The budget for the year 1963-64 has estimated the total expenditure of the Central Government to the tune of Rs.2,679.40 crores of which Rs.1,852.40 crores will be on revenue account and Rs.827 crores on capital account. The main reason for the rise in the budgetary provision was naturally due to the rise in the defence expenditure which was expected to be Rs.814.51 crores which comes to roughly about 30 per cent of the total expenditure during 1963-64.

has

In what way the Finance Minister proposed to collect these huge sums? Out of a total expenditure of Rs.1,852.40 crores proposed for the year 1963-64, Rs.1,585.73 crores have been estimated as income from the different sources at the existing level of taxation. There is, therefore, a need for the additional taxation of Rs.266.67 crores.

To meet the shortfall, the Central Government has proposed the following additional levies:

(In crores of Rs.)	
Customs	87.39
Union Excise	106.61
Corporation Tax	31.00
Income-tax	39.00
Wealth Tax	0.40
Other heads (Postal rates, &c.)	1.50

	265.90

The Government proposes to collect Rs.40 crores by the introduction of the Compulsory Savings Scheme.

Out of the total additional taxation of Rs.265 crores, Rs.70.40 crores will come under the category of direct taxation which constitutes only 27 per cent of the total rise in the taxation. Therefore, it is clear that the latest budget proposals have continued still further the traditional policy of raising the bulk of the revenue for the requirements of the State by resorting to indirect taxation.

Even the Finance Minister admitted in Lok Sabha that the new levies would result in increasing the price of tea from 3 to 9 nP per kilogram depending on the quality. The prices of washing soap would rise by 1.5 nP per bar of 45 tolas. The price of kerosene would go up by 7 nP per bottle of inferior kerosene and 10 nP for superior kerosene. The actual increase, as experience shows, will be much more.

The increase in the excise duty on cotton yarn by 20 per cent will hit the handloom industry most adversely, resulting in mass unemployment.

This budget will further result in bringing a great deal of inflationary pressure on the economy and push the prices still upwards. Nobody can take seriously the assurances given by the spokesmen of the Government about holding the price line. During 1962, the consumer price index went up by 5 points over 1956 and by all indications, this will shoot up further this year. The prices have already begun mounting high following the new tax proposals.

The compulsory savings scheme and the increase in income-tax surcharge, over and above the contribution towards Provident Fund on the one hand and rising prices on the other, cannot but create a great deal of hardship for workers, salaried employees and persons with fixed income. How can an average worker who do not get even the need-based minimum wages willingly agree to participate in the compulsory savings scheme to the tune of 3% every month.

. . . . While working people

While the working people are being taxed heavily, even though their capacity to bear the burdens has been overstretched, the capacity of the richer sections of the society to bear the burdens is not tapped adequately. The affluent strata have created a row over the Corporate and Income-Taxes but the main purpose was to maintain the high profitability, even during a national crisis.

The much-vaunted Gold Bond Scheme, despite the 6½ per cent compound interest offered and despite the lure of not disclosing the source of the gold hoards, has brought forth a paltry sum of Rs.7 crores - as against the officially-estimated gold hoards of Rs.1,850 crores. The Government totally failed to mobilise the gold resources of the country for want of sterner measures against the hoarders and the smugglers.

Characterising the present scheme of income-tax as "not progressive enough," the well-known economist, Prof.D.R.Gadgil stated: "The main reason why the yield from the taxation of incomes is non-progressive is the policy deliberately adopted of keeping the rates of the highest income brackets relatively low and giving a number of concessions such as in relation to expenses, gifts, charity, etc." (The Economic Weekly, Annual Number, 1963)

To support his claim, Dr D.R.Gadgil quoted the Finance Minister who defended the concessions given to highest income bracket group with regard to taxation in 1957-58. The Finance Minister had stated:

"These reliefs are meant as an encouragement to larger effort and greater initiative on the basis of which alone, a healthy and progressive economy can be built."

The Taxation Enquiry Commission had recommended ceiling on incomes and considered a reasonable range of incomes after tax to be about 30 times the average family income.

On the basis of national income statistics, it can be presumed, the average income of a family of four persons is approximately Rs.1200 per year. Hence the highest income which a person can earn should not exceed Rs.36,000 per annum or Rs.3000 per month. If the Government decides to utilise all the surplus income for the cause of national reconstruction and for strengthening our defence potential, crores of rupees will accrue to the national exchequer.

Much has already been said about the alternative resources to meet the additional requirements for defence and the Plan. The most important source of income for the State exchequer will be the nationalisation of banks. This suggestion was raised on the floor of the Parliament recently and even Congress members advocated the proposals.

For collecting Rs.40 crores from the salaried sections, the Finance Minister has introduced a compulsory savings scheme. But the savings of the society which are with banks have remained untouched. The aggregate deposits in the banks will give us the following picture.

BANK DEPOSITS

Scheduled Banks	-	Rs.2,037.93 crores
Foreign Banks		251.07 crores
Non-Scheduled Banks		39.07 crores

. . . Figures for

Figures for scheduled and foreign banks are as on December 28, 1962 and those for non-schedule banks are as in September 1962. Thus the total deposits of the banks come to more than Rs.2300 crores. In addition to this, the deposits in the State Cooperative Banks maintaining accounts with the Reserve Bank of India amounted to Rs.41.53 crores.

Thus a large portion of our savings is in the private banks which is being used today for various purposes including hoarding, blackmarketing, etc. Huge finance is being accumulated in the hands of the banklords who often misuse their power.

If Banks are nationalised, State will be able to use these huge deposits to meet the urgent requirements of the country in addition to which the State can utilise the surplus and reserves of these banks as a source of revenue. This will enable the State to reduce the burden of indirect taxation and give some relief to the working people.

The experience of Burma and UAR is before us. The newly-independent countries cannot afford to maintain the rate of economic growth unless banking is controlled by the State and the funds are used in a proper direction in the interest of the country. Trade Unions have to campaign on these issues and compel the Government to adopt these measures.

Another stable source of income to the State is the nationalisation of export-import trade. As stated by Dr.B.R.Shenoy, the import licences are often sold at four to five times higher premium by the licence holders to other importers. It is estimated that cent per cent nationalisation of import-export trade will bring a net revenue to the State somewhere near Rs.100 crores.

Nationalisation of oil industry, cotton textile and jute textile units, tea and coffee plantations will earn crores of rupees for the nation. Cancelling of privy purses, digging out hoarded gold, etc., are also some of the means suggested to increase the State revenue.

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ON THE REVIEW OF THE TRUCE RESOLUTION

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(It is nearly six months since the President of India promulgated the National Emergency on October 26, 1962.

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Following this declaration, the trade unions, employers and Government met in a Tripartite Conference on November 3, and adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution, in which all the three parties accepted certain new obligations in the field of industrial relations, to meet the needs of defence of the country and the defence of the people's living.

Since then, following the cease-fire, the Colombo Powers' helpful intervention and internal mobilisation of manpower and economic potential, the conditions which necessitated the extraordinary law of emergency and also the Industrial Truce Resolution have materially changed.

The Industrial Truce Resolution from its very inception was utilised by the employers, both private and State, to the disadvantage of the workers, in several spheres. Yet the workers showed restraint and made great sacrifices for the country.

The continuation of the Truce Resolution is no longer necessary to fulfil the tasks of development and defence. In fact, quite an accelerated growth is found to have taken place in the Plan period without the help of any such Truce Resolution. Continuation of the Resolution today is now hampering the growth of normal industrial relations and is leading to irritation and unrest among the workers as the employers tend to use it more and more for their own class benefits, than for national interests.

The former normal industrial relations laws and policy are sufficient to guide the present and future development of the country's economy.

The General Council of the AITUC is of the opinion that Government should call a special meeting of the Indian Labour Conference to discuss the present situation without delay and review the working of the Truce Resolution with a view to its termination.

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On the Revision of the Trade Revolution

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Following this declaration, the Trade Unions, employers and Government met in a Tripartite Conference on November 3 and adopted an Industrial Trade Resolution, and in which all the three ~~parties~~ parties accepted certain new obligations in the field of industrial relations, to meet the need of defence of the country and the defence of the people ~~and~~ living.

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A L L - I N D I A T R A D E U N I O N C O N G R E S S

5 Jhandewalan, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

18 April 1963

The General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress which concluded its session in New Delhi on 17 April 1963, adopted the following resolutions:

1. ON TAXATION PROPOSALS IN THE CENTRAL BUDGET
FOR 1963-64

May 26 to be observed

1. The General Council of the AITUC, while appreciating the Government of India's requirement for unusually large revenues amounting to over Rs.1800 crores in 1963-64 for the twin purposes of defence and development, cannot but protest against the basically inequitable character of the Budget proposals for raising the additional revenues.
2. On the one hand, these proposals place an intolerably heavy burden on the poorer sections of the community, by taxing a wide range of essential commodities such as kerosene, tobacco, tea, soap, paper, cloth, etc., by raising postal charges and by imposing a new scheme for compulsory deposits.

On the other hand, the proposals make only a negligible addition to the tax liabilities of the private corporate sector and the upper income brackets of society, while introducing no institutional changes whatsoever in the economic structure for mobilising the enormous resources required.

The "concessions" announced by the Union Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on April 16, 1963, have not only not changed the basically unjust nature of his proposals in any way, but have, in fact, further accentuated the glaring inequality of their incidence.

3. Two-thirds of the additional taxes proposed for 1963-64 are comprised of indirect taxes, mainly in the form of excise duties on a large number of essential commodities. The 50 per cent concession on inferior and 20 per cent on superior kerosene, subsequently announced, though welcome, does not alter the general pattern of burdens on the poor man. A substantial rise in prices and cost of living is bound to be generated and to encourage the anti-social activities of profiteers and hoarders. This will entail much privation and suffering for the ordinary working people in town and country and a further fall in the existing real wages of the working class.

The position will be aggravated by the proposed increase in postal charges, including even the cost of the humble postcard.

4. The AITUC notes with particular concern the proposal for a compulsory deposits scheme. Instead of creating conditions for voluntary savings, the Government has preferred to go in for

compulsory deductions from the meagre incomes of crores of people who had already given ample evidence of their patriotism and self-sacrifice by their generous contributions to the NDF in the last five months.

All workers earning between Rs.125 per month to about Rs.400 per month will now have to undergo what, in fact, amounts to a wage cut of between 3 to 4 per cent. When on Government's own admission, the per capita income is not rising as it should and wealth is concentrating in the hands of few monopolists, to compel the poorer sections to save, when there are no margins to save is a cruel imposition. Over and above this, the rise in prices and fall in real wages make the compulsory saving amount to an obnoxious wage-cut in the name of national needs and savings.

