

Folder No. 2

FILE NO.: 282

Name : Group Meetings at AITUC Congress

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From : 1960 To : 1961



## AITUC DIGITAL ARCHIVE - 2021

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File Title: Group Meetings at AITUC Congress

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Folder No. 2  
File No. 282

for Cur K. G.

POTR Announcement

Candidates working in  
Corporation, Municipalities &  
other Local Bodies are  
requested to come to  
Datta Camp (U.M.S. Hostel  
Room No 1A. at 9. P.M.  
tonight - (6.1.61)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Chandra

Kindly Announce

That a meeting of  
Cement Industrial  
Group will meet  
on 8.1.1961. at  
7. P.m. in this hotel.

All the delegates and  
observers ~~belonging to~~  
~~to~~ from Cement Union  
are requested to attend.

Satyacharayana Reddy

Comrades,

It is proposed to call a meeting of delegates from different states who are working in Industrial Tribunals and Courts and are dealing with Industrial legislation.

The meeting may ~~discuss and~~ <sup>devise a plan for the study of</sup>

- (a) Reforms in Labour Legislation
- (b) Impact of recent Labour legislation on the T. U. movement.

and formulate proposals in this regard.

The meeting may

- (a) Consist of 1 representative from each of the states.
- (b) be held at about 2 P.M. on 7/1/61 or just before the afternoon session on 7.1.61
- (c) be held on the Pandal dais or any other room made available

Harish Chandra  
Delhi

From : The Nellore Two cycle Rickshaw Transport ,  
Federation,

N E L L O R E  
=====

To

The President ,

ALL Indian-National Trade Union Congress ,

(Camp) C O I M B A T O R E  
=====

Esteemed Sir , .

It is obviously a great privilege to place it before you sirs, our grievances in our trade on a national wide scale for your kind discussion , and encouragements .

There are eight lakh cycle Rickshaws owned by two lakh individuals coming from middle class people all over India. There are about 20 lakhs cycle Rickshaw Drivers and two lakhs skilled mechanics who have made it their main occupation and toiling in this trade throughout our India .

Unfortunately, the policy of the Government to abolish and eliminate this trade out of existence is really deplorable in a democratic country like this which has to safeguard the privileges and right of free trade , business and industry especially covering from poorer classes .

During these days of unemployment though our government could not meet the problem to the

contd....

satisfaction of the poor they have chalked out a policy of abolition of these vehicles with a contention that this trade is injurious to man's health and deleterious to prestige. To a normal eye in our daily life we are coming across with "ever" so many trades more miserable than this trade which we need not mention. In this regard for your consideration there is no other cheaper transport than a cycle Rickshaw which is a door to door service. Cycle Rickshaw propelling is quiet different from that of pulling which has been discouraged by the passengers themselves out of humanity. Even my representations and efforts to the Government on behalf of the trade did not fruitify and at least before such drastic action prayed for a committee to illicit the opinion of the people.

So in the light of the grievances experienced by our trade, we request the venerable president and members of trade Union congress to consider our case and extend their encouragement to our agitation provided our demands of safeguarding the privileges and rights of free trade is reasonable.

Finally therefore we pray and trust that you will bring a sort of pressure on the Government to your might advising them to appoint a committee consisting officials and non officials before decision at the cost of so many poor people all over India.

Yours sincerely,

Dated :

B. Callaiah

7.1.61.

Secretary

Report and Resolution of  
the Meeting of Trade Group  
of Commercial, Shops & Establishment  
Employees Unions held on 8.1.61

Representatives of the <sup>Unions of the</sup> abovementioned trade group met under the presidentship of Com. Ramchandra Sasna (Delhi) on 8.1.61 in the evening.

Representatives of different State Unions and Regional Unions of Shops, Establishment, Tailoring, Commercial, Cinema, <sup>Laundry</sup> and Eatinghouse Employees' Unions exchanged experiences and discussed about the similar types of problems in the matter of low wages, deplorable service and ~~worst~~ living conditions of millions of abovementioned trade group in India.

