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17. 1948-1949

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18. 1950

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20. 1953-1954

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February, 1894: On February 15, Gen. ...
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March, 1894: Gen. ...
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April, 1894: Gen. ...
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On May 11, Gen. ...
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Gen. ...
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June, 1894: Gen. ...
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July 1894: Gen. ...
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on July 19-21.

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- 1. On general committee meeting - January 2, 1959.
- 2. On Central Board of Control - February 14, 1959.
- 3. On syllabus for the general and proposed study course at Delhi from March 1, 1959 - February 27, 1959.
- 4. On Organizational arrangements for the general Council, on inter-divisional membership drive of the nation, collection of building fund, strengthening of State centres and widening of its cadres. 28, 1959.
- 5. On survey of 6 town establishments, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat in India, only to Bombay, M.P. and Kerala States. March 11, 1959.
- 6. On nomination to training for teachers and technicians under the workers education scheme. April 13, 1959.
- 7. On AITUC Building Fund. May 15, 1959.
- 8. On National Conference of Engineering Workers (General) July, 1959. May 18, 1959.
- 9. On Working Committee Meeting in Delhi. May 19, 1959.
- 10. On Industrial Relations Bill. June 1, 1959.
- 11. On government proposal to deduct P.F. contributions on total earnings. June 16, 1959.
- 12. On 5th World Conference against Hydrogen Bomb and Bombs in Hiroshima, Japan. June 16, 1959.
- 13. On Building Fund (Office-Building Fund) Karnataka. June 16, 1959.
- 14. On Verification of membership. July 7, 1959.
- 15. On objections to the 1959 membership. July 14, 1959.
- 16. On objections to the 1959 membership. July 14, 1959.
- 17. On verification of membership. July 14, 1959.
- 18. On verification of membership. July 14, 1959.
- 19. On verification of membership. July 14, 1959.
- 20. On verification of membership. July 14, 1959.
- 21. On collection of membership fund. July 14, 1959.
- 22. On subscription of all under membership. July 14, 1959.

The following committee members were elected in 1959:-

- 1. On-Implementation of Committee. 2/11/59.
- 2. National Bill on March 27, 1959 - 2/11/59.
- 3. Decisions of Working Committee meeting (Implementation) - 10.6.59.
- 4. Election for the nation - 2.7.59.
- 5. On industry, Co. in Kerala Industry - 12.7.59.
- 6. On verification of membership - 12.8.59.
- 7. On verification of membership - 12.8.59.
- 8. On metal & engineering, and agricultural. 10.6.59.
- 9. On verification of membership - September 11, 1959.
- 10. On verification of membership - September 11, 1959.
- 11. On works committees - 11.9.59.
- 12. On implementation of State - 11.9.59.

The following elected members were elected in 1959:-

(Continued on page 12)

23. Re. objections to the verified membership, limitations to the STUCs and unions. ... October 23, 1959.
24. On Verification of Membership to all STUCs and affiliated unions... (TRK-Nov., 1959), Nov. 10, 1959.
25. Re. One-man Committee to review the working of 1951 Scheme-submission of representations and memoranda before the Committee.
26. Re. Report on composition and Functioning of H & I Committee in states. ... December 27, 1959.

The following Circulars were sent to STUCs in 1960:-

1. Re. Information about violation of Code, non-implementation of awards etc., and non-recognition of unions and delay in registration of unions. ... Jan. 2, 1960.
2. Re. Comments on the documents relating to Labour Policy and Programme during the III Five Year Plan, circulated at the 18th Session of the Standing Labour Committee, January 8, 1960.
3. Re. Organisational Tasks laid down by the General Council. ... February, 1960.
4. On Screening of Appeals to High Courts and Supreme Court. ... February 25, 1960.
5. On May Day Delegations. ... February 25, 1960.
6. Re. Action for Implementation of Tripartite Decisions-'Protest Week'. ... February 25, 1960.
7. Re. Trade Group Meeting - Cotton Textiles. ... Mar. 7, 1960.
8. Re. Monthly Report. ... March 10, 1960.
9. Re. Establishment of Grievance Procedure in Undertakings. ... June 1, 1960.
10. Re. Objections to the Verified Membership for 1959-60. July 2, 1960.
11. Re. Verification of Membership for 1959-60... July 4, 1960.
12. Re. Call for General Strike on July 14, 1960... July 7, 1960.
13. Re. Information about the Central Government Employees Strike and appeal for relief. ... July 13, 1960.
14. Re. Objections to the membership claims of INTUC, IBS and UTUC for 1959-60. ... September 6, 1960.
15. Re. Proposals for contributions to the Productivity Teams to USSR.
16. Re. WFTU Anniversary-October 2, 1960. ... 25th Sept'60.
17. Re. 26th Session of the AITUC. ... October 4, 1960.
18. Re. Representation in Tripartite Bodies... October 4, '60.
19. Re. Relief Fund for Central Government Employees. ... October 4, 1960.
20. Re. Mobilisation for Solidarity Action. ... October 4, '60.
21. Re. Amendments to the Indian Trade Unions Act. ... October 7, 1960.
22. Re. Workers' Education-Teacher-Administrators Training Course. ... October 7, 1960.
23. Re. Establishment of Grievance Procedure in factories and Establishments. ... November 7, 1960.
24. Re. Draft Reply to show-cause notices from Collection of Customs, Postal Appraisement, for certain booklets mailed from China. ... November 10, 1960.
25. Re. Preparation for the 26th Session of AITUC - Reports from the STUCs. ... November 23, 1960.

25. CIRCULARS TO AFFILIATED UNIONS IN 1958.

1. Non-implementation of awards. ... January 20, 1958.
2. Preparation of Industrial Reports. ... Feb. 20, 1958.
3. On Uneconomic Units. ... April 20, 1958.

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2. To sugar unions regarding their affiliation to the United Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation. ... August 11, 1958.
3. To Unions in Chemical and Oil Industries re. International Conference of Workers in Chemical, Oil and Allied Industries (Leipzig- May 26 to 30). ... Feb. 26, 1959.
4. To Unions in Mining Industry re. Third International Miners' Conference (Poland- July 15 to 19, 1959) ... February 26, 1959.
5. To Unions of Public & Allied Employees regarding International Conference of Public & Allied Employees (Leipzig- August 15 to 19, 1959) ... February 26, 1959.
6. To unions in Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries (Madras- October 21 to 22, 1959). ... February 26, 1959, re. The International Conference.
7. To unions in Engineering Industry re. National Conference of Engineers, Workers (Calcutta- July 10 to 12, 1959). ... May 24, 1959.
8. To all unions in Plantation Industry, asking the unions to send reports about Industry, Labour & I.U. movement, in view of the decisions of the meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantations. ... Nov. 21, 1959.

In 1960, 3 trade circulars were issued:-

1. To Cotton Textile Unions re. Trade Group Meeting- Cotton Textiles (Lonavala -- March 20-31, 1960) to consider the Textile Wage Board Report. ... March 7, 1960.
2. To Unions of Cotton Textile Industry on the Report of Textile Wage Board Report... March 11, 1960.
3. To Unions in Plantations Industry re. meeting of representatives of Plantation unions; questionnaire.

In 1958, Five circulars were sent to Working Committee members on the agenda and other details relating to the Darjeeling session as well as the Bangalore sessions of the Working Committee and the General Council.

In 1959, four circulars were sent to the members of the Working Committee on the agenda and other details of the Delhi Session, and one about the IITUC Building Fund.

In 1960, 4 circulars were issued to Working Committee members on the agenda and other details relating to February and September sessions at Delhi and the forthcoming Session at Coimbatore.

Two circulars were issued to the General Council members on the agenda and other details relating to the Delhi and Coimbatore sessions.

27. PRESS STATEMENTS (Issued by Central Office during 1958).

1. 8.1.58 Hands Off! - 15th Day.
2. 28.1.58 Summit Conference - fortnight.
3. 21.2.58 Nullification of Journalists Wage Award.
4. 24.2.58 Deputation to Cric Minister- Iron & Steel.
5. 25.2.58 Corroboration on demise of Com. N. Kallia.
6. 27.4.58 Poondi attack on strikers in Premier Automobiles, Bombay.
7. 1.5.58 May Day.
8. 8.5.58 Jamshepur Strike.
9. 15.5.58 " " "
10. 20.5.58 On Indonesia.
11. 16.6.58 Port & Dock Strike.
12. 14.7.58 On the demise of Com. Chakkrai Chettiar.
13. 23.7.58 Bombay General Strike.
14. 29.7.58 Firing in Kerala.
15. 1.8.58 On Code of Discipline and Kerala INTUC.
16. 16.9.58 On INTUC President's slanderous Remark.
17. 20.9.58 India China friendship Fortnight.
18. 21.10.58 Firing in Marathas (Kerala).
19. 21.10.58 34th Anniversary of AITUC.
20. 24.10.58 Kerala Plantation Strike.
21. 29.10.58 Com. Bang's Illness.
22. 5.11.58 Death of Kishan in Jamshepur Jail and inhuman treatment of undertrial prisoners.

In 1959, the following statements were issued by Central Office:-

1. 1.1.59 AITUC General Council Meeting at Bangalore.
2. 21.2.59 On Hampur Sugar workers' Strike.
3. 13.3.59 Against police firing on Punjab peasants (Phagwara).
4. 30.5.59 Credentials of INTUC Representatives in Indian Delegation to I.L.O. CHALLENGED.
5. 5.6.59 On discrimination against AITUC in selection of Indian Delegation to I.L.O.
6. 19.6.59 On I.L.O. Credential Committee's Decision on AITUC's objection.
7. 4.7.59 On the arrival of M. Jean Marillier, Secretary TUI of Metal & Engineering Workers.
8. 23.7.59 On Walk-out by AITUC Representative from the Productivity Council Meeting.
9. 5.8.59 On AITUC Working Committee meeting in Delhi.
10. 8.8.59 " " "
11. 9.8.59 " " "
12. 10.8.59 " " "
13. 11.8.59 Statement on Kerala--- Against Removal of Communist Ministry.
14. 11.8.59 Text of Working Committee resolutions on the 17th Indian Labour Conference; on Kerala and on steep rise in foodgrain prices.
15. 3.9.59 Protest against brutal repression on Calcutta working class, and its struggle against rise in food prices.
16. 14.11.59 Com. Bang's greetings to the Prime Minister of India on his 70th Birth Day.

The following press-statements and press-communications were issued by the AITUC Central Office during 1960:-

1. 12.1.60 Demanding appointment of a Court of Inquiry to investigate into the Damua Colliery (C.P.) accident.

2. 13.1.60 AITUC General Council meeting in Delhi.
3. 16.2.60 Resolutions adopted by the AITUC General Council, on the rise in prices, implementation of wage-fixing agreements, Second Pay Commission, Indo-China Dispute and UN Unity, situation facing trade unions in Kerala.
4. 16.3.60 On AITUC General Council Meeting in Delhi.
5. 29.2.60 On the situation in Bihar.
6. 9.3.60 On Strike of State bank employees.
7. 28.3.60 On Unemployment of Mica Mining-workers in Bihar.
8. 13.4.60 Against oppression of people in South Africa.
9. 20.4.60 Proposal of All India Strike in Textile Industry on June 24, 1960, demanding implementation of Textile W/ Report.
10. 24.5.60 On Non-implementation of Textile Wage Board recommendations by the employers.
11. 20.6.60 On the Strike of Muster-Roll Workers in Rourkela Steel Plant.
12. 30.6.60 On Government Refusal to negotiate with the Joint Council of Action of the Central Government Employees.
13. 7.7.60 Call For General Strike on July 14, 1960 in support of the Central Government Employees.
14. 3.7.60 Concerning the promulgation of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, by the Government.
15. 11.7.60. Protesting against the repressive measures and arrests of leaders of Central Government Employees.
16. 12.7.60 Condemning the police firing on railwaymen at Bohad. (Railway Govt employees strike)
17. 17.7.60 Congratulating the Central Government-Employees on their magnificent strike-action.
18. 18.7.60 Appeal to all workers, trade unions and friends of the working class to send relief to Central Government employees.
19. 18.7.60 Campaign for Relief Fund in aid of Central Government employees and announcement of AITUC Token relief to victims of Bohad Firing.
20. 20.7.60 Announcement of AITUC Working Committee Meeting in Delhi.
21. 30.7.60 Joint Statement of AITUC AND UTUC to observe 'Trade Union Rights Day' on September 2, 1959.

- 20. 31.7.60 Announcement of postponement of AITUC Working Committee Meeting.
- 23. 2.8.60 Establishment of AITUC-Representative from the Fourth Meeting of the Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board.
- 24. 10.9.60 Announcement of AITUC Working Committee Meeting in Delhi.
- 25. 11.9.60 In AITUC Working Committee Meeting.

28. DEFENCE OF TRADE UNION LEADERS, COMRADES AND OTHER RELATIVES:-

The Central Office has rendered assistance, financial and otherwise, to the extent possible in the defence of union leaders and comrades, implicated in criminal cases.

During the year 1960, AITUC Centre donated Rs.2,000. for relief work in Gujrat; and also Rs.1,000. for relief of inter-caste persons in AITUC.

Com. S.A. Minulla, Secretary, AITUC, distributed Rs.100. each to the dependents of the five Railway workers killed as a result of police firing during the recent Central Government employees strike in Gujrat.

