

**ALL-INDIA
TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

Tel. No. : 42188.

Telegrams : AITUCCONG.

REPORT . .

**TWENTY-SECOND SESSION
CALCUTTA, 1947**

PRICE RUPEES THREE ONLY

CONTENTS

1. Proceedings	
2. Report of the General Secretary with audited statement of accounts and appendices	.... 9
3. Resolutions adopted at the AITUC session at Calcutta	.... 70
4. List of affiliated Unions with their addresses and membership	.... 101
5. List of members of the General Council with addresses	.... 136
6. Addresses of Provincial Committees and Regional Councils of the AITUC	.... 146
7. List of delegates registered at the 22nd session of the AITUC	.... 148
8. Constitution of the AITUC	.... 173
9. Table of affiliated membership	.... 184
10. Ready Reckoner for Affiliation Fee	.... 186

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Twenty-Second Session

PROCEEDINGS

The Jubilee Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Calcutta from 13th to 19th February 1947 under the presidentship of Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose.

The AITUC completed its 25th year on 31st October 1945. The Working Committee last year had proposed, by a resolution, to hold the Jubilee Session in a suitable manner in Bombay—the city where the first session was held under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai—on the Foundation Day, i.e. 31st October. However, the disturbed communal situation in the city made it impossible for the session to be held in Bombay as proposed, and the plan had to be cancelled.

In the meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November 1946, office bearers of the Bengal Provincial Committee of the AITUC undertook the task of convening the session at Calcutta, in spite of the dangers and difficulties that lay ahead, and the proposal was approved by the General Council. Accordingly a Reception Committee was formed in Calcutta with Com. A. M. Malik, vice-president of the Bengal Provincial Committee as president and Com. Abdul Momin as General Secretary.

Just a few weeks before the session was to be held, Section 144A of the Criminal Procedure Code was put in operation in the city of Calcutta, and the ban on meetings made the work of the session difficult. The Bengal Provincial Committee of the AITUC made representations to the Provincial Government protesting against this measure and calling for its withdrawal. A one-day general strike was launched, on the initiative of the BPTUC, on 5th February as a protest against prolongation of the measure. Workers, office-employees, students and the public gave splendid co-operation. We regret to state that such emphatic expression of popular opinion was of no avail, and with the permission of the Government, the AITUC Jubilee Session was required to be held within a closed pandal. A special pandal was erected on the Wellington Square grounds, sufficient to accommodate fifteen to twenty thousand people.

Repression of the Trade Union Movement also followed in certain provinces just before the session. Thus, important office-bearers of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Committee and of a large number of the affiliated unions in Madras were put under arrest and hence could not attend.

In such an atmosphere the session started in Calcutta; yet from the results achieved, it turned out to be one of the most successful of the sessions of the AITUC.

1049 delegates were registered at the session from 407 affiliated Unions scattered throughout the country. The delegates were lodged at various places, the farthest being eight miles away from the venue of the session. In spite of the scarcity of foodstuffs, delegates were given food at cheap rates by the Reception Committee. The Reception Committee made collection for the expenses of the session mostly by the sale of tickets to visitors for attending the session.

In view of the increased business of the AITUC, the General Council had allotted a larger period this year for the session. The programme extended over seven full days from 13th to 19th February.

Committee Meetings:—Meetings of the Standing Credentials Committee and the Resolutions Committee were held on the 13th and 14th February. The standing Credentials Committee was appointed by the General Council immediately after the Madras session, and the Resolutions Committee was appointed at its meeting at New Delhi in November 1946.

The members of the Standing Credentials Committee who attended the meeting were:—Coms. S. A. Dange, K. N. Joglekar, R. A. Khedgikar, S. S. Mirajkar, B. K. Mukherjee, N. V. Phadke and Fazal Elahi Qurban. The Committee considered applications from Unions for new affiliation and for increased membership, made enquiries on questions of disputes regarding representation at the session and made recommendations on these subjects.

The members of the Resolutions Committee who attended the meetings were:—Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose, Peter Alvarez, Biswanath Dubey, Manek Gandhi, R. A. Khedgikar, Abdul Malik, Sudhindra Pramanik, B. T. Ranadive, Ranen Sen, Hari harnath Shastri and D. S. Vaidya with Com. Dinkar Desai as the convener. The Committee prepared drafts of resolutions on problems which were suggested through resolutions received from affiliated Unions for consideration at the session. The Committee also went through the draft report of the AITUC, as prepared by Com. N. M. Joshi, the General Secretary, and recommended it for adoption.

General Council Meetings:—Meetings of the General Council were held on 15th and 16th February. Com. Mrinal Kanti

Bose was in the chair. The number of members who attended was 83. The report of the General Secretary and the drafts of 42 resolutions were recommended to the session for adoption. On the recommendation of the Standing Credentials Committee 63 Unions with a membership of 6,001 were granted affiliation. Applications for 29,320 increased membership made by the Unions were sanctioned. The General Council fixed the programme of elections and appointed returning officers and tellers to count votes at the meetings. Some constitutional amendments were considered by the General Council and recommended for adoption. The General Council terminated its session at 3-30 p.m. on 16th February.

Meeting Of The Working Committee

A meeting of the Working Committee was held on 16th February at 4 P. M. to determine the Trade Groupings of the newly affiliated Unions.

• • • •

Session Of The AITUC

The session of the AITUC was inaugurated at 6 P. M. on 16th February, in the pandal at the Wellington Square Maidan, amidst a gathering of delegates and visitors numbering more than 15,000. Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose presided. Com. A. M. Malik chairman of the Reception Committee, made a speech welcoming the delegates Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose then delivered his presidential address in English. Com. Biswanath Dubey read out its translation in Hindustani.

After the presidential address, Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, presented the printed report of the AITUC to the session. It was proposed for adoption by Com. S. S. Mirajkar and seconded by Com. P. C. Bose. The report of the General Secretary was adopted unanimously. Com. R. A. Khedgikar, the Treasurer, then presented the audited statement of accounts. It was accepted unanimously.

Com. Abdul Momin read out the messages received from Com. Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, U.S.S.R., and the Central Committee of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Finland, Bulgaria and Poland.

Members of the International Youth Delegation, who were touring India on behalf of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, were present at the session by invitation. From among them, Miss Olga Chetchotkina of the Soviet Union and Mr. Jean Lautissier of France gave greetings to the AITUC. Mr. George Reed of the National Union of Seamen of Great Britain also greeted the AITUC session on behalf of his organisation. The

inaugural meeting of the AITUC session terminated at 8-30 P. M. on 16th February.

On the 17th, the session started at 12 A. M. Com. N. V. Phadke proposed amendments to the Constitution of the AITUC. The first amendment laid down a minimum fee of not less than Re. 1/- per year, which an affiliated Union was required to charge its members. The second amendment proposed a minimum of Rs. 15/- per year to be charged by the AITUC, to affiliated Unions for 500 membership and below and a minimum of Rs. 20/- for membership above 500, the fee increasing with membership at the rate of three pies per member per year. Both these proposals were opposed by Com. Benoy Chatterjee of the Burns Labour Union and some other delegates, on the ground mainly that they imposed heavier liabilities than those existing on affiliated Unions and their membership. In favour of the proposals it was explained that the measures were necessary to bear growing charges. Vote was taken and the President declared that the proposals were passed by a very large majority. By another amendment, the number of Assistant Secretaries was increased from three to four. The next amendment laid down the number of delegates which affiliated unions were to send to the AITUC session. Hitherto the number of delegates which could be sent by one Union was fixed in such a way that Unions with large membership got a smaller and smaller quota of representation in proportion to increasing membership, with the ultimate result that a number of smaller unions with less of total membership stood in a more advantageous position. By this amendment, Unions with smaller membership were given their proper place in the scheme of representation. This item was also opposed by a few delegates, as it removed the advantages to smaller Unions existing in the present constitution. It was explained that the rising strength of large Trade Unions in different industries must be given proper recognition and the proposal was accepted by a very large majority. By the next amendment, the number of the members of the Working Committee besides office-bearers was increased from 15 to 20. By the last amendment, provision was made for the formation of separate Provincial Trade Union Committees by the General Council, in those cases where the Provincial administrative unit consisted of two or more linguistic units. This item again was opposed but was passed with a large majority. Thus all the amendments recommended by the General Council were adopted by the Session. The constitution of the AITUC with these amendments incorporated is printed on pages 173 to 183.

Resolutions.—Forty-two resolutions were adopted at the session, almost all unanimously. The most important resolu-

tion to be noted was on the main objective. It was after a considerably long time that the AITUC was able to adopt unanimously a resolution defining clearly its immediate political objective. The resolution reiterates the aim of the working class movement to be the achievement of a Socialist State. Realising that the immediate objective before the country was national freedom, certain fundamental requirements of a democratic constitution for a free India were laid down in the resolution, which it was declared, can only be framed by a constituent assembly based on adult suffrage.

Another resolution was on the subject of the Basic Demands Day, calling upon all industrial workers and middle class employees to effectively voice their demands for basic rights such as a living wage, social security, right to work and no retrenchment, by observing March 18th, 1947 as Basic Demands Day, throughout India by organising meetings, demonstrations and passing resolutions on basic demands.

The AITUC, by another resolution strongly disapproved of the Industrial Disputes Legislation of the Government of India on the ground mainly that it proposed practically to deprive the workers of their right to strike. It was pointed out that the workers would welcome the establishment by the State of a suitable machinery for conciliation and voluntary arbitration. But the legislation proposed to put permanently on the Statute Book the worst features of the Defence of India Rules arbitrarily imposed on the working class during war-time emergency.

A resolution expressing strong disapproval of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill was adopted, chiefly on the same ground. It was specially stressed that by giving Government approval and recognition only to those Unions which agree to accept compulsory arbitration, the Bill militates against the free and genuine trade union movement. Com. Mapara of the Rashtriya Mill Majdur Sangh opposed the resolution. Upon being put to vote, the resolution was carried out by a very large majority, only six persons voting against it.

Resolutions were adopted on the nationalisation of key industries, wages of industrial workers, Workmen's State Insurance Bill, Holidays with Pay, Employment Exchanges, Housing for Industrial workers, Communal Riots, Cloth Shortage, Labour Legislation, Labour Inquiry Committees, etc., etc.

Com. N. M. Joshi, proposed for adoption an agreed list of office-bearers. It was seconded by Com. B. T. Ranadive and was unanimously passed. Com. N. V. Phadke moved for adoption a list of 165 members of the General Council accepted by the delegates in their various trade groups. The proposal was accepted unanimously.

In the concluding part of the session, Com. N. M. Joshi thanked the President. Com. S. S. Mirajkar thanked the members of the Reception Committee for the arrangements they had made for the session. Com. Abdul Momin, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, thanked the General Council for accepting the invitation of the BPTUC to hold the session at Calcutta. The session of the AITUC concluded at 5-30 p.m. on 18th February, 1947.

New General Council Meeting

A meeting of the new General Council was held at Seal's Free School, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, at 11 a. m. Com. S. A. Dange, the newly elected president, was in the chair. Twenty members of the Working Committee were elected by the General Council by the acceptance of an agreed list approved by all the groups inside the General Council. The General Council unanimously elected a Standing Credentials Committee to function for the coming year. The Council elected a Constitution Committee to arrange systematically the clauses of the constitution of the AITUC. The General Council also elected a delegation for the 30th session of the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in June 1947. The General Council after the conclusion of the business terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

At the Jubilee Session, the AITUC reached the membership of 7,96,194 in 601 affiliated Unions, functioning throughout the country in British India and Indian States. It will be found that with the advance of the trade union movement the membership of the AITUC has been steadily increasing.

The chief feature of the Jubilee Session held at Calcutta was the achievement of solidarity. Elections of office-bearers and members of the General Council and the resolutions that were passed were practically unanimous. During the present background of so much disunity in our country, this solid unity displayed by the Trade Union Movement of the country would remain an inspiration not only for the workers' struggle but the general struggle of the Indian people in their advance towards freedom and progress.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

(*January, 1945 to December, 1946*)

INTRODUCTION

The session is being held after a lapse of more than two years. It was in Madras in January 1945 that we held our last (21st) session.

During this period the world has witnessed several epoch-making events. Nazi Germany was vanquished in May 1945. In August of the same year, Japan was defeated and the victory of the United Nations became complete. The United Nations Organisation, with the declared object of peace, amity and freedom, came into existence. On the Trade Union field, for the first time in the history of the world, an all-embracing World Federation of Trade Unions has been created. The people of Asia are on the move and almost everywhere the freedom battle is on the agenda of the day.

The period has witnessed gigantic growth in the Trade Union membership all over the world, particularly in the liberated countries. In our country the Trade Union Movement is no longer confined to the workers in large industries. It has spread to white-collared clerks, scavengers, peons and Government servants. Workers are becoming more and more conscious of their rights.

The Strength of the AITUC: The total number of Unions affiliated to the AITUC in January 1945 was 401 with a total membership of 4,51,915. Today 608 Unions with a total membership of 7,26,439 are affiliated to the AITUC. It is hoped that soon the AITUC will cross the million mark.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE

During the period under report, four meetings of the Working Committee were held, the first in July 1945 at Calcutta; the second in September 1945 at Bombay, the third in April 1946 at Nagpur and the fourth in November 1946 at New Delhi.

The meeting of the Working Committee held at Bombay discussed the situation arising out of the cessation of war, issued a comprehensive statement on behalf of the AITUC on the impending unemployment and wage cuts and made concrete suggestions to the Government of India to avert the threatened large-scale retrenchment and mass unemployment. This statement is published in full in Appendix A.

The same meeting passed resolutions urging upon the Provincial Governments the necessity to give adequate opportunities to all eligible persons both in the General and Special Labour Constituencies to get their names registered as electors on the rolls for the purpose of the elections of the Provincial legislatures which took place in 1946.

The Working Committee, by a circular resolution, appointed a new Editorial Board for the TRADE UNION RECORD consisting of Coms. N. M. Joshi, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, R. A. Khedgikar, N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi. Com. Manek Gandhi was appointed as the Editor.

The meeting of the Working Committee held at Nagpur recommended to the General Council an amendment to the Constitution making the Assistant Secretaries ex-officio members of the Working Committee.

Several circulars were addressed to the members of the Working Committee asking for their approval of the names suggested by the Bombay members of the Working Committee for the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee meetings.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Three meetings of the General Council were held during the period under report. The first held at Calcutta, in July, 1945, framed rules for the guidance of the Standing Credentials Committee. The delegation to the 27th session of the I.L.O., the delegation to the World Trade Union Conference, and the representatives on the various Industrial Committees of the I.L.O., were elected at this meeting. Questions regarding the organisation of Affiliated Unions from the Indian States and their affiliation with the adjoining Provincial Committees were also decided. Resolutions passed at this meeting have been published in the issue of the TRADE UNION RECORD for August 1945.

The meeting of the General Council, held in April, 1946, at Nagpur, elected the Delegations to the 28th (Maritime) and the 29th Sessions of the I.L.O. It appointed a Sub-Committee to go

into the U.P. Provincial Trade Union Committee dispute. It decided to hold the next session of the AITUC at Bombay in October-November, 1946. The Council recommended to the open session a constitutional amendment making the Assistant Secretaries ex-officio members of the Working Committee.

The Meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November-December 1946 declared its unanimous opposition to the principle of compulsory arbitration and demanded that the right of the workers to strike should not be restricted. The Council reviewed the communal situation in the country and adopted two resolutions on it. The Council condemned in unequivocal terms the severe repression including lathi charges, arrests and firing which the Trade Union workers had to face during the last six months. (Texts of the resolutions on these subjects are given in Appendix B).

The Council unanimously urged upon the Interim Government the necessity to cut off diplomatic relations with Franco-Spain and to support the demand of the WFTU for representation on the Social and Economic Council of the U.N.O. The Council also decided to convene the annual AITUC session at Calcutta in February 1947, as the session fixed to be held in Bombay had to be postponed on account of the communal situation.

THE STANDING CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

The Madras Session of the AITUC took a very important decision by appointing a Standing Credentials Committee consisting of the following seven persons to examine the credentials of all the Affiliated Unions and also of Unions which apply in future for affiliation: Coms. (1) S. A. Dange, (2) S. S. Mirajkar, (3) Dinkar Desai, (4) K. N. Joglekar, (5) Fazal Ilhai Qurban, (6) B. K. Mukherjee and (7) N. V. Phadke.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Calcutta in July, 1945. The Committee recommended certain rules for judging the credentials of Unions. The second and third meetings of the Committee were held at Nagpur and at New Delhi respectively.

The appointment of the Committee helped considerably in the work of judging the credentials of Affiliated and Applicant Unions as it led to more efficient and uniform checking. The Committee could not undertake a tour of the different Provinces to examine the credentials of the existing Unions, though a plan was prepared for that purpose. If the Standing Cre-

dentials Committee is to be of real use, it should be a very small committee. Its members should also have sufficient time to undertake long tours.

OFFICE-BEARERS' TOURS

1. **Assam.** Com. Shanta Mukherjee attended the Assam Provincial Conference and visited almost all the important centres in Assam including the tea gardens and studied the conditions of the plantation workers.

2. **Bihar.** Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose went to Jamalpur and other Trade Union centres in Bihar and gave the necessary guidance to the local Unions. Com. Shanta Mukherjee was deputed by the President to Kharagpur to study the situation arising out of the sit-in-strike on the B. N. Railway.

3. **Bombay.** Com. S. S. Mirajkar went to Amalner to enquire into the firing on textile workers which had resulted in the death of nine workers. He issued a statement urging the Government of Bombay to institute an impartial public inquiry.