Representatives present were unanimous of the opinion that a united organisation of the abovementioned trade group on the State and All India basis should be built up as early as possible.

With a view to giving a regular shape to an All India organisation of Commercial workers (covering Shops, Cinema, Tailoring, Laundry, Eating Houses, and Mercantile firm employees and workers) it was decided that All India Conference would be held in the last week of May, 1961 in Delhi.

A preparatory Committee with Com. Haripada Chaturji (W. Bengal) as the Convenor was elected with its office at 126A, Dharamtala Street, (Flat no. 1), Calcutta-13. Representatives of Unions in Andhra, Kerala, Delhi, Punjab, Madras and W. Bengal were elected in the Committee <sup>(with 10 members to consist)</sup> and the Delhi Union was given the charge to prepare for the said All India Conference.

This meeting of the said trade group

resolved to request the AITUC Centre and all State PVCs to give all help to this preparatory Committee to be in touch with all types of Unions (affiliated to AITUC or outside it) of the above Trade group - so that a broad based and united organisation might be built up out of the proposed All India Conference in Delhi in May!

This meeting heard the report of Com. H. Chaturji as regards preparation of an Asian Zonal meeting ~~conference~~ of Departmental Stores employees Unions in Calcutta in March, 1961 and decided to hold the next meeting of the preparatory Committee in Calcutta at that time.

10/1/61

Hanipada Chaturji  
(Convener,  
Preparatory Committee)



A meeting of all Comrades connected  
with Unions of Shops, Establishments (including  
amusement establishments) will be held in  
the pandal itself on 7.1.61 at 8 Pm.  
(just after this <sup>day's</sup> session is over).

Hanipada Aditya  
(W. Bengal)

Ramchandra Dasra  
(Delhi)

# Report of Trade Group of Woolen Textile Industry.

(1)

The trade group of woolen textile industry met at 2:40 AM on 10<sup>th</sup> instant and discussed certain problems which the trade unions in woolen textile industry as well the industry itself were facing. 9 delegates participated in the meeting.

The meeting took note of the price-protection extended to woolen-hosiery non-composite units by fixing the prices of hosiery and knitting yarn by the Government of India. ~~In this connection the meeting felt that while~~ and also the directive by the Textile Commissioner to composite units and spinning units that at least 10 percent of production should be either hosiery and/or knitting yarn. In this connection the meeting felt that while <sup>control</sup> ~~protection~~ of yarn price and guarantee of yarn demand was extended and while the market rates of such yarn varied from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 14/- the Government has fixed the rate of Rs. 8/37 per ~~lb~~ lb; the benefit of this price control has not gone to the consumers as well the workmen employed in the industry.

potential of the  
aling of machine  
the deplorable  
who are employe  
December/January  
thrown out of  
period without  
aid to them an  
employers by  
them actually  
thus escaping the  
social security  
it making capaci  
destroy, The  
wages awarded  
majority of units.  
ting was that  
The standardi-  
of service

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The meeting also took note of the constitution of Tariff Board to investigate the possibility of price-fixation of woollen fabrics. While welcoming this step in the interests of the consumers the meeting also took note of the position arising out of all these steps as far as the workmen employed in the unorganised and composite units - which constitute of about 80 per cent of the total employment in this industry - are concerned.

It is a peculiarity of this industry that almost 95 per cent of the raw materials are imported. With price fixation of yarn on one side and of fabric on the other if the current trend of curtailing import quotas year to year is not checked and the import licences are not issued on the basis of imports for the year 1954-55 the year to year series of retrenchments due to curtailment of production programmes shall continue and more and more workers shall be thrown out of employment.

(3)

Not only this the production potential of the industry would suffer due to sealing of machines.

The meeting also took note of the deplorable condition of thousands of workmen who are employed during the months of May/June to December/January for the seasonal production and thrown out of employment for the rest of the period without any retention allowance being paid to them as the disadvantage taken by the employers by employing lesser number of workers than actually required as permanent hands thus escaping the liabilities of legal provisions and social security measures.