The AITUC Centre also paid Rs.500. each for fighting the cases of 10 functionaries at Dewas (M.P.) and Faridabad. Individual help was also given in many cases.

29. AITUC PUBLICATIONS.

1. General Report at Ernakulam by S.A. Dange, pp. 104; Price Rs.1.25.
2. Budget & Plan; Capitalist Offensive and the People (Com. Dange's Speech in Lok Sabha), pp.20; price 15 n.P.
3. S.A. Dange on Mundhra Affair- Speech in Parliament, pp.10; price 12 n.P.
4. Paralysis of Factory Workers in 1956 (with a foreward by S.A. Dange) price 25 n.P.
5. Constitution of AITUC, price 12 n.P.
6. Sixteenth Tripartite Paper relating to 16th Indian Labour Conference, with a foreward by S.A. Dange, Price Rs.1.25 n.P.
7. Handbook of Tripartite Decisions, pp.72; price Rs.1.25 n.P.
8. A Question to Trade Unions on FSI, PF and Pension Schemes, with a foreward by S.A. Dange, pp. 108; price Rs.1.25 n.P.
9. Crisis and Workers by S.A. Dange, pp.186; Price Rs.2.00
10. An outline of History of the AITUC by K.B.Panikar, pp.20; price 25 n.P.
11. Seventeenth Tripartite, pp.126; price Rs.2.50.

2. Advance of the Japanese Trade Union Movement, pp. 27; price 50 n.P.
17. Report of the Textile Wage Board and AITUC's Memorandum to the Wage Board, pp. 166; price 2.00.
18. Five Glorious Days (On Central Government Employees' Strike), with a foreward by S.A. Dange, price 1.50 n.P.

TRADE UNION RECORD.

During the last three years 'Trade Union Record' has been published regularly, at an average of 16 pages per issue till April, 1960. Since May, 1960, it is being published in the Crown size.

The position regarding reports from Centres for publication in the journal has not materially changed. Important meetings of tripartite bodies in different states have gone unreported for the sole reason that the participating comrades did not post us with requisite information.

The drive for the large circulation of the TUR has not made much headway, in the absence of required initiative at the SIUC level.

MEMBERSHIP OF FOUR CENTRAL I.U. COUNCILS IN THE
INDUSTRY-WISE (1967-68)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>AITUC</u>	<u>INTUC</u>	<u>IBO</u>	<u>AIC</u>
1. Textile.	85/81,510	93/8,41,770	14/44,298	7/15,904
2. Iron & Steel	2/14,257	4/1,0,960	1/2,940	1/218.
3. Metal Trades	1/646	1/1,0,000	7/1,911	6/492
4. Engineering	107/60,200	61/1,1,400	16/15,273	25/10,575
5. Transport	55/40,659	62/79,507	5/7,815	12/7,816
6. Plantations	21/62,616	19/1,70,000	2/15,321	6/13,006
7. Mining	15/31,538	24/1,0,000	5/20,252	7/602
8. Quarrying		5/1,800		
9. Agriculture	1/54	5/1,300		5/1,112
10. Sugar	12/9,168	58/11,083	16/13,150	10/5,215
11. Cement	6/4,926	21/11,839	3/1,980	
12. Chemicals	31/10,619	52/14,025	12/8,867	2/1,044
13. Building, Civil Eng. & Public Works	45/18,835	8/5,391	8/1,980	1/79
14. Food & Drinks	7/3,558	12/2,153	7/572	3/685
15. Tobacco	40/22,418	7/1,208	1/582	1/640
16. Tannery & Leather	7/9,210	1/5,100		1/296
17. Paper & Paper Products.	2/923	6/1,070	4/4,911	2/303
18. Printing & Publishing.	30/11,714	21/7,100	1/5,946	6/4,601
19. Local Bodies	54/23,810	45/10,725	8/11,066	11/4,581
20. Glass & Pottery.	16/8,851	17/1,400		5/1,350
21. Petroleum	1/5,095	1/2,770	1/544	
22. Skilled Employees & Professional Workers.	12/4,001	75/24,885	10/2,038	10/2,094
23. Personal Services.	23/11,513	16/2,973	4/1,323	1/151
24. Port Dock & Maritime.	15/12,156	11/22,287	8/17,156	1/1,501

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>AITUC</u>	<u>INLJC</u>	<u>HMS</u>	<u>UTUC</u>
25. Bank Employees		5/596	1/1,555	
26. Misc- ellaneous.	167/53,960	24/5,421	12/6,568	38/5,737
<hr/>				
TOTAL:	768 Unions 5,17,506	693 Unions 8,05,527	145 Unions 1,84,084	170 Unions 80,845
Additions after objections	20,261	11,231	8,864	1,656
<hr/>				
	5,37,567	9,09,858	1,92,948	82,511
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CLAIMED MEMBERSHIP OF FOUR CENTRAL TU ORGANISATIONS-INDUSTRY-WISE
(1959-60).

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>AITUC</u>	<u>INIUC</u>	<u>HMS</u>	<u>UTUC</u>
1. Textile	177/1,76,939	148/4,05,683	80,019	19/32,468
2. Iron & steel	6/42,817	6/45,722	3,800	3/8,613
3. Metal Trades.	27/7,106	27/17,679	5,496	11/1,331
4. Engineer- ing.	226/97,257	133/45,515	47,285	28/6,747
5. Transport	136/82,475	120/1,91,703	1,61,946	27/6,311
6. Planta- tions.	42/1,31,644	48/3,34,585	42,448	7/28,563
7. Mining	46/1,00,821	52/1,27,621	41,662	13/27,371
8. Quarrying		8/6,36	1,500	1/739
9. Agriculture	37/19,344	24/10,570		10/1,275
10. Sugar	29/21,472	91/63,999	32,827	18/9,398
11. Cement	19/8,935	35/18,580	622	3/4,060
12. Chemicals	90/27,889	76/22,685	14,428	17/2,733
13. Building & Public Works	88/41,228	15/12,036	3,371	4/862
14. Food & Drink	79/42,580	41/28,896	2,583	21/18,689
15. Tobacco	97/63,223	14/15,654	5,539	3/966
16. Tannery & Leather	16/11,462	11/10,278	2,663	1/126
17. Paper & Paper Products		10/8,321	422	1/248
18. Printing & Publishing (incl. F per)	56/17,354	41/10,759	5,083	10/7,999
19. Local Bodies	120/36,223	72/15,813	4,345	20/6,277
20. Glass & Pottery	43/21,017	22/9,547	1,115	5/1,986
21. Petroleum	3/6,688	6/4,671	725	
22. Salaried Employees	58/18,391	131/42,275	8,212	23/4,304
23. Personal Services	68/25,341	24/7,196	2,472	8/1,790
24. Port & Dock.	21/20,586	14/18,772	26,411	4/25,884
25. Bank Emp.	-	7/2,207	-	2/258
26. Misc.	152/49,690	70/36,210	29,364	51/11,901
	1636 unions 10,90,480	1246 unions 17,73,400	325 unions 5,73,333	310 unions 2,11,001

VERIFIED MEMBERSHIP OF FOUR CENTRAL TU ORGANISATIONS
INDUSTRY-WISE (1958-59)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>AITUC</u>	<u>INTUC</u>	<u>HMS</u>	<u>UTUC</u>
1. Textile	90/88,790	123/2,39,697	15/46,279	10/16,490
2. Iron & Steel	3/15,188	5/40,247	2/2,668	
3. Metal Trades		22/14,784	14/4,779	7/355
4. Engineer- ing.	117/51,698	94/25,134	24/16,733	16/3,072
5. Transport	59/41,555	77/77,461	7/55,299	16/3,360
6. Plantations	25/64,816	28/2,66,016	4/26,178	4/20,484
7. Mining	25/48,105	23/1,01,696	7/21,077	6/10,987
8. Quarrying		3/2,027	1/1,545	1/234
9. Agriculture	2/332	14/4,267		6/544
10. Sugar	17/12,214	73/50,939	19/18,588	13/1,5847
11. Cement	13/5,684	23/12,342	1/30	1/2,781
12. Chemicals	32/8,635	57/16,094	15/5,390	5/875
13. Building, Civil Eng.& Public Works	49/18,722	9/1,515	6/1,249	2/143
14. Food & Drinks	17/6,987	31/6,965	5/1,416	8/1,477
15. Tobacco	27/30,120	8/3,255	2/638	2/146
16. Tanneries & Leather	9/9,247	7/6,515	1/761	
17. Paper & Paper Products		9/7,521	3/409	1/246
18. Printing & Publishing	33/10,194	29/8,075	4/3,189	6/4,577
19. Local Bodies.	58/18,055	44/6,720	3/1,203	12/2,142
20. Glass & Potteries	20/7,670	17/7,438	1/306	1/34
21. Petroleum	3/5,429	5/3,613	2/730	
22. Salaried Employees & Professional workers.	21/4,982	98/36,599	20/3,071	18/2,130
23. Personal Services	33/13,203	18/3,432	6/1,644	5/678
24. Bank employees	-	5/726	-	1/43
25. Port & Dock	13/8,205	10/12,307	6/18,948	2/9,411
26. Miscellaneous	137/36,418	40/13,062	15/8,494	28/3,941
total	5,06,304	10,18,445	2,40,622	59,877

STATE-WISE VERIFIED MEMBERSHIP OF FOUR T.U. ORGANISATIONS
(1957-58)

<u>STATES</u>	<u>AITUC</u>	<u>INTUC</u>	<u>HMS</u>	<u>UTUC</u>
Andhra	39/36,669	18/4,645	8/2,724	
Assam	9/8,345	24/2,16,246		3/653
Bihar	34/10,914	50/94,479	9/11,828	40/16,248
Bombay	63/52,161	208/2,23,706	52/79,701	1/6,192
Kerala	200/76,453	21/12,726	1/421	30/6,180
M.P.	10/4,534	23/34,423	3/3,489	3/379
Madras	127/98,888	44/54,784	14/29,720	11/1918
Mysore	23/25,092	16/12,651	5/692	
Orissa	11/6,696	10/10,692	8/9,740	
Punjab	39/17,585	49/16,653	2/135	
Rajasthan	1/1,739	13/4,384	5/669	
U.P.	17/5,074	99/40,800	17/5,072	3/1,847
West Bengal	182/1,58,863	102/1,57,125	19/39,025	80/43,298
Delhi	13/14,238	20/7,901	1/850	5/2,041
Himachal Pradesh		4/360		
Manipur				
Tripura		2/5,952		
TOTAL:	768/5,17,306	698/8,98,527	145/1,84,084	176/80,346

STATE-WISE VERIFIED MEMBERSHIP OF FOUR I.U. ORGANIZATIONS
(1958 - 59)

<u>STATES</u>	<u>AIUUC</u>	<u>INTUC</u>	<u>INC</u>	<u>UIUC</u>
Andhra	48/13,812	58/18,644	6/2,809	
Assam	10/9,657	14/2,16,079	1/2,261	1/248
Bihar	31/20,358	63/1,15,908	10/9,591	17/8,425
Bombay	82/19,481	204/2,42,791	51/82,556	1/8,236
M.P.	13/5,101	33/44,788	2/2,272	
Kerala	156/40,190	24/15,155	2/815	24/8,956
Mauras	142/90,489	51/52,711	12/26,543	15/1,953
Mysore	22/23,505	15/14,057	2/119	
Orissa	11/1,595	10/15,464	9/5,131	
Punjab	44/18,114	80/15,271	2/3,300	
Rajasthan	19/3,094	18/9,076	4/740	1/237
U.P.	44/10,746	156/61,947	22/10,197	18/6,592
West Bengal	155/1,45,002	120/1,79,459	41/52,865	71/51,971
Delhi	25/26,208	27/8,752	1/41,147	9/2,159
Himachal Pradesh.	4/172	6/904		
Manipur.	1/77			
Tripura		2/6,107		
TOTAL:	813/5,06,304	882/10,18,145	185/2,40,622	171/89,877

STATEMENT CLAIMED MEMBERSHIP OF FOUR I.U. ORGANISATIONS.
(1959-60).

<u>STATES</u>	<u>AITUC</u>	<u>INTUC</u>	<u>HMO</u>	<u>UTUC</u>
Andhra	92/78,898	88/52,465	10,273	
Assam	16/15,028	10/2,23,082	7,449	2/431
Bihar	55/69,892	90/1,38,757	29,384	26/19,229
Maharashtra	120/92,699	117/2,10,268	4,07,822	5/10,426
Gujrat	43/13,254	156/1,65,253	10,968	
Kerala	249/2,10,424	55/69,557	7,355	73/29,542
M.P.	64/27,545	66/66,640	6,207	1/869
Madras	198/1,34,934	76/82,022	42,149	19/5,166
Mysore	84/48,526	33/23,437	14,395	
Orissa	15/11,991	11/19,249	7,455	1,1,520
Punjab	82/16,579	111/33,302	1,545	
Rajasthan	60/15,218	54/26,270	1,298	1/307
U.P.	102/36,209	207/82,159	36,800	28/11,320
West Bengal	308/2,52,013	130/2,58,579	22,185	135/1,17,946
Delhi	32/15,260	39/15,132	46,847	10/4,128
Himachal Pradesh.	7/1,459	11/1,381		
Manipur	3/1,677			
Tripura		2/5,608		
Jammu & Kashmir		1/1,232		
TOTAL	1,626/10,80,130	1,243/15,03,100	592,33	210/2,11,004

Total No. of MS units is 325.