4. **C.P. and Berar.** Com. Manek Gandhi attended the C.P. and Berar Provincial Conference held at Nagpur and helped the trade union workers in their deliberations.

5. **C. I. and Rajputana.** Com. Manek Gandhi attended the C. I. and Rajputana Provincial Conference at Beawar. He also visited Ajmer and Udaipur and addressed meetings of workers.

6. **Delhi.** The General Secretary and the office-bearers of the AITUC who went to Delhi several times in connection with the Tripartite deliberations helped and gave active guidance to the local Trade Unions.

7. **French India.** Com. Mirajkar visited Pondicherry and inaugurated the French India Trade Union Conference.

8. **Gujerat.** Com. Mirajkar inaugurated the third session of the Gujerat Regional Council held at Ahmedabad.

9. **Indian States.** Com. N. M. Joshi inaugurated the first session of the Hyderabad State Trade Union Conference and gave guidance to the growing Trade Union Movement.

Com. Manek Gandhi went to Baroda to preside over the third Annual Conference of the Baroda Mill Kamgar Mandal. He also went to Navsari in connection with the strike of the textile workers.

Com. Mirajkar paid several visits to Gawlior in connection with the firings on the local textile workers. He also visited Indore and Ujjain in connection with the demands of textile

workers there and met the State authorities. He went to Ratlam to settle the textile strike there and was appointed on the Enquiry Commission as workers' representative. Later he visited Ratlam after the firing on the people of Ratlam.

10. **Madras.** Com. S. A. Dange inaugurated the Madras Provincial Conference, presided over the Madras Provincial Textile Conference and addressed meetings at Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem, Madras, Madura, Ambasamudram, Vickramsingapuram, Pondicherry and Trichinopoly.

11. **Punjab.** Com. Manek Gandhi visited Okara to attend the Punjab Provincial Trade Union Conference. He also visited Lahore and had discussions with Trade Union workers.

12. **United Provinces.** Com. R. A. Khedgikar visited Cawnpore and Lucknow in connection with the U.P. T.U.C. dispute.

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL CONFERENCES

Immediately after the Madras session, circulars were sent to all Provincial Committees and Regional Councils to hold their annual Conferences. Almost all the Provincial Committees and the Regional Councils held their Conferences. One of the office bearers of the AITUC was usually deputed to attend. The Conferences discussed urgent and pressing labour problems facing the workers in their respective Provinces and Regions and chalked out programmes of action both agitational and organisational for the year. It is gratifying that all these Conferences were successful from the point of view of attendance, problems discussed and the enthusiasm they created amongst the workers of the Province or the Region.

The ASSAM Provincial Conference was held in May, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. Shanta Mukherjee. The report submitted by the General Secretary showed that "during the preceding year-and-a-half the Trade Union organisation in Assam had suffered considerable repression. At one time the Provincial office was almost at a standstill as not less than 19 important workers were either arrested, interned or externed." The Conference extended its "warmest sympathy to over 13 lacs of workers engaged in tea plantations in Assam who are living under conditions which resemble serfdom." These workmen, the resolution stated, are denied civil liberties and in some cases cannot even give their sons and daughters in marriage without the previous sanction of the plantation managers. They cannot go where they like and cannot hold meetings in plan-

tations. Com. Arun Kumar Chanda and Com. Chittaranjan Das were elected President and General Secretary respectively.

The BENGAL Provincial Conference was held at Calcutta in June, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose. Out of 99 affiliated Unions, 94 participated in the Conference by sending in all 321 delegates. Resolutions expressing joy at the defeat of the Nazi Germany, sending fraternal greetings to the Soviet Trade Unions, demanding releases of all political prisoners and protesting against the attempts of the British Government to restore the pre-war Imperialist system in Burma were passed. Amongst other important resolutions were those demanding appointment of Wage Boards or Wage Fixation Committees for all industries with adequate representation for labour. The Conference expressed its grave concern at the prospect of large-scale industrial unemployment likely to be caused by retrenchment. The resolution demanded of the Government full employment to those who were thrown out of work as a result of the cessation of war. Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose and Abdul Momin were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The BOMBAY Provincial Conference was held in October, 1945, at Sholapur, under the presidentship of Com. R. K. Bhogle. In all, 108 delegates representing 39 Affiliated Unions attended. Resolutions were passed greeting the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on their triumph in defeating Nazi Germany, the people of Indonesia for their heroic struggle to achieve independence from the yoke of Dutch Imperialism, the struggle of the Palestine Arabs for their right of self-determination and the people of China for their victory over Japan and the liberation of China from the foreign yoke. The Conference adopted a charter of fundamental demands for all the workers in the Province which included statutory enactment providing for a 44-hours week, a minimum living wage, one month's leave with full pay, compulsory recognition of Trade Unions and establishment of Industrial Courts to settle industrial disputes. The Conference appealed to the "responsible leaders of all political parties to cry a halt to the clashes which are taking place all over the country" and demanded the release of the I.N.A. prisoners. Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and Dinkar Desai were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The second session of the CENTRAL INDIA and RAJPUTANA Provincial Conference held at Beawar under the presidentship of Com. N. R. Newaskar was attended by 31 delegates from all the six Affiliated Unions. Resolutions demanding increase in basic wages, adequate housing accommodation for the industrial workers, enforcement of factory laws and

the introduction of labour legislation at least of the standard prevalent in British India, institution of social security measures and a 44-hour week were passed. The Conference greeted the World Federation of Trade Unions and expressed the hope that, under the guidance of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the workers of different countries of the world will march shoulder to shoulder to defend the rights of the working class in all the countries. Coms. Abdul Shakur and N. R. Newaskar were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR Provincial Conference was held in April, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. V. R. Kalappa. Delegates from all the 22 Affiliated Unions attended. Amongst the important resolutions passed were those demanding release of national leaders, formation of a National Government at the Centre based on the right of self-determination and adult franchise, appointment of an adjudicator to examine the demands of textile workers for a 40 per cent increase in basic wages, monthly payment of regularity bonus and the institution of Provident Fund schemes. Com. V. G. Balwaik and Com. R. K. Haldulkar were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

DELHI: a Conference of the Affiliated Unions from DELHI was held in January, 1947, at New Delhi under the presidentship of Com. S. Raghubir Singh, president of the Central P.W.D. Workers' Union. One hundred delegates from 18 affiliated Unions representing more than 15,000 workers attended. Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the AITUC, while regretting his inability, to attend, sent a message wishing "success to the Conference, and the starting of a vigorous and united working" of the Trade Union Movement in the Province. Com. S. A. Dange, inaugurated the Conference. Amongst the resolutions adopted were those supporting the teachers' strike in Delhi, protesting against police searches of the offices of Trade Unions and other organisations, protesting against police firing in Cawnpore and other places, and condemning the attack on Baba Ram Chander, a member of the General Council of the AITUC, by the management of the Birla mills. Com. Chando Bibi was elected as the president with Com. Mahamed Yamin as the General Secretary.

The MADRAS Provincial Conference was held at Madura in December, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. V. Chakkarai Chettiar. 193 delegates attended. The General Secretary's report showed that the membership of Affiliated Unions

had increased during the last three years from 27,917 to 1,25,388. Special reference was made in the report to the organisation of the handloom workers' Unions in Tamilnad with a membership of 30,000. Important amongst the resolutions passed were those dealing with the release of I.N.A. prisoners, reduction in the hours of work, retrenchment on railways, consolidation of dearness allowance with wages and repression in Travancore and Cochin States. Com. V. Chakkarai Chettiar and P. Balachandra Menon were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The PUNJAB Provincial Conference had its third session held in May, 1945, at Amritsar under the presidentship of Com. Fazal Ilahi Qurban. The General Secretary's report showed that the total number of Unions in the Provinces had increased considerably during the period under report. Important amongst the resolutions passed were those demanding commutation of death sentences of the Ashti, Chimur and Jainpur prisoners, greeting the Red Army, greeting the people of China, supporting the demands of the Railway workers, the Post and Telegraph workers, primary teachers and tonga drivers. The Conference also demanded the immediate introduction of a minimum living wage.

The fourth session of the PUNJAB Provincial Conference was held in October, 1946, at Okara under the presidentship of Com. Romesh Chandra. Resolutions were passed criticising the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding constitutional development of India, condemning the proposed legislation regarding industrial disputes, supporting struggles of the people of Indian States such as Kashmir, Ratlam and Hyderabad, demanding a minimum living wage, the introduction of social security measures, adequate dearness allowance, provision of workers' quarters at cheap rents and recognition of Trade Unions. The Conference welcomed the growing consciousness amongst the military workers, postal workers, clerks and Patwaris and supported the demands of the Government servants. The Conference congratulated the N.W.R. workers on their protest strike and paid its homage to the martyrs of Amalner and Golden Rock who were fired upon by the police, demanded release of the arrested workers and supported the demands for an enquiry into the firing. Coms. Kishorilal and Iqbal Singh were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The ANDHRA Regional Council held its Conference in June, 1945, at Rajhmundry under the presidentship of Com. C. V. K. Rao. Three hundred delegates from 52 Unions (affiliated as well as associated) attended. Resolutions demanding

institution of a tripartite machinery for Madras, adequate dearness allowance, increase in basic wages, equal pay for equal work, prohibition of women for underground work, in Mica mines and provision of cretches in all factories where women are employed, were passed. Coms. C. V. K. Rao and P. Venkateshwarulu were elected as President and General Secretary respectively.

The GUJERAT Regional Council held its third Conference at Ahmedabad in May, 1945, under the presidentship of Com. M. A. Potkar. In all 80 delegates from 19 Unions attended. Amongst the resolutions passed were those demanding abolition of contract labour in the textile industry of Gujarat, introduction of labour legislation in the States of Kathiawar and Baroda on the lines prevailing in British India, 33 per cent increase in basic wages and introduction of a living minimum wage. The Conference protested against the decision of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association to stop dearness allowance on the technical plea that the war in Europe had ended.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES AND REGIONAL COUNCILS

The Provincial Committees and Regional Councils have shown increasing interest in the growing Trade Union Movement in the Provinces and Regions. Most of them gave active assistance in preparing memoranda for the Governments and guided the Unions during strikes and several other difficulties. Most of the Provincial Committees attained leadership of the working class of the Province. A summary of activities of some of the Provincial Committees is given below on the basis of information supplied by them.

THE ASSAM PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE had to face severe repression during 1945. Several members of the Provincial Committee were either externed, interned or arrested. Two meetings of the Provincial Committee were held. The Committee met Mr. D. V. Rege, the Chairman of the Labour Investigation Committee and submitted a memorandum on the conditions and demands of the plantation workers in Assam.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE submitted several memoranda to the Government of the Province and the Government of India on problems affecting the working class, important amongst them being retrenchment and demobilisa-

tion and delay in the adjudication proceedings. The Committee gave a call for one day's protest strike in sympathy with the postal workers. The Committee with several affiliated Unions took active steps and called upon the workers to keep away from the riots and to run to the assistance of members of the other community. On the whole, the Bengal working class was able to keep itself aloof from the riots. The Committee gave assistance to the various Unions in a number of strikes that took place in the Province.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE met several times and took important decisions. It submitted to Government a memorandum on involuntary unemployment. Com. Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the BPTUC was requested to enquire into the firing on Amalner workers which resulted in the death of nine workers. The report revealed that the firing was unjustified. The Working Council also adopted a statement on unemployment and wage cut and submitted it to the Government of Bombay. The Working Council discussed the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill and passed a resolution on it, disapproving of the Bill as a whole and recording its protest against it. The Council pointed out that if the Bill was passed into an Act without carrying out the fundamental changes mentioned in the resolution, it would not be acceptable to the Trade Union Movement.

On the food problem as it affected the working class the Council expressed its opinion that the Government should give sufficient rations to the workers so as to keep up their efficiency. It also called upon the Government to take steps to check the soaring prices and to continue the price control so long as the food situation does not come to normal. The Council viewed with grave concern the decision of the Government of Bombay to give up the Subsidised Milk Scheme and urged the Government of Bombay to continue the same.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA COMMITTEE held five meetings during the period under report. Amongst the important resolutions adopted were those deploring failure of the Congress and the League to establish a National Government at the Centre and requesting the Congress and the League to come together with a view to form an Interim National Government (August 1945). Other resolutions demanded full civil liberties in Central India and Rajputana, supported the demands of the postal employees (Feb. 1946), condemned the Gwalior firing and supported the demands of Ujjain, Beawar, Vijayanagar and Indore textile workers. Eight new Unions were organised in the Province during the period under report. Com. Ram Singh, president of the Ujjain Mazdoor Sabha was elected to the Gwalior Legislative Assembly on labour ticket.

C. P. AND BERAR PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE observed May Day, Bus Workers' Day, and Ruikar Day. It submitted a memorandum of grievances of workers in different industrial centres in the Province to the Governor of C. P. and Berar. The Committee led the textile workers' strike in the Province in support of their economic demands. Com. R. S. Ruikar and V. R. Kalappa have been appointed as labour representatives on the Textile *ad hoc* Committee to represent the case of textile workers. Both of them have also been appointed on the sub-committee to prepare Bills regarding the settlement of industrial disputes and working conditions in shops and other establishments.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE made representations to the Government on the following subjects: (1) Weekly Holidays; (2) Application of the Factories Act to Tobacco and non-power factory workers; (3) Amendment to the Factories Act; (4) Madura Mill Standing Orders; (5) Maternity Benefit Act; (6) Demands of textile workers, municipal workers, handloom weavers, engineering workers, tannery workers and bus workers. The Provincial Committee issued 36 circulars and 20 press statements on various subjects affecting the working class movement. The Committee called for a one-day sympathetic general strike on the R. I. N. Day, Kashmir Day, Postal Workers' Day and Corporation Workers' Day. It held 30 mass rallies in the city to popularise and support the demands of the workers. It observed several days such as May Day, Release Political Prisoners' Day, Anti-Franco Day, Hands-off Indonesia Day, and All-India Railwaymen's Day.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE witnessed an unprecedented upsurge in the working class movement in the Province. The membership of all affiliated Unions has gone up. Several new Unions have come into existence. Most of the strikes in the Provinces have been successful.

U. P. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE had to face an internal dispute during the period under report. The General Council of the AITUC at its meeting held at Nagpur, in April, 1946, appointed a Committee of three to supervise the elections. The elections were held but the dispute was not settled. Com. Dinakar Desai has been appointed as an Election Tribunal.

GUJARAT REGIONAL COUNCIL met thrice during the period under report. The office-bearers toured various centres in Gujerat and helped in conducting the activities of the local Unions. As a result of this, the influence and membership of the Unions affiliated to the AITUC in Gujerat increased. The Committee conducted a general strike of more than one hundred thousand textile workers in Gujerat excluding Ahmedabad as a protest against the stopping of the dearness allowance.

The Council conducted a one-day strike on 22nd July, in support of the Postal workers. Nearly 16,000 workers participated in it. The Council has been able to spread its activities into Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Billimoria and other centres in Indian States.

THE KERALA REGIONAL COUNCIL held eight meetings and issued 13 circulars. The Council has six local Councils in different Trade Union Centres, such as Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin and Travancore. The Council was able to hold a Bidi and Cigar Workers' Conference in July, 1946. It also conducted a Handloom and Pitloom Weavers' Conference in December, 1946. The All-Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Conference was held in February, 1946; the All-Cochin Bidi Workers' Conference was held in April 1946; All-Cochin Labour Conference was held in January 1946. The Council observed the MPTUC week from 8th June to 15th June 1946. It observed 21st October as an Anti-Repression Day and 31st October as the AITUC Day. It also observed the 1st June to 8th June as a Railway Workers' Week to popularise the Railway workers' demands. The Council organised a one-day strike in support of postal workers, S.I.R. workers and Railway workers respectively. They also observed a Travancore Day to protest against the repressive policy of the Travancore government culminating in mass arrests, firings and so forth.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES

The Madras Session of the AITUC had discussed the question of convening group and Industrial Conferences of Workers in different industries. In pursuance of this, it was proposed to hold Group Conferences for several industries. Due to certain difficulties, these Conferences could not be held. However, we have been able to form an All-India Mine Workers' Federation, with 12 Unions of mine workers from all over India affiliated to it. Com. P. C. Bose was elected as the President of the Federation and Com. Chapal Bhattacharya as the General Secretary.

A meeting of the representatives of the textile Unions affiliated to the AITUC was held at Bombay on 30th June, 1946. It appointed a Committee of five comrades to draft a Constitution of the Federation. A representative Conference of the delegates of the textile workers' Unions is called at Calcutta on 20th February, 1947. This Conference will adopt the constitution and elect office bearers.

HEAD OFFICE

THE TRADE UNION RECORD

Immediately after the Madras Session, the size of the TRADE UNION RECORD was increased from six to eight pages. As the then Editor, Com. Shanta Mukherjee, left Bombay in May, 1945, Com. Manek Gandhi was asked to edit the RECORD. Later on, the Working Committee appointed a new Editorial Board. In October, 1945, the size of the RECORD was further increased from eight to twelve pages.

Due to the co-operation and assistance from Affiliated Unions, Provincial Committees and Regional Councils, we were able to make the TRADE UNION RECORD a better mirror of the Trade Union Movement in the country. Special attempts were made to make it more informative and useful by featuring workers' struggles and the memoranda submitted by the Provincial Committees and Unions on the workers' demands. A critical analysis of various Bills dealing with labour problems and the summaries of the proceedings of the Tripartite Conferences and the Standing Labour Committee meetings were also printed from time to time.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENTS

The AITUC submitted memoranda to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments on various labour problems. Important amongst them were:

1. Adarkar Report on Sickness Insurance;
2. Amendment of the Payment of Wages Act;
3. Implementation of Adjudicators' Award;
4. The Maximum rent that may be charged to Industrial workers;
5. The Minimum Wages Bill;
6. Indian Trade Unions Act (Amendment) Bill;
7. Bombay Industrial Relations Bill;
8. Proposed amendment to the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; and
9. Need for instituting Tripartite Committees for Coal, Textile, Plantation and other industries.