It is also noted that the profit making capacity per rupee of investment in this industry, the standard of wages is below the wages awarded by Cotton Textile Wage Board in majority of units, and the general feeling of the meeting was that an agitation should be started for the standardization of wages and uniformity of service.

conditions by forcing the Government of India to constitute a Wage Board for the Woollen Textile Industry. ~~which~~

There is also a drive for modernisation of the industry. Though we invite modernisation if it is carried out without causing unemployment and ~~in terms the ATTC has fixed by~~ collective bargaining with the unions, we have the apprehension that if this modernisation is carried out without simultaneously increasing the import quota of wool-tops thousands of workers would be rendered unemployed as has happened in the Greater Bombay region.

The meeting felt the necessity of active functioning of the co-ordination committee constituted at the Tharival Conference of all-India Conference of trade unions in woollen textile industry and as because of the lack of time many problems could not be discussed in the meeting and it was decided that a conference be convened at Jamnagar in April/May this year.

The meeting also feels that the exemption granted from the excise duty to small 4 loom units should be withdrawn by the G.O.I. as this exemption has resulted in splitting of bigger units by the enterpruners and has proved to be an obstacle ~~to~~ <sup>to the</sup> trade union movement.

The meeting felt the necessity of active functioning of the co-ordination committee set up at Dherawal Conference of Woolen textile unions in India affiliated to AITUC and issue a questionnaire to collect data and statistics regarding wages, work-load, working-conditions and other benefits existing in different units and convene an All India Conference at Jamnagar in April/May this year for further deliberations and chalking out a concrete programme and Charter of Demands, and form a federation.

*S. K. Das*  
 Secy.  
 Co-ordination Committee  
 11/1/61

I

In the Tripintili Commission the

question of amendment to Industrial  
Disputes Act. has to be taken on the  
following lines:

1. Dismissed workers dismissed, dismissed  
or retrenched should have the right  
to go direct to Labour Court, or Tribunal  
without waiting for conciliation proceedings  
and risking the chance of reference  
to arbitration by the Government.
2. The Labour Court should not  
take ~~the~~ into the department  
inquiring into conditions, because  
in the department inquiring the  
protector and the judge is the  
same person.
3. Till the dispute is settled the  
employee should be given a  
subsistence allowance at 50% of the  
total emoluments of last drawn  
pay.



11 Evaluation of implementation of committees

This committee in the form of  
labour advisory committee should be  
established at the district level.

Each union having more than 100  
members should be given a place  
in the committee. This committee

can be help to implement the  
Acts, rules and regulations  
as expeditiously as  
possible.

Thakur

(M. Kalyanasundaram)

Delegated: Sark.

Madras Tamilnad

COMRADES ATTENDING ON  
TRIPARTITES, CODE OF DISCIPLINE, LABOUR PARTICIPATION  
IN MANAGEMENT, WORKS COMMITTEE.

BENGAL:

1. Maimuddin.
2. P.C.Kapeer.
3. Rabin Chakravary.
4. Kali Benerji.
5. H.N.Chakravary
6. Hushin Ali.
7. R.Ganguli. *R. Ganguli*
8. Lal Mohan Karmaker. *L. M. Karmaker*
9. Bhagabati Dubey.
10. Jagannath Rajwin.
11. Ram Banerji
12. Swadesh
13. P.Bakshi.
14. Rampada Banerji.
15. Panna Gupta.
16. Gobin Karar.
17. Anedin Chakrawarty.
18. Gulam Mubiddin. *G. Mubiddin*
19. Nani Chowdhary.
20. Johar Ghodu.
21. Anil Bose
22. Manabunder Benerji.
23. Paro Ram.
24. K.S.Ghosh.
25. Madhu Mahanty.
26. Subodh Sengupta.
27. Brindaban Muduly.
28. Kshatra Banerji.
29. Kali Ghosh. *K. Ghosh*
30. ... *...*
1. ... *...*
2. ... *...*
3. ... *...*
- khãti. *...*

MAHARASTRA:

1. R.D! Souza. *R.D. Souza*
  2. S.G.Patkar. *S.G. Patkar*
  3. S.B.Dalvi.
  4. J.S.Rama swamy. *J.S. Rama swamy*
  5. P.B.Ponde.
  6. Ranji Mudghare
  7. Rafique. *Rafique*
  8. Iman. *I. Y. Shaikh*
  9. Shiv Pandyan. *Shiv Pandyan*
  10. S.K.Kotyan.
  11. G.H.Govetkan.
  12. S.Soares. *S. Soares*
  13. S.Narayan.
  14. M.Andrade.
  15. Abdul Suratwala.
  16. P.Madhav-rao. *P. Madhav-rao*
  17. K.Balan Nair. *K. Balan Nair*
  18. G.B.Bamsode.
  19. I.D.Khan.
  20. S.Kanekar. *S. Kanekar*
  21. Mukri. *Mukri*
  22. N.Y.Gadekar.
  23. K.B.Nalawari.
  24. B.S.Katphak.
  25. Vittal Choudhary. *V. Chaudhary*
  26. Ratan Roy. *Ratan Roy*
  27. Chnmoy Mukherjee.
  28. Mahendra Bharati. *M.Bharati*
  29. Shanker Singh. *Shanker Singh*
  30. Chaturman. *Chaturman*
- PUNJAB:
1. Kartar Singh.
  2. Bapu Ram.

BENGAL:

- 35. Pasimal Chowdhary.
- 36. Santi Charlia.
- 37. Krishnapudu Karmaker.
- 38. D.K. Neogi.
- 39. Mohamed.
- 40. Kalyan Roy.
- 41. Devaprasad Ghoshed.
- 42. Dilip Mitra

- 1. Harsahai Singh.
- 2. Ghanshyam Sinha.
- 3. H.C. Srivastava.
- 4. S. Sharma.
- 5. K.G. Gupta.
- 6. K.R. Verma.
- 7. Nagesh Prasad
- 8. Rajkumar Prasad
- 1. Homi Daji.
- 2. D. Mukerjee.
- 3. K.S. Tiwari.

ASSAM:

- 1. Barin Chowdhury.

ORISSA:

- 1. D.V. Mohanty.

MADRAS:

- 1. K.M. Hari Bhatt.
- 2. P. Raghavan.
- 3. A. Govindaswamy.
- 4. T. Chokkalingam.
- 5. Ramalingam.
- 6. V. Janakiraman.
- 7. A. Chittur Babu.

GUJARAT:

- 1. Vajubhai Shukla.
- 2. Bhikhu Vaghela.
- 3. Shantilal Shah.

ANDHARA - PRADESH:

- 1. M.L. Anjiah.
- 2. Andrew Joseph.
- 3. Veeriah.
- 4. Gowriah.
- 5. Gandhiah.
- 6. Venkataswamy.
- 7. J. Nichola.
- 8. Padmaraj.
- 9. Satyanarayan Reddy.
- 10. M. Rama Rao.
- 11. K. Prasad Rao.
- 12. V. Subba Rao.
- 13. Ch. Yusuf.
- 14. G. Kondra Rao.
- 15. B. Sree Ramulu.
- 16. T. Simhachari.
- 17. Ch. Malayya.
- 18. B. Appa Rao.
- 19. B. Appa swamy.
- 20. P. Satyanarayanan.
- 21. Syed Mohiaddin.
- 22. Ramkottiah.
- 23. Bhawanachari.
- 24. Surya Rao.
- 25. Dharmaraj.
- 26. Bhanaji Rao.

Gujarat:

- 4. Gopalbai.
- 5. Trivedi B.