ATTENDANCE AT
AITUC WORKING COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

	Darjeeling May, 1958.	Bangalore January '59	Delhi Aug. '59	Delhi Feb '60	Delhi Sept
S.S. Mirajkar	-	-	P	P	P
S.A. Lange	P	P	P	P	P
Hemanta Kumar Bose	Resigned though it was not accepted.				
Dr. Ranen Sen	P	-	-	P	-
Kedar Das	(In Jail) -----				P
P. Ramamurti	-	P	-	-	P
J.S. Yusuf	-	-	P	P	P
P. Balachandra Menon.	-	P	-	-	-
Parvathi Krishnan	-	-	P	P	P
K.G. Srivastava	P	P	P	P	P
K.T.K. Tangamani	P	- P	P	P	P
Raj Bahadur Gour	P	P	P	P	P
Indrajit Gupta	P	P	-	-	P
Satish Loomba	-	P	P	P	P
T.B. Vittal Rao	P	P	P	P	P
Md. Ismail	P	P	P	-	P
Md. Elias	P	P	P	P	P
Monoranjan Roy	P	P	-	P	-
Sudhir Mukhoti	-	-	-	P	-
Ajit Biswas	-	-	-	-	-
Anadi Das	P	-	P	-	-
Sudhir Ghosh	P	-	-	-	-
K.N. Joglekar	P	P	P	P	P
S.G. Patkar	-	-	-	P	P
S.Y. Kolhatkar	P	P	-	P	P
G. Sundaram	P	-	-	-	1
Shakir Ali Khan	P	-	-	P	1
Homi Daji	-	-	-	P	1
K. Sugathan	-	P	-	-	-
Kallat Krishnan	P	P	P	P	1
M.C. Narasimhan	-	P	-	P	-

Darjeeling (Bangalore) Delhi (Delhi) Delhi
May, 1958 (January '58) Aug '59 (Feb '60) Sept '60

Shantaram Pai	-	P	-	-	P
Maqdoom Mohiuddin	-	-	-	-	-
K.L. Narasimham	-	-	-	P	P
S. Krishnamurthi	P	-	P	-	F
T.R. Ganesan	-	-	P	-	P
V. Subbiah	P	-	-	P	-
Ram Asrey	P	-	P	-	-
Lalit Burman	-	-	-	-	P
Atan Roy	-	-	-	P	P
Abdul Momin	P	-	-	-	-
Kumaranand	P	P	P	-	-
Barin Chaudhary	P	P	-	-	-
Y.D. Sharma	-	-	P	P	P
A.C. Nanda	P	P	P	P	P
Bawa Kartar Singh	P	P	P	P	P
P.D. Gandhi	-	P	-	-	-
S. Sanyal	P	-	P	P	P
Sailen Paul	P	P	-	P	-
Aruna Asaf Ali	-	-	-	-	-

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Note:- "P" denotes 'Present'.

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MIDHRA PRADESH.

In 1957, the total number of workers covered by factories act and in mines was 1,97,440 in 3,802 factories and 44,865 in mines. In 1958, the number of factories workers was 2,21,954 in 4,875 factories.

Our membership, claimed and verified, for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 was as follows:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1957-58	89	85,208	79	36,669
1958-59	83	77,060	44	48,312

The membership of INTUC, which is next to us in the State, was follows:

1957-58	67	52,323	18	4,645
1958-59	92	82,500	58	18,644

For the year 1959-60 we have claimed a membership of 78,898 in 92 unions, while the INTUC has claimed 52,465 in 88 unions.

In 1958-59, we lost 14 unions with a membership of 12,543 for not submitting annual returns as against 40 unions with a membership of 26,008 in the previous year for the same reason. In 1958-59, we also lost 5 unions with a membership of 3,117 which failed to produce the records at the time of verification. This year the position as regards submission of annual returns has improved.

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 78,898 in 92 unions, the major claims being in Tobacco (31,020), Coal mining (10,000). Mining (other than Coal) 4,680 and Jute textile (4,000).

We have improved our membership in Tobacco, Building, Municipalities and Local Bodies and personal services and maintained in Sugar and mines and gone down in Cement. In Port & Dock and Textiles formation of united unions not affiliated to any Central TU organisation has brought down our membership. In Sugar one of the biggest united union is affiliated to HMS.

The recent affiliation of Praga Tools Employees Union with AITUC is an important event in the sphere of expansion of work in Engineering industry in the State.

For 1959-60 the biggest claims of INTUC have been in Tobacco (10,996), Textiles (7,477) and Engineering (3,693). HMS has claimed 6000 in Sugar and 2,134 in Engineering.

The state Committee held its annual conference at Guntur in May, 1959, which was attended by Com. Dango, General secretary of the AITUC. The State TUC working Committee met in July and again in November 1959. The Working Committee again met in April, 1960. A meeting of the General Council of the STUC was held in December, 1959. Reports of these meetings are not received regularly by the AITUC centre. Monthly reports are also not sent by STUC.

The protest strike called on July 21, 1959 against the undemocratic action of the Central Government in intervening in Kerala was successful. Another call for strike against the sharp rise in food prices on 31st August, 1959 did not succeed.

The employees of the State Government observed 'Quit Work Day' on February 27, 1959 as a protest against the report of the Pay Committee.

"Protest Day" against the Anti-labour policies of the State Government was observed on January 31, 1960. The STUC also run campaigns in the beginning of 1960 against rise in prices of food grains, and for implementation of All India Tripartite decisions and also implementation of agreement between the State Government and their employees in respect of revision of pay scales.

According to reports received at the Centre, in 1960, two trade union schools were organised under the auspices of the STUC.

During the whole period since our last Conference INTUC has always been taking a policy of offensive and disruption with active support of the State Congress against us. INTUC has been consistently trying to organise rival unions in almost all the centres where AITUC has been strong. In this it is financed and guided by the State Congress in the INTUC Centre. Com. Dass of Praga Tools Corporation Employees Union was murdered by HMS go ndas.

In the Tripartite Committees on State level, the AITUC is represented but with much less representation, considering the verified membership of the different TU organisations. Regular reports of these tripartite meetings, when held, are not received at the Centre. Similarly, cases of non-implementation of awards, agreements and labour enactments received in the Central Office were very few.

Despite decisions having been taken to tone up the organisation of the STUC centre and visits and tours conducted by important leaders of STUC in a number of industrial areas, no qualitative change seems to have taken place in the functioning and organisation of STUC centre. It was reported that a wholesaler has been put in charge of the STUC centre at Hyderabad.

Organisation of agricultural workers and affiliation of their unions with the AITUC is a possibility in this State.

The integration of the working of STUC as far as Andhra and Hyderabad regions of the State is concerned, can only be achieved with a team comprising of the representatives of the two regions functioning under STUC centre.

With the offensive of the INTUC on, vast field of unorganised sections of labour is still available, the membership drive of organised unions not taking strides, the State Committee has to give due importance and urgency, if it has to maintain its lead over INTUC in verified membership and expand itself.

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ASSAM

According to figures available for 1957, Assam State had 1,050 factories, employing 72,415 workers; 5,29,528 workers were engaged in plantations and 4,721 in mines. In 1958, the number of factory workers was 75,378 in 1085 factories.

Our membership, claimed and verified and that of the INTUC were as follows in 1957-58.

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
AITUC	10	22,439	9	8,400
INTUC	29	2,49,037	24	2,17,248

Membership, claimed and verified, of the three Central TU organisations for 1958-59 was follows:

AITUC	12	11,264	10	9,857
INTUC	18	2,52,607	14	2,15,079
HMS	6	7,449	4	2,226

For 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 13,628 in 16 unions. INTUC has claimed for 1959-60 a membership of 2,22,082 in 16 unions, HMS 7,449 in 6 unions and UTUC 431 in 2 unions. The largest membership of INTUC is in plantations (2,14,382) as against ours of 8701.

The STUC held its conference in March, 1959 at Dibrugarh. The STUC General Council met on September 11-13, 1959 and then again in May, 1960. Complete reports of these meetings are not received by the Centre.

The STUC had decided to publish a Bulletin, but to our knowledge, this decision has not been fulfilled.

The State Committee decided to have an Union of Plantations workers on state-basis, and also to observe "Demands Week" in September, 1959. Nothing has been heard of the same since then.

In Assam collieries, our Union though bigger than the INTUC affiliate, not only was not recognised by the management, but bypassed in negotiations and agreements. The State and Central Government were active on the side of the management. The area was kept out of the LAT Award on Coal Disputes and a separate agreement very defective was negotiated with the INTUC union. Our union had to go on Strike from January 15, 1960, to assert their right as representative union. The Labour Ministries of the State and the Centre refused to intervene and repression was let loose on the workers.

There was also a strike by the workers of M/s. Bharat Engineering Works for implementation of an agreement between the management and the Union and other demands, in March 1960.

An agreement was arrived at between the INTUC and the Assam tea planters relating to bonus for 1957 and 1958 for tea garden workers in Assam in October, 1959.

The attack on the trade union rights of the workers in Assam and open discrimination both by the employers as well as the Government against the AITUC unions are the main problems in the growth of the healthy TU movement in the State. The

General Council of the STUC in its meeting held in May, 1960 considered over the situation and decided that steps should be taken by all unions to send concrete cases and to organise a state-wide campaign on the basis of the same. The meeting also decided certain organisational steps for strengthening the STUC Centre.

But these decisions could not be put into practice as in June, 1960 inspired by the vested interests, communal tension increased and took the shape of linguistic riots in July, 1960, causing great misery and sufferings to the people. Our movement and organisation also suffered a lot. All other things drowned in the linguistic riots. Some of our trade union functionaries were dislocated during the riots.

Our State Committee and its affiliates campaigned for restoration of peace and amity among the people and worked for rehabilitation of evacuees created by linguistic riots.

Several AITUC unions outside Assam donated in the Assam Relief Fund for riot-affected people. AITUC Centre also donated Rs.1,000/- to this account.

The STUC has not been able to run any campaign on the state level since the outbreak of the riots. A minor strike action took place in October, 1960 when 800 workers of a mills struck work demanding Puja bonus and annual increment, etc.

Com. Manoranjan Roy, General Secretary, Bengal STUC had attended the May General Council meeting of the Assam STUC.

Special and foremost attention should be given to the plantations and transport industries. Special attention has to be paid to the Colliery unions to revive our position. The STUC Centre is also to be strengthened.

B I H A R

According to 1957 figures, in Bihar, the total number of workers employed in 4,511 factories was 1,80,240; 2,40,863 workers were engaged in Mines and 1,083 in plantations. In 1958, the number of workers employed in 4,904 factories was 1,83,238.

Membership, claimed and verified, was as follows:-

1957-58

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
AITUC	52	82,915	34	10,914
INTUC	77	1,23,883	50	94,479

1958-59

AITUC	46	63,806	31	20,358
INTUC	83	1,44,093	63	1,15,908

The verified membership of HMS in 1958-59 was 9,591 in 10-unions and that of UTUC was 8,425 in 17 unions.

Out of our verified membership of 1958-59, 11,900 was in coal mines (2 unions) and 5,577 in Iron & Steel (1 union) In the State our membership campaign has been weak in almost all the industries, notably in Iron & Steel and mines. We are nowhere in the Sugar industry in the State, which is second only to U.P. in whole of India.

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 69,893 in 55 unions, highest claims being in Coal mines (26,905) and Iron & Steel (23,605).

In 1959-60, the INTUC has claimed 1,38,757 members in 90 unions, highest in Mining (59,986), Iron & Steel (28,711), Metal (13,447), Sugar (6938) and Glass & Potteries (4,891). HMS has claimed 21,192 in Mining and 6,542 in Sugar while UTUC has claimed 19,329 in all (36 unions), their major claims being in Murulidih mines (8,025), Motipur Sugar Factory (1,017) and Patna Corporation (1,801).

The Fifth Conference of the STUC was held at Jamshedpur in April, 1959. A meeting of the General Council of the STUC decided to be held in March, 1960, did not take place for certain reasons. Since then there is no information of any meeting of the General Council or the Working Committee of the STUC.

The biggest organisational problem of the State Committee had been to manage the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union, after the arrest and detention of the leading comrades in the so-called 'conspiracy case', since May 1958, and a large number of criminal cases in that connection. The arrest of the majority of leading comrades was a serious blow to the whole TU work in Bihar and the defence of the cases has imposed a very heavy burden on the State TUC and the Centre. Com. Kedar Das, General Secretary, JMU, has been released on bail in Sept. 1960. The question of reinstatement of the majority of about 400 workers discharged during the May Strike is still pending solution.

In the collieries there were a few strikes in 1959, e.g. in Kusunda (March 6 - 31-, Kirkend and New Marine Collieries (March-June) against victimisation and violation of Mines Act, etc.

On January 31, 1960, there was a strike by 3,400 workers engaged on the Ganga Bridge Project against retrenchment. In February, 1960, there was a strike of workers of Piler Cotton Mills, which ended with the publication of the Textile Wage Board recommendations and their acceptance by the Government.

In Nougamundi Iron Ore mines about 4,000 workers went on 2 days strike in February, 1960 under the leadership of a faction of INTUC opposed to John. After the strike was withdrawn, the management (TISCO) entered into an agreement with INTUC led by John in respect of wages and other matters. The agreement covered about 21,000 mine workers employed by TISCO in Bihar and Orissa except the coal-miners employed by them.