Com. N. M. Joshi issued a comprehensive statement on the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill. It was sent to all Provincial Governments and distributed among the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

AITUC QUESTIONNAIRES

A detailed questionnaire was issued by the office asking for information regarding the extent of involuntary unemployment

and the compensation obtained. The replies received showed that compensation was obtained only in a very few cases. The question was taken up with the Government of India and the rules regarding compensation were somewhat modified.

The office also issued a questionnaire regarding the extent and the amount of dearness allowance and bonus obtained by workers in various industries. The replies showed that there was no rational system of granting dearness allowance. It was also found that in no case dearness allowance was sufficient to compensate the rise in the cost of living.

CIRCULARS

In all 42 circulars were issued by the office regarding organisational, agitational and other problems of the Trade Union Movement.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Though our constitution was amended last year, it was found that with the rapid growth of the movement, some fresh amendments have become very essential. One of the proposed amendments deals with the increase in the Affiliation Fee and its calculation on a more scientific basis. It was found that there was a tendency to start very small Unions. This tendency is sought to be combated by a proposed amendment giving right to send delegates only to those Unions which have a membership above 100. It is also proposed to secure representation at the session on a uniform basis. One further amendment which seeks to put the Affiliated Unions on a more stable financial basis requires the affiliated or applicant Unions to keep Re. 1/- per year as the minimum annual subscription chargeable to its members. These amendments were discussed at the meeting of the General Council held at New Delhi in November-December, 1946 and will be moved at the meeting of the General Council and the open session in February, 1947.

INFORMATION REGARDING AFFILIATED UNIONS

Information Forms were sent to all Affiliated Unions. Only 180 Unions sent replies. It is earnestly hoped that the Unions will henceforward send replies required in the Information Forms as this information is very essential for the office.

TRIPARTITE DELIBERATIONS

During the period under report, several meetings of the Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee were held and several measures legislative, administrative and others relating to the workers were discussed.

SIXTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The sixth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held in March, 1945, at New Delhi. Coms. V. V. Giri and S. S. Mirajkar represented the AITUC as Delegates with Coms. Maqdoom Mohiuddin and T. V. Thomas as Advisers.

The agenda before the meeting was (1) Health Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers and (2) Changes in the Constitution and functions of the Tripartite Organisation.

The Health Insurance Scheme: The AITUC representatives insisted that the scheme should be introduced without any further delay. They demanded that it should cover all organised industries as well as seasonal factories; that the benefits provided under the scheme should be substantially raised; that the qualifying period for obtaining benefits should be reduced from six months to two months; that workers' contributions should be reduced; that no exemption should be given to any industry from the operation of the scheme; and that there should be no waiting period for drawing cash benefits. They supported the suggestions made by the I. L. O. experts, Messrs. Stack and Rao, that the scheme should cover employment injuries and maternity benefits in all perennial factories and that provision should be made to extend its scope to other classes of workers at the discretion of the Insurance Fund.

Constitutional Changes: The question of changes in the Constitution and functions of the Tripartite Organisation was referred to a Sub-Committee of the Standing Labour Committee with Com. Giri as the AITUC representative on the Committee.

SEVENTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The seventh meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in August, 1945. The AITUC was represented by Coms. V. V. Giri and S. S. Mirajkar as Delegates with Coms. A. M. Malik and Z. R. Chowdhary as Advisers. The agenda before the meeting included (1) Report of the Sub-Committee on the Constitution of the Tripartite Organisation; (2) Industrial Housing and responsibility of the employers in connection therewith; (3) Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act and (4) Draft Rules under the Factory. (Amendment) Act 1945 relating to Holidays with Pay.

Constitution of the Tripartite Organisation: Dealing with the Sub-Committee's report on the constitution of the Tripartite Organisation Com. Mirajkar suggested that immediate steps should be taken for the establishment of permanent Industrial Committees on the lines of the I. L. O., particularly

for plantation, labour, mine., inland transport, textiles, steel and metal trades instead of having *ad hoc* Committees.

Housing: The question of Industrial Housing and the responsibility of the employers in connection therewith was referred to a special Sub-Committee on Industrial Housing appointed by the Standing Labour Committee on which Com. Giri was deputed to represent the AITUC. Both Coms. Giri and Mirajkar pointed out the urgency of the housing problem and insisted that immediate steps should be taken to implement the programme mentioned in the Government memorandum. They said that in any scheme that is evolved as a result of these deliberations, the employers should have no control over the management of the housing of industrial workers.

SEVENTH TRIPARTITE LABOUR CONFERENCE

The seventh TRIPARTITE LABOUR CONFERENCE was held at New Delhi in November 1945. The AITUC was represented by Coms. V. V. Giri, Z. R. Chowdhary, Hariharnath Shastri and P. Ram Murthy as Delegates with Coms. Shanta Mukherjee, Indrajit Gupta and Manek Gandhi as Advisers. The agenda included the reduction of working hours under the Factories Act; (2) Minimum Wage Legislation; (3) Unemployment:—(a) Involuntary unemployment resulting from controls; and (b) in transition period; (4) Attitude of Employment Exchanges during strikes and lock-outs; (5) Legislation regarding Standing Orders and (6) Amendment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, providing for recognition of Trade Unions and industrial canteens.

Reduction in Hours of Work: With regard to the Government proposal regarding the reduction of working hours from 54 to 48 in perennial factories, Com. Hariharnath Shastri said that the AITUC would like the hours of work to be reduced to 40 per week. He also said that the factories with continuous processes ought to provide weekly holidays to workers by employing a larger number of persons. He expressed the opposition of the AITUC to payment of wages in kind. He insisted that coal mining and plantations should be included within the purview of the Government Bill and that all contract labour should be covered by the minimum wage fixing machinery.

Trade Union Recognition: Dealing with the amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act providing for the recognition of Trade Unions, Com. Manek Gandhi observed that the Government should define the term 'representative Trade Union' and that the rights given to the representative Unions should be considerably increased. He said that they must have the right

to do Union propaganda, collect subscriptions and hold meetings within the factory premises and that the employer should be forbidden from introducing any changes without previously notifying them to the Union.

As no unanimous decision could be reached on the Government draft Bill to amend the Trade Unions Act for the purposes of recognition of Trade Unions and also on the draft Bill to fix minimum wages, it was decided to appoint an *ad hoc* Committee.

Employment Exchanges: Dealing with the attitude of the Employment Exchanges during strikes and lock-outs, Com. Shanta Mukherjee said that the Employment Exchanges should not take any sides during strikes and lock-outs, that they should not supply workers for employment when there are strikes. She said that Employment Exchanges would be able to have the confidence both of the employers and the workers if only they adhere to this principle.

Unemployment: Dealing with the question of unemployment, Com. Z. R. Chowdhary insisted that the Government of India should immediately take steps to provide employment to those who are thrown out of work and that cash benefits should be given immediately. He made concrete suggestions to absorb a large number of unemployed workers.

Involuntary Unemployment: With regard to involuntary unemployment resulting from controls, the AITUC representatives insisted that the compensation for involuntary unemployment should be given in full, that the period of eligibility should be reduced from more than seven days in any month and that the workers should be given full compensation for involuntary unemployment even if it is for a day. They pressed upon the Government of India the need to pass, if necessary, an ordinance to meet this requirement.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Minimum Wages Bill and the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill met at New Delhi in January, 1946. Dealing with the Bill amending the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, Com. N. M. Joshi said that the Government should define a 'representative Union' as a Union which has not less than five per cent of the workers as members or not less than 500 workers as members, whichever is the lesser of the two. He opposed the Government proposal to grant powers to the Provincial Government to fix any other conditions which they deem fit before recognising any Union. Dealing with the rights of recognised Unions, he suggested that these rights should include facilities such as holding of meetings, col-

lection of subscriptions, special leave for workers to attend Committee meetings and facilities for putting notices on notice boards of the factories.

Dealing with the Minimum Wage Bill, Com. Joshi insisted that payment of wages in kind should be forbidden. He suggested that there should be Wage Boards in the Province and a Central Wage Board at the centre to co-ordinate the work of different Industrial Wage Boards. Summing up the discussion, Com. Joshi said that though the Bill was not satisfactory, he would not like to delay the passage of the Bill.

EIGHTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The eighth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in March, 1946. Coms. N. M. Joshi and N. V. Phadke attended as Delegates and Coms. Manek Gandhi and Chapal Bhattacharya as Advisers. The following was the agenda of the meeting:—(1) Amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929; (2) Review of employment in industry and the extent to which unemployment is likely to occur; (3) Mine Workers' Charter as proposed by the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O.; (4) Central Legislation for unregulated factories; (5) Employment Exchanges and (6) Possibilities of Welfare Trust Funds for industrial employees.

The Trade Disputes Act, 1929: Dealing with the Amendment to the Trade Disputes Act, Com. N. M. Joshi expressed the opposition of the AITUC to any restriction on the right of workers to strike before the State took upon itself the responsibility of providing them with work or maintenance and complete social security in other respects and before the workers had secured their due share in political power. As both the workers' and the employers' representatives had not studied the Bill, it was decided to refer it to an *ad hoc* Committee of the Standing Labour Committee for further discussion. Com. N. M. Joshi was nominated on that Committee on behalf of the AITUC.

Employment in Industry and Extent of Unemployment: Speaking on the question of employment in industry and extent of unemployment, Com. N. V. Phadke deplored the lack of adequate information and asked the Government to procure as much information regarding the probable volume of unemployment as possible. He suggested that there should be no discrimination between demobilised servicemen and discharged industrial workers in the various plans that the Government of India were making for creating more employment. He reiterated the suggestions made by the AITUC in its memorandum submitted to the Government of India in September, 1945, dealing with the impending large-scale retrenchment and mass unemployment.

Mine Workers' Charter: Dealing with the Mine Workers' Charter prepared by the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., Com. N. M. Joshi deplored the fact that the Government was not able to supply to the Committee the proceedings of the Coal Mines Committee or even the text of the Mine Workers' Charter. While speaking on this subject, Com. Joshi protested against the action of the Government of India in choosing, as representatives of Indian miners, nominees of the Indian Federation of Labour in preference to those of the AITUC for the meetings of the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., held in December, 1945. Com. Joshi also criticised the misleading statement made by Mr. Ikramulla, the Government of India's representative at the meeting of the Coal Mines Committee of the I. L. O., in which he stated that the output of the Indian miner was the lowest in the world.

Com. Chapal Bhattacharya welcomed the proposals made in the Charter and said that they should be immediately implemented. He demanded that contract labour in mines should be immediately abolished and suggested the appointment of a separate committee of the Standing Labour Committee to devise practical measures for giving effect to the proposals contained in the Charter.

Central Legislation for Unregulated Factories: Speaking on the Government's proposals regarding Central legislation for unregulated factories, Com. Manek Gandhi said that the Factories Act should be so amended as to apply to any work place where more than two persons are employed and that all distinction between regulated and unregulated factories should be done away with. He added that if the Government of India insisted upon bringing Central legislation for factories not using power, the AITUC would insist that the new legislation must contain all the important provisions embodied in the Factories Act, 1934, and that it should be applicable to all factories working without power and employing ten or more persons.

Employment Exchanges and Strikes and Lockouts: Dealing with the attitude of the Employment Exchanges during strikes and lockouts, Com. Joshi said that if employment exchanges have to serve any real and useful purpose, they should refuse to accept vacancies or to register workmen in cases of strikes and lockouts. Acceptance of the British model, which the Government of India recommended would work adversely to the interest of the workers. As no decision could be arrived at, it was agreed that the Government should consult the employers' and workers' organisations once again.

Welfare Trust Fund: Dealing with the Government proposal regarding Welfare Trust Funds for industrial employees, Com. Joshi said that if the proposed Welfare Fund does not

result in weakening the well-known responsibilities of the Government and the employers and was an additional ameliorative measure, the AITUC would not oppose its establishment. He, however, warned the Government that this fund may do disservice to labour, if it led to non-payment of adequate wages or to relaxation in the efforts of the Government or the employers to raise the living standards of the workers.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sub-Committee of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE appointed to consider the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Bill met at New Delhi in June, 1946. In the course of his observations on the Government proposals, Com. Joshi said that the AITUC was opposed to the idea of making strikes without notice illegal, and that it was also opposed to compulsory arbitration and conciliation during which strikes are made illegal. He suggested to the Government that the best way for them to minimise industrial disputes was not to make strikes without notice illegal or to enforce compulsory arbitration but to remove the industrial discontent by introducing beneficial measures such as those for the establishment of minimum wages and social security. He also opposed the Government's proposal to require a strike notice in all "essential industries" as defined by them.

NINTH STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE

The ninth meeting of the STANDING LABOUR COMMITTEE was held at New Delhi in July, 1946. The AITUC was represented by Coms. N. M. Joshi and S. S. Mirajkar (Delegates) and Coms. Sibnath Banerjee and Mirza Ibrahim (Advisers). The items on the agenda were:—(1) Legislation for unregulated factories; (2) Regulation of conditions of employment etc., in business houses and commercial undertakings in urban areas; (3) Revision of the Indian Factories Act, 1934; (4) Holidays with Pay Act—Desirability of the provision of paid holidays to workers in mines, unregulated factories and plantations and seamen, dock labourers, Local Board employees etc.; (5) Revision of the Employment of Children Act, 1939; (6) Revision of the Indian Mines Act, 1923; (7) Report of the Housing Sub-Committee; (8) Amendments to the International Labour Office Questionnaire on Protection of Children and Young Workers and (10) International Labour Office questionnaire on Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories.

At the outset, Com. N. M. Joshi requested the Government of India to make it a practice to put before the Standing Labour Committee a report on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the decisions taken by the

previous meetings of the Standing Labour Committee and the Tripartite Labour Conferences. This request was accepted by the Chairman.

Legislation regarding Conditions and Hours of Work: It was decided to take up items 1, 3, 4 and 5 together. Speaking on them, Com. N. M. Joshi welcomed the Government memorandum to revise the Factories Act, 1934. He said that on the whole the AITUC was pleased with the proposals mentioned in the memorandum but he would like the Government to raise the age of children in employment from 12 to 15. He suggested that among factory inspectors there should be persons trained in public health, engineering and welfare work.

Housing for Industrial Workers: Dealing with the report of the Housing Sub-Committee, Com. Mirajkar, while expressing the general agreement of the AITUC, emphasised the urgency and the seriousness of the problem and urged the Government of India immediately to undertake a countrywide housing programme for industrial workers. After some discussions, the Committee unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India immediately to establish a National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Housing Boards for preparing schemes of housing the working class and for carrying out the housing programme as speedily as possible. The text of the resolution is given in Appendix C.

Reduction of hours of work in mines: Com. Mirajkar, welcomed the Government proposals to reduce the hours of work for miners over ground from 10 per day and 54 per week to 8 per day and 48 per week; and in the case of underground workers, from 9 per day and 54 per week to 7½ per day and 40 per week. He, however, said that the hours of work for both the under-ground and over-ground workers should not be more than 40 per week. This reduction should be brought about without any decrease in the present earnings of the workers.

Legislation for shop and commercial assistants: Com. Sibnath Banerjee suggested that the weekly hours of work should be 40 and not 48 as mentioned in the Government memorandum; that no overtime should be permitted and if at all permitted it should be paid at double the ordinary rate of pay; that one and a half days should be given as weekly holidays as provided in the Bengal Act; that annual holidays with pay should be at least 15 days and that all persons under the age of 15 should be prohibited from getting employment in these establishments. He suggested that the municipal and P. W. D. workers should also be covered by the proposed legislation.

Amendments to I. L. O. Constitution: Com. N. M. Joshi suggested that the Government of India should ask its delegation to the next session of the I.L.O. to insist that at least four seats should be reserved for the employers and workers from the Asiatic countries on the Governing Body of the I.L.O. He also stressed the urgent need for internationalising the staff of the I.L.O. and particularly demanded an adequate number of Indians on the staff of the I.L.O.

THE TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Trade Policy Committee of the Government of India was held in September, 1946. Com. N. M. Joshi and Com. S. K. Pramanik attended on behalf of the AITUC. Com. N. M. Joshi thanked the Government of India for giving the AITUC an opportunity to tender its advice to the meeting and requested them always to recognise the claims of the organisations of the workers and peasants in considering national and international problems in regard to economic development and trade as these affect the interests of the common people in the country. It should be recognised that those who are engaged in the actual work of carrying on the trade should have as much voice in determining the policy of the country as any other class. He suggested to the Government of India that an attempt should be made to secure proper balance between production of primary and manufactured articles nationally and internationally and added that as the purchasing power of the common people in India is very low, their standards of life is also low. The Government of India, he said, should immediately take steps to raise the standard of life of the Indian workers by equitable national distribution of wealth. This object can only be achieved, he said, by economic development which will result in raising the standard of life of the common people. Com. Pramanik suggested that at the World Trade Conference the representatives of India should not join any bloc but should judge issues on their merits.

MINERAL POLICY CONFERENCE

The Government of India convened a Mineral Policy Conference, which met in New Delhi, on 10th January, 1947, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Bhabha, the Member for Works, Mines and Power in the Interim Government.