The exemption now proposed for those already saving at least 11 per cent of their incomes on account of Provident Fund, Life Insurance, etc., may benefit only a very small section. The same applies to the niggardly exemption permitted to peasants paying Rs.5 or less as annual land revenue.

The AITUC protests strongly against the iniquitous burden of Rs.60 crores sought to be realised by the compulsory deposits scheme and demands its withdrawal.

5. In striking contrast to the Government's attitude towards the poorer sections of the community, is its willingness to lighten still further the already modest burden of the Super Profits Tax, income-tax surcharge, ceiling on salaries and perquisites, etc., on the private corporate sector. In these respects, Government has bowed before the organised pressure of the monopolists, both Indian and foreign, and has given them unjustified concessions.

6. The AITUC notes with regret that, despite the urgent need for an unprecedented mobilisation of resources, the Government has so far refused to explore alternative channels other than those of taxation or to introduce basic institutional changes of a democratic character in the national economy. The AITUC is of opinion that, both in order to provide relief to the people from the crushing burden of taxation as well as to lay its hands effectively on ample resources, the Government should adopt the following measures without delay:

- a/ Nationalisation of banks, oil companies, jute and sugar mills, coal mines and the country's export-import trade;
- b/ Scrapping of the policy of prohibition, which would alone yield about Rs.60 crores;
- c/ Imposition of a ceiling on remittance of profits of foreign concerns out of India, at least for the duration of the emergency;
- d/ Suspension of payment of privy purses to the ex-Rulers.
- e/ Taking over of the Dalmia-Jain enterprises exposed by the Vivian Bose Report.

The AITUC urges upon the Government to take bold steps in the above direction with the backing and support of the working millions in this country and despite the opposition and obstruction of the vested interests represented by the monopolists.

7. The AITUC calls upon the workers and employees of India, in fraternal alliance with all sections of the affected people in town and country, to carry on a sustained protest campaign against the Government's unjust tax policy, for early withdrawal of the compulsory deposits scheme, and for compelling the Government to adopt radical democratic measures as suggested above. The unions of the AITUC should take the initiative in mobilising and uniting all sections of the working class for this campaign.

The General Council decides to observe ^{Sunday} May 27, 1963 as an All-India Day for Nationalisation and against Tax Burdens on the Poor and calls upon its unions to observe it in a fitting manner.

II. ON RELEASE OF TRADE UNION LEADERS UNDER DETENTION

Five months ago, in the name of national emergency, the Government unjustly arrested hundreds of trade union leaders and workers throughout the country. Thus, at a critical time when their services were required to mobilise the working class to fulfil its national tasks for defence and increase of production, these leaders were behind the bars. Undaunted by this crippling of their leadership, the AITUC unions and workers stood in the foreground in successfully fulfilling the tasks as outlined in the Industrial Truce Resolution and in the AITUC's own resolution of November 1962. On the other hand, the employers have tried, in violation of the truce, to utilise this opportunity to launch attacks on our unions and our militants and to deprive the workers of their hard-won rights.

The General Council of the AITUC takes note of and condemns the fact that in some States, the prisoners have been denied the rights due to them and even refused Class I classification.

This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC reiterates its protest against these arrests and unjust actions. While in Kerala and Delhi, all leaders have been released, and some leaders have been released in some other States, a large number are still detained or kept as under-trial prisoners. This meeting of the General Council demands that the Government releases them all immediately.

The Council further calls upon all unions affiliated to the AITUC and workers throughout the country to intensify their efforts for the release of our leaders in detention.

III. ON INDONESIAN PROPOSAL FOR ASIAN-AFRICAN T. U. CONFERENCE

The General Council of the AITUC, having heard the report of its General Secretary regarding the proposal by six Indonesian trade union centres for holding an Asian-African Conference of Trade Unions, resolves that the AITUC should participate in the said Conference, provided the following conditions are fulfilled: /1/. The Conference should be held under the guidance of the World Federation of Trade Unions, instead of being sponsored by any group of countries as proposed at present; /2/. The Soviet trade unions should not be excluded from participation in it.

IV. ON CUBA

The mobilisation of the peace-loving peoples in the world has done much to foil the provocations and attacks by the American imperialists against Cuba and to safeguard the great achievements of the Cuban revolution. American imperialism has not abandoned its aggressive plans against the sovereignty and independence of Cuba, which, in last October, brought the world to the brink of war. There are powerful forces in the USA who are calling for a show-down and exerting tremendous pressure to this end. Defence of Cuba means not only the defence of peace in the Caribbean but peace in the whole world.

Realising the great importance of the defence of Cuba to the maintenance of world peace and progress, the Latin American Continental Congress for Solidarity with Cuba which took place recently has called for a world-wide action in defence of Cuba from April 19 to 26 and from July 15 to 30. This General Council meeting of the AITUC endorses this appeal for solidarity actions in defence of Cuba and calls upon the affiliated unions to do all possible actions of solidarity with the working class and people of Cuba.

V. CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FRENCH MINERS

This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC sends its warm greetings and congratulations to the French miners on the victory of their recent historic strike. In face of the obstinate refusal and hostility of the Government to meet their legitimate demands such as wage-increase, reduction of working week without loss of pay, longer paid vacations, trade union liberties, etc., the heroic miners of France conducted a united and courageous struggle for thirtyfive days. This great action of the French miners, supported by the entire working class of France and further strengthened by the solidarity extended by the working class throughout the world has made a great contribution in inspiring the workers of all countries struggling against the monopolies for their just rights and demands.

VI. ON CONDITIONS OF GOLD WORKERS

This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC expresses its deep concern at the plight of the goldsmiths all over the country as a result of the Gold Control Order of the Union Government. The Government failed to provide any alternative employment to these workers who are now facing acute penury and some cases of suicides by the goldsmiths and their family members have been reported. This meeting fully supports the just struggle of the workers engaged in this trade, against their mass destitution.

This meeting demands that the Government should take immediate steps to rehabilitate all these workers and provide immediate doles pending rehabilitation.

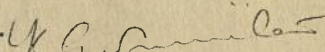
VII. ON VICTIMISATION OF WORKERS IN PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC views with concern the numerous cases of termination of services and dismissals of workers in public sector plants, without any charge-sheets on so-called security grounds. This weapon has been mainly used to victimise active trade unionists and AITUC workers. It is really strange that this method is used against the staunch protagonists of the Public Sector. This practice was started even before emergency and has been continued and stepped up even during the emergency. Strongly protesting against this undemocratic practice, we call upon the Government to immediately put a stop to it and reinstate all those workers whose services were terminated on this ground.

VIII. ON ORGANISATION OF PORT & DOCK WORKERS

The General Council of the AITUC, taking into consideration the state of organisation of workers in the ports and docks and in view of the fact that the port and dock workers owing allegiance to unions of the AITUC do not find representation in the existing central organisations, decides to recommend to the trade unions of port and dock workers, whether affiliated to the AITUC or not, to take steps to form a central federation in order to bring about better defence of the rights of port and dock workers and unity among all of them without discrimination.

The General Council authorises a committee consisting of Comrades S.A.Dange, A.S.K.Iyengar and Gerald Pereira to implement this resolution.


(K.G. Srivastava) 18/1/63
Secretary

Note: - One resolution on Emergency and Industrial Peace and a May Day Manifesto 1963 were also adopted by the General Council. These will be released to-morrow.

RESOLUTION ON TAXATION AND
NATIONALISATION OF THE BANKING INDUSTRY

The recent announcement of various tax proposals by the Finance Minister in order to increase revenues " to meet the challenge that confronts us " is a move in the same old rut of deepening indirect taxation, burdening the common people to the extent of Rs 195 crores out of total amount of Rs 265 crores taxation. It is agreed that defence expenditure must increase and the defence production be geared up. It is agreed also that in order to meet this expenditure, imposition of taxes is necessary and steps should be taken to mobilise resources through all possible channels.

2. While today according to the Planning Commission Report 60 % of the population earns less than Rs.25/- per month, level of consumption at higher income group is notoriously high. With the continuance of this widespread disparity no longer the tax should be imposed in a manner leaving a possible saving margin in the income in the higher level. Third Five Year Plan lays down that " the tax policies should be used to bring the net earnings of those in high income brackets to reasonable levels". The new tax proposals go against these directives.

3. More indirect taxation cause rise in prices of daily necessities and the common man suffers further in his standard of living which is already abnormally low. At the time when the nation as a whole calls for mobilisation of all resources for defence and development the Finance Minister's tax proposals completely betray the hopes and aspirations of the masses. The tax on kerosene, tobacco, soap, tea and compulsory deposit scheme for low income group is repressive. The whole outlook on taxation policy needs orientation.

4. In the above context this meeting of the working people of Delhi is of the firm opinion that as a first step towards the change with a view to minimising many of the ills, which are corroding the entire economy of the country the commercial Banks in India should be nationalised.

5. With the paid-up-capital of Rs 29.28 crores the commercial Banks in private sector control a deposit of Rs 1428 crores. The Foreign Exchange Banks with no share capital in this country control Rs 253 crores of Indian deposits. Profits in the Banking Industry are almost equal to 100 % of its share-capital and in some cases more.

6. The Banks are responsible for the rise in prices of commodities. The advance against food articles and the hypothecation of the finished production helps the big money interests to hold the commodities till the price has gone up. The contribution of Banks to the biggest Industry of our country i.e agriculture is NIL. The Banks help speculators and hoarders. The crisis of foreign exchange is repeatedly emphasised by the Government, as a result of which many of our development plans can not be pursued and/or are delayed. One of the channels of heavy drainage of foreign exchange is through over-invoicing and under-invoicing to which Banks are also parties. The recent findings of Vivian Bose Commission on the administration of Dalmia-Jain Companies have revealed the anti-national and the anti-social role of the big money interests. What is true of Dalmia-Jains is true of all other tycoons. In every transaction of Dalmia-Jain one or the other Bank was involved.

7. Therefore, it is imperative that in order to gear up the economy of the country, to give relief to the poor and the common people from the burden of increasing taxation, to check the tax evasion and drainage of foreign exchange and to take effective measures to hold the price line, THE BANKING INDUSTRY MUST BE NATIONALISED.

ADOPTED AT THE RALLY OF WORKING PEOPLE
OF DELHI ON 17 TH APRIL 1963 - - THE
ALL INDIA DEMAND DAY FOR NATIONALISATION
OF THE BANKING INDUSTRY

RESOLUTION ON AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE
311 OF THE CONSTITUTION

/ is

The latest attack on the security of service of Central Government employees in the form of amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution, to say the least, most deplorable.

2. The Article 311 of the Constitution lays down that a Government servant will not be dismissed, removed or reduced in rank without giving him a reasonable opportunity to show cause against the action proposed. This is in fact a reproduction of section 240 of the Government of India Act of 1935. The British Government, before granting India dominion status, wanted to ensure that its yesmen would not be punished for their anti-national activities. The provision suited the nationalists as well. For it ensured that patriotic elements in the Civil Services would be out of the clutches of the anti-national bureaucracy.