Almost all the Nica factories in the State were closed by the owners against imposition of multi-point sales tax, leading to unemployment of about 40,000 factory workers and 75,000 home splitters for about 36 days (March 15 to April 21, 1960). Bihar Nica Mazdoor Sangathan, affiliated to ATUC campaigned for immediate settlement of the question as a result of which the workers got some lay-off relief from the employers and the Government.

At Patna about 3,000 Corporation employees led by UTUC union observed strike from 12th April to 18th April, 1960 in support of their demands of revision of wages, DA and implementation of award agreement, etc. The strike took place despite being declared illegal by the Government and concluded.

with the Government's assurance against victimisation and referring the demands to a Tribunal.

Closure of jute mill in Katihar presented a crisis for the workers in the industry.

In the Public sector colliery National Coal Development Corporation, our affiliate is the largest union but still not being recognised by the management. Application for recognition made under the Code of Discipline is pending.

In Dhanbad two new unions have been affiliated. In the private sector collieries of Dhanbad, Jharia and Hazaribagh districts, still there is scope for expansion of work.

There was a proposal to take out a weekly TU paper for STUC. For sometime a comrade was allotted to work in STUC centre but as far as AITUC centre is concerned, it did not make any qualitative change. It is not known if that comrade is still there.

We do not get regular reports from the STUC, nor the copies of the circulars etc. issued by the STUC to the affiliated unions, are endorsed to the Centre. The STUC centre needs reorganisation without any delay, which should be possible now that Jamshedpur comrades are out on bail.

M A H A R A S H T R A .

The bilingual Bombay State, had in 1957, 10,620 factories employing 10,75,944 workers. 30,350 workers were employed in mines bringing the total to 11,09,924. In 1958, though the number of factories increased in the State (Gujrat included) to 10,995, the number of workers employed therein went down to 10,60,677.

Claimed and Verified membership of AITUC and INTUC for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 were as follows:

1957-58.

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
AITUC	132	2,62,137	63	52,161
INTUC	241	3,37,161	208	2,23,704

1958-59

AITUC	129	99,284	88	49,481
INTUC	252	3,52,609	204	2,43,791

In 1957-58, HMS had a verified membership of 79,701 in 53 unions and in 1958-59 it had a verified membership of 83,556 in 55 unions.

This clearly shows that during the two years for which the verified figures are available, our membership had gone down while that of INTUC and HMS has increased. The UTUC had a verified membership of 8,236 in 1958-59.

In 1958-59, we lost a membership of 6,351 because registration of 6 unions was found to be cancelled and a further membership of 21,056 was lost because 11 unions failed to produce the records and 4 unions produced incomplete records. Our Bombay Textile union having merged with the new Independent union, we lost its membership of 65,000.

In 1959-60, the respective claims of the 4 Central TU organisations in the State (only Maharashtra) have been as under:-

AITUC	120 unions	92,699
INTUC	117 unions	2,40,268
HMS	59 unions	2,07,823
UTUC	1 union	8,236

Our biggest claims have been made in Engineering (17,872) and Cotton Textiles (10,732). INTUC strongholds are in Textiles (1,03,982), Transport (89,541). HMS strongholds are in Railways (1,12,289), Engineering (16,544), Port and Docks (22,538), Silk Textiles (15,014) and Cotton Textiles (8,424). The membership of UTUC comes only from the United Seafarers Federation, Bombay.

Our membership has gone down particularly in Silk and Woollen Textiles, cement, to some extent, sugar, ship repairs. We have been able to maintain our position in Petroleum and chemicals. On the recommendation of STUC recently some of the defunct unions were dropped from AITUC. Membership campaign is generally weak.

The STUC held its 5th Annual Conference in February, 1960. The Working Committee met in August, 1960. The General Council meeting of the STUC, decided to be held in November, 1960, was postponed because of certain reasons.

In 1958, over 5,000 workers of Premier Automobiles, Bombay, went on general strike which lasted for 101 days, beginning from April 22, 1958. The strike arose out of the withdrawal of the recognition of the union by the management. The strike was called off on July 29, following a settlement between the management and the union.

The workers of Bombay organised a massive demonstration on July 25, 1958, against the anti-labour policy of the Government, in support of the struggle of Premier Automobile workers and to halt the ruthless offensive of the employers particularly in Textile industry. On July 25, life in Bombay came to a standstill when more than five lakhs workers of all trades and services observed a token general strike, at the call of United Action Committee of Trade Unions.

Union Labour Ministry conducted an enquiry under Code of Conduct into the above general strike of Premier automobiles and token strike of July 25.

In 1958, a united union of Bombay Textile workers - Girni Kamgar Union - was formed. Emergence of this united union is an important landmark in the trade union movement of the State.

STUC published a booklet in Marathi explaining to the workers about the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board and their tasks.

In May 1960 an All India Textile Conference was convened by Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay to discuss and decide about the situation created by the non-implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. In the meantime Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh

(INTUC) and the Mill Owners' Association, Bombay entered into an agreement in May 1960 with regard to the implementation of the Textile Wage Board's recommendations. After the implementation of the wage rise, as recommended by the Board, the Mill owners started increasing workload. Girni Kamgar Union gave a call of the Protest Strike on June 12, 1960 against the employers' Offensive of increasing workload. The strike was not complete.

State Tripartite Evaluation & Implementation Committee was set up only in May, 1960 in which INTUC, AITUC and HMS are equally represented.

Recognition rules under the Code of Discipline have been utilised by the State Labour Ministry in this State to withdraw recognition from two of our unions, Level Brothers Employees Union and the Godrej & Boyce Workers Union, the former by not correctly following the procedure of verification and the later because of a strike. Neither the Implementation machinery at the State level, nor that of Centre have been able to undo the wrong done to these unions.

A meeting of TU workers in Sugar factories of the State was held in April, 1960 at Poona to take stock of our position in the Sugar belt and plan future work. Com. Dange attended this meeting.

India wide solidarity strike of July 14, 1960 in sympathy of Central Government Employees' strike, was observed by some unions in Bombay. On September 2, TU Rights Day was observed in Bombay under the auspices of STUC. HMS observed the Day separately.

Third National Conference of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity was held on December 2 to 4, 1960 at Bombay. A Workers Convention was also held as a part of the proceedings of the Conference. Our STUC and its affiliates actively worked for the popularisation of and preparation for the Conference and participated in it.

Though we receive the copies of the circulars of STUC issued to affiliated unions, monthly reports or reports of Working Committee or General Council meetings are not received by us. Since the last Conference of the STUC, though, the functioning of the STUC centre seems to have improved a little, yet the organisational situation remains far from satisfactory. STUC has not been able to expand its work and organisation outside Bombay. Even in Bombay city, the STUC has no control of its own on the trade union movement.

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D E L H I.

Delhi had, in 1957, 57,737 workers in 834 factories. In 1958, the number was 59,399 workers in 914 factories.

Claimed and verified membership of AITUC and INTUC was as follows in 1957-58.

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
AITUC	17	11,292	13	14,238
INTUC	35	10,263	20	7,901
The figures for 1958-59 were as follows:-				
AITUC	25	37,282	25	26,202
INTUC	32	14,644	8	5,502
				contd...9

In 1957-58, the claimed and verified membership of HMS was 10,262 (6 unions) and 850 (1 union) respectively. HMS claimed in 1958-59, 46,439 members of which 42,296 was the claim for their Union in Northern Railway alone. HMS got the verified membership of 41,143 in this year.

We are the biggest trade union force in the city. In 1959-60, we have claimed 45,260 members in 30 unions, the major claims being in Textiles (16,218), Building & Public Works (8,378), Engineering (2,417), Chemicals (2,187), Municipal & Local bodies (2,025), Salaried employees (2,856) and Personal services (5,101). Our membership has increased in Petroleum Industry as a result of affiliation of Petroleum union. In Textiles, we have more or less, maintained our position. We have also gone up in Municipal & Local bodies, Building and Engineering though there is yet vast scope in all these spheres. We have also improved our position in Personal services.

In 1959-60, the INTUC's major claims in their total membership of 15,133 have been in Textiles (4,938) and salaried employees (4,364).

In 1959-60, HMS has claimed a membership of 46,847 in 5 unions. Their biggest membership claim being in Railways (45,000 members in one union).

The STUC Working Committee met in May, 1960.

On June 7, 1959, thousands of workers went in procession to the Prime Minister's House under the auspices of the Delhi TU action committee to voice their protest against the mounting offensive of the employers.

The struggle of the Ajudhya Mill workers, was a remarkable struggle in Delhi.

Employees of educational institutions launched a movement in March, 1960 under the leadership of University and College Karmchhari Union for better service conditions and recognition of the Union. The movement was suppressed and various active workers were victimised.

Textile workers under the leadership of Ekta Union, responded to the call given by the AITUC and organised successful demonstrations on May 7, 1960, demanding wage-increase as recommended by the Wage Board.

There was strike by the workers of Modern Tiles Manufacturing Co. in June, 1960.

The STUC started a Weekly Hindi organ "Mazdur Janata". It was almost regularly published for about 8 months. Because of financial crisis this publication had to be suspended.

The INTUC during this period has been constantly making efforts to disrupt our unions and set up rival trade unions. They were helped by the labour relations machinery and as its results the number of their affiliates increased. The HMS has not grown but with the formal affiliation of the Northern Railway Union, has swelled its membership. The situation demands constant vigilance and hard work not only in existing unions by increasing our membership but also entering new fields by getting more affiliations.

The State Committee is represented in tripartite committees. Attempt is always made by the administration to put

INTUC, and at some places HMS, representatives also in these committees, though in some, according to their verified membership, they should have none.

The circulars and handbills issued by the STUC are sent to AITUC centre, but monthly reports and Reports of the tripartite meetings are not regular.

The STUC work is now apparent though for the STUC of only one city, better co-ordination, office work, mobilization and functioning, as a guiding centre is a possibility.

K A R N A T A K.

Karnatak (Mysore) had a total labour force of 2,91,093 in the year 1957- 1,12,618 in 1,278 factories, 52,048 in mines and 1,26,427 in tea, coffee and rubber plantations.

In 1957-58, claimed and verified membership of AITUC and INTUC were as follows:

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
AITUC	36	47,926	23	25,092
INTUC	23	22,251	16	12,651

In 1958-59, the figures were as under:

AITUC	39	35,883	22	23,505
INIUC	30	22,622	15	14,057

HMS also claimed in 1958-59, a membership of 11,985 in 16 unions, but on verification got only 119 in 2 unions. UTUC does not exist.

In the year 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 48,326 in 84 unions. Obviously, it is an improvement from the previous year. We have increased in Textiles, Engineering, plantations, Tobacco, Cement and personal services. We have maintained our position in Mines.

In 1959-60, INTUC has claimed 23,437 members in 33 unions the largest being Textiles (9,361), Sugar (4,175) and Mines (4,248).

In 1959-60, HMS claimed 14,395 members in 21 unions, major ones being Engineering (4,400), Sugar (1900) and Tobacco (1800).

The Engineering unions in Bangalore, viz, Hindustan Aircrafts, Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics and Indian Telephone Industries have united unions not affiliated to any Central TU organisation. INTUC has set up rival unions in Machine Tools and Air C.P. & Factory recently.

The Executive Committee of the STUC met in November, 1959 and decided to reorganise the STUC, to collect Building Fund, have a strike on December 4 against rise in food prices and agitate for a uniform legislation for the whole state. But in absence of any report from the STUC, we do not know how far these decisions were implemented. The Working Committee of STUC again met in June, 1960 and discussed organisational problems of STUC. Certain decisions were taken to tone up the organisation which, again in the absence of any report we are bound to presume, could not be implemented.

The PTUC conference which was already overdue, was decided to be held in September, 1960. But the same was again postponed. The STUC decided in June, 1960 to hold a convention, on a small scale, of workers in Minor Engineering Industry. The AITUC has no report whether the convention was held or not.

A formal tripartite meeting on violation of Code of Discipline was held in May, 1960 in which two of our representatives also participated. Since then there is no further report in this connection.

The STUC is represented on State Labour Advisory Board, State Minimum wage Advisory Board, Evaluation Board, ESL Committee, Housing Advisory Committee (under the Plantation Act). But we do not get regular reports of the meetings of these committees, mainly because of the weakness of the STUC Centre.

The only report that the STUC Centre sent to AITUC was in June, 1960. Com. Raj Bahadur Gour and Com. Parvati Krishnan visited the State and attended the STUC Executive Committee meetings. Decisions taken to reorganise and revitalize the STUC have yet to be implemented.

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K E R A L A

Kerala had a total working force of 3,30,655 in 1957. Of this 1,54,741 were employed in plantations and 1,55,305 in 1,659 factories, more or less equally divided. In 1958, the number of factory workers slightly went up to 1,66,182 in 2,144 factories.

Claimed and verified membership of the Central TU organisations for the year 1957-58 was as follows:

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>UNIONS.</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP.</u>	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>
AITUC	486	2,32,690	200	76,453
INTUC	36	27,687	21	12,726
STUC	50	28,961	30	6,180

The figures for 1958-59 were as follows:-

AITUC	454	2,21,912	156	40,190
INTUC	35	26,587	21	15,165
STUC	59	24,467	24	8,956

HMS is a negligible force in the State.