The Conference was composed of representatives of Government, employers, scientists and labour. Coms. S. A. Dange and P. C. Bose represented the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The AITUC representatives demanded nationalisation of mines and mineral resources in India, immediate liquidation of all foreign capital at present operating in the minerals such

as oil, coal, etc., warning to the Indian States that any concessions granted to foreign capital will not be recognised, introduction of living wages and decent working conditions for all workers and development of minerals with a view to the needs of the people and not with a view to armaments.

THE FIVE YEARS LABOUR PLAN

In December, 1946, the Government of India convened a Conference of the representatives of employers and workers to discuss a Programme of labour legislation and labour reform, prepared by them and intended to be implemented during the next five years. The Programme sets out certain legislative and administrative measures which the Government propose to take in consultation with Provincial and State Governments, the object being "to bring about an effective improvement in the working conditions and standards of living of workers in industries, mines and plantations". At this Conference the AITUC was represented by Coms. N. V. Phadke and Manek Gandhi.

At the outset, Com. Phadke protested on behalf of the AITUC against the inclusion in the Conference of the nominees of the Indian Federation of Labour.

On behalf of the AITUC, a detailed memorandum was submitted to the Government explaining the AITUC point of view on all matters under discussion.

General Considerations: According to the Government memorandum, the industrial workers being "much better off" than the agricultural labourers, diversion of funds to further improve the lot of industrial workers "would naturally require the strongest justification". Our representatives pointed out that this formulation was basically wrong in as much as the lot of agricultural workers themselves cannot possibly be expected to improve unless the present pressure of population on land is relieved to a very great extent by diversion of agricultural labour to industrial occupations. This can be achieved only by a vigorous programme of industrialisation of the country, which cannot be expected to be successful unless the labour standards in industry are improved to a very great extent. Thus, improvement in the working conditions of industrial labour can alone result in the improvement of working conditions of agricultural labourers.

Much emphasis was laid in the Government memorandum on the "capacity of the industry to pay". Fortunately, the chairman in his opening remarks made observations to the effect that an industry which is incapable of maintaining its workers in decent living conditions was not worthy of survival. This point of view was also emphasised by our representatives.

Considering the Programme as a whole, our representatives stated that at the rate of progress indicated in the Programme, India would not be able to catch up with the rest of the civilised world within any conceivable period of time. It was, therefore, emphasised that our progress must be far more speedy and comprehensive than was contemplated by the Programme.

It was also suggested that the Programme was in many places very vague and lacked precision, especially in point of time. It is, therefore, essential that the proposed period of five years should be sub-divided into much smaller periods and smaller programmes should be prepared and given effect to within each of these small periods. The Government of India was also called upon to convene similar Conferences periodically and to make reports on the progress of the Programme.

As an immediate step towards the implementation of the Programme, our representatives suggested that Government should appoint a Committee to go through each one of the reports of the Labour Investigation Committee and to prepare practical schemes and measures of reform based on each one of the items in these reports. The need for adequate representation to labour on this Committee was also stressed.

The Wages Policy: Our representatives challenged the Government's statement to the effect that, during the period of war, the rise in the cost of living was neutralised by the dearness allowance and other concessions given to the industrial workers. They pointed out that real wages of workers during war period had gone down to the extent of between 20 to 60 per cent. With regard to the Government's proposals regarding minimum wage, it was pointed out that the establishment of a minimum wage in sweated industries and occupations as contemplated by the Programme would not be enough. A demand was made for the establishment of a "fair" or "living" wage not only in the sweated industries but in all industries. Dealing with this important question, it was concretely suggested that the Government should immediately appoint an officer who may be called the Wages Commissioner to work out the necessary schemes and measures.

Labour Legislation: With regard to the Government's proposals regarding the revision of the Indian Mines Act, our representatives stressed the urgency of reduction in working hours so as to bring the mining labour into line with the factory labour. They also stated that the miners must be enabled to enjoy all the facilities and amenities made available to factory workers such as holidays with pay, paid weekly-off on Sunday, reduced working hours without loss in earn-

ings and so forth. The Government was also requested to apply the Mines Act to Oil field workers without any further delay.

Our representatives also suggested that the Factories Act must be completely overhauled so as to bring it in line with the analogous British legislation. Dissatisfaction was expressed about the Government's delay in revising the Payment of Wages Act. It was pointed out that full and prompt payment of earned wages is the natural right of every worker and it is really not understandable why the Government should be slow in ensuring even this natural right to every worker irrespective of the type or class of industry or establishment in which he works.

Legislation for Shop Assistants and others: With regard to the contemplated legislation regulating the working conditions of other classes of workers, it was pointed out that workers employed in shops and commercial establishments, road transport services, docks, plantations, municipalities and so forth were in urgent need of protective legislation.

Legislation for Plantation Workers: On the question of proposed 'steps' to improve the working conditions of plantations, it was pointed out that only executive or administrative action could not be enough and that an adequate piece of legislation should immediately be passed for the benefit of the hitherto neglected plantation workers. It was concretely suggested that the task of framing a scheme for such legislation should be entrusted to an Officer who should be asked to make a report within a very short period of time.

Labour Inspection: Our representatives made it clear that all these Acts will not be of much use to the workers unless there is an adequate and efficient staff of inspectors for their proper enforcement. It was also suggested in this respect that a representative of any registered Trade Union, if he so desires, should be permitted to accompany any inspector when the latter pays a visit to any factory or other establishment on official business.

Contract Labour: With regard to the question of contract labour, it was stated that the Government should immediately set an example by abolishing all contract labour in concerns under Government control. As long as contract labour continues to exist, private employers should be compelled to give to their workmen employed under the contract system all the amenities that would be enjoyed by factory workers including fair wages, regulated hours of work, prompt and full payment of wages and dearness allowance and other welfare measures regarding safety, canteens and so forth.

Industrial Disputes: On the question of the proposed Industrial Disputes Bill, it was pointed out that the AITUC was opposed to compulsory arbitration. It was also urged that strikes must not be made illegal during the continuance of conciliation proceedings and that the definition of 'public utility' that is at present very vague and wide must be made precise and clear. It was made clear to Government that workers would under no circumstances be willing to forego their right to strike.

Social Security: On the question of social security measures, our representatives pointed out that the problem of social security is one and indivisible and should be treated as such not only from the point of view of different forms of security to be provided but also from the point of view of classes of workers to which it is to be provided. It was, however, suggested that, because of these considerations, the progress of the present Workmen's State Insurance Bill should not be checked. It was concretely suggested that the Government should immediately appoint Special Officers to deal with different problems and forms of social security including unemployment insurance, old age pensions, widow's pensions and orphans' allowances. The reports of these officers should be carefully studied and discussed at a representative Conference and practical schemes based on these studies should be immediately launched.

Industrial Housing: On the question of housing our representatives expressed grave concern and consternation at the revelations made by the Government spokesmen. It was stated on behalf of the Government that on account of certain wrong calculations on which Government depended, the scheme of industrial housing discussed and tentatively approved of by the Housing Sub-Committee as well as by the Standing Labour Committee had to be abandoned. It also transpired that the Provincial Governments, except one, had expressed their inability to meet the cost of industrial housing but that they had agreed to prepare some schemes in this respect. Our representatives expressed serious doubts about these proposed schemes and emphasised the need of immediate action. It was pointed out that this problem must not be allowed to remain unsolved for want of funds. Money must be found for this purpose, if necessary by raising loans and increasing taxation on higher incomes. It was made clear to the Government that this inefficient handling of a vital problem was most objectionable. The Government was urged to set an example by providing adequate housing accommodation to their own employees such as railwaymen, Post- and Telegraphmen, Central P.W.D. workmen and others.

Conclusion: Lastly our representatives stated that in order to achieve substantial progress in the direction of labour reform, Government should immediately take steps to create the requisite machinery for the formulation and subsequent execution of the Programme. The officers and Committees suggested should be appointed without delay, for no programme can be expected to move forward without appropriate machinery.

In conclusion, our representatives expressed the belief that by accepting and implementing the suggestion made by the AITUC, the Government would meet only their legitimate obligations to the working masses of this country and would thereby earn their gratitude and support.

AITUC REPRESENTATIVES ON GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES

The TEXTILE CONTROL BOARD: Com. S. S. Mirajkar worked on the Textile Control Board in the place of Com. S. A. Dange, when the latter was abroad. He opposed the proposal to increase the prices of cloth. Com. Dange has been working on the Board since his return.

HEALTH SURVEY AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE: The Committee, of which Com. N. M. Joshi, was a member, completed its report during the period under report.

COAL MINES WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Com. Nirapada Mukherjee who was one of the AITUC representatives on the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee resigned his membership due to ill-health. Com. P. C. Bose was appointed in his place. The other member of the Committee is Com. Chapal Bhattacharya.

POLICY COMMITTEE NO. III (C) PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRIC POWER: Com. N. V. Phadke attended the meeting of the Committee held in February, 1945. The Committee decided to set up an Advisory Board for laying down the principles for the control of electricity supply finance. In spite of the representations of the AITUC, no labour representative was taken on the Board.

SCHEME OF HEALTH INSURANCE: Prof. B. P. Adarkar, with Coms. S. S. Mirajkar and S. C. Joshi as Advisers representing Indian workers, prepared a scheme on health insurance. This scheme was later amended in the light of the suggestions made by Messrs. Stack and Rao of the International Labour Office. A Bill based on this amended scheme has been introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly.

STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHEME: Com. V. R. Kalappa who was nominated

as the AITUC representative on this Committee attended its meeting held at Bombay in February, 1945.

POLICY COMMITTEE NO. 1—RESETTLEMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT: Com. S. A. Dange was appointed a member on this Committee to represent the AITUC.

ALL-INDIA BOARD OF ENGINEERING STUDIES: Com. T. R. Ganesan and K. N. Joglekar were appointed as representatives of the AITUC on the All-India Board of Engineering Studies.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION: Coms. V. Chakkarai Chettiar and Indrajit Gupta were appointed on the All-India Council for Technical Education. One meeting of the Council was held.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Com. Manek Gandhi was appointed as a member of the Central Employment Advisory Committee on behalf of the AITUC. The first meeting of the Committee was held at New Delhi on 25th January 1947.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

The 27th Session of the I.L.O., was held at Paris in October-November, 1945. The Indian workers were represented by the AITUC. The workers' delegation consisted of Coms. N. M. Joshi (Delegate) S. S. Mirajkar, R. A. Khedgikar, Abdul Momin, P. R. K. Sarma and R. B. More (Advisers).

The agenda of the Conference was as under:—(1) Director's Report; (2) Maintenance of high levels of employment during the period of industrial rehabilitation and reconversion; (3) Welfare of children and young workers; (4) Matters arising out of the work of the Constitutional Committee; (5) Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories; and (6) Reports on the Application of Conventions.

Com. N. M. Joshi was appointed on the Selection Committee while Com. Khedgikar was appointed on the Committee of full Employment with Com. More as a substitute. Com. Mirajkar was appointed on the Committee on the application of Conventions while Com. Momin and Com. Sarma were appointed on the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young Workers and the Committee on the Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories respectively. Com. Joshi was also appointed on the Committee on Constitutional Questions.

Director's Report: Com. N. M. Joshi, in the course of his speech on the Director's report, suggested that the method and procedure for the ratification of Conventions and acceptance of Recommendations may be so altered that much greater action will result especially in countries which are considered to be backward. He suggested that a planned programme for

improving the conditions of workers in less advanced countries should be formulated by the I.L.O. in co-operation with the national Governments.

Committee on Full Employment: Com. Khedgikar, in the course of his speech in the Conference, said that five million workers in India were threatened with unemployment as a result of the stoppage of war. He made concrete suggestions such as reduction of working hours to 40 per week, holidays with pay for at least 15 days, complete stoppage of overtime work and undertaking of nation-wide programmes of public works to fight effectively the menace of unemployment. He also said that there was no provision for unemployment relief in India and was successful in getting the clause of unemployment relief inserted in the draft resolution.

Com. More brought to the notice of the Committee the sorry and miserable plight of eighty million Schedule Caste people most of whom belong to the wage earning class, either industrial or agricultural, and suffer severe hardships both socially and economically; and besides being treated as untouchables are prohibited from getting employment in several industries. He made a strong plea to the I.L.O. office to prepare a report on the question of restrictions on the employment of persons belonging to the scheduled castes in India and to take up the question at some future Conference of the I.L.O.

Social Policy in Dependent Territories: Com. Sarma, in the course of his speech, demanded that the dependent territories should be admitted immediately as full members of the I.L.O., and expressed the hope that ere long they would grow to their full stature and take part in the I.L.O., proceedings as independent and full members. He added that, in the interest of enduring peace, the colonial system should make way rapidly for self-government.

Application of Conventions: Com. Mirajkar, in the course of his speech, pointed out that out of 67 conventions adopted by the I.L.O., India had ratified only 15. One of them was denounced and two were partially suspended. The I.L.O., should insist on larger number of ratifications of Conventions and acceptance of recommendations, resulting in a much larger amount of progress. He made a pointed reference to the people of the Indian States where no labour legislation worth the name exists. He protested against the Government of India suspending the Convention prohibiting women workers being engaged underground in mines and increasing the hours of work for railwaymen without consulting the workers' organisations. Referring to the question of labour inspection Com. Mirajkar suggested that the International Labour Organisation should organise international Inspectorate of

their own so that they will provide independent testimony to the real situation in each country in the matter of labour inspection.

Protection of Children and Young Workers: In the course of his speech, Com. Momin pointed out that in India regulation of the employment of children exists only in a few organised industries, such as factories, mines, railways and ports. The regulation of employment of children as regards minimum age does not exist at all in several other highly organised occupations such as tea, coffee, sugar and rubber plantations and building works, where thousands of persons are employed in one undertaking and where children of six or seven are employed. He referred to the failure of the Government of India to ratify any of the two Conventions passed by the I.L.O., on the employment of children and said that free medical treatment and maintenance allowance for those found unfit for work should be given till the unfitness is removed. He stressed the need to prohibit night work for all children and young persons.

PREPARATORY TECHNICAL MARITIME CONFERENCE

Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference: The International Preparatory Technical (Maritime) Conference was held at Copenhagen in Denmark in November-December, 1945. India was represented by Com. Aftab Ali (Delegate) and Coms. Dinkar Desai and Abdul Malik (Advisers) all belonging to the AITUC.

The agenda for the Conference was as under: (1) Wages and hours of work on board ships and manning; (2) Leave; (3) Accommodation on board ships; (4) Food and catering; (5) Recognition of Seamen's Organisations; (6) Social Insurance; (7) Continuous employment and (8) Entry, Training and Promotion.

Com. Aftab Ali was elected to the Committee on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning and to the Committee on Continuous Employment. Com. Dinkar Desai was elected to the Committee on Social Insurance and also to the Committee on Continuous Employment as a substitute member. Com. Malik was elected to the Committee on Accommodation and also on the Committee on Leave.

Minimum Wages: Com. Aftab Ali vehemently opposed the proposal of the British, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Portuguese shipowners to exclude Asiatic, African and West Indian seamen from the application of the International Minimum Wage for a seafarer which was fixed at £18 (Rs. 235) per month. The Conference finally agreed to the principle of equal pay for equal work under which the Indian seaman would, if the Convention is ratified, approximately get Rs. 160 per month.

Hours of Work: The Conference agreed to have an eight-hour day with a forty-eight hour week for all seamen.

Social Insurance: At the instance of Com. Dinkar Desai, the Committee on Social Insurance agreed to insert a new clause in the Convention on Social Insurance laying down that seamen be entitled to free medical and cash benefits in countries where there is no such provision for industrial workers. Benefits will be given till the seaman reaches the port near his home and not to any port in the country.

Com. Desai urged that the entire Special Fund for Indian seamen created in Great Britain amounting to 1½ million pounds should be transferred to India and was able to get an assurance from the Delegate of the British Government that the Government would be willing to transfer future contributions to India when a Social Insurance scheme for seamen is instituted in India.

Accommodation and Leave: Speaking on these questions Com. Malik said that the floor area for combined sleeping and mess room accommodation for Asiatic and African seamen should be on the same scale as provided in the draft resolution.

THE 28TH SESSION

The twenty-eighth (Maritime) session of the I.L.O. was held at Seattle (U.S.A.) in June 1946. The Indian seamen's delegation consisted of Coms. Aftab Ali (Delegate), Dinkar Desai, and George Reed from the AITUC.

The Conference approved of the decisions arrived at by the Preparatory Maritime Technical Conference held at Copenhagen in November-December, 1945.

THE 29TH SESSION

The twenty-ninth session of the I.L.O. was held at Montreal (Canada) in September-October, 1946. The agenda for the session was as follows: (1) Director's Report; (2) Constitutional questions; (3) Protection of Children and Young Workers; (4) International Labour Obligations in respect of Non-self-governing Territories; and (5) Reports on Application of Conventions.

AITUC and the IFL: On learning that the dates of the session were fixed, Com. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary, wrote to the Government of India drawing their attention to his letter dated 5th January, 1944, with regard to the question of labour representation at the I.L.O. "The All-India Trade Union Congress", he said, "continued to challenge the claim of the Indian Federation of Labour in this respect and insisted that for the next Conference to be held at Montreal persons nominated by the All-India Trade Union Congress

alone should be sent by the Government of India as the Delegates and Advisers representing Indian workers." He reiterated the demand of the AITUC for an impartial enquiry into the comparative strength of the AITUC and the I.F.L. as representative organisation of Indian workers. The AITUC, after this, received a letter from the Government of India suggesting that the AITUC and the IFL should submit an agreed list of workers' representatives to the ILO Conference. Com. N. M. Joshi in his reply stated that the proposal made by the Government of India to submit an agreed list "places a premium upon maintaining separate existence by an organisation which has no justification to maintain a separate existence."