3. The Supreme Court has explained what "reasonable opportunity" means. It is an opportunity to the employee to deny his guilt and establish his innocence. This is possible only if he is told what the charges against him are and on what information these are based. Reasonable opportunity to defend himself by cross-examining witnesses produced against him and examining witnesses of his own. He should also have an opportunity to state why the proposed punishment should not be imposed. This, as the Supreme Court points out, can only be done "if the competent authority after the inquiry is over and after applying his mind to the gravity or otherwise of the charges proved against the Government servant, tentatively proposed to inflict one of the three punishments and communicates the same (to him)".

4. The Law Minister while introducing the Bill told the parliament that the legislation has been necessitated by the Supreme Court judgment which, in effect, requires a Government servant to be tried twice. This interpretation is not true. There is no repetition of the trials. Each stage is well defined.

5. The Jurists and some members of the Joint Select Committee have said that a second opportunity is essential for the following reasons:-

- (i) Departmental proceedings are normally not fair and thus the requirement of natural justice is denied.
- (ii) The inquiries are always held by officers subordinate to the punishing authorities.
- (iii) The proceedings are not conducted in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (iv) Legal assistance is denied.
- (v) Departmental rules do not prescribe uniform and maximum punishments for specific lapses and offences.
- (vi) Disparity between the privileges of Government servants would increase. Even today, gazetted officers can not be punished without consultation with the Union Public Service Commission - an independent authority - which is not applicable to class III and IV employees.

(vii) Government employees do not have recourse to ordinary courts of Law, Labour Tribunals etc. on the substantive matter - i.e , merit of the case.

(viii) There are no administrative Tribunals to look into appeals and do justice.

6. This anti-working class step of the Government is very harmful and still more so during the emergency, when Government both in its capacity as employer and the State is bound by the Industrial Truce Resolution not to change service conditions unilaterally. This is a case of gross violation of all that is helpful to the national and social needs of the people, as well as the Code of Discipline and the Industrial Truce Resolution initiated and sought to be implemented as per the tripartite labour policy.

7. This rally of the working people of Delhi draws the attention of the Law Minister and the Labour Minister of the Government of India to the widespread protest movement launched by the Central Government employees, trade union organisations and the views of eminent jurists on the subject and drop the proposed amendment. This rally assures the Central Government employees of its full support in their justified agitation.

ADOPTED AT THE RALLY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
OF DELHI ON 17 TH APRIL 1963

Lawyer
for

Me
28/4

MINUTES OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN NEW DELHI
ON NOVEMBER 16, 1963.

PRESIDENT

PRESENT: S.S.Mirajkar, President; S.A.Dange, General Secretary, K.G.Sriwastava, M.Elias, K.N.Joglekar, Parvathi Krishnan, Indrajit Gupta, S.Krishnamurthi, Barin Chowdhury, D.C. Mohanty, Chaturanan Mishra, P.K.Thakur, Krishnan Kallat, Ratan Roy, B.Trivedi, G.Sundaram, Vithal Chaudhari, Y.D.Sharma, A.C.Nanda, Ranen Sen, M.C.Narasimhan, T.R.Ganesan, P.Ramamurti, Md. Ismail, Kedar Das, Swami Kumaranand.

Com.S.S.Mirajkar, President, presided.

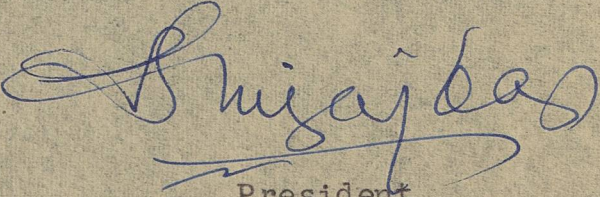
The meeting began at 3.30 p.m.

The following agenda was adopted: (1) Minutes of the previous meeting; (2) Appointment of a Credential Committee; (3) Agenda of the General Council meeting.

- (1) Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.
- (2) Coms.K.N.Joglekar, A.C.Nanda and Kallat Krishnan were appointed on the Credential Committee to scrutinise applications for affiliation and to submit recommendations.
- (3) The following agenda was proposed for the General Council:
 - 1) Report on the present situation and tasks
 - 2) Resolutions - On Industrial Truce
- On Cuba

The meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

Read and adopted


President
15/4/63

Member List
AITUC GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

(Delhi, April 15-17, 1963)

1. Com.S.S.Mirajkar.
2. Com.Kedar Das.
3. Com.P.Balachandra Menon, M.L.A.
4. Com.P.Ramamurthi.
5. Dr.Ranen Sen.
6. Com.S.S.Yusuf, M.L.A.
7. Com.Parvathi Krishnan.
8. Com.S.A.Dange
9. Com.Satish Loomba.
10. Com.Indrajit Gupta, M.P.
11. Com.K.T.K.Tangamani.
12. Com.K.G.Sriwastava,
13. Com.T.B.Vithal Rao
14. Com. S.G.Patkar, M.L.A.
15. Com.Monoranjan Roy, M.L.A.
16. Com.K.N.Joglekar.
17. Com.G.Sundaram.
18. Com.R.Sugathan, M.L.A.
19. Com.Shantaram Pai
20. Com.S.Krishnamurthi, B.A.B.L.
21. Com.Ram Asrey.
22. Com. Md.Ismail.
23. Com.Sudhir Mukhoti.

S.S. Mirajkar

Kedar Das

X

X

X

S.S. Yusuf

Parvathi Krishnan

S.A. Dange

Satish Loomba

Indrajit Gupta

X

M.G.

X

S.G. Patkar

X

K.N. Joglekar

G. Sundaram

X

X

Ram Asrey

X

X

24. Com. Anadi Das.
25. Com. Kallat Krishnan.
26. Com. Maqdoom Mohiuddin, M.L.C.
27. Com. T.R. Ganesan.
28. Com. Sailen Paul.
29. Com. Md. Elias, M.P.
30. Com. Sudhir Ghosh.
31. Com. Homi Daji. M.L.A. M.P.
32. Com. M.C. Narsimhan, M.L.A.,
33. Com. K.L. Narsimhan, M.P.
34. Com. V. Subbiah, M.L.A.
35. Com. Ratan Roy.
36. Com. D.C. Mohanty.
37. Com. Y.D. Sharma.
38. Com. S.K. Sanyal.
39. Com. Kumaranand.
40. Com. A.C. Nanda.
41. Com. Barin Chowdhury.
42. Com. Bawa Kartar Singh.
43. Com. B.D. Joshi.
44. Com. Balchandra Trivedi.
45. Com. Chaturanan Mishra.
46. Com. B.S. Dhurwe
47. Com. D.P. Ghosh.

X

Krishnan Kallat

X

X

X

Md. Elias

X

X

X

X

X

X

X

Y.D. Sharma

X

yes

A.C. Nanda

X

X

B.D. Joshi

B. Trivedi

48. P.K.Thakur.
49. Com.Vithul Chodhry.
50. " M.V.Bhadram.
51. " J.V.K.Vallabha Rao.
52. " G.S.Balaji Doss.
53. " M.V.N.Kaparde.
54. " J.Satyanaryana.
55. " K.Nagaiiah,
56. " P.Ramakottiah.
57. Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour, M.P.
58. Com.N.Satyanarayana.
59. " Amolak Ram.
60. " Parsa Satyanarayana.
61. " Santosh Kumar Singha.
62. " Ali Amjad.
63. " Barin Dey.
64. " Satyanarain Singh.
65. " Purnendu Mozoomder.
66. " Tulsi Chatterjee.
67. " Lalit Burman.
68. " Md.Shafique Khan.
69. " Mahendra Bharati.
70. " Jagannath Sarkar.
71. " Vithal Choudhuzi,

72. Com.S.Y.Kolhatkar.
73. " B.P.Kashyap.
74. " Rajaram Gujerathi,
75. " Krishna Hopkar.
76. " Anant Nagapurkar.
77. " A.B.Bardhan.
78. " Madhukar Bhise.
79. " S.B.Dalavi.
80. " G.V.Chitnis. *Chitnis*
81. " Vajubhai Shukla. - *Vajubhai Shukla*
82. " Shantilal Vasa. *Vasa*
83. " Hanuman Singh.
84. " A.George Chadyammury. *George*
85. " N.S.Menon.
86. " P.Sankar.
87. " K.V.Surendranath.
88. " O.J.Joseph.
89. " E.C.Bharathan.
90. " C.K.Viswanathan.
91. " M.M.Sundaram.
92. " A.N.Yousuf.
93. " K.A.Rajan.
94. " T.C.N.Menon.
95. " C.Kannan.

96. Com. William Snellux.
97. " J. Chittaranjan.
98. " P. Bhaskaran.
99. " P. Ramalingom.
100. " P. S. Namboodiri.
101. Com. K. P. Prabhakaran.
102. " P. Padmanabhan.
103. " K. A. Razzaque.
104. " Diwakar.
105. " Mustaque. *मुस्ताक*
106. " R. Sarwattee. *R. Sarwati*
107. " Govind Prasad Sriwastava. *G. P. Srivastava*
108. " K. M. Sundaram.
109. " A. S. K. Iyengar. *A. S. K. Iyengar*
15-4
110. " K. S. Janakiraman.
111. " S. C. Krishnan.
112. " A. Govindasami.
113. " R. Umanath.
114. " V. Karmegam.
115. " S. A. Tangarajan.
116. " A. Nallasivam.
117. " N. K. Krishnan.
118. " P. Virudhagiri.

119. Com. K.R.Ramasami.
120. " S.M.Ramalah.
121. " T.Balan.
122. " Suryanarayana Rao.
123. " M.S.Krishnan.
124. " Umanath Naik.
125. " V.M.Govinda.
126. " Srinivas Gudi.
127. " B.N.Kuttappa.
128. " Nityananda Ponda.
129. " Banamali Das.
130. " Satpal Dang.
131. " Chhajju Mal.
132. " Madan Lal Didi. *Madan Lal Didi*
133. " Karan Singh.
134. " Piara Singh.
135. " Darshan Singh.
136. " Ghanshyam Sinha.
137. " Nizamuddin.
138. " Ram Narain Upadhyaya.
139. " Mughal Beg.
140. " Harishi Banerjee.
141. " T.N.Siddhanta.
142. " Debkumar Ganguli.

143. Com. Biren Roy.

144. " Robin Mukherjee.

145. " Dhiren Mazumdar.

~~146. xxxxxx Syam Bhattacharya.~~

146. Com. S.A. Farooqui. M.L.A.

147. " Somnath Lahiri, M.L.A.

148. " Ram Sen.

149. " Abul Hossain.