Delhi:

- B. D. Tooli
- M. P. Chopra.
- J. P. KHARE.
- P. Ramalingam
- E. V. Ayyappa
- L. D. Lawrence.
- H.P. Thondappa

S. M. ...  
E. C. ...  
N. ...  
C. K. ...  
K. ...  
C. ...  
E. K. ...  
P. K. ...  
N. ...  
P. K. ...  
Tamilnad (Madras)

P. ...  
V. ...  
BR ...  
S. ...  
A. A. ...  
G. ...  
S. ...  
1. ...  
2. ...  
P. ...  
K. ...  
M. ...  
M. ...  
Kerala

K. ...  
T. ...  
P. ...

West Bengal

Asok Das

KARNATAK

K. M. ...  
N. C. ...  
B. ...  
L. ...  
M. ...

S. ...  
A. ...  
T. ...  
V. ...  
A. ...  
V. ...  
A. ...  
V. ...  
A. ...  
V. ...  
A. ...

KARNATAKKA:

1. M. V. Krishnan.
2. T. K. Gopalan.
3. Simou.
4. Anthony Nass.
5. N. C. Gundappa.
6. B. Narayana.
7. Lois Theodore.
8. V. Rama.
9. B. Krishnappa.
10. Daniel V' Souza.
11. Jones.
12. Sinkra
13. Thoma.
14. M. Muthu.
15. Tavamani.
16. Rajagopal.
17. Kannan.
18. Thangaraj.
19. Krishnan.
20. Kasiram.

DELHI:

1. B. D. Joshi.
2. M. M. Gope. *M. M. Gope*
3. V. D. Singh. *9-1-69*
4. Garg.
5. J. P. Khare. *J. P. Khare*
6. Ghadi Ram. *21/5/69*
7. Balwant Singh. *Balwant Singh*
8. S. K. Chopra. *M. P. Chopra*

A suggestion from Bombay Press Workers.

Press workers are the workers who organised their own unions at the beginning of the workers movement. But it is a pity that till now in certain parts of India we can see disorganised Press Workers. Bombay is the first example for the same. Indeed there are some unions working in Bombay in the field of Press Workers and among that one is sponsored by A.I.T.U.C as we know. But due to the want of a high powered centrally organised union in the All India level the above mentioned union is not trying to organise <sup>the rest of</sup> the Press Workers of Bombay. So at the discussion of the separate unions in the conference we suggest to consider the matter of organising a union for the Press Workers in the All India level. The demands of the Press Workers being the same for all the parts of India we are not mentioning it here.

Taking all these in to consideration, we hope the A.I.T.U.C. will take necessary steps to organise the workers of Bombay under a united leadership and we like to suggest that it will be better to organise a federation of all the Press Workers of Bombay, so that the different Press Workers Unions can work under the same leadership and can fight for the common cause in an organised way.

Bombay  
6-1-66

E.K.V. Pariches (Party Member Fort Station  
Branch Bombay)  
P.V. Padmanga bhan Nair. "

- not taken up - problem of women workers -
- Equal Pay - Maternity Benefits -
- each industry -
- Eq. Pay - I.L.O. convention implemented for coal plantation -
- Public Sector -
- P.W.C. Committee -

120 days

20 years service

no exemption -

Form 251 - P.A. Bill

- Benefits with the main quest
- Family - vital - large family burden -
- pay issue of women workers in industry - women supplement to men
- Combative -
- Reservation -
- laws for protect women workers -

each of consciousness

- long way - industry - production - women -
- Recruitment - women leaders -

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Anadi Das

Useful material in Ch. III

372  
21/2/1975

Trade Unionists of different types - Bourgeois T.U., Socialist T.U. Soc. asking for extra par. methods

W.C. needs politics. But which politics? Bourgeois Govt wants it. This Govt poses as if they are neutral

21/2/1975  
21/2/1975  
21/2/1975

Prod. increases but wage at 1939 level. Support Plan if it brings about industrialisation. China developing in quicker pace

Plan - Technical + social aspects. Technical aspect grows social aspect. Production increased but, cautions try to entrench capitalism in the country through Plan. It came to save capitalism in crisis. Crisis - chaos - revolution.

Reactionaries trying to sabotage Public Sector. We should fight it. To deliver them to private sector. Opposing does not mean that bourgeois against bourgeois.