Enquiry ordered: Thereupon the Government of India, in May, 1946, ordered an enquiry by Mr. S. C. Joshi, Chief Commissioner of Labour (Central) in order to ascertain which of the two organisations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour, is the more representative of workers in the country.

Findings of the Enquiry: Mr. S. C. Joshi submitted his Interim Report on 27th July, 1946, in which he said "judging from all standards and tests" he had come to the conclusion that the "All-India Trade Union Congress was the most representative organisation of Indian workers."

The Government of India appointed Coms. Mrinal Kanti Bose (Delegate) Sibnath Bannerjee, Abdul Malik, T. A. Gaikwad and N. V. Phadke (Advisers) as Indian workers' representatives. However, as Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose and Com. Abdul Malik were not able to leave India due to certain difficulties, the Government appointed Com. S. S. Mirajkar and Com. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy in the place of Com. Bose and Com. Malik as Delegate and Adviser respectively. These appointments also were made in keeping with the recommendations of the AITUC.

Conference Proceedings: Com. Mirajkar was elected to the Selection Committee of the Conference from the Workers' group. Com. Bannerjee was elected to the Committee on Dependent or Non-self-Governing Territories; Com. Phadke was on the Committee on Constitutional Questions; Com. Gaikwad on the Committee on the Protection of Children and Young Workers and Com. Abidali Jafferbhai served on the Committee on Conventions and Recommendations with Com. Mirajkar as a substitute.

Com. Mirajkar, in his speech on the Director's Report, emphasised the urgent need for the problems of the Asiatic and African countries receiving greater and more serious attention of the I.L.O. He pressed for more adequate representation to the Asiatic and African countries on the Governing Body. He

welcomed the idea of holding in India the preparatory session of the First Asiatic Regional Conference.

Com. Bannerjee was elected to the Drafting Committee of the Committee on Non-self-governing Territories. He moved four amendments to the Report of the Committee, including those for fixing International Minimum Standards for workers in Non-self-Governing Territories by taking into consideration their family needs for food, clothing, housing, education and so forth; for encouraging cooperative Producers' and Consumers' Societies; and for adopting adequate measures for the protection of indigenous agriculturists. Com. Bannerjee delivered two speeches in the open session of the Conference and emphasised the points of view that he had urged in his Committee.

Com. Phadke moved two amendments to the Constitution of the I.L.O., one intended to secure greater representation to the Asiatic and African workers on the Governing Body and the other to secure greater attention from member States of the I.L.O. to the question of ratifying Conventions and accepting Recommendations. For his amendment for greater representation on the Governing Body, Com. Phadke could secure the support from both the Government and the employers of India. On this question, a compromise was ultimately arrived at. The other amendment was in substance incorporated in the Constitution of the I.L.O.

In his speech in the open session of the Conference, Com. Phadke pointed out that the surging tide of nationalism in the Asiatic countries would undermine the doctrine of internationalism itself, unless international organisations like the I.L.O. gave to these nations of the East greater share in their management that is due to them on principles of democracy.

Com. Gaikwad, in his speech in the plenary session, deplorded the fact that the I.L.O. felt called upon to make separate provisions for India in the Draft Convention for the Protection of Children and Young Workers. He pointedly drew the attention of the Conference to the conditions of the so-called untouchable children and young persons in India. He also called upon the Director of the I.L.O. to undertake an inquiry into the conditions of employment of untouchable workers in India and to make a report to the Preparatory Session of the Asiatic Regional Conference to be held in New Delhi in 1947.

Com. Mirajkar, working as a substitute for Com. Abidali on the Committee of Conventions and Recommendations, pressed for more energetic measures on the part of the I.L.O. for securing greater compliance on the part of member States in the matter of ratifying conventions and accepting Recommendations of the I.L.O. He expressed great concern at the fact that in India a large section of the working class from the

Indian States is not in any way benefited by these Conventions and Recommendations. He also expressed dissatisfaction at the very slow and tardy progress made by the Government of India in this matter.

Com. Abidali Jafferbhai, in his speech in the open session, emphasised the same point of view and also expressed the hope that with the advent of the new Government in India, matters would now take a turn for the better.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES OF THE I.L.O.

The International Labour Organisation has set up seven Industrial Committees for the following industries with a view to providing specialised machinery to consider the problems of these industries which are of major importance: (1) Inland Transport (Except maritime transport); (2) Metal Trades; (3) Coal Mining; (4) Textiles; (5) Iron and Steel Production; (6) Petroleum Production and Refining; and (7) Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works.

India was invited to participate in all the Committees except the Petroleum Production and Refining Committee. The agenda before the first meetings of these Committees was as follows: (1) The social problems of the industry during the period of transition from war to peace, and (2) Future international co-operation concerning social policy and its economic foundation in the industry. Subsequently it would be for the Committees to choose the problems to which they would wish to devote attention.

The Government of India selected two representatives of the AITUC for some of these Committees while for some others they selected representatives of the I.F.L.

The INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE met in London in December, 1945 and was attended by Coms. V. R. Kalappa and B. K. Mukherjee on behalf of the AITUC.

The METAL TRADES COMMITTEE met at Toledo, Ohio (U.S.A.) in May, 1946, and was attended by Coms. Fazal Ilahi Qurban and K. T. Sule on behalf of the AITUC.

The TEXTILE COMMITTEE met at Brussels in November, 1946, and was attended by Com. P. Ram Murthy on behalf of the AITUC. The second delegate to this Committee was chosen by the Government of India from the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad.

The BUILDING, CIVIL ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE met at Brusels in November-December, 1946, and was attended by Coms. K. N. Joglekar and Deben Sen on behalf of the AITUC.

THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE I.L.O.

Com. N. M. Joshi attended a meeting of the Governing Body held at Montreal (Canada) in May, 1946. The meeting decided to hold future sessions of the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The World Trade Union Conference convened by the Preparatory Committee of nine persons, three each from the Trade Union Congress (U.K.), All-Central Council of Trade Unions (U.S.S.R.), and Congress of Industrial Organisations (U.S.A.) was held in London in February, 1945. In all 204 delegates including observers representing 679 million workers from all parts of the world attended the session. The AITUC was represented by Coms. S. A. Dange, R. A. Khedgikar and Sudhindra Pramanik.

The Conference discussed, amongst other things, the attitude of the Trade Unions towards peace settlement, representation of the Trade Unions at the Peace Conference, basis for a World Trade Union Federation, immediate Trade Union demands for post-war period and problems of post-war reconstruction.

The Conference adopted a Charter of Working Class Demands for a maximum forty-hours week without loss of pay, minimum annual holidays with pay of two weeks for all workers, full payment for public holidays, a single and comprehensive scheme of social insurance financed mainly by employers and the Government, equal pay for equal work and removal of discrimination based on religion, race, creed, colour or caste.

The Conference decided to start a new and all-embracing Trade Union organisation and appointed a Committee of 45 delegates to carry on the work of the Conference and to prepare a Constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions. Com. Dange was taken as a full member of the Committee to represent India.

World Trade Union Conference Congress: The first session of the World Trade Union Conference Congress was held in September-October, 1945. The Conference adopted a Constitution for the World Federation of Trade Unions. It adopted a resolution authorising the Executive Committee of the Federation to consider the appointment of a Commission to investigate into the working and living conditions of workers in colonial and semi-colonial countries and to make recommendations based upon their investigations.

Com. Dange was elected as a member of the Executive Committee with alternate membership for Mr. V. B. Karnik of the Indian Federation of Labour. Com. Dange agreed to this on the condition that it was a temporary arrangement and reserved the right to raise the question again. Com. Vikram-singam from Ceylon was elected as a substitute member for both. Com. Khedgikar was nominated as a member of the General Council with Com. Dange as a substitute member.

Com. Dange attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the W.F.T.U. held in Moscow in June, 1946. It appointed a Commission to visit the far eastern countries to investigate and report on the working class conditions. It was decided to hold a Congress of the Asiatic Trade Unions some time in 1947 at Shanghai.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS CONFERENCE

Delegates from 10 countries representing 12 organisations met in the Miners' International Conference held at Paris on 6th, 7th and 8th August, 1945. Com. S. A. Dange represented the Miners' Trade Unions in India. As a result of Com. Dange's report, the Conference adopted unanimously a resolution moved by Com. Dange declaring its solidarity with the Indian miners in their efforts to improve their conditions and to build up a strong trade union movement.

INDIAN SEAMEN IN UNITED KINGDOM

Com. Dinkar Desai, during his stay in England, visited Liverpool, Glasgow and Cardiff and other parts with a view to study the conditions of seamen in these ports. He submitted to the Ministry of War Transport two notes on the miserable conditions of Indian Seamen in Glasgow and Liverpool. It is gratifying to learn that the Ministry of War Transport took action on the report to improve the conditions of Indian seamen in Great Britain.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The period under report which covers about two years witnessed considerable changes in the political situation in the country. The World War II ended in August, 1945. The election to the Provincial and Central legislatures were held during January and March 1946. New Provincial Ministries were formed in April, 1946. The Parliamentary Delegation visited the country during February and was later followed by the Cabinet Mission, which carried on negotiations with the various political parties in the country for Constitutional changes. Com. N. M. Joshi, was invited to meet the Cabinet Mission. He placed before the Cabinet Mission the point of view of the Indian

workers. On 16th May, 1946, the Cabinet Mission issued a State Paper embodying their proposal regarding Constitutional changes in India. The Constituent Assembly formed under the Cabinet Mission's proposals is not based on universal adult suffrage and is not a sovereign body. The Cabinet Mission's proposals have been accepted by the two major political parties in India, namely, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. An Interim Government composed of the representatives of the Indian National Congress, All-India Muslim League and other minorities has been formed. The Constituent Assembly has held two sessions and elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President.

STRUGGLES IN INDIAN STATES

The period under report has witnessed a big upsurge in the struggle of the people of the Indian States for self-government. We have before us the example of the heroic struggles of the people in Kashmir, Travancore, Telengana (Hyderabad State) and in many other States.

COMMUNAL RIOTS

During the period under report the country passed through the most critical period from the point of view of communal harmony. Riots broke out in Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dacca, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad and in several other industrial centres. Gruesome tales of murder and rape and mass lootings came from Eastern Bengal, particularly Naokhali and from some of the districts of Bihar.

Riots brought with them promulgation of curfew orders and bans on meetings and processions or demonstrations and it became impossible for the Trade Unions even to conduct their normal work. It is gratifying to note that on the whole, the working class did not participate in the communal frenzy. It kept its solidarity and ran to the defence and assistance of persons of the other community. Riots have made it clear that it is only the class organisations of workers and peasants who can fight unitedly the communal frenzy.

WORKING CLASS SITUATION

Rapid increase in the Cost of living: The period under report brought increasing misery to the people, particularly the working class. Though the war ended in August, 1945, the cost of living went on increasing rapidly. The working class cost of living index figure for Bombay which was 229 in September,

1945, as compared to 100 in August, 1939, rose to 266 in September, 1946. Similar rise was recorded all over India. The measures that had been taken by the Central or the Provincial Governments to check this rise in the Cost of Living were not effective.

Dearness Allowance: The Dearness Allowance obtained by workers in different industries varies from Rs. 8 per month to Rs. 50 per month or more. The Jute workers get a Dearness Allowance of Rs. 12 per month and also grain at concession rates. The mine workers get Dearness Allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of their monthly basic wages which come to Rs. 12. The municipal workers who are one of the most low paid workers get a Dearness Allowance varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per month. The plantation workers numbering more than a million get no cash Dearness Allowance at all. They get grain at controlled prices.

This shows that there is no uniformity or rational basis for the payment of Dearness Allowance. In no case was the Dearness Allowance sufficient fully to compensate the rise in the cost of living. Even the textile workers of Bombay and Ahmedabad who are paid the highest Dearness Allowance are compensated to the extent of 76 per cent only, thus reducing their already low standard of living.

Standard of Life Deteriorates: It is estimated on a conservative basis that the real wages of workers in many industries went down by about 20 to 60 per cent since 1939. This estimate does not take into account the prevalence of the black market which is a distinct reality in the workers' life.

On this question, the International Labour Office Report entitled "Wartime Labour Conditions and Reconstruction Planning in India", published in 1946, says: "While the workers' wages in organised industry increased between 1939 and 1943 by 85 per cent, the cost of living increased during the same period by 135 per cent in Bombay, 218 per cent in Ahmedabad, 214 per cent in Cawnpore, and 207 in Lahore. It is evident, therefore, that the cost of living bonus paid to the workers was insufficient to enable them to maintain even their low pre-war standard of living unimpaired."

Fall in Real Wages: The statement is further borne out by the following table giving the percentage increase in the average earnings of workers in different industries since 1939 worked out by the Government of India and published in the India Labour Gazette of August, 1946.

Industry					Percentage Increase in Earnings in 1944 over 1939
Engineering	..	..	..	..	123.8
Textiles	..	..	..	..	115.9
Chemicals and Dyes	..	..	..	..	98.0
Wood, Stone and Glass	..	..	..	..	89.7
Mints	..	..	..	..	89.2
Skins and Hides	..	..	..	..	86.2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	82.7
Ordnance Factories	..	..	..	..	51.1
Paper and Printing	..	..	..	..	42.5
Minerals	..	..	..	..	25.4

It is thus obvious that the increase in money wages varies from only 25 per cent in the case of minerals and metals to 123 per cent in the engineering industries, while the cost of living has gone up by about 200 to 250 per cent.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

The formation of Provincial Governments responsible to the people raised hopes amongst the workers that energetic steps would be taken to end their miserable plight. Unfortunately those hopes have not been fulfilled as yet. Instead of adopting concrete and immediate measures to give some relief to the workers the Provincial Governments have announced formation of several Enquiry Committees. Several months have passed but as yet the reports of the Committees are not ready. In the meantime there is not only no sign of prices going down but they are actually going up, making the discontent more acute.

Various Provincial Governments tried to check this discontent by introducing bills banning strikes without notice, enforcing compulsory conciliation and arbitration and declaring strikes illegal during the pendency of conciliation and arbitration proceedings and also during the period during which the award of the arbitrators is made binding. The Government of Bombay have introduced a Bill entitled the Industrial Relations Bill embodying the above features. The Bill also seeks to invest what are called 'Approved Unions' with certain rights irrespective of their membership, rights which are denied to other Unions not accepting compulsory arbitration for the solution of industrial disputes. The Government of C. P. and Berar have also introduced a similar Bill in their Provincial Assembly. This Bill seeks to give recognition to only those Unions which accept compulsory arbitration as a solvent of industrial disputes.

The Government of India have extended the operation of the Defence of India Rules banning strikes without notice for a period of six months from October 1946 to March, 1947, and in the meantime have brought forward a new Bill to restrict the workers' right to strike so as practically to annul it.

RISING DISCONTENT

If we examine the reasons of the present labour unrest, we will find that it can be traced to the problems created by war in Indian economy. The demon of retrenchment hangs over the Indian worker like a sword of Damocles. It is estimated that five million workers are expected to be affected by it. The scanty basic wages and inadequate dearness allowance coupled with extremely deplorable housing conditions are the other factors responsible for these strikes. The statistics quoted below show that a majority of the strikes are on the question of wages and dearness allowance.

The COMMERCE, the official organ of the British vested interests in Bombay, in its number dated 27-7-46 says that "The general unrest . . . must be attributed . . . primarily to the steady uptrend in the living cost and the relatively inadequate compensation which it has been receiving by way of dear food allowance, etc., in many cases".

Growing Strike Wave: This growing discontent has expressed itself in the form of a big strike wave, which has brought in its compass mills, factories, workshops, printing presses, offices, banks, schools, water works, power houses, railways, buses and even Government departments. Strike has no longer remained the weapon of the factory operative only. The sweepers and scavengers, who were so meek and as yet not properly organised are organising themselves and leading big strikes. Even the agricultural workers, taking their clue from the industrial workers, are taking resort to strikes on an ever increasing scale, if their demands are not conceded by the **zamindar**.

A comparative statement, compiled from only official sources, showing the mounting strike wave in British India is given below:—

Year	No. of strikes	No. of workers involved	No. of working days lost
1939	406	4,09,189	49,92,795
1940	322	4,52,539	75,77,281
1941	359	2,91,054	33,30,503
1942	694	7,72,653	57,79,965
1943	716	5,25,083	23,42,287
1944	658	5,50,015	34,47,306
1945	848	7,82,192	33,40,892
1946 January— September (9 months)	1,466	17,37,462	89,62,356

It will be found from the statement that the number of strikes during January to August, 1946, was about four times larger than in the whole of the year 1940, which saw the first big strikes of the war for dearness allowance.

It may also be remembered that these figures do not include the strikes in Indian States. They do not include the general strike of the postal workers which lasted over three weeks, the one day strike of hundreds of thousands of workers in sympathy with them all over India and the general strike on the S. I. Railway embracing 40,000 workers. These figures also do not include the large number of strikes which were illegal and also unauthorised by the Unions.

It was found that out of 1,466 strikes which took place between January and September, 1946, 558 were essentially for increase in wages.

Major Strikes: During this period the country witnessed some of the most heroic and long-drawn out strikes all over India. Important amongst them were the strikes of the Calcutta Tramwaymen, B.E.S.T., Workers Bombay, E. I. Press Workers at Calcutta, Dhakeshwari Mill Workers at Dacca, the general strike of textile workers of Gujerat excluding Ahmedabad embracing 1,30,000 workers, general strike of the Postal workers, general strike of the S. I. Railwaymen, Province-wide Primary Teachers' strike in Bombay, Province-wide strike of the Municipal workers in Madras, strike of the Amalner workers and the strikes of Cawnpore, Gwalior, Ratlam and Ujjain textile workers.