150. " Pravat Mitra.

151. " Chatur Ali.

152. " Mohini Das.

153. " Dinen Bhattachaya.

154. " Jadugopal Sen. ~~Sen.~~ *Islam Mohin Sen*
alternative.

155. " Bejoy Paul.

156. " Robin Sen.

157. " Kalyan Roy.

158. " Nihar Mukherjee.

159. " R.C. Sharma.

160. " N.N. Manna.

161. " Prem Sagar Gupta.

162. " Natha Singh.

163. " Asha Ram.

164. " K.B. Panikkar. *K.B. Panikkar*

165. " Mahendra Sen.

166. Com. Satish Chatterjee.

167. " Romesh Mukherjee.

168. " Prasanta Burman.

169. " Shiv Sharma.

170. " N.D. Sundriyal.

N. Sundriyal.

~~171. " N.D. Sundriyal.~~

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL HELD IN
NEW DELHI ON 16 NOVEMBER 1962

PRESENT: S.S.Mirajkar, President; S.A.Dange, General Secretary, Parvathi Krishnan, Kedar Das, Ranen Sen, K.G.Sriwastava, K.N.Joglekar, M.Elias, Barin Chowdhury, D.C.Mohanty, Krishnan Kallat, P.K.Thakur, Lalit Burman, Nirmal Bhattacharjee, Satyanarain Singh, Chaturanan Mishra, Ratan Roy, Ali Amjad, Indrajit Gupta, Kumaranand, P.Ramamurti, S.Krishnamurti, Makhan Singh, Tejinder Singh, Kameshwar Pandit, G.Sundaram, Vithal Chaudhari, B.Trivedi, Diwakar, Nihar Mukherjee, Debkumar Ganguly, K.V.Surendranath, A.George Chadayammury, S.G.Patkar, Mahendra Bharti, Ramchandra Sharma, Bhowani Roy Chowdhury, S.Suryanarayana Rao, M.C.Narasimhan, B.N.Kuttappa, H.Umanath Nayak, N.D.Sundriyal, Robin Sen, Haradhan Roy, T.R.Ganesan, R.Umanath, K.M.Sundaram, Gour Goswami, Tarun Moitra, Abdul Hassan, Mohini Das, Gopal Bhattacharyya, H.L.Parwana, Y.D.Sharma, U.S.Kazi, A.S.K.Iyengar, S.C.Krishnan, A.Govindaswami, Gerald Pereira, Madhukar Mayekar, Sarada Mitra, Suhrid Mallick Chowdhury, M.Ismail, N.N.Manna, A.C.Nanda, B.D.Joshi, Prem Sagar Gupta, Dinen Bhattacharya, Natha Singh.

The meeting began at 5.30 p.m. Com.S.S.Mirajkar, President, presided.

The following agenda was proposed and adopted: (1) Confirmation of the Minutes of the previous meeting; (2) Report on the present situation and tasks; (3) Resolutions.

(1) Minutes of the General Council meeting held in New Delhi in August 1961 was read and approved.

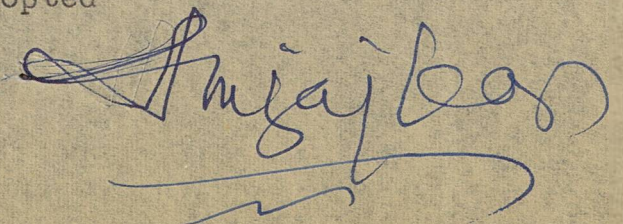
(2) Com.S.A.Dange, General Secretary, made a Report on the situation arising out of the National Emergency and the tasks. The General Council discussed the report on 16th and 17th November. The General Secretary summed up the discussions on 18th November.

(3) The following resolutions were adopted:

- (1) On the tasks of the trade unions in the national emergency arising out of Chinese aggression
- (2) On Cuba
- (3) On Arrests of Trade Unionists
- (4) On Extension of Indian TU laws to Goa

The session on 18th November was held in the new premises of the AITUC which was inaugurated on the same day.

read and adopted



President

15/4/63

Draft Resolution

N.M.JOSHI ~~MEMORIAL~~ HALL

The AITUC is proud of the late Shri N.M.Joshi, one of its ~~the~~ founders and the leader for ~~xx~~ 35 years. In building up organised and centralised TU movement in our country, his is a pioneering role. Many of the present-day labour laws are the result of Shri Joshi's initiative in the trade union movement and in the former Central legislature, where~~xx~~ he represented labour for a number of terms.

His activities in the International Labour Organisation as a representative of AITUC and India, as also on its Governing Body from 1920 to 1946 have been appreciated abroad and are unmatched in the history of the TU movement in this country.

Shri Joshi's biggest quality and effort in his whole lifetime has been to keep the TU movement united. It can truly be said that he lived and died for TU unity in the country.

The Indian working class and its present-day movement owes a lot to Shri N.M.Joshi.

This meeting of the General Council of the AITUC, as a token of the memory of this great trade unionist, hereby resolves to name this hall in the AITUC office at New Delhi as "N.M.Joshi ~~Memorial~~ Hall".

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

N.M. Joshi, one of the founders of AITUC was born on June 25, 1879. Coming from an orthodox family, he got his earlier education in a Sanskrit school.

In 1908, he joined the Servants of India Society and devoted his attention to the task of labour welfare. In 1919 he attended the first conference of ILO which created controversy on the question of selecting representatives of workers from India. Joshi, therefore, suggested a convention of labour leaders from all over the country. As a result of his efforts, All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in the conference held in Bombay on October 31, 1920.

Later he attended ILO conferences as workers' representative from India in 1921, 1922, 1925, 1929, 1934, 1936, 1937 and 1947. From 1922 to 1934, he was elected as a deputy member and from 1934 to 1944, he was working as full member of the Governing Body of ILO.

He was nominated as a member of the Central Legislative Assembly by the Government of India in 1921.

He played a prominent part in bringing forward the Trade Union Bill in the Legislative Assembly in 1926.

In 1929, he severed relations with the AITUC. He was appointed as a member of Royal Commission on Labour in the same year. He however played an important part in uniting all the central TU organisations under the banner of AITUC in 1938.

In 1948, he had differences with the AITUC and he resigned from its leadership. Later on, he joined the HMS. However, since 1952, he tried his best to unite all the central TU organisations to which only AITUC responded favourably.

N.M. Joshi breathed his last on May 30, 1955, due to heart failure.

STATEMENT ABOUT ARRESTS OF TRADE UNIONISTS

.....

State	No. arrested	No. released
1. Andhra Pradesh	9	84
2. Assam (report incomplete)	2	nil
3. Bihar***	10	nil
4. Kerala	12	12
5. Gujerat	18	16
6. Madhya Pradesh	4	nil
7. Madras	59	about 30
8. Maharashtra	27	10
9. Mysore	14	3
10. Orissa	7	3
11. Punjab	5	5
12. Rajasthan	3	nil
13. Uttar Pradesh	9	1
14. West Bengal	49 111	4948 (48 on bail)
15. Delhi	3	3
16. Himachal Pradesh	2	nil
17. Goa	9	9
	-----	-----
	308	about 148 145

The following members of the WORKING COMMITTEE are now in detention:

1. P.Ramamurti, 2. K.T.K.Tangamani, 3. Monoranjan Roy,
4. Shantaram Pai, 5. Md.Ismail, 6.Sudhir Mukhoti
7. T.R.Ganesan, 8.Sailen Paul, 9.M.C.Narasimhan,
- 10.S.K.Sanyal, 11. Barin Chowdhury, 12.B.S.Dhume,
13. D.P.Ghosh; 14. Vithal Choudhari

The following members of the WORKING COMMITTEE were arrested and later released:

1. Bhalchandra Trivedi, 2. Y.D.Sharma, 3. D.C.Mohanty,
4. Ram Asrey (released on condition that he will not stay in Kanpur municipal limits).

The following members of the GENERAL COUNCIL are now in detention:

1. G.S.Balaji Doss, 2.P.Ramakotiah; 3. Ali Amjad;
4. Barin Dey; 5. Satyanarain Singh; 6. S.Y.Kolhatkar;
7. Krishna Khopkar, 8.Anant Nagapurkar; 9.A.B.Bardhan;
- 10.Hanuman Singh; 11. Diwakar; 12.R.Umanath; 13.V.Karmegam,
- 14.A.Nallasivam, 15.Suryanarayana Rao; 16.M.S.Krishnan;
- 17.B.N.Kuttappa; 18.V.M.Govindan; 19.Nityananda Ponda;
- 20.Ghanshyam Sinha; 21.Mughal Beg; 22.Robin Mukherjee;
- 23.S.A.Farooqui, 24.Abul Hossain; 25.Pravat Mitra;
- 26.Jadugopal Sen; 27.Robin Sen.

The following members were arrested and later released:

- 1.Chatur Ali (released on bail); 2.Piara Singh,
3. P.Virudhagiri, 4.S.C.Krishnan; 5.K.S.Janakiraman,
6. A.S.K.Iyengar; 7.K.M.Sundaram; 8.K.P.Prabhakaran;
9. K.A.Rajan; 10.O.J.Joseph; 11.K.V.Surendranath;
- 12.A.George Chadayammuri; 13.Shantilal Vasa;
- 14.Vajubhai Shukla; 15.J.Satyanarayana;
- 16.M.V.Bhadram

STATE-WISE

ANDHRA PRADESH

In Detention

1. G.S. Balajidas
2. P. Ramakotiah
- 3-5. Vittal, Afzal and Lingiah,
workers of Mandamari mines

Released

1. J. Satyanarayana
2. M.V. Bhadram
3. V. Srikrishna
4. V. Anantaramiah

ASSAM

1. Barin Chowdhury
2. Mohd. Islam Khan
(list incomplete)

BIHAR

1. Ali Amjad
2. Barin Dey
3. Nripen Banerjee
4. Satyarain Singh
- 5-10. K.C. Solanki and five
others of United Mineral
Workers Union, Gua

(Some arrests in connection with the Barauni dispute have been reported. Details not available.)