Nehru wants peace & is against war. Nehru should not be represented thus. W.C. class forced him to adopt this attitude

21/2/1975

Backward cap. economy & Every event to be analysed in class character. Parl. Democracy may be rev. as in Congo but danger in our country. No breeding of illusion

Diff. parts. separately.

Satyannarain Reddy

Procedure - G.S. report should be placed first for W.C. + C.C. Then Policy statement - we has failed to take note of expressed views

Nepal - Indian Army for.

Economy improved. Machine building industry developing. I agree that progress is "astounding" - it is not worthy of our Steel Prod inc. 460% but 38% of Plan target 4.3 m 2.6 m

Chemical

32-54%

Cost at which this increase production achieved.  
2400 cr. Public Debt | 1300 Cr. Tax | A balanced  
1700 Cr. For. Loan | | practice



Unemployment figure, not price

II Plan 390/464 C.O.L. Index

Plan only assessment of two pillar policy.

Linking DA means defend wages that increase wages

III Plan - No increase/moderate wages but indications available. Comm. to revise economic content of 15th L.S.

Be vigilant.

3/11/54

Public Sector: I.M.T. Bureaucrats within

C&E Strike - call correct - solidarity action. Andhra. limit

Success

Code of Discipline: Andhra Govt. cc

S.A.'s

other provinces .. What benefit by supporting Plan.

Infusing political consciousness among workers. But how possible if wedded to the Plan & Ind. Dev. Strata in UK & USA but that does not speak of high degree of class consciousness.

Imposes restrictions on conventional Trade Union struggle. Not to speak of pol. struggles.

Legalism and constitutionalism. Labour aristocracy in the movement. Its effect on manual workers.

Mahantij

Forces of reaction threatening forces of democracy

- G.P. a spearhead of reaction in Calicut with Congress. Feudals should be referred.
- Totality of Plan. G.S. correct
- Law relating to compulsory saving. In Orissa. Correct attitude
- Developed region. Matching grant system
- Unemployment. affects economy & movement.
- Sabotage: Rourkella Steel Plant. 20 crores. Blast furnace
- Denationalisation: State Tr. Services / Corporation. 40% Private Shares.
- Public Sector: Conditions of labour, labour laws, inf + creation forum of law.
- Wage: minimum should be fixed.
- Must to carry on trade union work. Govt two for plan policy - acceptance + non-implementation
- Adivasi workers

Handwritten notes in margin: 22/11/52

# Barin Chandhary (Assam)

## II/III/IV Chap 6

1) Industrialisation in right direction. - Bourgeois democracy - Taxation  
- Labour Policy - Trade Unions in Public Sector -  
Right to work and need this policy along with ind. - Danger of  
emergence of Govt. dictatorship - should be stressed otherwise  
hull.

2) Struggles + Tactics  
- Good developments - ~~the~~ Labour Conference - better fight, struggles  
Circumscribed by Code of D - Code is one way traffic as W.B.  
delegate - Used to beat an struggle. Coal mines: Birmingam  
on strike notes. CO. Cat + better with ITUL - Will Conf. adhere  
to Code? It means change of attitude. Many officers tell us  
that Red flag unions will not be tolerated in this border state.  
Attitude of Labour M. - ITUL should think to extricate from Code.

3) Labour Policy should be dealt with in this report as Dept said

4) Question of unemployment 6.2 lakhs for jobs } in III 5yr Plan  
jobs from 3.5 lakh

Mixed with Communal thing, because of others. Savings from  
retrenchment "Sons of the soil." Clear cut policy, language, most  
houses burnt but effect in Tinsukhia, Dibrugarh. An officer beaten

5) Public Sector in oilfield, Refinery. Nationalisation + fight for demands  
Works Comm. in Assam Oil Co. dead stock in current prices  
to Refinery. Cost of housing increased. Mon + Cap make it  
a leaking pond. Road Transport. Govt servant industrial needs

Vajubhai Shukla (Gujrat)

In general reports agreed. Had been circulated earlier, even to  
gave opinion. Agree with international situation. Socialist  
Camp powerful. Iraq, should have been mentioned in report. Nepal-  
Pakistan - Situation in Kerala. Should have been mentioned.