Repression: The Government tried ruthlessly to suppress these movements, arrested thousands of workers and the Police opened fire several times. A number of fatal and other casualties took place.

During the general strike on the S. I. Railway more than 1,500 workers were arrested including 50 women, five were killed in Police firing and hundreds were wounded in bayonet and lathi charges by the police. The building of the S. I. R. Labour Union was occupied by the Malabar Special Police and its furniture, mike etc., were broken. The total loss due to this destruction and damage amounted to Rs. 50,000. Seven workers died and a hundred workers were injured during the strike at Gwalior on 12th January, 1946 as a result of indiscriminate police firing and lathi charges on peaceful strikers. Four workers were killed and over a hundred injured during the indiscriminate firing and lathi charges on Dacca textile workers on 25th March, 1946. Ten workers were reported to have been killed including three women and about fifty injured on 16th July, 1946, as a result of firing on a procession of

the workers which was going to the palace to present their demands to the Maharaja of Ratlam. Nine workers were killed in the police firing at Amalner and 69 were seriously injured. Twelve workers were killed at Coimbatore during the picketing at Steins Mills and four were killed at Kolar gold fields on account of police firing during strike. During the recent general strike at Cawnpore, eight workers including one woman were killed and about fifty were injured as a result of police firing. About a hundred workers were arrested. Police firings and mass arrests seem to have become a frequent feature of strikes which the workers conduct to ventilate their economic grievances and secure redressal.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Legislative Measures: During these two years the Government of India passed several measures affecting the workers. Important amongst them are the amendment of the Factories Act, 1934, providing for a 48-hours week for workers in perennial factories and a 50-hours week for workers in seasonal factories. This Act came into force from 1st August, 1946. The Government of India also enacted a measure providing for Standing Orders dealing with relationship between employers and employees of various industrial concerns. Legislation was also passed giving ten days holidays with pay to workers employed in perennial factories. Recently it has been found that employers refuse to pay wages for Sundays if they fall within these 10 days, thus depriving workers to some extent of the benefits which the Government measure proposed to confer on them.

The Government of India amended the Mines Maternity Benefit Act with a view to enabling pregnant women workers employed under-ground to ten weeks leave of absence before and six weeks leave after delivery. During these 16 weeks the women shall be paid maternity benefit at the rate of Rs. 6/- per week.

USE OF THE 'GOONDA' ACT

Several Provincial Governments such as Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Madars, United Provinces and the Punjab have either amended the present Police Acts or passed new legislation or ordinances giving special powers to the police authorities to arrest, detain without trials or extern anybody on the ground of public safety or incitement to violence. The Government of Bombay externed almost all the office-bearers and active workers of three textile Unions from Khandesh. Some of them are externed from the Province of Bombay for a

period of two years. The Government of C. P. and **Bera** arrested and detained without trial for more than three months a number of Trade Union leaders under the charge that they were inciting strikes. In Delhi a number of Trade Union workers are being prosecuted on one charge or another. The Government of Madras arrested under fantastic charges a number of important Trade Union leaders, such as Com. P. Ram Murthy, Member of the General Council of the AITUC and P. Balachandra Menon, General Secretary of the M.P.T.U.C. Several other Trade Union leaders have been arrested and detained without trial.

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN COAL MINES AND PLANTATIONS

The President of the AITUC had to take up the question of the suppression of civil liberties in coal mines where no permission was granted to hold workers' meetings even to elect their office-bearers and hold annual elections.

Normal Trade Union activities are not allowed in the Plantation areas both in Assam and Bengal. Trade Union leaders are often assaulted by the men of the plantation owners.

FOOD SITUATION

In the month of February, 1946, the Government of India announced cut in ration and food grains, as food situation had become very critical. This cut led to further discontent amongst the workers. Unions all over India protested against this cut and requested the Government of India to withdraw the cut. Hundreds of thousands of workers went on protest strikes to get the cut in rations restored. Important amongst the protest strikes were those of the Jute and Factory Workers in Bengal, embracing more than 1,00,000 workers lasting for more than three weeks, the sit-in-strike at Kanchrapara workshop of the B. N. Railway lasting for 12 days, the strike of the Sholapur textile workers which lasted for several days and the strike of the railway workers in Gujerat.

Recently the Government of Bombay have imposed a cut on the wheat quota of the ration. This cut has accentuated the discontent amongst the workers.

HOUSING

The problem of housing has become very acute since the war, particularly for the working classes. More than three hundred thousand workers have to sleep on pavements in the city of Bombay. The conditions in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Madras and other cities are no better. The houses in which

the workers stay are worse than dungeons and are unfit for human habitation.

The question of providing adequate housing accommodation to industrial workers was taken up in the Standing Labour Committee. The Committee adopted a scheme prepared by its own Sub-Committee and requested the Government of India to implement that scheme. Unfortunately, the Government of India have for the present shelved the scheme on the ground that certain financial estimates made by the Government Departments were wrong. It is necessary that the AITUC should take up this question in right earnest and carry on ceaseless agitation to mobilise that the scheme is immediately taken up and that the problem of housing is given priority next to food.

INVOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT

During the earlier part of the period under report, the workers suffered from involuntary unemployment due to shortage of coal and other materials. In some cases, refusal on the part of Government to implement the award of the adjudicator and great delay in the adjudication and conciliation proceedings also caused considerable suffering. On all these issues the AITUC and its Provincial Committees made several representations to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. These questions were also raised in the meetings of the Standing Labour Committee and the Tripartite Labour Conferences.

RAILWAY WORKERS

The Railway workers have been demanding increase in basic wages, dearness allowance, security of service and other facilities for the last so many years. During the war, the Government of India stated that all their demands would be considered at the end of the war. The Railwaymen's Convention which met at Secunderabad in April, 1946, passed a resolution criticising the Railway Board's failure to grant the demand of the railway workers including adequate dearness allowance as recommended by the Rau Committee and called upon the affiliated Unions to prepare for all eventualities and to mobilise popular support to the reasonable stand taken by the Railwaymen's Federation.

Railwaymen Prepare for a Strike: As the Government of India did not move in the matter, the General Council of the A. I. R. F. decided to give a strike notice demanding no-retrenchment, revision of the scales of pay, adequate dear-

ness allowance as recommended by the Rau Committee and three months' pay as bonus. The strike was to begin from 27th June, 1946. It appointed a Committee of Action and called upon all the constituent Unions to take a strike ballot.

Settlement Reached: Later, it was decided to withdraw the strike notice as the Government of India agreed to give an Interim Relief of Rs. 9 crores to the railwaymen and further agreed to refer the questions of hours of work, leave rules etc., to an Adjudicator. It was also agreed by the Government to suspend all retrenchment pending consideration by the Government of the report of the Adjudicator. It was further agreed to appoint a High Power Committee after the publication of the Adjudicator's Award to suggest practical measures to absorb temporary staff. The Committee has now been appointed.

Pay Commission: The Government also announced the appointment of a Pay Commission to consider the service conditions of all Government servants and agreed that its recommendations as far as the railwaymen were concerned, would be enforced from 1st January, 1947. Com. N. M. Joshi has been appointed as a member of this Commission. The Pay Commission is expected to finish its work in the early part of this year. Railwaymen have been anxiously awaiting the publication of the Report.

POSTAL WORKERS

About 1,50,000 Postmen and Telegraphmen of the Lower Grade Staff went on general strike from 11th July, 1946, demanding revision of grades of pay, re-introduction of pre-1931 rules regarding leave, abolition of distinction between leave rules for the so-called superior and inferior staff, abolition of the A, B and C Zones which have different sets of working conditions regarding pay, leave, dearness allowance and other allowances.

In April 1946 the Government had appointed an Adjudicator to consider some of these demands and the Adjudicator's award was published. But as the most pressing and important demands of the workers were not referred to the adjudicator, the workers were not satisfied and later went on strike.

Sympathetic Protest Strikes: The Bombay Provincial Committee of the AITUC gave a call for one day general strike in sympathy with the striking postal workers on 22nd July, 1946. All activities in Bombay appeared to be paralysed on that day. More than half a million workers employed in different concerns were on strike. A similar sympathetic general strike was declared under the instructions of the Madras

Provincial Committee of the AITUC on 23rd July, 1946. The Bengal Provincial Committee gave a call for one day protest strike in support of postal workers. In pursuance of it about a million-and-a-half workers in the city of Calcutta went on strike on 29th July, 1946.

The postal workers' strike which lasted for about three weeks was settled as the Government agreed to grant some of their demands.

LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES

The recent unprecedented growth of the labour movement in the British India has had its counterpart in the Indian States also. Everywhere labour, conscious of its own strength and of the issues at stake has, by organised action, made big strides towards democracy. Industrial labour in the Indian States has not lagged behind their comrades elsewhere. In practically every state, one finds that labour has been organising itself in Unions and getting them affiliated to the AITUC.

In British India, the eight-hour day came into effect in August, 1946. It is to the credit of labour in States like Gwalior, Baroda and Indore that by their concerted action and strikes they have been able to secure a 48-hour week for themselves too. In Jamnagar State where there is no labour legislation, the workers got their hours of work reduced from 11 per day to 9 per day.

Workers in States had to face repression and victimisation both by their employers and by the State. Public meetings have been banned in most of the States where labour is organised. Arrests of workers and their leaders have become common.

In Travancore, where the so called popular reforms are being introduced, workers have been subjected to repression on an unprecedented scale. Civil liberties have been suppressed. Several Trade Unions are declared illegal, including the All-Travancore Trade Union Congress. Even the TRADE UNION RECORD, the official publication of the AITUC is not allowed entry into the State. But labour has not been cowed down. Hundred thousand workers came out on a general strike in vindication of their fight for civil liberties.

AITUC'S SYMPATHIES WITH FREEDOM STRUGGLES

The President of the AITUC issued a statement supporting the struggle of the people of Indonesia. Various Unions affiliated to the AITUC observed Indonesia Day and sent their greetings to the people of Indonesia.

Unions affiliated to the AITUC held mass meetings and demonstrations between 11th and 18th August, 1946, to protest against the dictatorial regime of Franco in Spain and in favour of Trade Union liberties there.

Meetings were held in different parts of India to support the **satyagraha** of the Indians in South Africa which began on 13th June, 1946, as a protest against the notorious **Ghetto Act** passed by the South African Legislature.

The President of AITUC also issued a statement supporting the struggle of the Viet Neim Republic and calling upon Indian seamen to boycott French steamers.

The workers in our country participated in large numbers in demonstrations and strikes for the release of I.N.A. prisoners and in support of the R.I.N. strikers.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENTS

Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, the President of the AITUC, took cognisance of labour problems, big and small, arising in the country as well as those in countries abroad. The statements issued by him on various questions helped considerably to arouse public opinion in favour of the workers' cause. More than 175 such statements were issued by him on political, organisational and agitational matters relating to labour. He issued statements supporting the struggle of the people of Indonesia, withdrawal of the Indian troops from Indonesia, supporting the strike struggles of the S. I. Railway workers, Calcutta Tramway workers, Railway workers, Postal workers, condemning the firing on J. C. Mill workers, Ratlam workers, Amalner workers and so forth. He also issued statements on communal riots and the tasks of the Trade Union Movement in the present period.

FINANCES

The audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1945, and for the year ending 31st December, 1946, are given in Appendix D. It will be seen that the annual income of the AITUC comes to about Rs. 8,000 to 9,000. With this income it is not possible to meet the growing needs of the AITUC, much less to expand the work. One of the reasons why the Standing Credentials Committee could not tour all over India was the paucity of funds. The time has now come when we should take steps to augment our funds to expand our activities. It is proposed to put one comrade in charge of statistics and information regarding conditions of workers in different industries. It is also proposed to increase the staff of the AITUC to cope with the increasing work. With

this end in view, an amendment is sought to be moved at the session changing the basis of affiliation fees and putting it on rate of four pies per member per year with an annual minimum of Rs. 20/-.

31st January, 1947
Bombay.



General Secretary.

APPENDIX A

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT, CUTS IN DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND WAGES.

(The following statement was unanimously adopted by
the committee)

"The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress views with grave concern the impending crisis of great magnitude that may overtake the Indian Working Class as is evident from the fact that large-scale discharges have already commenced with the termination of the war. Nearly 1,50,000 jute workers of Bengal, for instance, are reported to have already lost their jobs, while a large number of the workers in the ammunition factories have been discharged. More than 2,50,000 railways workers are facing the grim prospect of enforced idleness in the very near future. Amongst the various problems of Indian Labour during the period of transition from war to peace, those of immediate and greatest importance are the questions of preventing unemployment and reduction of Dearness Allowance and consequent wage cuts. The urgent need of the hour is to maintain the present level of total employment in the country with a view to enabling each and every person who is gainfully engaged at present to find his or her way back into peacetime employment, without bringing down the general level of earnings now obtaining in the country.

2. The extent to which people may lose their jobs is indicated by the fact that more than five million persons owe their present employment directly to conditions created by war. Out of them about a million and a half over and above the number engaged in pre-war days found employment in factories and other organised industries such as railways, docks and plantations. The number of workers in undertakings subject to the Factories Act alone has increased by about 40 per cent over the pre-war figures. Several lakhs have been engaged in occupations like civil engineering and in small-scale industries and various war-time departments. Besides about two million persons mostly drawn from the toiling masses have been recruited in the armed forces. Assuming that each employed person has

four dependents on an average, the total number of those to be adversely affected by the loss of employment comes to two crores or twenty millions.

3. The task of providing stable employment on the present level is the most paramount and urgent problem which needs to be immediately tackled. While emphasising the claims of demobilised servicemen for suitable employment, the Working Committee brings to the notice of Government the fact that the industrial workers who have rendered valuable service to the country during the period of war have a claim for continued employment which should not be ignored by the Government. In order to achieve this objective, Government should take steps for the immediate conversion of war industries to peace-time production. Ordnance factories producing various types of war requirements, for instance, should be switched over to civilian use. A nation-wide programme of public works should be immediately undertaken for the promotion of constructional activities such as the development of irrigation, railways, road making, road transport and hydro-electric power. Similarly, a properly laid out plan of house-building on a country-wide scale should be taken in hand, to provide adequate and decent housing to the working and middle classes as well as for the purpose of maintaining the present level of employment.

4. Due to shortage in the supply of coal many factories notably Jute and Cotton Textile Mills, have had to be closed down, off and on, thereby causing unemployment or under-employment among workers. As coal is an essential commodity for most industries, and the working of the coal mines on the present inefficient system has proved thoroughly unsatisfactory, the Working Committee urges upon the Government to take the coal mining industry into its own hands and improve the conditions of life and work of the workers in the industry, use modern methods of raising coal and thus secure a larger output of coal.

5. The Working Committee strongly urges upon the Central and the Provincial Governments and also the employers the necessity of establishing both at the Centre and in the Provinces, Tripartite Boards to consider all questions of the reduction of the personnel and their re-employment and absorption. All questions of impending large-scale and bloc discharges should be brought to the notice of these Boards for their consideration. Joint Committees of the representatives of the workers and the employers should also be established in all industrial centres to consider these questions as affecting the workers in their particular localities.

6. In addition to these efforts to maintain the present level of employment, social measures such as, (i) the shortening of the hours of work and reducing them to 44 per week as an immediate first step towards further reduction to 40 per week; (ii) granting of at least fifteen days annual holidays with pay to every worker; (iii) the elimination of all overtime work; and (iv) the retirement of men on superannuation with adequate provision for old age, will greatly assist in reducing the volume of unemployment. Lastly, a scheme of unemployment relief should be immediately instituted with a view to mitigating the evil of interim unemployment.

7. The natural resources of India being great and varied and the existing volume of industrial employment being comparatively small, the task of maintaining a state of high and stable employment should not be difficult, if the country's industrial resources are developed to their maximum possible extent. With this end in view, every effort should be made to foster the growth of existing industries such as textiles, sugar, cement, iron and steel and other metal industries and to introduce new industries such as automobiles, air-craft, and ship-building, and the manufacture of electrical machinery machine tools and heavy chemicals. Such a programme will not only provide a high and stable level of employment but will also assist greatly the industrial advancement of the country.

8. With a view to enabling the country to develop its industrial resources to their maximum possible extent, care should be taken to see that an appropriate tariff policy is formulated, so that the Indian market is not unnecessarily flooded with consumer goods from abroad. If necessary, protection may be given to those Indian industries which may need it; but at the same time this protection should be extended to the consumers in the form of controlled prices as also the workers in the form of legislation which would ensure a decent standard of living. An improvement in the standard of living is an additional necessity for the purpose of stimulating the internal demand for the products of industry. It should also be emphasised that the policy of granting protection to Indian industries in the transitional period should not be stretched to a point at which it will lead to the scarcity of consumer goods in the country or will result in keeping the industrial structure in a state of technical inefficiency and backwardness. Further, adequate facilities should immediately be given for the import of machinery from abroad so as to help forward the industrial development of the country.