KERALA

1. T.V. Thomas
2. George Chadayammuri
3. K.V. Surendranath
4. J. Chittaranjan
5. K.S. Anandan
6. E. Balanandan
7. P. Gangadharan
8. K.P. Gopalan
9. K.A. Rajan
10. O.J. Joseph
11. K.P. Prabhakaran
12. P.P. Krishnan

GUJERAT

1. Hanuman Singh
2. Abdul Razak

1. Vajubhai Shukla
2. Subodh Mehta
3. B. Trivedi
4. Shantilal Vasa
5. P.D. Gandhi; 6. Haru Mehta
7. Tulsidas Poria
8. Arjit Desai
9. Pravin Sridharani
10. Shivram Joshi
11. Karikrishna Shah
12. Manubhai Palkhiwala
13. Manubhai C. Desai
14. Hambhai Visana
15. Deva Vasta
16. Mahiman Desai

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Diwakar
2. Sanjal Chakravarty
3. Hamid Khan
4. Dalal

MADRAS

The names of comrades released have not been received from the STUC. Those known to have been released are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. M.Kalyanasundaram | 1. A.S.K.Iyengar |
| 2. T.R.Ganesan | 2. K.M.Sundaram |
| 3. P.Ramamurti | 3. M.K.Ranganathan |
| 4. K.T.K.Tangamani | 4. P.Vridhagiri |
| 5. S.Thangaswami | (About 30 comrades have been released) |
| 6. M.Poraikalam | |
| 7. K.Murugesan | |
| 8. K.S.Janakiraman | |
| 9. Hari Bhat | |
| 10. S.C.Krishnan | |
| 11. Bella Goundar | |
| 12. Narayanan | |
| 13. G.S.Mani | |
| 14. Ali | |
| 15. M.A.Vaheed | |
| 16. Parthasarathy, Chingleput (Handloom) | |
| 17. C.K.Madhavan | |
| 18. A.C.Parthasarathy | |
| 19. Dr.G.Kannabiran | |
| 20. V.Kannan | |
| 21. V.S.Sriraman | |
| 22. P.Krishnan | |
| 23. Syed Umath | |
| 24. K.Krishnan | |
| 25. A.Srinivasan | |
| 26. Alok | |
| 27. Ulaganathan | |
| 28. R.H.Nathan | |
| 29. C.Govindarajulu | |
| 30. Shanmugam | |
| 31. A.Padmanabhan | |
| 32. K.A.Nambiar | |
| 33. R.Umanath | |
| 34. K.P.S.Kone | |
| 35. K.S.Ramaswami | |
| 36. Udayavar | |
| 37. T.P.Rathinam | |
| 38. K.T.Raju | |
| 39. A.Nallasivam | |
| 40. Meenakshinathan | |
| 41. Balavinayagam | |
| 42. S.A.Muruganandham | |
| 43. K.B.S.Mani | |
| 44. P.Manickam | |
| 45. K.Balan | |
| 46. K.Challappan | |
| 47. K.S.Arthanari | |
| 48. R.Ramani | |
| 49. M.Marudhachalam | 55. |
| 50. S.R.Thangavelu | |
| 51. A.Balasubramaniam | |
| 52. N.Krishnaswami | |
| 53. P.Dhandapani | |
| 54. N.Krishnaswami S.Mannarswami | |
| 55. S.A.Thangaraj | |

MAHARASHTRA

1. B.S.Dhume
2. B.D.Jagtap
3. Chauthmal
4. Nagapurkar
5. Vithal Chaudhari
6. S.Y.Kolhatkar
7. Samuel Augustine
8. P.K.Kurane
9. Krishna Khopkar
10. A.B.Bardhan
11. Rambhau Nagare
12. L.K.Oak
13. Raoba Chikane
14. D.S.Vaidya
15. B.P.Kashyap
16. Prabhakar Donde
17. S.K.Sanyal

1. Sant Ram Patil
2. B.N.Mukherjee
3. R.S.Kulkarni
4. S.K.Limaye
5. A.B.Bhonsle
6. Y.V.Chavan
7. Madhukar Katre
8. Jayasing Mali Bhor
9. Dutta Deshmukh
10. Bhau Phatak

MYSORE

1. K.S.Vasan
2. S.Suryanarayana Rao
3. M.C.Narasimhan
4. V.M.Govindan
5. M.S.Krishnan
6. Shantaram Pai
7. M.N.Ugrappa
8. B.N.Kuttappa
9. D.V.Singh
10. Chandukutty Nair
11. Gangadhar Namoshi
12. Y.R.Satya
13. B.V.Kakilaya

1. Monna Setty
2. Mense, Gulbarga
3. Hussain "

ORISSA

1. Nityananda Ponda
2. N.K.Bose
3. H.Behera

1. D.C.Mohanty
2. Ajit Roy
3. Nand Kishore Patnaik
4. Prabir Palit

PUNJAB

1. Piara Singh
2. Parduman Singh
3. Tulsi Ram
4. Rachpal Singh
5. Makhan Singh

RAJASTHAN

1. Mohan Punamia
2. Iqbal Singh
3. Radha Vallabh

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Ravi Sinha
2. Ghanshyam Sinha
3. Harsahai Singh
4. Ashok Bose
5. Mughal Beg
6. K.C.Gupta
7. Manna
8. S.C.Dutta

R. Ram Asrey

WEST BENGAL

1. Phani Bagchi
2. Sitaram Singh

ON BAIL

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Monoranjan Roy2. Sudhir Mukhoti3. Mohd. Ismail4. S.A.Farooqui5. Rama Shankar Prasad6. S.N.Mazumdar7. Ratan Lal Brahman8. A.P.Pathak9. Rajen Sinha10. Bhadra Bahadur Hamal11. Provat Mitra12. Gobin Karar13. Nakhatra Banerjee14. Kali Banerjee15. Robin Mukherjee16. B.N.Tewary17. Kesto Ghosh18. Jadugopal Sen19. Biren Bose20. Rajdeo Goala21. Sitaram Gupta22. Sunil Basu Roy23. Juran Ganguli24. Charu Mazumdar25. Robin Sen26. Brajalal Guha27. M.A.Sayeed28. Abul Hossain29. Pratap Chandra Sinha (worker in J.K.Steel)30--34. Nur Mohammed and four other workers
of Jayshree Textiles35--39. Subodh Sarkar and four other workers
of Lakhinarayan Cotton Mill40. Sudhin Ganguly41. Gurupada Roy42. Kanak Sen43. Gopal Acharya44. Naresh Pal45. Amaresh Mazumdar46. Gopal Ghosh47. K.N.Dhananjayam (CMS)48--57. Ramrup Sahani and 9 others of Khas Kajora Colliery58--62. Chowthi Ahir and 4 others of Adjai II colliery | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sailen Paul2. Gour Goswami3. Nema Roy4. Santi Chatterjee5. Sunil Das6. T.N.Sriwasvata7. Chatur Ali8. Jamini Saha9. Tarun Mitra10. Jnan Mukherjee11. Saroj Mitra12. Amal13. Moniram Sahu14. Nandadulal Srimani15. Kartik Das16. Banshi Harijan, CMS17. Ambika Pandey18 - 28. 20 workers of Doears
plantations29. Paresh Das30. S.L.Lakhra31. Pranab Chakraborty32 - 49. Niresh Thakur and 7 other
miners |
|--|---|

DELHI

1. Y.D.Sharma
2. Dev Vrat
3. Baldev Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Tara Chand
2. Bhagat Ram

GOA

1. George Vaz
2. Gerald Pereira
3. Nagesh Naik
4. S.V.Moghe
5. Diwakar Kakodkar
6. Raymond Cardoz
7. Chandrakant Kakodkar
8. Gajanan Patil
9. Narayan Palekar

(X)

10-12-55

NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND ATTITUDE OF I.N.T.U.C. AND H.M.S.
TOWARDS A.I.T.U.C.

As was expected, the leaderships of the INTUC and HMS tried their utmost to capitalise on the situation created by the national emergency to pursue their anti-AITUC policies more vigorously. Their tactics of sabotaging the tripartite machinery, by refusing to sit with the AITUC representatives, succeeded to a large extent. Only in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala could the State Labour Advisory Boards meet in a somewhat normal manner and in all other States, the State Governments obliged them by not convening the tripartite bodies. The Central Government has also refused to convene the Standing Labour Committee as demanded by the AITUC to review the working of the Industrial Truce Resolution.

2. The main angle of the INTUC propoganda can be seen from the following extracts from the INDIAN WORKER, organ of the INTUC.

Writing editorially on October 29, the INDIAN WORKER, said: "While we have every confidence that workers and their organisations will solidly stand behind the Government at this juncture, we would like to add a word of caution about the activities of the AITUC and the Communists. Even though the AITUC and the Communists might openly declare themselves in favour of war efforts, we should be careful about their professions. . . . While they may not say anything openly against measures to augment production, they may try to divert attention towards minor grievances. . . ."

3. The Working Committee of the INTUC which met in New Delhi on November 26 adopted a resolution in which the workers were asked to "Down the AITUC": "On the labour front, the AITUC is only an extension of CPI to work out its policies among the working class. This front too has been cleverly designed to accommodate fellow-travellers who can be paraded before the masses as independents. The AITUC is affiliated to WFTU which has not and cannot condemn China as aggressor as the All China Federation of Trade Unions is affiliated to the WFTU. Trade unions, the party and the Government are indistinguishable in the communist countries. The AITUC affiliation with WFTU along with All-China Federation of Trade Unions is proof that the AITUC can never sincerely organise the working class to fight the Chinese menace. AITUC's role, therefore, in spite of its protestations to the contrary is bound to be anti-national. It is for the working class to isolate the AITUC from the movement. This is essential to effectively organise our defence and to throw out the aggressor from our soil. The small section of the working class that is still with the AITUC should, therefore, break away from it and join national and democratic free unions."

4. The Indian Worker (Dec.3) demanded a ban on the Communist Party. In another editorial on December 17, it asked Government not to allow the AITUC to function.

5. The HIND MAZDOOR, organ of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in an editorial in its November issue said: "Today, the AITUC and the Communists dare not preach their anti-national policies to workers openly. Nor do they dare sabotage the defence effort by inciting industrial unrest. But there is a very real danger that they will try to do precisely that when they feel that present upsurge of patriotic sentiment has subsided. They are biding their time. The free and nationalist trade unionists must be alive to this danger and prepare workers against it. The Communists reckon that after a few months, the industrial tensions will assert themselves and workers will start complaining against continued

Typed

All India Trade Union Congress
(C. P. S. Nambiar - Delhi 15-17/4/61)

The Plan in Crisis.

Two years of the Third Plan are already over and we have entered the Third Year now. The planned economy in our country has been in existence for more than a decade and its reappraisal is being made in all quarters in the country.

Working class cannot remain indifferent to the great debate going on in the country with regard to the assessment of planning as a whole. This is more so in view of the ^{fact that} increased defence requirements ^{is closely linked up with this} ~~which are obviously quite high.~~
Successful implementation of the plan.

In spite of tall talk of accelerating the rate of economic growth during the Third Plan period, Indian economy is not moving as it was expected to before launching the Third Plan.

The Third Plan estimated that national income should go up by about 30 per cent and per capita income by about 17 per cent over a period of five years.

~~Index of~~ Agricultural production was expected to go up by 30 per cent during the plan period. However there was absolutely no rise in overall food production in the year 1961-62 while foodgrain production actually dropped down from 79.7 million tons in 1960-61 to 78.6 million tons in 1961-62. Economic Survey 1962-63 gives the following picture of the agricultural production for the current year.