In 1957-58, we lost a membership of 36,515 in 103 unions due to non-submission of annual returns. In 1958-59 the number of our unions, which did not submit annual returns, increased to 110 and thus we lost a bigger membership of 29,516. In 1957-58, membership of 24,500 was cut because in case of 70 unions' affiliation could not be proved. In 1958-59, this number increased to 34,601 in 81 unions. In 1957-58, 43 unions with membership of 32,837 did not show the records at the time of verification, while in 1958-59, this number increased to 52,551 in 70 unions. In 1958-59, registration of 25 unions with a membership of 12,532 was found to be cancelled.

In 1959-60, a membership of 2,10,424 in 749 unions has been claimed. Our major claims are in plantations (61,662), Food and Drinks (27,835), Agriculture (14,775) and Cotton Textile (11,930). We have largest number of small unions in the state so much so that membership in this state though 21% of our total claim, the percentage of number of unions is 33. In the year 1959, there was a general tendency of membership campaign not being speeded up. In Plantations, though we are the biggest force, and membership has increased in 1959-60 to 61,662, still there is wide gap between the workers employed and those organised in our unions. In Textiles, Engineering, Building, Tobacco and a number of Miscellaneous industries, our membership has gone down this year. We have improved our position in Agricultural labour.

In 1959-60, INTUC has claimed 69,557 members in 55 unions, their largest being in plantations (32,171) and Food & Drinks (18,810).

In 1959-60, UTUC has claimed a membership of 29,542 in 73 unions. Their largest membership comes from Food & Drinks (18,605). The UTUC has considerably gone down in Plantations.

HMO has only two unions with 815 members as per verified figures of 1958-59. In 1959-60, they have claimed 7,325 in 6 unions, the largest being in Plantations (5,346).

The Conference of the STUC was held at the time of our Ernakulam session. The next Conference which was decided to be held in May, 1960, was not held. Instead General Council of the STUC met in May, 1960 and expressed its strong protest against the labour policy of the Coalition Ministry and called upon all workers and trade unions of the State to agitate for the demands, like, speedy passage of Kerala Industrial Relations Bill presented by the Communist Ministry; reversal of the policy of the Coalition Ministry towards taddy-tappers cooperatives and other cooperatives and switch on to the policy of encouragement of such societies; proper representation of AITUC in Government sponsored committees on the basis of verified membership.

The STUC Working Committee meeting was held in February 1960, which discussed besides other matters the functioning of the STUC Centre. But still the functioning of STUC centre has not improved during the last twelve months, not a single monthly report has been sent to AITUC centre.

In 1959, the STUC had submitted a memorandum to the Coalition Government regarding implementation of the labour policy which the Communist Government was following since 1957; demanding setting up tripartite Plantation board to discuss bonus; for the defence of agricultural workers who were being attacked for political reasons, for maintaining cooperatives of taddy tappers and reopening of Sitaram Mills. On the last two issues, a deputation of Com. Chadayamuri, Secretary of the STUC and Com. TGN Menon, M.P. met Union Ministers at Delhi in December 1959.

A good number of unions, specially in agriculture remain unregistered. For the smaller unions, it also becomes difficult to pay all dues to local council, STUC, AITUC, the trade federations, besides functioning the union itself. Often the unions bypass the STUC in favour of trade federation. The net result is that AITUC loses its verified membership to the extent of 68% in this state.

The AITUC has got influence over the workers and this fact was shown during the period when Communist Ministry was

in power and specially in the general strike on August 1, 1959 against the Central intervention in dissolving the legislature and dismissing the Ministry. But this general influence of the AITUC over the workers is not reflected in the verified membership in the State because of organisational weaknesses at all levels.

Over 60,000 workers engaged in cashew Industry in the State went on a token strike on June 27, 1960, demanding enforcement of the minimum wages fixed by the State Government. The strike was called jointly by the AITUC, INTUC and UTUC unions.

The workers had to again go on strike from July 11 to July 21, 1960, to get the minimum wages fixed by the Government. The strike ended following a tripartite settlement.

In July, 1960, an agreement in respect of textile workers of the State was arrived at, in which it was decided that wages, workload and duties of the workers obtaining in Coimbatore mills would be introduced in textile mills of Kerala.

In Tripartite bodies, INTUC is given equal status with the AITUC though its verified and claimed membership is much less than ours. We have no reports of these tripartite meetings.

It is to the credit of the unions in the State that busy as they were in the fresh elections in 1959, they collected a sum of Rs.7,030.50 for building Fund against their quota of Rs.58,172.

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M A H A G U J R A T.

The Mahagujrat STUC came into existence in a Conference held at Surendranagar in March, 1959.

As yet we do not have separate figures about the Labour force in Gujrat. These figures are included in the Bombay State.

In 1958-59, we claimed separately for Gujrat, a membership of 12,764 in 44 unions and got verified 8,263 in 32 unions. Our unions are in textiles (Cotton & woollen), transport, mines, cement, oil mills, building and municipalities- specially in the area of Saurashtra.

The INTUC and HMS had claimed a membership of 1,63,101 in 137 unions and 10,582 in 10 unions, respectively, in this part of the State for 1958-59.

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 13,284 in 49 unions, the biggest being in Textiles (5,160) and Mining (1125).

In 1959-60, INTUC and HMS have claimed 1,65,253 in 136 unions and 10,968 in 10 unions respectively. The largest membership of INTUC comes from the textiles (1,31,782).

Ahmedabad is our weakest and INTUC's strongest base.

Meetings of the General Council and Working Committee of the STUC were held in April, 1960 and October, 1960, respectively. The General Council meetings was attended by Shri. Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC. The General Council decided to strengthen the STUC Centre and shift the same from Baroda to Ahmedabad. It also decided to engage

a lawyer comrade to help the unions in labour cases. A decision to publish a TU bulletin was also taken. But to our knowledge none of these decisions have been implemented.

Bombay State Transport Employees Union decided to call a convention of State Transport workers of Gujrat, Saurashtra and Kutch in June, 1960, to protest against and prepare for a fight against the apprehended retrenchment and wage-cut of State Transport workers by the Government. The convention would not be held.

Our representatives were not taken by the Government in the State Labour Welfare Advisory Board. The Government has recently set up the State Implementation & Evaluation Committee in which our representative along with those of INTUC and HMS have been taken.

AITUC Centre distributed a sum of Rs.150. to each of the families of the victims killed in police firing at Dehad during the Central Government Employees Strike. Com. Mirajkar President, AITUC, went to Dehad and distributed the sum. The STUC Centre which was functioning well for quite a long time after its formation, seems to have deteriorated recently. No monthly reports have been received by the Centre. The STUC endorses to the Central Office copies of circulars it issues to the unions in Gujrati language.

M A D H Y A P R A D E S H .

In 1957, there were, in all, 2,30,722 workers in Madhya Pradesh, comprising of 1,54,738 in 1743 factories and 75,989 in mines. In 1958, the number of factory workers increased to 1,61,059 (provisional) in 1,872 factories.

The claimed and verified membership of AITUC and INTUC for the year 1957-58 was as follows:

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
AITUC	30	25,216	10	4,534
INTUC	31	59,826	23	34,423

Figures for 1958-59 were as follows:

AITUC	45	20,183	13	5,103
INTUC	62	65,343	33	44,788

In 1958-59, HMS had also claimed 6,194 members in 4 unions and got verified 3,372 in 3 unions.

In 1958-59, situation as regards submission of annual returns by our unions, improved a little, but still we lost a membership of 8,921 in 22 unions because of non-submission of annual returns. We also lost 2,778 members because 3 unions were found to be unregistered.

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 27,943 in 4 unions. Our largest claims being in Cotton Textiles (6,928), Mines (3,949) and Tobacco (4,881). The union of Textile workers

In Indore, in which our comrades are working is an independent union, not affiliated to any Central TU organisation. We have improved a little in Building & Public Works, Municipalities and local bodies, Mining, Tobacco and maintained in Tobacco.

In 1959-60, INTUC has claimed a membership of 66,640 in 66 unions, their major membership coming from Textiles (37,067), Mining (16,273) and Cement (2,297). HMS has claimed in 1959-60, 6,207 members in 4 unions- Textiles: 3030, Bhilai Steel Works: 1700 and Coal mining: 1471. The UTUC has claimed for the first time in the state in 1959-60, two unions with a membership of 869 (Coal mining-719).

Second Annual Conference of the STUC was held in June, 1960. Com. S.S. Mirajkar, President, ITUC, attended the Conference. In the Conference, which was attended by 114 delegates representing 52 unions in various industries and centres in the state, a detailed written report of trade union activities and TU situation was submitted by Com. Hemi Daji, General Secretary, STUC, covering a period of 2 and a half years since the 1st Conference. The report mentioned the trend that despite rapid industrialisation both in major and consumers' industries, the unemployment was increasing seriously.

The Conference demanded of the M.P. Government issuing of ordinance in order to secure minimum wage in Beedi and Transport industries, as the employers have been keeping the issue in High courts and Supreme Court for over two years.

The Conference also instructed its affiliated unions to send their respective annual returns before July 15, 1960 to the Registrar of Trade Unions and also copies to the AITUC, STUC and Verification Officer. The AITUC has not received copies of annual return from any union.

In 1958, a State Motor Transport Workers Federation was formed, but it did not function. Now after the introduction of Motor Transport Bill, efforts should be made to revive the federation.

During 1959, there were two state-wide movements- one against the M.P. Industrial Relations Bill, in September, 1959 and the other, the Strike of State Government Employees from December 10 to 20, 1959.

In April, 1960, some of our comrades belonging to Dewas Mill Mazdoor Union (Red Flag) were involved in a murder case that took place as result of the INTUC and company goondas on our workers. Now these comrades have been acquitted by the Court.

In April, 1960, there was a movement of the workers of Bhilai Steel Project against the retrenchment offensive of the management and mine contractors and for better service conditions. Com. Prakash Roy, General Secretary, United Mine Workers Federation undertook hunger-strike and was arrested along with some other comrades. Various political parties also moved in the matter. The workers were assured of the fulfilment of some of their demands and retrenchment notices were also cancelled. But the problem of retrenchment is still facing the workers.

The M.P. Government passed the Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1959, giving very wide and arbitrary powers to the Registrar.

The STUC is represented in the State Evaluation & Implementation Committee and Labour Advisory Board. In ESI, PF and workers' Education Committees, the right of representation has been solely given to the INTUC.

Monthly reports are not regularly received from the state. A team devoted primarily to the STUC work is yet to be emerged though there is some improvement in their sending reports to the Centre.

O. I. S. A.

Orissa State had 745 factories employing 24,730 workers in 1957 and 50,491 in mines. In 1958, the number of workers in factories (350) was 25,974.

The claimed and verified membership of AITUC and INTUC and HMS for the year 1957-58 was as under:-

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>
AITUC	19	27,489	11	6,696
INTUC	13	16,006	10	10,692
HMS	10	6,400	8	9,749

Figures for 1958-59 were as follows:- (See page 17.)

The UTUC have no unions in the state.

Our membership has gone down in mines other than coal and been maintained in Cotton textiles. In 1959-60 we have claimed 11,991 members in 15 unions of which Mining other than coal (5,492) and Cotton textiles (7,312) constitute the major portion.

The INTUC has claimed 19,249 in 14 unions, their largest being Mining (17,932 - 11 unions). The HMS claim is 7,455, with 3220 in coal mines and 1,700 in Iron & Steel. This year the UTUC has also claimed 1,520 in Mining only.

We are represented on tripartite committees in the state and we get reports of such meeting from the STUC sometimes.

A meeting of the working Committee of the STUC was held in February, 1960, which decided that the Conference of STUC would be held in May, 1960. But the Conference was not held because of organisational weakness.

The STUC in cooperation with Kisan Sabha and other democratic organisations successfully organised a protest demonstration on March 24, 1960 before the Orissa assembly against rise in prices of essential commodities and government failure to check the same and also against imposition of sales Tax.

In April, 1960 there was a strike in Barbil Iron & Manganese mines under the leadership of our affiliate, demanding revision of wages, three months' bonus and recognition of the Union. The employers resorted to lock-out.

In September, 1960, about 53 persons including Com. N.K. Bose, General Secretary, Keonjhar Mines & Forest Workers Union (Barbil), were arrested in connection with a murder case that occurred following a clash between the workers and the hired goondas of the company. The arrested persons have not yet been granted bail.

There was a strike in June, 1960 by workers of Railway Building, Road, Site Formation, Public health and other divisions of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Kourkela, demanding payment of Rs.75/-p.m., confirmation of service and better working and living conditions. As a result of the strike some of the demands were conceded.

Following a strike notice served by the Kourkela Steel & Mining Mazdoor Congress in September, 1960, the management of the Kourkela steel Project agreed to reinstate 37 workmen whom they had retrenched. Since the other demands of the union were subjected to conciliation proceedings, as per a notice served on the union the day before the scheduled date of strike (thus making the projected strike illegal), the Union withdrew the strike notice.

We have made a headway in the Kourkela Steel Works both among the construction workers as well as the operatives.

As a result of the decision of the State Labour Advisory Board, in which our STUC is also represented, State Implementation and Evaluation Committee enquired into the conditions of workers at Kourkela and submitted a report which gives a very bad picture of the working and living conditions of the Kourkela workers. The Report was discussed in the July meeting of the State Evaluation & Implementation Committee, in the presence of Dy. General Manager of Hindustan Steel Ltd., Kourkela, who assured that the conditions would be improved within a short period. The meeting also decided that HSL would submit a report compliance in the next meeting of the Committee. We have received no information about the said report.