9. With the end of war, the employers of labour are thinking of either reducing or abolishing dearness allowance thereby

effecting an indirect wage-cut. The action taken by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in reducing the amount of dearness allowance of the textile workers is an instance in point. In view of the fact that the basic wages of Indian workers are extremely low and the dearness allowance secured by them during war-time is utterly inadequate, it is essential that no reduction should be effected in the existing earnings of the workers. That the basic wages of our workers are below the sub-human level, is evident from the fact that at some centres the wages even in an organised industry like the textile and the railways for instance, were as low as Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month in pre-war days. As regards dearness allowance, there can be no question that it is utterly inadequate in almost every industry to meet the actual rise in the cost of living. Official data obtained from the returns under the Payment of Wages Act show that the average total earnings, including dearness allowance per worker rose by only 83 per cent in 1945 over the average in 1939, while the cost of living rose by about 150 per cent or more on an average. Thus the real wages, which were already extremely low in pre-war days have gone down still further. It is, therefore essential that no reduction should be made in the existing earnings of the workers and that the amount of dearness allowance which a worker was getting on the date of termination of the war should be consolidated into the basic wage. In this connection, it may be stated that the proposals contained in their recent circular letter addressed to the Provincial Governments by the Government of India on the subject of dearness allowance are inadequate and unsatisfactory in as much as there is a danger of the circular being used to the disadvantage of the workers for reducing the amount of their dearness allowance. For the reasons given above, the Working Committee is definitely against any reduction in the existing amounts of Dearness Allowance and would insist that the whole present amount of Dearness Allowance should be immediately consolidated in the basic wage. Steps should also be taken to introduce legislation under which every worker should be guaranteed a living wage which should be determined on the basis fixed by the Divatia Textile Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. The fundamental objective of industrial development being a general rise in the standard of living of the people, the industrial workers should be enabled to secure a fair wage and decent conditions of life and work.

10. The Working Committee regrets that the Central and Provincial Governments have not taken any steps to protect the workers against the crisis which has begun to develop threatening the working class in the country with starvation

and misery. The Working Committee, therefore, calls upon the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to take immediate steps both legislative and executive to provide the workers with stable employment and adequate wages so that the standard of life may not go down and a proper living standard may be maintained.

11. The Working Committee calls upon all the workers and their Trade Unions to mobilise their entire strength with a view to resist the danger that threatens them by carrying on a vigorous fight against unemployment and cuts in wages and dearness allowance."

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL

I. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LEGISLATION

The General Council strongly disapproves of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India in view of the fact that the Bill contains a number of objectionable provisions such as those mentioned below:

The Bill proposes to deprive the workers of their right to strike or their right to withhold their labour. The General Council is opposed to this provision as the right to strike is a legitimate weapon in the hands of the workers to secure improvement in their conditions. In this connection the Council points out that the necessity to give notice of a strike can only be a condition of a civil contract and consequently its breach can only be treated as a civil wrong and not as a criminal offence as the Bill seeks to do.

The General Council is of the view that if the right to strike is to be restricted at all in those cases in which human life or public safety is involved by making a strike without notice illegal, the industry concerned should be public owned and managed and the State should take upon itself the obligation to institute suitable machinery for the speedy investigation and the redressal of the grievances of the workers and should guarantee a living wage and decent working conditions to the workers.

The workers would welcome the establishment by the State of a suitable machinery for the purpose of conciliation, enquiry and settlement of industrial disputes including voluntary arbitration. But under the present circumstances, the workers cannot accept any form of compulsory arbitration either in

public utility services or, in other occupations, making awards binding on them and making strikes illegal during the period of proceedings of either conciliation or arbitration and during the period in which the award of the arbitrator is enforced.

The Industrial Disputes Bill of the Government of India and the legislation passed or proposed to be passed by some of the Provincial Governments such as the Governments of Bombay and C.P. and Berar, violate in one or more respects the principles enunciated above. The General Council, therefore, is opposed to this type of legislation.

Besides the fundamental defects of this newly proposed legislation, the following are some of the main objectionable features of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India:—

1. The definition of the term 'public utility' is too wide and the provision empowering the Provincial Governments further to widen the scope of the definition is objectionable;

2. The minimum period extending upto four months that is allowed for conciliation proceedings by the Boards is too long and there is no time limit either for the Courts of Enquiry or arbitration tribunals to complete their proceedings;

3. The power proposed to be given to the Government to make the awards of the tribunals binding for a period of one year is objectionable;

4. The wide scope of the definition of the term 'public utility' making strikes illegal even in ordinary industries during the proceedings of conciliation and arbitration and the delay that is permitted for the investigation and settlement of disputes and the long period of the enforcement of the award not only restricts the right to strike but postpones it to a very long and even an indefinite point of time so as to abolish it for all practical purposes;

The Bombay Industrial Relations Bill: The Industrial Relations Bill of Bombay by providing for the possibility of more than one Union in the same industry or undertaking, makes room for rivalry among Trade Unions. By giving Government approval and recognition only to those Unions who agree to give up the right to strike the Bill militates against the interests of the free and genuine Trade Union Movement. By maintaining the constitution of Labour Officers even where workers have formed their own Trade Unions and not compelling the employers to grant unconditional recognition to such Unions and to enter into collective bargaining with them; by imposing compulsory conciliation and declaring illegal strikes undertaken against compulsory awards which may be against the workers' interests, the Industrial Relations Bill hampers the growth of a genuine Trade Union Movement in the Province.

The General Council desires to point out that while the Indian working classes expected legislation to remove the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, making strikes illegal, the Government of India and some Provincial Governments are moving in the opposite direction by bringing legislation which not only accentuates the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, but puts permanently on the Statute Book the worst features of the Defence of India Rules most arbitrarily imposed on the working class during war-time emergency. In this connection, it may be pointed out that similar objectionable provisions in the corresponding British legislation have been recently removed by the British Parliament.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. The Council desires to point out that to avoid strikes, one must go to the root cause of strikes. All-round improvement in the working and living conditions of the labouring-class, including the grant of a decent living wage, provision of proper housing and the introduction of social security measures, alone will establish peace in industry.

The General Council, therefore, requests the Government of Bombay immediately to legislate for a minimum wage and decent working conditions; not to pass the Industrial Relations Bill in its present form and to amend the Bill in the light of the criticism made above. The meeting further wishes to point out that if the Bill is passed into an Act without carrying out the above fundamental changes mentioned above, it will not be acceptable to the Trade Union Movement.

II. THE COMMUNAL RIOTS

The General Council records its deepest concern at the recurrence of serious communal riots in the country following in the ruinous wake of the unprecedented communal clashes in Calcutta, particularly in Noakhali, Bihar and U.P.

The Council looks upon these communal disturbances as the most dangerous menace to the solidarity of the workers and their consolidated struggle against their capitalist and imperialist exploiters.

This meeting expresses its deep sympathy with the hundreds of innocent Hindu and Muslim victims to the mad orgy of communal rioting. The Council sends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the dead.

This meeting heartily congratulates the workers who, despite the most vicious types of provocation, kept themselves aloof from the riots and at many places actually protected their brother workers belonging to the other community.

This meeting calls upon the workers to take serious note and warning of these communal riots. The Indian working class is passing through a critical period of its gigantic struggle for a better living standard, waging big strikes, fighting against starvation and oppression and consolidating itself against the united offensive of the employing class. The riots only help the employers to weaken the workers' might and unity, smash their struggle, continue the oppressing conditions perpetuating their miseries, and divert their attention from their growing anti-imperialist struggle.

The Council, therefore, urges upon the workers the great need to defeat all attempts at provocation, to unite more firmly under the banner of the Trade Union Movement, and to smash the designs and attempts of their enemies.

While strongly condemning the attitude on the part of some employers to discharge or employ workers on communal grounds, the General Council advises the workers to resist this pernicious tendency with all the might of their united strength and solidarity.

III. TRADE UNION LIBERTIES

The General Council views with grave concern the fact that some of the Provincial Governments, under the pretext of riotous situation, have banned all assemblies, meetings and demonstration of workers which form the normal activities of the Trade Union Movement.

The ban has completely brought to a standstill all the necessary movements and activities of the workers at a time when they are called upon to fight an acute economic crisis by organising themselves more firmly and unitedly. All opportunity for agitation and organisation for fighting wage cuts, unemployment and other vital issues is being denied to the Trade Unions. The working class, which has traditionally been the main bulwark of peace during previous riots, is prevented from exercising its healthy and unifying influence on the people and restoring communal goodwill and peace. The restrictions put by the Government on the Trade Unions are, on the one hand directly muzzling the only organisations which have always been a guarantee of complete communal concord and are on the other hand, letting loose on the society the incendiary elements and allowing them to aggravate the communal situation.

The General Council, therefore, strongly condemns this attitude of the Governments concerned and demands the immediate withdrawal of all restrictions placed by them on the Trade Unions with a view to restoring full civil liberties to them.

IV. POLICE FIRING

The General Council views with grave concern reports from various parts of the country of indiscriminate firing by the Police on workers, while the latter were engaged in their struggle for improvement in their working conditions. Firing was resorted to in Coimbatore, Golden Rock, Kolar Gold Field, Ratlam and Amalner resulting in the death of 44 persons including women and children and injury to more than 400. Among the killed were some prominent leaders of the Unions also.

Having given careful consideration to the reports from the Provincial units and the Trade Unions concerned, this meeting has no hesitation in condemning these firings. In any event, the Governments concerned should have appointed an independent Committee of Enquiry in each case. The General Council cannot find any justification for the refusal which amounts to giving a free hand to the police and the local executive authorities to suppress activities in the interests of the employee class. The Council demands that enquiry in each case by independent Committees should be instituted immediately and the reports published.

The Council has also been put in possession of facts relating to the suppression of civil liberties, not only in the places where police firings have taken place, but also in other areas such as Ratlam, Trichinopoly, Gwalior, Madura, Vikramsingapuram, Salem, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Cannanore and Dhulla. Ban has been put on labour meetings, arrests have been effected of Trade Union workers, while in some cases there has been internment, union properties have been destroyed, and all these things have been done in pursuance of a policy of helping employers to resist the legitimate demands of the workers for the increase in wages, and improvement in labour conditions. In Madras alone, 2,000 labour workers are in jail, and in some places, Section 107 Cr. P. C. has been applied demanding security of good behaviour from labour leaders.

The Council emphatically condemns all these encroachments on civil liberties and demands that civil liberties should be restored in full so that workers may resume their normal and legitimate activities.

The Council conveys its deep sympathy to the relations and friends of the victims of police firing and pays its tribute of respect to their memory.

The Council demands the withdrawal of prosecutions, release of persons imprisoned, payment of compensation to the relatives of the victims of firing and removal of ban on workers' organisations and activities.

APPENDIX C

HOUSING FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Resolution adopted unanimously at the Ninth Meeting of the Standing Labour Committee)

The Standing Labour Committee requests the Government of India to establish immediately National Working Class Housing Board and also to take steps through the Provincial Governments for the establishment of Provincial Boards for promoting the housing of working classes and the carrying out of the programme as speedily as possible. The functions of the National Housing Board should include among others:—

- (1) laying down standards and policies for suitable housing in different areas on the lines recommended in the Report of the Sub-Committee;
- (2) preparing standard plans, specifications and general housing schemes;
- (3) supervision and carrying out the housing schemes undertaken by the Central Government;
- (4) taking measures for making building material, land and other necessary facilities available at reasonable rates and in sufficient quantity;
- (5) advising the Central and Provincial Governments the Local Bodies and other public organisations with a view to promoting the objects of housing working classes;
- (6) the co-ordinating the working and activities of the Provincial Housing Boards, and
- (7) undertake research in all.

The functions of the Provincial Housing Boards should include among others:—

- (1) undertaking the construction and management of houses built out of funds provided by Provincial Governments; and
- (2) supervising and carrying out the housing schemes undertaken by Provincial Governments, Local Bodies and other public organisations.

2. The Standing Labour Committee further requests the Government of India to supply the National and Provincial Housing Boards the funds necessary to enable them to carry out their functions.

3. The Committee is glad to note that the Government of India have agreed to contribute 12½ per cent of the cost of building houses but not exceeding Rs 200 per house. The Com-

mittee, however, is of the opinion that this subsidy offered by the Government of India is wholly inadequate particularly because of the abnormal increase in the cost of material and labour. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the Government that in view of the fact that the contributions to be made by the workers towards the scheme by way of rent should not, on the whole, exceed more than 10 per cent of the earnings of the working classes. The deficit amount should be made good by contribution from the Central Government, the Provincial Governments, the Local Bodies and the Employers and Central Government should take immediate steps to determine the respective responsibilities of these various parties.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS, BOMBAY—*Contd.*

Statement of Accounts Showing Receipts and Expenditure from 1st January to 31st December 1946.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward	22,688	8	4

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward	13,979	14	0

BY BALANCE.—

Bombay Provincial Co-operative

Bank	682	8	1
Devkaran Nanjee Bank	1,503	12	0
Central Bank of India	5,969	0	0
Cash	553	6	3
	8,708	10	4

8,708 10 4

	Rs.	22,688	8	4
--	-----	--------	---	---

	Rs.	22,688	8	4
--	-----	--------	---	---

Examined and Found Correct.

KHARE & CO.,

Registered Accountants

Bombay, 27th March 1946.

Auditors.

R. A. KHEDGIKAR,

Treasurer.

N. M. JOSHI

General Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE AITUC SESSION AT CALCUTTA

1. The Main Objective'

The All-India Trade Union Congress reiterates its objective of socialism and declares that the aim of the working class movement is to work for a Socialist State in which all power will be in the hands of the producing masses, industry will be nationalised, man will no longer exploit man, and production will be organised for the need of the people. At the same time, the AITUC realises that the immediate objective before the country is that of national freedom from British rule. Recognising this immediate objective and the need for a constitution for the transitional period, the AITUC declares that a democratic constitution really embodying the will of the people can only be framed by a constituent assembly based on adult suffrage. The AITUC further considers the following to be the fundamental requirements of a democratic constitution for a free India:

- (1) The withdrawal of all British troops;
- (2) The abolition of Indian States;
- (3) Self-determination to linguistic units;
- (4) Guarantee of the fundamental rights of the people including the right of association, the freedom of speech and press, and the right to work.
- (5) The abolition of landlordism and other feudal relics from the land;
- (6) The taking over by the State British industries and banks and the nationalisation of key industries and banks;
- (7) Drastic control of profits, and
- (8) A fully democratic constitution based on adult suffrage and proportional representation.

The AITUC calls upon the working class to agitate for such a constitution and not to pin their faith in promises of British Imperialists or the vested interests.

2. Nationalisation of Industries

The AITUC is of the opinion that a development of India's national economy is possible only on the basis of nationalisation of land and all key industries, such as coal, iron and steel,

petroleum, shipping, civil aviation, heavy engineering and basic chemicals and the removal of the profit motive from strategic spheres of production. Without nationalisation of key industries, advocated by the National Planning Committee presided over by Pandit Nehru, Indian economy cannot be geared to the needs of the people. The AITUC further demands immediate taking over by the State of such important industries like textiles and jute wherein the profit motive in production is resulting in chaos and hardships to the workers and the people.

The AITUC is definitely of the opinion that the retention of these industries in the hands of the private employers has become a menace to the interests of the people since their refusal to grant even the most elementary and ordinary demands of the workers is leading to strikes and lock-outs. The AITUC, therefore, calls upon the Governments to take immediate note of this anti-social policy of the employers and to reorganise these industries by taking them over and conducting them in the best interests of the people, so that the minimum basic demands of the workers are met and people get their necessities at the cheapest prices.

The AITUC is further of the opinion that in any scheme of national reconstruction, the basic rights of the workers such as a minimum living wage full employment and adequate social security must be insured so that industrial efficiency increases and the worker is able to give a better output, thereby contributing to social plenty and prosperity.

3. Wages of Industrial Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress deeply deplores the fact that the real wages of industrial workers in India have gone down to the extent of 20 to 60 per cent since the war on account of the steep rise in the cost of living, and the grant of inadequate dearness allowance. While the increase in the money wage of the industrial worker varies from only 25 per cent in the case of minerals and metals to about 125 per cent in the engineering industry, the cost of living has gone up by about 200 to 250 per cent. It is, therefore, essential that the wage level in all industries and occupations should be raised immediately so that the real wage that the workers got before the war should at least be restored to them. Even this restoration of the cut in the real wages will not at all be adequate as the pre-war wage level itself was extremely low from the point of view of a living wage standard. The AITUC, therefore, urges that the wage level should be substantially raised over and above the pre-war level of real wages.

In this connection, the AITUC would like to point out that the Minimum Wages Bill which has been recently introduced in the Central Legislature is inadequate inasmuch as a minimum wage that may be fixed under the Bill need not be necessarily a living wage. Secondly, the proposed piece of legislation is to be made applicable only to a few industries and occupations where, according to Government, "sweated labour is most prevalent." The AITUC, therefore, urges that Government should modify this legislation to ensure that workers in all industries should be paid a minimum wage and that this minimum wage should also be a living wage.

4. Housing for Industrial Workers

The AITUC notes with grave concern the growing scarcity of housing for industrial workers in all industrial centres where there has been a great increase in population. In a number of industrial towns, the increase in population has been more than doubled since the war. This has resulted in greater insanitary conditions, in which epidemics constitute a serious threat to the working class as well as to the entire population of these centres. The scarcity of housing accommodation is leading to the disruption of family life and creating social problems.

The AITUC condemns the Central and Provincial Governments, and the municipal authorities concerned for their failure to provide for this most elementary need of the working class.

The AITUC demands that these authorities should take prompt and vigorous measures to provide housing accommodation to all workers.

The AITUC, therefore, calls upon the Government of India to immediately call a Conference of representatives of Provincial Governments, employers, municipalities, local boards and workers to formulate concrete schemes for providing healthy and cheap housing facilities for the working class and the people in general.

In particular, the AITUC urges the Government:

- (1) To adopt a particular target and fix the time limit within which to carry out the plan.
- (2) To invite the co-operation of the representatives of the building workers' and technicians' trade unions to launch a national housing campaign.
- (3) To set up representative Housing Boards in each province.
- (4) To secure and requisition lands and proper sites for industrial housing.
- (5) To aim at modern equipment and low rents.

- (6) To encourage and finance co-operative housing for industrial workers.