"The total out put of foodgrains is expected to be larger, though there may be some shortfall in output of rice. The production of cotton is expected to be substantially higher than in 1961-62, although there may be a further decline in the output of sugarcane. Production of jute is not expected to be maintained at the high level reached last year. Altogether, the current year's crop may not show a very substantial improvement over the peak level of agricultural production in 1960-61 "

(page 13)

Thus the first two years of the Third Plan have resulted in only a slight increase in the agricultural production. Unless it goes up by ten per cent in the remaining three years there is no possibility of reaching the targets of the Third Plan.

Naturally we have to depend more and more on other countries in the matter of foodgrain supply. For example imports of foodgrains in 1962 amounted to 3.58 million tons as compared to 3.44 million tons in 1961.

The estimated production of rice during 1962-63 would be a little more than 30 million tons while in 1965-66 it is supposed to reach the target of 45 million tons! The target of wheat production is 15 million tons while we are producing 13.4 million tons at present. Therefore, ~~if any systematic efforts are made we may be able to fulfil the targets for wheat but for rice it seems to be extremely difficult.~~ The total production of foodgrains is expected to reach 100 million tons while in 1962-63 the estimated production ^{is expected to} would be some where near 80 million tons only.

In the first Plan, agricultural production rose by about ~~xx~~ 17 per cent. While during the Second Plan the rise amounted to about 16 per cent. The First two years of the Third Plan have not witnessed any substantial rise in overall agricultural production. Eventhough outlays on agricultural production are proposed to be almost doubled in the Third Plan in ~~comparision~~ comparison with the second P-lan the ^{present} progress seems to be highly unsatisfactory. Except perhaps the Food Minister of the Union Government nobody is confident of fulfilling the target of agricultural production!

In the industrial sector we have no doubt made some progress during the last two years. But shortfalls occurred during the Second Plan period, have been extremely serious, which can be seen from the following table:-

Production Targets for 1960-61 and
Actual performance.

	Unit (MxTons)	Production Target	Actual per- formance.
Steel Finished	(M.Tons)	4.3	2.2
Nitrogen Fertilisers	{ 1000 tons }	290.0	110.0
Phosphatic "	{ 1000 " }	120.0	55.00
Textile Machinery	(Rs.Crors)	17.0	9.0
Cement Machinery	(")	2.0	0.6
Paper Machinery	{ " }	4.0	18.5
Aluminium	(000 tons)	25.0	

	Production Target	Actual Performance
Newsprint ('000 tons)	60.00	25.00
Chemical Pulp ('000 tons)	30.00	-
Soda Ash ('000 tons)	230.00	145.00
Caustic Soda ('000 tons)	135.00 125.00	100.00
Dyestuffs (mill. lbs.)	22.00	11.50
Cement (mill. tons)	13.00	8.50

Thus in industries of crucial importance, it has not been possible to reach the targets and in a way, this has made a mockery of the planned economy as a whole. If the situation is allowed to continue in this manner, the fate of the Third Plan targets will be no better, may be the performance will be worse still.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The estimated Index of Industrial Production for the year 1962 comes to 149 taking 1956 as the base year. The rise in the industrial production since 1958 can be seen from the following table.

	Index	Percentage increase over previous year
1958	108.1	
1959	117.0	8.2
1960	122.0 129.7	10.9
1961	139.0	7.2
1962	149.1	7.2

Thus the production is estimated to have gone up by 7.2 per cent during 1962. ~~which~~ The rate of growth was the same as in 1961. However, this rate is lower than the last two years of the Second Plan. The year 1962 witnessed actual fall in the production of sugar, cotton yarn and cloth, matches, power alcohol, lubricants and diesel engines.

NATIONAL INCOME

The slow rate of growth in the economy is reflected in the figures of national income also. The national income during the First Plan went up by 18.4 per cent at constant prices, the corresponding figure for the Second Plan was 20.4 per cent. The Third Plan envisages a sustained rate of growth in national income of around 6 per cent per annum. However, during 1961-62, the national income rose by 2.4 per cent only while the average rate of growth during the First and Second Plans was around four per cent, per annum.

~~In the sphere of per capita national income, we see a dismal picture.~~ During the First Plan period, per capita national income at constant prices rose by 8.2 per cent, i.e., only 1.6 per cent per annum. During the Second Plan, per capita income rose by 8.6 per cent, i.e., ~~by~~ 1.7 per cent per annum. During the first year of the Third Plan, we find a slight reduction in the per capita national income. ~~These are certainly serious shortcomings in our planning and, we cannot afford to ignore them.~~

Seeing the Plan in crisis, the Big Business in the country ~~during the last year has tried its best to defeat the progressive aspects of the Plan and utilise it to augment their profits.~~ They brought pressure on Government to give more concessions to the private sector and more facilities for foreign ^{private} capital to collaborate with Indian capital.

The press communique issued by the Committee of FICCI in the first week of February this year stated:

"On the economic front, the rate of growth is showing a declining tendency. Agricultural production has remained almost stationery, the ~~slow~~ pace of industrial development has slackened. There is stringency in finance, the credit policy of the Reserve Bank continuing to be restrictive. The Stock Exchanges are in a poor state. There are many signs of uncertainty and depression in the economy, precisely when it should have been invigorated to assist defence effort."

And the blame is put on the Government for not taking the cooperation of the private sector, i.e., allowing it to play a greater role in the national economy.

The press communique of the FICCI thus observes:

"There has been little evidence of the authorities taking advantage of the cooperation so readily offered by industrial establishments in private hands to galvanize defence effort."

The Government has given a number of concessions to the private sector during the last year.

(SOME EXAMPLES)

~~Concessions were also given to foreign private capital.~~
The resolution adopted at the Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive Committee meeting in the first week of ~~the~~ January recommended that the ceiling for foreign participation in the share capital of Indian shipping companies be raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. This concession was granted to foreign capital when hardly 10 per cent of our foreign trade is carried in Indian bottoms and in the field of tramp and oil tankers, the share of Indian shipping is only 2 or 3 per cent.

Between April 1, 1961 to December 31, 1962, out of a sum of Rs.69.29 crores which we received from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, a sum of Rs.35.48 crores ~~was~~ was for the Private Sector. ^{Apart from this,} ~~during~~ during this period, Premier Automobiles were given a loan of Rs.1.43 crores; D.C.M. Rayon Tyre Cord Project - Rs.4.67 crores; Telco - Rs.6.52 crores; Napco Bevel Gear of India - Rs.1.09 crores, ~~as from the U.S. Agency for International Development.~~ as from the U.S. Agency for International Development. Many more agreements for foreign collaboration have been signed during the same period.

As a token of appreciation of the shift in the official policy, this is what CAPITAL has to say:

"Looking back, one has to acknowledge that official policy has veered round towards greater realism in several ways during the past year - and this may be among the few hopeful signposts for the future. (CAPITAL, March 3, 1963, p.334)

The performance of the public sector has left great scope for the private sector to take offensive and criticise it for its inefficiency. This was particularly seen in a glaring manner in the case of coal industry where the public sector directly competes with the private sector. The private sector collieries are confident of achieving the target of 49.33 million tonnes in 1962-63, making an increase of 2.98 million tonnes over the actual raisings in 1961-62.

How is the performance of the public sector in the coal belt? Against the target of 9.3 million tonnes for 1962-63, the NCDC produced only 5.97 million tonnes in the first nine months of the year, thus leaving a substantial gap which was not expected to be filled up in the remaining three months. Such examples are being widely used by the private sector to put more pressure on the Government to give it greater facilities.

It has to be seen at the same time that in the case of certain heavy industrial projects, as in alloy steel and fertilisers, the private sector industrialists who were issued the license failed to put up the plants and hence the Government had to revoke their licenses. This happened particularly in the case of alloy steel ~~and~~ and fertilisers. In both cases, the licenses (Tatas in the former case) ~~were~~ were reissued to public sector undertakings. The failure of the private sector units to utilise the licenses has to be seen in the context of manoeuvres to wring greater concessions from Government.

The significant rise in production in the three steel ~~plants~~ plants in State Sector during the period of Emergency has also to be noted. At the same time, the TISCO's two million ton target remains ~~as~~ as distant a goal as ever. Therefore, the claim of the Private Sector that it alone is efficient and can deliver the goods is not based on reality.

However, it is a fact that the Public Sector enterprises do not provide to the national exchequer the returns expected of them, because of mismanagement in several cases, bad labour relations and the wide practice of contract system - the foul parasitic growth on our Public Sector.

The Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission has made some estimates regarding the future growth of our planned economy. Even though we take it for granted that all the plan targets are fulfilled, which of course is a remote possibility, the state will not be able to provide food, shelter and clothing for the entire population. ~~By~~ ^{during} the year 1976, ~~it~~ India will still have a large army of unemployed workers in that year. The latest estimates show that even by the year 2001 one third of the population will still be on or below the poverty line because the population may increase upto 80 crores!

NOTE ON WAGE

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Wages have been an important item
discussed in the Trade Union Conference
& meetings. So it has been with the ATTC.

and tea
plantations

After the 15th Indian Labour Conference, Wage Boards have become an important ingredient of the wage-fixation machinery. During the Second Plan period, Wage Boards were appointed for textile, sugar, cement and jute industries. The Second Pay Commission also submitted its recommendations. We discussed the gains from these reports during the Coimbatore session. We also sharply criticised the delay in submitting their recommendations and failure to implement the norms laid down by the 15th Indian Labour Conference.

Since Coimbatore, we got the Wage Boards for coffee and rubber plantations, coal mines, ~~iron~~ and iron and steel industry. Separate wage boards for iron ore, manganese and dolomite mines are also expected to be appointed soon.

In respect of the Engineering industry, the Union Labour Minister announced in Parliament that a Study Group to look into the wage structure and problems involved and suggest solutions as to what sectors of the engineering industry may be covered by Wage Boards.

Interim relief has been recommended by Wage Boards for tea and coffee plantations, coal mines as well as iron and steel. What are the major gains to the workers from these Wage Boards?

The Tea Wage Board recommended 15 nP daily for adult worker and 8 nP for children from December 1, 1961. There is no difference between the rise granted to the male and female workers.

The Coffee Wage Board, however, has granted less rise to the female workers. For male workers in Mysore State, it has recommended a rise of 3 nP per day and 2nP only for female workers. For Madras State, the increase varies from estate to estate and depends on the size of the estate. The increase is roughly from 8 to 13 nP per day for male workers.

For North India, the Board recommended a rise of eight nP per day for male workers and seven nP per day for female workers in West Bengal and Assam except in Darjeeling and Cachar. In Darjeeling, male workers got nine nP per day as wage rise.