US. mentioned about China & its working class, their achievements  
should have helped friendship.

Planned Economy: Samnashiki. 5500 Kco | 2000 Kco. Para. Home  
Khandabhai Shah said that private power houses would be allowed.  
But late. Corruption should be fought out. M. Shukla 5/11 day  
in 1952. A.S. MS. asks D.P. not to leave his place. Unemployment  
increases.

Wages. Correct not possible. 5yr. time.

Solidarity - Bhavnagar / Jamnagar 14th July

ATMC workers in leg + Parl. Market should have been there

Tables re: cap. stock

Budhi Mukherjee (W. Bengal)

Gen. Secy reports

Marxists - internationalism of working class. Congo etc. whatever said  
is not sufficient. What is being done at base?

Parl. democracy - instrument to carry out dict of bang at a  
certain stage of their economy. Development & protection creating  
an illusion in us, which would do incalculable harm - Tactics?  
Expose hollowness of Parl. dem. Then cannot proceed to socialism.  
Opp. dictatorship but expose hollowness of Parl. dem.

Plan Support. This is political but don't object. Backward &  
underdeveloped cap. but int. dev. will affect it. But why support  
the plan & what harm if we don't support? But not yet  
convinced. Bourgeois plan for dev. of bowe. economy. By this  
helping consolidate bourgeois & enemy camp. Harm done  
by creating illusions about plan. Re

Revise Parl Dem + Plan

Labour Policy of Govt Plan not helpful. Real wages go  
Unemployment very acute in West Bengal. Not so as

To

The President,  
All India Trade Union Congress,  
AITUC Nagar,  
Coimbatore.

Comrade,

The delegates from Beedi, Cigar & Tobacco industry attending the 26th session of AITUC met on 9th & 10th Jan 1961 and adopted the resolution and decisions, which are enclosed herewith.

I request you to take steps to move the resolution before the session and necessary steps may be taken to implement the decision.

Thanking you,  
Comradely,

*Chauhan*  
10/1/61

Decision taken by the meeting of the delegates in Beedi, Cigar & Tobacco Industries on 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 1961 at ATTUC Nagav.

This meeting of the delegates who are working in the Beedi, Cigar, & Tobacco industries requests the ATTUC that an All India Conference of the representatives of the unions in these industries may be convened at ~~an~~ a convenient date to form a National Federation of Tobacco Workers of India.

Respect Immanently

*[Signature]*  
10/1/61

## TRIPARTITE LABOUR MACHINERY IN INDIA

### ORIGIN OF CONCEPT:

Pattern set by I.L.C. since 1919 - Increasing pressure on the Government during twenties by the Trade Union movement in our country to compel the management to sit round the table - opposition in the early stages by the employers to negotiate with the union representatives - Result - industrial conflict all over the country - Governments "concern" to maintain "industrial peace".

### FIRST BEGINNINGS:

Recommendation of the Royal Commission (Whitley) in 1931 for creation of industrial council consisting of representatives of Government, employers and workers. But no action was taken.

Only when there was a big industrial dispute like textile workers strike in Bombay the Government used to call tripartite meetings.

After the formation of First Congress Ministries in 1937 there were some tripartite discussions held in states. Inquiry Committees were appointed to investigate special conditions like the Textile Inquiry Committee in Bombay.

The outbreak of the Second World War accentuated the situation still further - Government found it difficult to forward without considering the views of labour - All India Labour Conference in 1940 consisting of representative of Governments - Central, Provincial and of Indian States. Tripartite character given to the conference in 1952. Beginning of the Indian Labour Conference and the standing Labour Committee - Thus the development of the tripartite machinery was extremely slow and step was taken only when forced by circumstances.