In July, 1960, our affiliate Orissa Textile Mills Mazdoor Union was recognised by the management and it entered into an agreement with the management of Orissa Textile Mills with regard to the problems relating to D.A. etc., arising out of implementation of the Wage Board recommendations.

In August, 1960 this very Union collected about Rs.25,000. from the textile workers when they later received their arrears of wages as a result of implementation of recommended wage increase under the July agreement. But it is also to be noted here that this Union has as not as yet paid anything to the AITUC Building Fund, or Central Government Employees Relief Fund or even its AITUC affiliation fee.

The STUC has not sent us the monthly reports. No circulars have been received and it appears that STUC centre as such is not functioning at all.

With Kourkela steel Plant and the mines area around it, this state TUC has to seriously think about the strengthening of the Centre if it has to keep pace with growing industrialisation and fulfil its responsibilities toward the working class.

(from page 16) - figures for 1958-59.

AITUC	14	15,006	10	10,692
INTUC	13	17,096	10	15,464
WGS	12	13,389	9	5,131

P U N J A B.

Punjab, a land of small-scale industries, nonetheless had 99,147 workers in 2,307 factories besides 1,565 workers in limestone and slatemines and 6,766 in tea plantations. The total, thus, was 1,07,478 in 1957. In 1958, the number of workers was 1,03,981 in 2,643 factories.

The claimed and verified membership of AITUC and INTUC was as under in the year 1957-58:-

	<u>CLAIMED-</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
AITUC	61	48,233	39	17,585
INTUC	74	27,239	49	16,653

The figures for 1958-59 read as follows:-

AITUC	65	47,801	44	18,114
INTUC	94	30,893	80	15,371

The verified membership of HMS in 1958-59 was 421 in 3 unions. UTUC is non-existent in Punjab.

In 1958-59, we lost a membership of 1,760 because 8 unions did not submit their annual returns and also 1,467 because 3 unions did not show the records at the time of verification.

In the State our membership has increased in Iron & Steel, Transport, Cement, Leather Goods and gone down in Building and public works, Textiles, Engineering and Sugar. We are still a negligible force in plantations.

In 1959-60, we have claimed still lesser membership than previous two years i.e., 36,579 in 82 unions, the major claims being in Cotton Textiles (9,014), Woollen textiles (4,206), Engineering (5993), Transport (4,176) and Iron & steel (2,656).

In 1959-60 the claim of INTUC is 33,302 in 111 unions. They claim as their strongholds in Textiles (5,813), Building (5,285), Transport (4,712), salaried employees (3,344) and Paper (2,283).

HMS has claimed 700 members in 8 unions.

Punjab STUC is amongst the very few STUCs which have been sending their monthly reports regularly to the Centre. The STUC Centre is functioning. The meetings of the Working Committee and General Council are held more or less regularly and we get reports of the same, but in Urdu. We also get the copies of the circulars of the STUC in Urdu. There is a team for STUC work. The unions being small and the local leadership not yet fully trained in the complicated legal and TU machinery of day-to-day functioning they have to rely on the State Committee personnel more than what ordinarily should be.

The last Conference of the STUC was held in December, 1959. Com. Parvati Krishnan, Vice-President and Com. K.G. Srivastava, Secretary, AITUC, participated in it.

The State TUC also held for the first time a State level conference of metal and engineering workers in 1959. Com. Mchd. Ilias attended it on behalf of the AITUC.

All India Woollen Textile Workers Conference was held in January, 1960 at Dhariwal. Coms. S.S. Yusuf, Vice-President, Coms. Raj Bahadur Gour, Satish Lumba and K.G. Srivastava, secretaries, AITUC, participated in it.

The last meeting of the Working Committee of the STUC was held in April, 1960.

The State Committee runs a TU journal in Urdu.

The STUC organised TU lectures for two days in December, 1960.

STUC has got representation in State tripartite bodies, but discrimination is shown in the sense that though it has larger membership than the INTUC, the latter is given larger representation than the former.

On 30th and 31st August, 1959, protest-days were observed against the discriminatory policy of the State Government.

20th December, 1959 was observed as protest day against the anti-labour policy of the State Government and against rise in food prices.

As a result of electricity cut during the early period of 1960, a large number of factory workers were affected. A serious situation arose in Ludhiana due to lock-out in the textile mills throwing out of employment over 5,000 workers. The STUC launched a campaign against this cut and was successful in getting some relief for the affected workers in the form of interest-free loan.

In June, 1960, five persons were killed as a result of police firing in the industrial town of Faridabad. The firing was resorted to by the police when industrial workers residing in the refugee tenements protested against the auction of these premises. A complete general strike was observed in Faridabad on June 29, 1960 against the police firing.

There was a strike in June, 1960 by about 2,500 workers of Jagjit Cotton Mills, Phagwara for implementation of the Wage Board recommendations and against victimisation.

Our affiliate, Hissar Textile Mills Workers Union, entered into an agreement with the management of the mills of the recommendation of the Textile Wage Board recommendations.

Large-scale retrenchment of Bhakra Nangal workers took place in 1959-60. The workers formed an Anti-Retrenchment Committee in which workers of all shades of opinions were represented.

Punjab, being mainly a land of small-scale industries, a sub-committee of STUC studied various specific problems of small-scale industries and the workers employed in these industries, and made appropriate recommendations to STUC which on the basis of these recommendations formulated certain demands and called upon the unions and workers for a signature campaign for fulfilment of those demands.

RAJASTHAN.

Rajasthan is an industrially backward state with only 49,199 workers in 545 factories and 20,464 workers in mines and quarries in 1957. The number of workers, in 1958, was 53,075 in 634 factories.

In 1957-58, we had claimed a membership of 13,613 in 18 unions and the verified figure was only 1,739 of one union in Beawar. The rest of the unions were scored out as none could supply us the registration numbers. The situation improved considerably in 1958-59, when we claimed 12,150 members in 35 unions and got verified 8,094 in 19 unions.

In 1957-58, the INTUC had claimed 12,150 in 24 unions and the verified figure was 4,384 in 13 unions. In 1958-59 the claim of the INTUC was 17,473 in 42 unions and the verified membership was 9,076 in 18 unions.

In 1958-59, the verified membership of HMS was 740 in 4 unions out of the total claimed 2,657 in 6 unions.

In 1958-59, UTUC had a verified membership of 337 of one textile union at Pali (Marwar).

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 15,218 in 60 unions. The biggest claims are in textiles (4,799), Mining & Quarrying (2,095), Transport (2,705), and Building (1,392). Our membership has gone up in Road transport and Mining & Quarrying but gone down in Textiles and Engineering.

In 1959-60, INTUC has claimed 26,270 members in 54 unions, the largest membership being in Textiles (4,705) Engineering (3,445), Mining (3,377), Transport (2,223), Cement (2,677), Local bodiges (2,140), Agriculture (1,290), Chemicals (1,155) and Personal services (1,200).

HMS has claimed 1,398 in 4 unions. The largest being 822 in Gypsum Mines, Bikaner.

The UTUC has claimed only one Union with 301 members of Textiles, Pali.

The STUC Centre was reorganised in a meeting of activists held in May, 1959. Com. Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC attended the meeting. Com. Satish Loomba, Secretary, AITUC attended subsequent meeting of the Working Committee of STUC. 2nd Conference of STUC was held in April, 1960, which was inaugurated by Com. Dange, General Secretary, AITUC.

The Conference besides other matters decided that a State-wide union of Mine workers would be organised and the existing affiliated unions would merge in the same and branches would be set up at all District centres.

There was a successful Token strike of textile workers on May 20, 1960, in response to the call given by the STUC, demanding implementation of the Textile Wage Board recommendations and reopening of the closed mills.

The Labour Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan, held that the token strike of May 20, 1960, constituted a breach of the Code of Discipline and the State Government ordered sanctions under the Code on our affiliates, which was yet

another example of the discriminatory policy of the State Government against the INTUC. However, this was subsequently withdrawn on our protest.

In May-June, 1960, there was a strike of mine workers in Kamangjandi and a Polishing Factory demanding better wages and working conditions as provided under law, and re-instatement of some dismissed workers. The strike continued for about 45 days despite police repression and arrest of so many workers.

The Working Committee of the STUC met in June, 1960, and took specific decisions to strengthen the organisation and working of the STUC in the mines and quarries. The Working Committee also decided to launch a state-wide membership drive among the Mine and Mineral workers of the State in November, 1960, so as to fulfil the target of 10,000. In the absence of report from the STUC we are not in the knowledge of degree of success attained by the STUC in its advance amongst the mine workers.

The Working Committee also decided to observe "Protest Day" on July 6, 1960, against the Government sanctions on INTUC unions and for defence of trade union rights.

STUC has not been able to bring out a Hindi Bulletin "Shramik Sandesh", which was decided by the working committee.

STUC Centre is still weak with not even a wholetimer to function it.

TAMILNAD.

Tamilnad (Madras State) in 1957, had 3,24,617 workers in 4,956 factories, 11,902 in mines and 1,49,376 in plantations - thus totalling 4,85,895. The number of workers in 1958 was 4,26,305 in 5,117 factories.

The claimed and verified membership of the Central TU organisations in 1957-58 was as follows:-

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Membership</u>
INTUC	169	2,47,733	129	98,888
INTUC	53	72,346	44	54,784
HMS	53	27,240	14	29,729
INTUC	206	1,45,055	142	96,489
INTUC	59	71,862	51	52,711
HMS	24	32,518	18	26,543

INTUC had claimed 13,671 members in 33 unions in 1958-59 but on verification, the figure came down to 1,952 in 15 unions.

Thus, our membership has been more than the total membership of INTUC, HMS and UTUC in both the years, 1957-58 and 1958-59. In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 44,934 in 198 unions, the major claims being in Textiles

(31,421), Railway (16,634), Plantations (16,160), Port & Dock (7,170) and Tobacco (6,042). Our membership in Mining, Chemicals, Building, and Port & Dock has gone up. We have maintained our position in sugar, Cement and Municipal & Local bodies. It has gone down in Cotton textiles, Engineering, Transport and Tobacco. We are strong in Textiles in Coimbatore and Madurai but weak in Madras city. The only Railway union affiliated to AITUC is in this State - the S.R. Labour Union has decided to merge with the 'Dakshin Railway Employees Union'.

The INTUC has claimed 82,028 members in 76 unions in 1959-60, their major claims being in Plantations (38,678), Textiles (26,263), Transport (6,401) and Cement (3,141).

HMS has claimed a membership of 42,149 in 28 unions. Its largest claims are in Textiles (29,170), Engineering (3,693) and Port & Dock (2,581).

The UTUC has claimed 5,106 members in 19 unions.

STUC held its 6th conference in February, 1960. Since this Conference, the Working Committee has met six times and the General Council twice. Apart from this, the STUC has held representative meetings of TU leaders in various trades. Thus in the last two years, the meetings of TU representatives of Motor Transport, Hand-loom, Municipal and Local bodies, Textiles, Hotels, Tannery, Sea Divers and Sugar factories have been held, which discussed the problems concerning the industry and workers' conditions and TU organisation. Apart from this Tamilnad Motor workers conference was held in October, 1959; Municipal and Local Board Employees Conference in February, 1960; Hotel Workers Conference in May, 1960; Plantation Workers Conference in June, 1960, and Textile Women workers Conference in August, 1960 were also held. Such TU representatives' meetings and Conferences had gone a long way in strengthening the TU movement and its organisations in the State.

In 1959, the struggle of 21,000 Harvey Mill workers in Madurai, Tuticorin and Vikramasingpuram, against rationalisation; of textile workers in Coimbatore for reopening of Sleeswarar Mills and of Indian Express workers are worth mentioning. The STUC and unions in Tamilnad did commendable work in organising relief in connection with these struggles.

About 10,000 workers in the Kundah Project area (Algris), observed strike from April 15 to May 3, 1960, demanding hill allowance and permanency, etc. Police oppression was let loose on the workers and hundreds of them were arrested. After the strike the workers have got some wage-increases.

One day state-wide strike of the textile workers was observed on May 24, 1960, demanding implementation of the Textile Wage Board recommendations. The strike call was jointly given by INTUC and HMS, and was responded by about 90,000 textile workers out of 1,20,000. In June, 1960, a settlement was signed by the Southern India Mill Owners Association and the representatives of AITUC, INTUC and HMS, on the implementation of the Textile Wage Board recommendations.

In support of the Central Government Employees Strike, there was a successful strike of the workers on July 14, 1960 at Coimbatore only.

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In August 1960, settlement of bonus for 1959 for tea and coffee plantation workers of the State was arrived at benefiting about 62,000 workers to the tune of about Rs.25 lakhs.

About 5 monthly and fortnightly journals are being published by our Textile, Harbour, Railway, Highway and Plantation unions besides the monthly "Trade Union News" by the STUC.

STUC has been able to sell more than 2000 copies of the outline History of AITUC in Tamil. It has also published in Tamil the summing up of Com. Dange and AITUC resolution on Central Government Employees strike.

The STUC has collected about Rs.1000.00 in Central Government Employees Relief Fund.