The Coal Wage Board recommended 37 nP per day increase in the wage for daily rated workers and Rs.9.75 nP for monthly-rated workers.

The Iron and Steel Wage Board recommended that excluding TISCO, all other steel plants should pay Rs.95 to the lowest paid unskilled workers. In the case of TISCO, it recommended a flat rate of Rs.10 a month to all the workers.

It is significant to note that Coal Wage Board and Iron and Steel Wage Board have granted interim relief during the period of National Emergency. The employers were granted an increase in the price of coal by 80 NP per ton while for the private sector steel industry, assurances were given that retention prices would be correspondingly raised. The TISCO refused to implement the interim recommendation of the Wage Board till retention price was increased. The IISCO has excluded a large number of workers in its Kulti Works from the purview of the interim wage rise.

???

Non-implementation of the earlier Wage Board recommendations has yet been a problem which the workers are facing even today. For example, out of 410 textile units covered by the Wage Board, only 396 have implemented the recommendations fully while 27 have done so only partially. 14 textile units have not yet honoured them. This has been admitted by the Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 1962-63. Out of 173 units covered in the sugar industry, only 159 have implemented the recommendations fully while 7 have done so partially. Seven units have not yet implemented them at all. Even in cement industry, out of 34 units, 28 have implemented fully and the remaining partially. The second stage of wage increases as per the Wage Board's recommendation is meeting with stiff opposition from a section of the employers. The Labour Ministry's Report says:

"The remaining units in the sugar industry are generally reported to be working out details of implementation. In the case of cotton textiles, an enquiry is being conducted into the reasons for non-implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. Further steps to secure their implementation will be considered in the light of the findings of the enquiry." (p.16)

Thus years have passed after submitting the recommendations but the question of implementation is either "being considered" or "details are being worked out"! This state of affairs is certainly defeating the purpose of Wage Board machinery. Unless the Government takes a serious view about the non-implementation by recalcitrant employers, they will not take the Wage Board's recommendations in their proper spirit.

The later Wage Boards have comparatively given their recommendations on interim relief somewhat earlier which is no doubt welcome. However, there is still scope for expediting the work of these Wage Boards.

In the 15th Indian Labour Conference, some 12 industries were selected for the purpose of appointment of Wage Boards. The Third Plan is now half way through, yet the Wage Boards for Engineering and Chemical Industries have not yet been appointed. It is high time that steps are taken to constitute Wage Boards for these industries as early as possible.

The Union Labour Minister has estimated Rs.125 at 1958 prices as the minimum wage as per norms laid down by the 15th Tripartite. Bihar State Government has calculated Rs.185 as the minimum wage for the same year for Jamshedpur, as per the same norms. The calculations of Bihar Government are more or less correct while the Union Labour Ministry's calculation does not properly reflect the price structure in our country. Yet the calculations of the Labour Ministry are not adhered to by various Wage Boards.

According to the calculations of the Labour Ministry, the present minimum wages, taking note of rise in price level since 1953, should be somewhere near Rs.140. The Union Labour Minister in his reply to the Labour Debate admitted that average money earnings of industrial workers of many factory industries in 1961 was Rs.117. The minimum wage is substantially below this average figure. This shows the remarkable gap that is existing now between the present wage level and need-based minimum wage.

The Labour Minister also stated in Parliament that the overall position on wages taking the period from 1956 onwards was that money earnings roughly increased by 33 per cent and the cost of living by 20 per cent and real wages by 9 per cent. It is true that real wages witnessed a downward trend since 1956 which remained till 1959. The trend changed for the better in 1960 and continued in 1961 also. The wage level in 1961, however, was lower than 1955. The Labour Minister while making comparison has used 1956 as the base to give an impression

of a rise in the real wages. But he has not mentioned the whole truth.

Shri Nanda pointed out in his speech that in 1953, wages and salaries constituted 20.3 per cent of the cost of production in all the industries which came down to 15.5 per cent in 1960. Major credit for this goes to the rise of productivity of the workers. During the same period, productivity went up by 32 per cent while real wages went up by 9 per cent only. Shri Nanda has tried to compare the rise in the money wages (24 per cent) with the rise in productivity which, of course, is not the correct comparison. The rise in the productivity should be reflected in commensurate rise in the real wages of the workers. Under the present circumstances, employers alone get the lion's share from the rise in the productivity.

There has been considerable talk going on about linking wages of the workers with productivity. But in spite of the substantial rise in the productivity during the last 10 years, workers are not given their due share.

The question of productivity and wages acquires special importance during the period of national emergency. Workers are producing more and production is growing at a faster rate. But they are denied the benefits of the rise in productivity and the benefits go into the pockets of the employers. Therefore, it is necessary to devise some way to grant wage rise during the Emergency in view of the rising productivity of the workers.

The question of sharing the gains of productivity is being discussed in a special experts body for the last two years but nothing tangible has come out of it. Trade unions have to take up some position on this question and agitate for it.

*Index of Real Earnings in India
new base 1939 as 100 is as follows:-*

Index of Real Earnings

(Base 1939) 2100

1947 =	78.4
1948 =	84.4
1949 =	91.7
1950 =	90.1
1951 =	92.2
1952	101.8
1953	97.8
1954	102.7
1955	113.5
1956	105.4
1957	104.5
1958	102.8 98.5
1959	102.5 97.1
1960	102.5 102.9
1961	109.8

AITUC GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

(Delhi, April 15-17, 1963)

1. Com.S.S.Mirajkar.
2. Com.Kedar Das.
3. Com.P.Balachandra Menon, M.L.A.
4. Com.P.Ramamurthi.
5. Dr.Ranen Sen.
6. Com.S.S.Yusuf, M.L.A.
7. Com.Parvathi Krishnan.
8. Com.S.A.Dange
9. Com.Satish Lomba.
10. Com.Indrajit Gupta, M.P.
11. Com.K.T.K.Tangamani.
12. Com.K.G.Srivastava,
13. Com.T.B.Vithal Rao
14. Com. S.G.Patkar, M.L.A.
15. Com.Monoranjan Roy, M.L.A.
16. Com.K.N.Joglekar.
17. Com.G.Sundaram.
18. Com.R.Sugathan, M.L.A.
19. Com.Shentaram Pai
20. Com.S.Krishnamurthi, B.A.B.L.
21. Com.Ram Asrey.
22. Com. Md.Ismail.
23. Com.Sudhir Mukhoti.

24. Com. Anadi Das.
25. Com. Kallat Krishnan.
26. Com. Maqdoom Mohiuddin, M.L.C.
27. Com. T.R. Ganesan.
28. Com. Sailen Paul.
29. Com. Md. Elias, M.P.
30. Com. Sudhir Ghosh.
31. Com. Homi Daji, M.L.A.
32. Com. M.C. Narsimhan, M.L.A.,
33. Com. K.L. Narsimhan, M.P.
34. Com. V. Subbiah, M.L.A.
35. Com. Ratan Roy.
36. Com. D.C. Mohanty.
37. Com. Y.D. Sharma.
38. Com. S.K. Sanyal.
39. Com. Kumaranand.
40. Com. A.C. Nanda.
41. Com. Barin Chowdhury.
42. Com. Bawa Kartar Singh.
43. Com. B.D. Joshi.
44. Com. Balchandra Trivedi.
45. Com. Chaturanan Mishra.
46. Com. E.S. Durgoo
47. Com. D.P. Ghosh.

48. P.K.Thakur.
49. Com.Vithal Chodhry.
50. " M.V.Bhadram.
51. " J.V.K.Vallabha Rao.
52. " G.S.Balaji Doss.
53. " M.V.N.Kaparde.
54. " J.Satyanaryana.
55. " K.Nagaiiah,
56. " P.Ramakottiah.
57. Dr.Raj Bahadur Gour, M.P.
58. Com.N.Satyanarayana.
59. " Amolak Ram.
60. " Paraa Satyanarayana.
61. " Santosh Kumar Singha.
62. " Ali Amjad.
63. " Barin Dey.
64. " Satyanarain Singh.
65. " Purnendu Mozoomder.
66. " Tulsi Chatterjee.
67. " Lalit Burman.
68. " Md.Shafique Khan.
69. " Mahendra Bharati.
70. " Jagannath Sarkar.
71. " Vithal Choudhuri,

72. Ccm. S. Y. Kolhatkar.
73. " B. P. Kashyap.
74. " Rajaram Gujerathi,
75. " Krishna Hopkar.
76. " Anant Nagapurkar.
77. " A. B. Bardhan.
78. " Madhukar Bhise.
79. " S. B. Dalavi.
80. " G. V. Chitnis.
81. " Vajubhai Shukla.
82. " Shantilal Vasa.
83. " Hanuman Singh.
84. " A. George Chadyammury.
85. " N. S. Menon.
86. " P. Sankar.
87. " K. V. Surendranath.
88. " O. J. Joseph.
89. " E. C. Bharathan.
90. " C. K. Viswanathan.
91. " M. M. Sundaram.
92. " A. N. Yousuf.
93. " K. A. Rajan.
94. " T. C. N. Menon.
95. " C. Kannan.

96. Com. William Snellux.
97. " J. Chittaranjan.
98. " P. Bhaskaran.
99. " P. Ramalingam.
100. " P. S. Namboodiri.
101. Com. K. P. Prabhakaran.
102. " P. Padmanabhan.
103. " K. A. Razzaque.
104. " Divakar.
105. " Mustaque.
106. " R. Sarwattee.
107. " Govind Prasad Sriwastava.
108. " K. M. Sundaram.
109. " A. S. K. Iyengar.
110. " K. S. Janakiraman.
111. " S. C. Krishnan.
112. " A. Govindasami.
113. " R. Umanath.
114. " V. Karmegam.
115. " S. A. Tangarajan.
116. " A. Nallasivam.
117. " N. K. Krishnan.
118. " P. Virudhagiri.

119. Com. K.R.Ramassami.
120. " S.M.Ramalah.
121. " T.Balan.
122. " Suryanarayana Rao.
123. " M.S.Krishnan.
124. " Umanath Naik.
125. " V.M.Govinda.
126. " Srinivas Gudi.
127. " B.N.Kuttappa.
128. " Nityananda Ponda.
129. " Banamali Das.
130. " Satpal Dang.
131. " Chhajju Mal.
132. " Madan Lal Didi.
133. " Karan Singh.
134. " Piara Singh.
135. " Darshan Singh.
136. " Ghanshyam Sinha.
137. " Nizamuddin.
138. " Ram Narain Upadhyaya.
139. " Mughal Beg.
140. " Harishi Banerjee.
141. " T.N.Siddhanta.
142. " Debkumar Ganguli.