### EARLIER TRIPARTITES:

British Government in India in the interests of its war effort, wanted to mobilise support of trade unions - introduced tripartite labour conferences from 1942 onwards - at that time A.I.T.U.C. was, practically speaking, only genuine all-India Central organisation and was given major representation - at the same time to counter balance it, Government bolstered up Indian Federation of Labour with a subsidy of Rs.13,000/- and brought it into tripartite - In post-war period, struggles broke out - Government tried to impose "Industrial Truce" through tripartite, but failed.

### AFTER 1947:

Independence and split in Trade Union movement - disunity weakened workers position inside tripartite - strengthened employers and their pressure on Government policies - official patronage of INTUC and discrimination against others regarding representation - Tripartite discussions and recommendations generally barren - as balance of forces in mass movement changes, it is reflected inside ILC, despite same structure and procedure - last 5 years saw big struggles, growth of AITUC, growing plan crisis etc., - new trends expressed in 1957 elections.

(Here we must give brief facts of the work done by the Tripartite Labour Conference from 1942 to 1955 - such draft legislation like E.S.I. Act of 1948, Employment Standing Orders Act, Provident Fund Act and Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act were first discussed in these conferences).

These tripartite Conferences till 1955 had remained purely advisory and consultative body - No agreed conclusions were reached, no conventions morally binding all parties were ratified.



After independence creation of Industrial Committees on the I.L.O. model for industries like cotton textiles, jute, coal, plantations, cement, leather goods, building and construction, mines other than coal. Similar committees in contemplation for Chemicals, Iron and Steel, transport and engineering.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE MACHINERY:

All tripartite bodies composed of representatives of Government, employers and workers. Employers and workers representatives selected in equal number in consultation with recognised Central Organisations and Government representatives, selected from Central as well as the state Governments.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE TRIPARTITE BODIES:

Only advisory in character. However, agreed conclusions are expected to be given effect by the Government through legislative and general measures - General matters of national importance discussed in these bodies - Problems of sepecific industries discussed by the Industrial Committees concerned - Agenda settled in consultation with State Governments, employers and trade union organisations - Papers submitted by the conference Secretaries on individual items - Report on the action taken on the conclusion of the previous session placed before the next session.

#### CHANGE SINCE 1956:

Since 1956, however, the character of these conferences has changed. In the 15th conference for the first time certain agreed conclusions of recommendations emerged out. These pertain to:-

- 1) Wages policy during 2nd Five Year Plan (minimum wage - wage boards for fair wage)
- 2) Rationalisation basis
- 3) Subsidised housing scheme
- 4) Workers Education.

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Thus the conference in a sense assume the character of a forum for collective bargaining on a national scale. They also become a moral platform for the defence of struggles.

The 16th Labour Conference at Nainital strengthened the above characters still further. Agreements on:-

- 1) Code of Discipline in industry
- 2) Implementation of Evaluation Committee
- 3) Grievance procedure - Workers Committees
- 4) Conditions of recognition .

These constitute an advance - In addition, Code for Inter-union conduct, verification of union membership etc. were agreed to.

#### OTHER TRIPARTITE COMMITTEES:

The various tripartite industrial committees as well as committees under the Act like E.S.I. Act, P.F. Act, Minimum Wages Act, and the work done through these should be explained together with emphasis on unions making use of these committees through A.I.T.U.C. nominees. Where our unions not included agitate for inclusion and at the same time increasing our representative status in the industry.

The trade unions have to study and utilise these conventions in the interest of the workers - otherwise they will be used against the workers.

Similar tripartite bodies formed for other purposes - The sub-committee on Workers education - on workers participation in Management and Discipline in Industry - The steering committee on wages - Wage Boards. The committee on Evaluation and Implementation.

Tripartite bodies set up under different labour laws like the Minim Wages Act, the Employees State Insurance Act, the Employees Provident Fund Act - Attempts to form tripartite bodies in the States.

All major legislative and administrative proposals first processed through one or the other of these bodies - Recent tendency to set up subsidiary bodies to implement decisions taken by the main tripartite body.

The tripartite machinery cannot be an alternative to the workers control over industry - Even in the present circumstances - the machinery can be effective only if trade unions are vigilant - Employers efforts to evade responsibilities should be checked.