STUC has a centre and a small team also for STUC work. Contact with the Centre is regular, though we cannot always be benefitted fully because of the reports being in Tamil. The unions in this State also pay affiliation fees in time in comparatively larger numbers.

Com. Mirajkar, President, AITUC toured Tamilnad in November, 1960 and also attended the STUC's General Council meeting. Com. Mirajkar had also attended the STUC's Conference held earlier.

Com. Dange, General Secretary, AITUC, attended the STUC Working Committee meetings held in Madras in July, 1959. Com. Dange also attended the Coimbatore Textile Conference in 1959.

U T T A R P R A D E S H .

Out of a total labour force of 2,86,711 in this State in 1957, the big chunk of 2,82,987 were workers employed in 977 factories and 3,596 plantation workers. In 1958, though the number of factories increased to 2,244, the labour force employed therein was reduced to 2,78,178, mainly because of closures and lock-outs in textiles.

Claimed and verified membership of the Central TU organisations in 1957-58, was as follows:-

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>
AITUC	66	29,827	17	5,074
NTUC	161	60,456	99	40,800
MS	36	20,946	17	5,072

Figures for 1958-59, were as follows:-

AITUC	78	20,971	44	10,746
NTUC	196	76,799	156	61,947
MS	40	25,540	22	10,197

UTUC had verified membership of 1,847 in 3 unions and 592 in 18 unions in 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively.

In 1957-58, we lost membership 14,475 because our 39 affiliates did not submit annual returns. We also lost a membership of 4,198 because three unions could not prove their affiliation with AITUC. In 1958-59, the situation with regard to submission of annual returns, improved but still there were 9 unions with a membership of 2,408, which did not submit the annual returns. In 1958-59, 17 unions with membership of 5,028 failed to produce records at the time of verification.

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 26,209 in 102 unions. Textile union of Kanpur being a united union is not affiliated to any Central TU organisation. Our major claims are in Sugar (6,944), Cotton textiles (2,569), Transport (2,117), Engineering (1,973), Construction & Building (1,911), and Plantations (1,040). Our membership in sugar, Engineering, Building, Municipal & Local bodies and to a little extent also in Cotton textiles, has gone up. It has gone down in leather, printing and glass industries. The organisation of handloom weavers- 'Bunker', has totally collapsed. Out of 6,195 leather workers in Kanpur, we have a membership of only 990. In sugar, another important industry, though we are in a comparatively better position than in previous years, there is a vast field to be covered where the opportunities and possibilities are immense.

INTUC, the biggest organisation of the State, has claimed a membership of 82,159 in 207 unions in 1959-60, out of which 37,597 alone come from 58 unions in Sugar. INTUC has claimed strong position in Salaried & professional employees (5,581), Engineering (5,308), Building (4,508), Printing (3,459). Membership of INTUC has gone down in Textiles.

In 1959-60, HMS has claimed 26,800 members in 47 unions, the major claims being in Sugar (10,787), Cotton textiles (4,312), Jute textiles (2,719), Engineering (1,463).

In 1959-60, UTUC has claimed 11,320 members in 28 unions, the major claim being in Sugar (6,092).

The State Committee office has been reorganised and as far as office work is concerned, is functioning better than before. We receive copies of all circulars sent to the unions. Our link in this State with the unions is weak.

The Working Committee of the STUC met in May and then again Com. S.A. Dange, General Secretary, AITUC, met TU functionaries in a meeting in Lucknow in December, 1959, and discussed priorities of work and organisation. In December, 1959, comrades working in Sugar Industry met at Mansourpur. Com. Dange and Com. K.G. Srivastava from the Centre attended this meeting. U.P. being a quite big state, this meeting decided to set up a regional office for the Western area at Meerut. The Regional Office at Meerut has become the rallying centre of our unions in Western U.P., specially of Sugar Industry in which our work and influence is growing. This is in spite of the fact that functioning of this office suffered as a result of STUC General Secretary's continued illness for the last few months, who had himself moved to this region. Possibilities exist to strengthen our base in this part of U.P. from this office if a capable comrade with organisational capacity takes charge of it.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the STUC was again held in May, 1960, which decided that the Conference of the STUC, which was already overdue, would be held in August, 1960 at Firozabad. But the Conference could not be held in August also because of communal riots taking place at Firozabad. However, a Regional Conference of the STUC, covering unions of Western U.P. was held at Saharanpur in June, 1960. Com. K.G. Srivastava, Secretary, AITUC, attended the Conference.

In the five important towns of the State, viz., Kanpur, Allahabad, Benaras, Agra and Lucknow- called 'KABAL' towns, our position is not satisfactory. In Benaras, it is reported that TUs are functioning but they have no link with either the AITUC or STUC centre, no TUR copy is purchased, no affiliation fee paid. In Allahabad in none of the industries we have affiliates. In Kanpur, the textile union remaining independent; we are weak in leather and chemicals. In jute our union is weak in its day-to-day work. We have improved a little in Engineering. In Lucknow, we have only one or two affiliated unions. Agra's leather industry remains unattended.

UPTUC is an "approved federation" in the State, besides INTUC and its Sugar Federation according to the rules framed by the State Government. But HMS is not an approved Federation. INTUC & HMS get representation in tripartite committees. We are represented only in State Evaluation & Implementation Board, which is not functioning effectively and properly. In other tripartite committees of the State, we suffer discrimination.

The Textile workers' strike of June 14, 1960 was very successful at Saharanpur.

In a Tripartite Conference held in June, 1960, in which the President of the STUC was also invited to attend, an agreement was arrived at on the implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board. The then Chief Minister of the State was accepted as arbitrator to decide over the matters arising out of the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations. Arbitrator's decision is yet to come.

STUC published two booklets, in Hindi and Urdu on the Textile Wage Board recommendations.

In January, 1960, there were demonstrations, hunger strike and general strike by the workers of Rihand Dam construction demanding better working and living conditions. The workers were let down by force-arrests, lathi-charge and firing. About 800 were arrested, 5 dead and several injured.

In June, 1960, there was a strike in a tea-estate in Dehradun which was settled within a few days.

In November, 1960, several hundred Government Roadways workers under the leadership of INTUC union went on strike protesting against the cut in their existing facilities and derogatory change made arbitrarily in their service conditions by the Government.

A State Conference of the employees belonging to educational institutions administered by the Universities

and the Education Board, U.P., was held at Kanpur in February, 1960. Com. Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC, attended the Conference.

The first State Conference of Metal & Engineering workers was held at Kanpur on December 24 and 25, 1960. Com. Mohd. Ilias, General Secretary, National Federation of Metal & Engineering Workers attended the Conference.

WEST BENGAL.

This highly industrialised state in 1957, had 3,432 factories with 6,88,092 workers besides 1,14,069 workers engaged in mines and 2,02,446 in plantations, i.e., 10,04,607 in all. In 1958, though the number of factories increased to 3,687, the working force of these factories was reduced to 6,86,428.

The claimed and verified membership of the Central TU organisations in 1957-58 was as under in the State.

	<u>CLAIMED</u>		<u>VERIFIED</u>	
	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>UNIONS</u>	<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>
AITUC	240	2,42,346	182	1,58,683
INTUC	167	3,01,557	102	1,57,157
HMS	49	65,015	19	39,035
UTUC	97	87,015	80	47,298

The figures for 1958-59 read as follows:-

AITUC	216	2,38,956	155	1,45,002
INTUC	169	2,84,740	120	1,79,459
HMS	75	80,338	44	53,865
UTUC	113	98,102	75	51,971

In 1958-59, we lost a membership of 19,559 because 29 unions failed to submit the records at the time of verification. We also lost a membership of 4,228 because 6 unions did not submit their annual returns. INTUC lost a membership of 16,966 because registration of 6 unions was found cancelled.

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 2,52,048 in 308 unions, major claims being in Plantations (37,459), Textiles-Cotton (20,398), Jute (31,396), Woollen & Silk textiles (1,179), Engineering (48,781), Iron & Steel (16,502), Transport (18,300), Coal mining (14,914), Chemicals (8,732), Salaried employees (10,063). In 1959-60, our membership has gone up Textiles, Iron & Steel, Engineering, Chemicals, Building, Tobacco, Glass & Pottery and Salaried employees, maintained in Mining, Shipping & Ship repairs and Printing & paper. We have gone down in Plantations, Transport, Tanneries & Leather and Municipal & Local bodies.

In jute, mines and plantations, there is a wide gap between total number of workers and our membership and organisation, which can be reduced to a great extent if proper attention is paid and serious efforts are made in this direction. With the formation of the new Port & Dock Workers Union in Calcutta, it is hoped that the situation

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in this sector would improve and our influence as well as organisation would be strengthened.

In 1959-60, INTUC has claimed 2,58,579 members in 130 unions, the biggest claims being in Transport (67,162), Cotton & Jute Textiles (61,874), Iron & Steel (14,441), Plantations (42,788), Tanneries and Leather (7,219), Salaried employees and professional workers (9,949).

HMS has claimed a membership of 93,185 in 86 unions, major claims being in Plantations (30,248), Coalmines (18,000), Engineering (16,532) and Textiles (9,307).

The UTUC has claimed a membership of 1,17,946 in 135 unions, the major claims being in Textiles (31,204), Plantations (23,908), Printing & Publishing (6,316), Port & Dock (14,892), Mining (10,827), Iron & Steel (8,613).

During the last three years, practically all the major industries have been affected at one time or another - plantations, jute, cotton textile, engineering, mines - and there have been also been a large number of struggles, strikes in small-scale industries and small units, whose workers do not enjoy even the standardised conditions prevailing to some extent in the bigger and organised sectors.

A number of extremely prolonged and bitter strikes lasting between 1 to 4 or 5 months, took place. Outstanding instances were the Tram, Bengal Chemicals, Orient Fan, Presidency Jute Mill, Dunbar, M.I.C., Banga Luxma, J.K. steel and Bengal Enamel struggles.

A noteworthy struggle of an unusual type was the prolonged stay-in-strike by the India Fan Factory workers when the Company wanted to close down the concern. But the workers virtually occupied the factory for several weeks and ultimately succeeded in getting the Central Government to take it over and resume production with all the workers.

There was a State-wide general strike in protest against rise in food prices on June 26 and September 3, 1959. The unions also participated in the movements in this connection.

90,000 teachers of West Bengal went on strike on April 30, 1959 for wage-increase.

Another feature of this period has been the growing trend towards mobilisation and action of workers on an industry wise basis. There have been successful token general strike actions in the plantations, jute and cotton textile industries for wage-increase, appointment of a Wage Board and implementation of Wage Boards' awards, respectively. About 2 lakh jute workers went on one day token strike on December 14, 1959, demanding increase in wages. The call for this strike was given by all the unions affiliated to INTUC, HMS, UTUC along with AIITUC.

45,000 workers of West Bengal went on 1 day token strike on May 30, 1960 demanding implementation of the Textile Wage Board recommendations.

An attempt was made by the State Government to enact a bill banning strikes in hospitals. This was

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against the decision of the 16th Indian Labour Conference proposed by the TU movement and then was withdrawn.

The Bill introduced in the State Assembly to curb the right of taking processions has been described as a Black Bill and was opposed by the working class vigorously, as it was intended for restricting all democratic movements generally and TU movement in particular.

The STUC has opposed extension of the ESI Scheme to new areas in 24 Parganas unless the demand for its improvement is fulfilled. The STUC had also submitted a memorandum to Dr. Mudaliar, the one-man commission to review the working of the ESIC. In July, 1960, under joint trade union pressure, the State Government formally announced its 'final decision' to have separate hospitals under the ESI Act.

The influence of BPTUC on Greater Calcutta's working class has been demonstrated more than once successfully but the wide gap between this influence and the organized struggle is still wide enough. Com. Dange, General Secretary, AITUC, visited Calcutta several times and discussed organisational matters. Better functioning is possible if a team of comrades is evolved at the STUC Centre.

The STUC Centre as far as coordinating movements in Calcutta is concerned, but has failed as the guiding, coordinating and organising State Centre. This fact was even admitted in the Report of the General Secretary, put before the 14th Session of the STUC held in December, 1960. The primary reason for this has been its inability to handle so many complex problems and fronts, due to failure to develop an effective team of central leaders. This session discussed various problems concerning organisation and it is hoped that the situation will improve now.

Asansol belt, which is growing every day, demands more serious attention. This region is to be reorganised with a senior comrade and regular guidance from the STUC Centre.

The STUC Conference has called upon the unions and workers for mass mobilisation on the question of adequate W.A. linked to the Cost of Living on a sliding scale system, at least for all the major and organised industries in the State.

AITUC Building Fund collection from this State has been far below from the expectations and bears no proportion to the influence and the organisation it fields.

H I M A C H A L P R A D E S H .

According to 1957 figures there were 1,175 factory workers in 4 factories, 129 miners and 133 plantation workers, in all 1,437 workers. In 1958, the number of factory workers was 1,344 in 15 factories.

This unit of ours is functioning under Punjab STUC.

In 1958-59, we had claimed 864 members in 5 unions and got verified in 173 in 4 unions.

In 1959-60, we have claimed 1,459 members in 7 unions, the major ones being Transport (784) and Building & Public Works (384).

INTUC, in 1958-59, had claimed 861 members in 8 unions and got verified 904 in 6 unions. In 1959-60, they have claimed a membership of 1,381 in 11 unions, the major claims being in Building & Public works (426), Engineering (300 and local bodies (259).