143. Com. Biren Roy.
144. " Robin Mukerjee.
145. " Dhiren Mazumdar.
- ~~146. xxxxxxxx. xxxxxxxx. xxxxxxxx.~~
146. Com. S. A. Farooqui. M. L. A.
147. " Somnath Lahiri, M. L. A.
148. " Ram Sen.
149. " Abul Hossain.
150. " Pravat Mitra.
151. " Chatur Ali.
152. " Mohini Das.
153. " Dinen Bhattachaya.
154. " Jadugopal Sen.
155. " Bejoy Paul.
156. " Robin Sen.
157. " Kalyan Roy.
158. " Nihar Mukherjee.
159. " R. C. Sharma.
160. " N. N. Hanna.
161. " Prem Sagar Gupta.
162. " Natha Singh.
163. " Asha Ram.
164. " K. B. Panikkar.
165. " Mahendra Sen.

166. Com. Satish Chatterjee.

167. " Romesh Mukherjee.

168. " Prasanta Burman.

169. " Shiv Sharma.

170. " N.D. Sundriyal.

~~171. " B.S. Dhanraj~~

INDUSTRIAL PROFITS.

Despite claims by the employers that wages and other "costs of production" have gone up the industrial profits show an upward trend since the second plan. The Reserve Bank has computed Index of Industrial Profits till 1960 taking 1955 as the base year.

According to their calculation between 1955 to 1960 the gross profits (including depreciation) of all industries went up by 66.1 per cent. The index of industrial profits ~~including~~ before tax show a rise of 60.9 per cent during the same period.

The highest rise in profits was recorded by Chemicals i.e. 225.2 per cent higher in 1960 than 1955. Jue, Silk and Woolen Textiles have also shown a rise of more than 150 per cent. Engineering industry has shown more than double the profits during the same period. Significant rise in profits was intrussed by tea plantations. Sugar, Iron and Steel, ~~and~~ matches, Paper and Cotton textile industry. Index of industrial profits for all the Industries can be seen from the following table.

Index of Industrial Profits. (Base 1955)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Gross Profits including Depreciation.	109.7	101.1	113.0	141.2	166.1
Profits before tax	112.0	90.4	102.9	138.7	160.9

(Reseve Bank of India Bulletin Jan-1963)

Reserve Bank has started calculating the new series since 1955. Therefore it is not possible to compare the profits before the second Plan period. The index of gross profits in 1955 taking 1950 as the base year was 150.8 ~~for~~ If we convert the present index based on ~~1955=100~~ 1950 - 100 to the index based on 1950 - 100 we find that during 1950 and 1960 the profits went up by 150 per cent.

It does not mean that profits of every concern went up by such huge proportion. The ^{ind}ustrial capacity of the country has gone up and new concerns have also come into existance adding the profits of the industry as a whole. Yet it shows the tremendous amount of capital accumulation which has taken place in our country during the last decade.

Figures of ~~the~~ available. But the S Bombay has given come According to this survey which account for about 7 public limited companies in companies 227 companies incre compared with the previous companies maintained their concerned. Only 240 companies the years.

It can be said without much he in India have maintained their profit The profits were particularly higher in textile ing industries.

Increase in production during the ^{ME}mergency wa in the wage level has resulted in increased profits for employers. If the rise in the production does not reflect in increase in the standard of living of the workers and reduction in the price level it is bound to result in more and more accumulation of wealth with the rich sections of the community. The index of industrial production went up from 147.6 in September to ~~12~~ 159.2 in November 1963. If the production has to go up still higher the government has to convince the workers that the rise in the production will not only benefit the capitalist ~~in~~ class but the workers as well as the consumers.

The question acquires a special importance in view of the revelations of the Mahalnobis committee. Eventhough the Report has not yet been officially published, main conclusions have been published unofficially. According to thē report in 1958 ten largest groups of industries in India Control 25 per cent of the total share capital of all non-government companies in India. The sh-re of these companies increased by 5 per cent in the total Indian Private Sector during a period of six years.

The Report also pointed out growing concentration of wealth in fewer hands. In Cement ^{for} example ACC group controls 45% of the total output while in chemical industries top units accounted for 23 to 32% of production and in the engineering industries the topmost units accounted for 88% of the total production.

The Report revealed the tremendous poverty existing in our country in spite all the development plans. According to one estimate 20 per cent of the population in 1955-56 had a per capita income of Rs.10 per month. This no doubt is a challenge to our planned economy and progress. The Report is a clear indication that apart from marching towards socialism our economy is drifting towards rapid concentration of wealth in the private sector.

It is therefore ~~is~~ necessary that industrial profits should be checked and the benefits of increased production should be mainly given to those who produce and consume.

PRICES

The prices have shown a continuous tendency to rise since the Second Plan, despite assurances given by the Union Planning Minister repeatedly. The rigours of price rises hit the poorer sections harder while at the same time, the inflation helps capitalists to become richer still.

The following table shows the trend of the rise in the Wholesale Price Index:

	GENERAL INDEX	
	1952-53=100	1939=100
1958	111.0	422.5
1959	115.5	439.6
1960	122.9	467.8
1961	125.8	478.8
1962	127.2	484.1

The increase has been of the order of 14.6 per cent since 1958. As can be seen from the Index on 1939 base, the prevailing prices are five times as high as pre-war prices.

The Government policy as yet ~~ix~~ remains one of "preventing an undue increase in the prices of essential commodities." The Economic Survey, 1962-63, says:

"The price policy of Government during the current fiscal year was primarily concerned with preventing an undue increase in the production of these commodities which was a necessary condition for maintaining their prices at reasonable levels; and that, in the case of some commodities, marginal increases in prices received by producers would stimulate production."

Thus to stimulate production, some price rise was considered justified by the Government. Government also consented to increase the retention price of steel. Price rise was also granted with regard to coal and cement.

The Working Class Consumer Price Index has also risen gradually during the Second Plan and the first two years of the Third Plan. The price level in 1951 and in 1956 was almost identical but later, it started going up and in 1957, the General Index jumped to 111 and went further up to 116 in 1958. The rising trend continued in the later years.

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Food Index	General Index
1959	125	121
1960	126	124
1961	126	126
1962	130	130

On an examination of the trend of the officially compiled figures of wholesale price index and consumer price index, it is clear that one has no direct relation with the other. This is quite incongruous. For instance, in the year 1962, before the declaration of the Emergency, the rising trend in prices was clearly evident. Between July and October, every month, the General Consumer Price Index Number was increasing by one point. It was 131 in July and 134 in October 1962.

According to Labour Bureau, the consumer price index was on the decline during the period of emergency. In November, the index fell by one point and in December there was a further drop of two points. In January, the index stood at 131. Official figures of the wholesale price index and the consumer price index since the Emergency are given below:

	WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (1956=100)	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1949=100)
1962 July	129.7	132
August	131.1	133
Sept	130.6	133
Oct	129.9	134
Nov	130.2	133
Dec	125.8	131
1963 January	126.0	131

While the workers have ^{recently} felt the pinch of the increasing prices, it is intriguing to find the Labour Bureau figures dropping down. It is equally intriguing to find that while there was a drop of 1.2 points in wholesale price index between August and October, the consumer price index actually rose by 1 point. It has been the criticism of the trade unions that the index figures do not correctly reflect the reality. The recent experience only provides a more convincing argument.

Evidently, the traders who have been warned of stern action if they charge higher prices, have assured the Government representatives who come to collect data that the prices are quite stable, while selling dearer to the common man. The Defence of India Rules may be said to have succeeded in this respect in keeping the prices down, at least in index figures! In any case, the present situation can only lead to complacency on the part of the Government and reality will get better of the index figures, with all its disastrous consequences on people's standards of livelihood.

It is necessary that this question is properly investigated both by official and non-official agencies and to ensure that the index figures adequately reflect the actual price movements.

(6 copies)

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During April 15-17, 1963

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103. Com. Chatur Ali, Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union Branch, 19 Graham Road, KAMARHATI, 24 Parganas
104. Com. Mohini Das, Shahid Colony, P.O. PANIHATI, 24 Parganas, W. Bengal
105. Com. Dinen Bhattacharya, C/o Communist Party, SERAMPORE, Dt. Hooghly, W. Bengal
106. Com. Jadugopal Sen, 28 Sarat Basu Lane, P.O. KONNAGAR, Dt. Hooghly, W. Bengal
107. Com. Bejoy Paul, C/o Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, G.T. Road, ASANSOL, W. Bengal
108. Com. Robin Sen, C/o Bengal Paper Mill Mazdoor Union, Ballavpur, RANIGANJ, W. Bengal
109. Com. Kalyan Roy, C/o Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, G.T. Road, ASANSOL, W. Bengal
110. Com. Nihar Mukherjee, National Federation of Metal & Engineering Workers of India, Nachan Road, DURGAPUR 4, W. Bengal

Contd.

111. Com.R.C.Sharma,
C/o Kapra Shramjeevi Sangh,
Trade Union House,
Katra Shahanshahi,
Chandni Chowk, DELHI 6

116. Com.K.B.Panikkar

112. Com.N.N.Manna,
CPWD Workers Union,
Chhai Tooti,
Paharganj, NEW DELHI

117. Com.Mahendra Sen

118. Com.Satish Chatterjee

5-c/11,
113. Com.Prem Sagar Gupta,
1-C/33 Rohtak Road,
NEW DELHI 5

119. Com.Romesh Mukherjee

114. Com.Natha Singh,
Engineering Mazdoor Union,
1/692 Quabul Nagar,
Shahdra, Delhi

RAJASTHAN (to be nominated)

115. Com.Asha Ram,
Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union,
Gaushala Gate, Kishenganj,
DELHI 6

120. Com.Prasanta Burman
Indian Mine Workers Federation,
Near Mack & Co.,
DHANBAD, Bihar

121. Com.Shiv Sharma,
Mazdoor Sabha Building,
12/1 Gwaltoli,
KANPUR

122. Com.N.D.Sundriyal,
New Delhi

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ADD - list - Working Committee

Com.B.S.Dhume,
8 Canara Goud Saraswat Society,
Jogeshwari,
BOMBAY 60

Com.Deb Prasad Ghose,
Zilla Cha Bagan Workers Union,
P.O.MAL, Dt.Jalpaiguri, W.Bengal

Com.P.K.Thakur,
161 Marhatal,
JABALPUR, M.P.

INVITEES - GC MEETING.

1. Com.Habibur Rahman.
2. " Prasanta Burman.
3. " T.V.Thomas.
4. " M.Kalyanasundaram, M.L.A.
5. " Mohan Punamia.
6. " Prakash Kapatia.
7. " Kameshwar Pandit.
8. " Prakash Roy.
9. " Chouthmal.
10. " Jagjit Singh Lyalpuri.
11. " A.K.Gopalan, M.P.
12. " Prabhat Kar, M.P.
13. " S.K.Limaye, M.P.
14. " Dutta Deshmukh.
15. " Y.V.Chavan.