HMS and UTUC do not exist.

In December, 1959, Himachal Transport Workers Union (AITUC), Simla, was recognised by the Himachal Pradesh Administration. Daily rated workers had been made regular and house rent allowance of Rs.10 to Rs.15, had been granted to Road Transport workers in H.P.

Com. Raj Bahadur Gour, Secretary, AITUC, toured this area in 1959.

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M A N I P U R

In 1957-58, we had claimed one union with 65 members, although in verification this was not taken into account, as the union was not registered.

Thereafter the situation improved and 1958-59, we claimed a membership of 1,315 in 2 unions, but on verification got only 77 in one union.

In 1959-60, we have claimed a membership of 1,677 in 3 unions, Motor Transport (1,346) and Engineering (331).

Other Central TU organisations do not exist in this territory, though there are one or two unions under the influence of Lohia Socialists, yet independent of any Central TU organisation.

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AITUC DELEGATIONS

TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES

1958 - 1960

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1. May Day (1958) delegation to U.S.S.R. ... Satish Loomba
Kallat Krishnan
 2. May Day (1958) delegation to China ... S.C.Dutta
 3. Administrative Committee, TUI Transport (Moscow - June 1958) ... Satish Chatterjee
 4. International Conferences of TUI Textile & Leather (Sofia, July 1958) ... Sailen Paul
Arun Sen
Shiv Sharma
 5. International IU Committee for solidarity with Algeria (Prague, May 1958) ... Md. Elias
 6. International Conference of TUI Metal & Engineering (Prague - Sept.1958) ... Md. Elias
 7. Stockholm Peace Conference (1958) ... Sudhir Ghose
Md. Elias
 8. International TU Committee for Solidarity with Algeria (Cairo -Sept. 1958) ... Parvathi Krishnan
 9. International Conference of Agricultural & Forestry Workers (Bucharest - Oct.1958) .. A delegation from
All-India Kisan
Sabha
 10. Administrative Committee Miners TUI (Dec.1958) ... M.C.Narasimhan
 11. Fraternal Delegation to Congress of Soviet Trade Unions (Moscow -March 1959) ... T.R.Ganesan
 12. Executive Committee of WFTU (April 1959) ... S.A.Dange
K.G.Sriwastava
 13. Fraternal delegation to Congress of Yugoslave Trade Unions (April 1959) ... K.G.Sriwastava
 14. May Day delegation to USSR (1959) ... Homi Daji
Hrishi Banerjee
 15. May Day delegation to China (1959) ... Mohd. Ismail
S.Y.Kolhatkar

16. May Day Delegation to German Democratic Republic (1959) ... Indrajit Gupta
17. International Committee for Solidarity with Algeria (Verna - May 1959) ... Indrajit Gupta
18. International Conference of Chemical, Oil & allied Workers' (Leipzig - May 1959) ... G. Sundaram
19. Fraternal delegation to Congress of Czechoslovak TUs (May 1959) ... Amar Sheikh
M.K.Pandhe
20. International Conference of Workers in Commerce (Prague - June 1959) ... Haripada Chatterjee
and two others from Bengal.
21. International Conference of Miners (Poland - July 1959) ... M.C. Narasimhan
T.B.Vittal Rao
22. International Conference of Public & Allied Employees (Leipzig - August 1959) ... Dr.A.M.O.Ghani
23. Delegation to participate in 15th Anniversary celebrations in Rumania (August 1959) ... M.Atchuthan
24. Working Group on Press & Publicity Work of WFTU (Prague - Sept.1959) ... M.Atchuthan
25. ILO Industrial Committee on Building, Civil Engineering & Public Works (Oct. 1959) ... N.N.Manna
26. Administrative Committee, TUI Transport (Sofia - Dec. 1959) ... Satish Chatterjee
27. Administrative Committee, TUI Metal & Engineering (Prague - Dec. 1959) ... Md. Elias
28. Administrative Committee, Public & Allied Workers (Berlin - Jan. 1960) ... Dr.A.M.O.Ghani
29. Administrative Committee, TUI Oil & Allied Workers (Poland - April 1960) ... G.Sundaram
30. ILO Petroleum Committee (Geneva - April-May, 1960) ... T.C.N.Menon
N.T.Sule
31. May Day delegation to USSR (1960) ... Moni Bhowmick

32	May Day delegation to China (1960)	...	Parvathi Krishnan K.Krishnan
33	May Day delegation to Czechoslovakia (1960)	...	Kartar Singh
34	May Day delegation to G.D.R. (1960)	...	S.M.Danerjee Raj Bahadur Verma
35	UNESCO Study Tour Indonesia (May 1960)	...	David Bhengraj Usha Ram M.C.Cheriyar Krishna Khopkar (refused to go)
36	Administrative Committee, Textile & Leather TUI (May 1960)	...	B.D.Joshi
37	Engineering Federation's delegation to USSR and Hungary (August 1960)	...	Md. Elias Robin Mukherjee M.S.Krishnan A.D.Gadkari
38	Trade Meeting on Leather (Budapest - Sept. 1960)	...	Sailen Paul
39	4th Congress of Rumanian Trade Unions (October 1960)	...	Md. Elias
40	Seminar on Labour Legislation - WFTU/ILO - Warsaw, November 1960.	...	K.M.Sundaram Sadhan Mukherjee
41	Administrative Committee, TUI Public & Allied Employees (Moscow, November 1960)	...	Usha Gupta
42	Administrative Committee, Metal & Engineering TUI (Prague, December 1960)	...	Sadhan Mukherjee

NOTE: Due to non-availability of passport to our delegates, and other difficulties, Mahendra Sen, our representative in WFTU was authorised to attend the meetings of the International TU Committee on Algeria which were held in 1959 (in Prague) and in 1960 (in Havana, Cuba)

AITUC Representatives on
International TU Committees during 1958-60

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|---|--|
| Executive Committee of the
World Federation of Trade Unions | - S.A.Dange, Vice President
(alternate - Indrajit
Gupta) |
| General Council of the World
Federation of Trade Unions | - Homi Daji
(alternate - K.T.K.
Tangamani) |
| Administrative Committee of
Trade Unions International (TUI)
of Metal & Engineering Workers | - Md. Elias |
| Administrative Committee of
TUI of Transport, Port and
Fishery Workers' | - Satish Chatterjee
(Since December 1959
elected as Secretary
of the TUI) |
| Administrative Committee,
TUI of Chemical, Oil and
Allied Workers | - G. Sundaram |
| Administrative Committee
TUI of Commerce Workers | - Haripada Chatterjee |
| Administrative Committee
TUI of Textile and Leather
Workers | - B.D.Joshi
(alternate - Sailen Paul) |
| Administrative Committee,
Miners Trade Union International | - Kalyan Roy,
Vice President |
| Administrative Committee, TUI
of Food, Tobacco and Hotel
Workers | - K.L.Narasimham |
| Administrative Committee, TUI
of Agriculture & Forestry
Workers' | - N.Prasada Rao
(Kisan Sabha
Vice President) |
| Administrative Committee, TUI
of Public & Allied Employees | - Dr.A.M.O.Ghani
(since resigned) |

NOTE: Mahendra Sen and K.B.Panikkar are working on
WFTU assignment, the former at the WFTU Head-
quarters in Prague and latter as Permanent WFTU
representative at ECAFE, Bangkok.

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STATEMENT SHOWING BUILDING FUND COLLECTIONS AS ON

NOVEMBER 23, 1960

No	State		Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	1,539.00
2.	Assam	...	85.00
3.	Bihar	...	181.00
4.	Delhi	...	918.00
5.	Gujerat	...	1,563.75
6.	Kerala	...	7,030.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	...	749.50
8.	Madras	...	19,778.37
9.	Maharashtra	...	14,058.75
10.	Manipur	...	25.00
11.	Mysore	...	3,687.00
12.	Punjab	...	1,763.00
13.	Rajasthan	...	625.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh	...	711.00
15.	West Bengal	...	3,262.00
16.	W.F.T.U.	...	6,641.93
17.	Central Office Collections	...	1,005.66
Grand Total.....			63,724.46

AITUC Representation at
Tripartites (1958 - 1960)

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Indian Labour Conference:

- 16th Session (1958) - S.A.Dange, General Secretary;
Ranen Sen, Vice President;
K.T.K.Tangamani, Secretary;
and S.M. Banerji
- 17th Session (1959) - S.A.Dange, General Secretary;
K.G. Sriwastava, Secretary;
Homi Daji and Renu Chakravartty
- 18th Session (1960) - S.S.Mirajkar, President,
P.Ramamurti, Vice President;
Indrajit Gupta, Secretary;
K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary;
M.Kalyanasundaram, and
S.M.Banerjee

Standing Labour Committee:

- 17th Session (1958) - Dr.Ranen Sen, Vice President;
and P.Ramamurti, Vice President
- 18th Session (1960) - Dr.Ranen Sen, Vice President;
and K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary

(T.B.Vittal Rao and Y.D.Sharma
represented the AITUC in the
meetings of the Standing Labour
Committee which considered the
Labour Policy in Third Plan -
in March and April 1960)

Sub-Committee on Workers' Participation in Management
and Code of Discipline:

- Meeting in March, 1958 - K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary
" Sept., 1958 - K.G.Sriwastava, Secretary
" Dec., 1959 - Indrajit Gupta, Secretary

Sub-Committee on Amendments to I.D.Act:

Meeting in January 1959 - V.G.Row and Subramanyam

Tripartite Conference on Public Sector:

January 1959 - S.A. Dange, General Secretary
M.S. Krishnan and Shafique Khan

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Tripartites on Coal Industry:

1. Coal Award Implementation Committee (February 1958) - Kalyan Roy y
2. Steering Committee on Safety in Coal Mines (March 1958) - Kalyan Roy
3. Conference on Safety in Mines (August 1958) - Kalyan Roy i
- (January 1959) - Kalyan Roy
4. Tripartite Meetings of Coal Mining Interests (Aug. 1958 and May 1959) - Kalyan Roy
5. Sixth Session of Industrial Committee on Coal Mines (Feb. 1959) - T.B.Vittal Rao and Kalyan Roy
6. Seventh Session of Industrial Committee on Coal Mines (April 1960) - T.B.Vittal Rao and Chaturanan Mishra
7. Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee - Chinmoy Mukherjee and B.N.Tewary (since 1960)
8. Committee on Safety Education and Propaganda (1960) - P.K.Thakur
9. Standing Safety Advisory Committee - Prasant Burman

Industrial Committee on Plantations:

- 8th Session (1958) - S.A.Dange, Parvati Krishnan, Monoranjan Roy
- 9th Session (1959) - Monoranjan Roy

Industrial Committee on Jute:

- 1st Session (1958) - Indrajit Gupta, Ghanashyam Sinha and J.V.K.Valabha Rao r
- 2nd Session (1959) - Indrajit Gupta i

Industrial Committee on Mines Other Than Coal (1st Session - 1958)

- M.C.Narasimhan, T.B.Vittal Rao, N.K.Bose, Nakul Guha and Amarlal Sharma Menon

Industrial Committee on Cement (3rd Session - 1960)

- N.Satyanarana Reddy, G.S.Dharadhar, and Sadhan Mukherjee

National Council of Training in Vocational Trades	- Vithal Chaudhari (till 1959) Nihar Mukerjee (from 1960)
Central Committee on Employment	- S.G.Patkar
Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board	- N.Satyanarayana Reddy
Minimum Wages (Fixation and Revision) Committee	- Indrajit Gupta
Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee	
- first meeting - 1958	- B.D.Joshi and T.B.Vittal Rao
- second meeting - 1959	- B.D.Joshi and Satish Chatterjee
- third meeting - 1960	- K.G.Sriwastava
- fourth meeting - 1960	- Somnath Lahiri and K.G.Sriwastava
Tripartite Committee on Works Committees (1959)	- Ram Sen
Steering Group on Wages	- K.T.K.Tangamani (1958-1959) M.K.Pandhe (1960)
Planning Commission's Panel on Housing	- Homi Daji
Conference on Labour Research (Sept. 1960)	- M.K.Pandhe
Seminar on Labour-Management Cooperation	
- February, 1958	- Ali Amjad
- March 1960	- M.S.Krishnan
Development Council on Internal Combustion Engines	- J.R.Ganesan
Development Council on Bicycles	- Niranjan Dihider
Development Council on Automobiles	- M.D.Mokashi
Development Council on Oils & Soaps	- Kallat Krishnan
Development Council on Leather Products	- A.C.Nanda
Development Council on Food Processing	- G.R.Khanolkar
Development Council for Electric	

Rubber Board	- Rosamma Punnose
Tea Board	- D.P. Ghosh
Regional Advisory Board for Salt	- T.N.Siddhant D.C.Mohanty
National Productivity Council	- Satish Loon a N.K.Krishnan
Central Board for Workers' Education	- Vithal Chaudhari
- Committee for Audio-Visual Propaganda (Workers' Educa- tion)	- M.K.Pandhe
Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund	- Sudhir Mukhoti
Employees' State Insurance Corporation	- S.Y.Kolhatkar
Medical Benefit Council of ESIC	- Hrishi Banerjee

Rubber Board	- Rosamma Punnose
Tea Board	- D.P. Ghosh
Regional Advisory Board for Salt	- T.N.Siddhant D.C.Mohanty
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