5. Cloth Shortage

The AITUC expresses its deep concern over the growing cloth crisis. It is conscious of the sufferings which the people are undergoing due to this shortage and expresses its sympathy with them. At the same time, the AITUC strongly denounces the attempts of the employing class and certain Government spokesmen to hold the workers responsible for this shortage and thus to create a rift between the people and the workers both of whom are equal victims and are exploited by the employers. In particular, the AITUC denounces the attempt of the textile mill-owners, who are demanding a return to the 9-hour working day as a measure to relieve cloth scarcity and who are propagating that the introduction of the 8-hour day is primarily responsible for this acute cloth shortage. The AITUC warns the public against this mischievous propaganda of the profiteers and also warns the millowners and the Government that if any attempt is made to lengthen the hours of work, the working class will resist it with all its might. In the opinion of the AITUC, the fall in the production of cloth is mainly due to ration cuts, all of which have impaired working class efficiency, which can certainly be increased only if the employers are compelled to offer better conditions to the workers. Further, the fall in production is due to repeated communal riots which have led to the closure of mills in many important industrial centres and the failure on the part of Government to check the riot-mongering elements. This scarcity is also due to the policy of the employers to secure the highest profits by going for higher counts at the expense of the coarser ones which are more commonly required by the people. Another contributory cause is the fact that a large part of the cloth and other commodities find their way into the black-markets. The failure on the part of the Government to control stocks and to eliminate hoarding has accentuated the cloth scarcity.

There is no doubt that strikes have affected production of cloth, but the main cause of these strikes has been the refusal by the employers to grant even the elementary demands of the workers, even though they are making huge and unprecedented profits. The responsibility for the strikes therefore rests on the shoulders of the employers and the Governments who have persistently refused to do justice to the demands of the workers. The employers further are deliberately aggravating the cloth crisis by prolonged and vindictive lock-outs in their endeavour to justify the re-imposition of a nine-hour day. In these circumstances, the AITUC considers it to be the height of

mis-representation to hold the workers responsible for the cloth shortage or make the shortening of the working day responsible for the same. The AITUC, therefore, firmly opines that cloth production would certainly have increased had the employers granted at least the minimum demands of the workers instead of forcing on them the abominable and unbearable working conditions. The AITUC, therefore, appeals to the public not to be misled by the propaganda of the vested interests, but to support the workers' just demands, thus contributing to the increase in the production of cloth.

6. Unemployment

The AITUC views with grave concern the growing unemployment in the ranks of industrial workers and middle class employees due to demobilisation and retrenchment following the termination of the war. Thousands of workers engaged in production for war purposes on railways, military accounts, offices and in Government departments are being discharged without any provision of alternative employment or any compensation by way of bonus or gratuity.

The AITUC demands that Governments should provide suitable alternative employment to all discharged persons and pending this, provide adequate compensation for temporary loss of employment by way of gratuity or bonus. The AITUC further urges the Central and Provincial Governments immediately to implement their schemes of industrial development so that all the retrenched and demobilised may be absorbed. The AITUC calls upon the workers and their organisations to take serious note of this growing unemployment and to fight against it.

7. Basic Demands Day

The AITUC congratulates the workers in various industries who have waged heroic strike struggles for securing better economic conditions and have bravely withstood police firing, lathi charges, arrests and imprisonment. The AITUC pays its homage to the many working class martyrs who have fallen victims to police brutality. The AITUC congratulates leaders of trade unions for courageously leading the trade union movement against tremendous odds. The AITUC knows that these struggles of the working class spring forth from the unbearable economic exploitation to which the working class has been subjected during the war years and after and that they have but one aim, namely radical improvement in the standard of living of the working class. It, therefore, strongly repudiates the mischievous and malicious propaganda that these struggles

are artificially engineered; and regards this as an attempt only to justify repression against the workers for rendering help to the employing class.

The AITUC calls upon the workers to realise that no radical improvement in their economic condition is possible unless the workers, through their unity and strength, win the basic rights and secure legislative sanction for them, thus compelling the owners to implement these rights. The unity that has been gained during the recent months must be further strengthened for a united fight for basic economic rights. The AITUC, therefore, calls upon all industrial workers as well as middle class employees to effectively voice their demands for basic rights such as a living wage, social security, right to work and no retrenchment by observing 18th March 1947, as the **BASIC DEMANDS DAY** throughout India by organising meetings and demonstrations.

8. The Communal Riots

The AITUC records its deepest concern at the recurrence of serious communal riots in the country.

The AITUC is firmly of opinion that the serious communal situation and the consequent Hindu-Muslim riots are the result of British Imperialist policy of playing one community against the other. The sinister hand of bureaucracy in fanning flames of communal riots has been amply proved during the last six months. The AITUC asserts that these communal riots undermine and disrupt India's struggle for freedom.

The AITUC looks upon these communal disturbances as the most dangerous menace to the solidarity of the worker and their consolidated struggle against their capitalist and imperialist exploiters.

The AITUC expresses its deep sympathy with the hundreds of innocent victims to the mad orgy of communal rioting. The Council sends its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families of the dead.

The AITUC heartily congratulates the workers who, despite the most vicious type of provocation, kept themselves aloof from the riots and at many places actually protected their brother workers belonging to the other community.

The AITUC calls upon the workers to take a serious warning from these communal riots. The Indian working class is passing through a critical period of its gigantic struggle for a better living standard by waging strikes to fight against starvation and oppression and thus to consolidate itself against the united offensive of the employing class. The riots only help the employers to weaken the worker's might and unity, to smash

their struggles, to continue the oppressing conditions, and to divert their attention from their growing anti-imperialist struggle.

The AITUC, therefore, urges upon the workers the great need to defeat all attempts at provocation, to unite more firmly under the banner of the trade union movement, and to smash the designs and attempts of their enemies.

While strongly condemning the attitude on the part of some employers to discharge or employ workers on communal grounds, the AITUC calls upon the workers to resist this pernicious policy with all the might of their united strength and solidarity.

The AITUC earnestly appeals to the people to support these demands of the working class as a part of their own general struggle for economic and political liberation.

9. Trade Union Liberties and Riots

The AITUC views with grave concern the fact that some of the Provincial Governments, under the pretext of riot situation, have banned all assemblies, meetings and demonstrations of workers which form the normal activities of the trade union movement.

The ban has brought to a standstill all the necessary movements and activities of the workers at a time when they are called upon to fight an acute economic crisis by organising themselves more firmly and unitedly. All opportunity for agitation and organisation for fighting wage cuts, unemployment and other evils is being denied to the trade unions. The working class which has traditionally been the main bulwark of peace during previous riots, is prevented from exercising its healthy and unifying influence on the people and restoring communal goodwill and peace. The restrictions put by the Government on the trade unions are, on the one hand, directly muzzling the only organization which have always been a guarantee of complete communal concord and are on the other hand, letting loose on the society incendiary elements and allowing them to aggravate the communal situation.

Furthermore, on account of these restrictions the trade unions are unable to counteract the pernicious propaganda that is carried on by some employers, sowing discord among the Hindus and the Muslims and among caste Hindus and untouchables

The AITUC, therefore, strongly condemns this attitude of the Governments concerned and demands the immediate withdrawal of all restrictions,

10. Repression in British India

The AITUC views with grave concern reports from various parts of the country of indiscriminate firing by the Police on workers, while the latter were engaged in their struggle for improvement in their working conditions. Firing was resorted to in Coimbatore, Golden Rock, Kolar Gold Fields, Ratlam, Amalner and Cawnpore, resulting in the death of more than 50 persons including women and children and injury to more than 400. Among the killed were some prominent leaders of the Unions also.

Having given careful consideration to the reports from the provincial bodies and the trade unions concerned, the AITUC has no hesitation in condemning these firings. In any event, the Governments concerned should have appointed an independent Committee of Enquiry in each case. The AITUC cannot find any justification for the refusal which amounts to giving a free hand to the police and the local executive authorities to suppress activities in the interests of the employing class. The AITUC demands that enquiry in each case by independent Committees should be instituted immediately and the reports published.

The AITUC has also been put in possession of facts relating to the suppression of civil liberties, not only in the places where police firings have taken place, but also in other areas such as Ratlam, Trichinopoly, Gwalior, Madura, Vikramasingapuram, Salem, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Cannanore and Dhulia. Ban has been put on labour meetings, arrests have been effected of trade union workers, while in some cases there has been internment, union properties have been destroyed and all these things have been done in pursuance of a policy of helping employers to resist the legitimate demands of the workers for increase in wages, and improvement in labour conditions. In Madras alone, hundreds of labour workers are in jail, and in some places, Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been applied demanding security of good behaviour from labour leaders.

The AITUC emphatically condemns all these encroachments on civil liberties and demands that civil liberties should be restored in full so that workers may resume their normal and legitimate activities.

The AITUC conveys its deep sympathy to the relations and friends of the victims of police firing and pays its tribute of respect to their memory.

The AITUC demands the withdrawal of prosecutions, release of persons imprisoned, payment of compensation to the relatives of the victims of firing and removal of ban on workers' organisations and activities.

11. Repressive Legislation

The AITUC strongly protests against the recent amendments to the Bombay District Police Act and the enactment of ordinance in the Provinces of Punjab, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces and the Central Provinces under which persons can be arrested, externed or detained without trial. The powers given to the local authorities under these Acts are so wide that they can be used unjustly against trade union leaders and persons engaged in other public activities.

The AITUC condemns the action of the Madras Government in ordering detention without trial of prominent trade unionists including members of the General Council of the AITUC and demands their immediate release. The AITUC also condemns the action of the Bombay and C.P. Governments in using this legislation against the trade union leaders of Khandesh and C.P. & Berar respectively by externing them either out of their districts or provinces or detaining them in jail without trial. The AITUC urges the Bombay and C.P. Governments to cancel forthwith these externment orders and release those who are detained in jail.

12. Kisan Struggles

The AITUC expresses its solidarity with the peasants of Bengal, Punjab, United Provinces, Bombay and Madras in their struggle against oppression and exploitation. The AITUC strongly protests against the repressive measures adopted by the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and Madras and urges that these repressive measures should be withdrawn forthwith.

13. Government's Five-Year Labour Programme

The All-India Trade Union Congress is of the considered opinion that the Five-Year Programme for labour recently prepared by the Government of India, considered as a whole, is very unsatisfactory as it does not go far enough in many directions and it does not go fast enough in any direction. The Programme, in a number of places, is extremely vague and lacking in precision especially in point of time.

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the reluctance shown in the Programme to reduce the profits of the employers under the plea that lesser profits will mean smaller revenue available to the State. This attitude on the part of the Government will lead to the conclusion that the employers should be enabled to make the highest possible profits so that they can pay the largest possible amount to the Government in the form of taxes. Another vital defect of the Programme lies in the

emphasis placed on industry's capacity to pay as a condition for improving the standard of living of the working class. In the opinion of the AITUC, no industry has a right to survive if it cannot maintain its workers in decent living conditions. A living wage and satisfactory conditions of life and work are the basic rights of every wage earner, and all other considerations must be subordinated to the prime necessity of making these available to him.

The Government's programme is unsatisfactory with regard to the introduction of social security measures. Government is not to have a plan for instituting a comprehensive scheme of social security covering all important risks such as unemployment, old age and death, while the provision sought to be made against sickness is very inadequate and does not cover all industries and occupations. The AITUC urges that the problem of social security should be treated as one and indivisible and that a comprehensive scheme to cover all risks and all work people should be instituted forthwith.

It is strange that the Government's Programme should be silent on the point of reducing the hours of work even to 48 per week in the case of many categories of workmen such as railwaymen, workers in road and building industries, in inland water transport, plantation workers, dockers, seamen, and municipal workers. The AITUC urges that working hours in all industries and occupations should be reduced within a reasonable period of time to 40 per week and 8 per day with two holidays in a week.

The AITUC notes with resentment that Government's Programme is very distressing in respect of industrial housing. In fact, the Programme does not even indicate the number of dwellings to be built during the next five years. It is further distressing that the Government of India have now decided not to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Standing Labour Committee to establish a National Working Class Housing Board and immediately to launch a country-wide programme of building houses for industrial workers. The AITUC strongly feels that unless the housing problem is speedily and satisfactorily solved, the discontent amongst the working class is bound to take a serious turn.

The AITUC urges that the Five Year Programme should include, in particular, the following:

- (i) Fixation of a living wage for all wage earners in industry, transport, distributive occupations and agriculture;
- (ii) Regulation, by statute and by executive action, of conditions of work such as reasonable hours of work, weekly and annual holidays, occupational training and hygiene

nic, sanitary and safe surroundings in all organised forms of industry, transport, distributive work and plantations;

- (iii) Provision of healthy and adequate housing for all workers;
- (iv) Statutory initiation of measures for protection during sickness and old age, for protection of unprovided widows and for providing employment and also for providing relief during unemployment in organised forms of industry, transport, distributive work and plantations.
- (v) Government should divide the Five-Year Programme into smaller programmes to be completed in each year in order of priority to be determined before in consultation with the workers;
- (vi) In order that the necessary detailed scheme and legislation may be prepared and implemented according to the Programme, Government should immediately appoint a body of experts and administrative officers essential for the purpose;
- (vii) Before the period of first year is over, Government should prepare a detailed plan for further action to be taken during the next period of five years in consultation with the workers.

14. Industrial Disputes Legislation of the Government of India

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the Industrial Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of India in view of the fact that the Bill contains a number of objectionable provisions such as those mentioned below:—

The Bill proposes to deprive the workers of their right to strike or their right to withhold their labour. The AITUC is opposed to this provision as the right to strike is a legitimate weapon in the hands of the workers to secure improvement in their conditions. In this connection, the AITUC points out that the necessity to give notice of a strike can only be a condition of a civil contract and consequently its breach can only be treated as a civil wrong and not as a criminal offence as the Bill seeks to do.

The AITUC is of the view that if the right to strike is to be restricted at all in those cases in which human life or public safety is involved by making a strike without notice illegal, the industry concerned should be publicly owned and managed and the State should take upon itself the obligation to institute suitable machinery for the speedy investigation and the redressal of the grievances of the workers and should guarantee a living wage and decent working conditions.

The workers would welcome the establishment by the State of a suitable machinery for the purpose of conciliation, enquiry and settlement of industrial disputes including voluntary arbitration. But under the present circumstances, the workers cannot accept any form of compulsory arbitration either in public utility services or in other occupations, making awards binding on them and making strikes illegal during the period of proceedings of either conciliation or arbitration and during the period in which the award of the arbitrator is enforced.

The AITUC desires to point out that while the Indian working class expected legislation to remove objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, making strikes illegal, the Government of India are moving in the opposite direction by bringing legislation which not only accentuates the objectionable features of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, but puts permanently on the Statute Book the worst features of the Defence of India Rules arbitrarily imposed on the working class during the war. In this connection, it may be pointed out that similar objectionable provisions in the corresponding British legislation has been recently repealed by the Parliament.

The Industrial Disputes Bill of the Government of India violates in some respects the principles enunciated above. The AITUC, therefore, is opposed to this type of legislation.

Besides the fundamental defects of this newly proposed legislation, the following are some of the main objectionable features of the Industrial Disputes Bill:

- (1) The definition of the term 'public utility' is too wide and the provision empowering the Provincial Governments further to widen the scope of the definition is objectionable.
- (2) The minimum period extending upto four months that is allowed for conciliation proceedings by the Boards is too long.
- (3) The power proposed to be given to the Government to make the award of the tribunals binding for a period of one year is objectionable.
- (4) The wide scope of the definition of the term 'public utility', making strikes illegal even in ordinary industries during the proceedings of conciliation and arbitration and the delay that is permitted for the investigation and settlement of disputes and the long period of the enforcement of the award not only restricts the right to strike but postpones it to a very long and even to an indefinite point of time so as to abolish it for all practical purposes.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. The AITUC desires to point out that to avoid strikes, one must go to the root cause of strikes. An all-round improvement in the working and living conditions of the labouring class, including the grant of decent living wage, provision of proper housing and the introduction of social security measures, alone will establish peace in industry.

The AITUC, therefore, requests the Government of India immediately to legislate for a minimum wage and decent working conditions; not to pass the Industrial Relations Bill in its present form and to amend the Bill in the light of the criticism made above. The AITUC further wishes to point out that if the Bill is passed into an Act without carrying out the above fundamental changes mentioned above, it will not be acceptable to the trade union movement.

15. Workmen's State Insurance Bill

The AITUC, after a careful study of the Workmen's State Insurance Bill introduced by the Government of India, regrets that the provisions of the Bill are meagre and halting, and that its application is limited only to a small section of workers.

The AITUC, in view of these and other defects in the Bill, urges the Government to amend the bill on the following lines:

- (1) The Bill must cover all workers whether they belong to organised industries or not. The scheme at present seeks to cover only the workers in the perennial factories and leaves outside its scope even organised workers like miners, seamen, dock-workers, and plantation labourers. The scheme should also provide protection to workmen's widows and children who remain unprovided for.
- (2) The scheme should cover all risks from the very beginning as subsequent piece-meal additions to the benefits are likely to create difficulties in the administration of the scheme. Benefits should also be provided during periods of disability, old age and unemployment.
- (3) In view of the extremely inadequate wages of the Indian workers, the scheme should not levy any contributions from the workers. The contributions must come entirely from the employers and the central and provincial Governments.
- (4) The cash-benefits proposed are thoroughly inadequate and do not render sufficient assistance to the workers. The benefits must be increased in quantum, especially during periods of sickness and maternity so as to enable the worker to recuperate his or her health and efficiency quickly.

- (5) The provisions for medical relief must be amplified and a special medical relief service for the workers must be organised to include prompt treatment and supply of nutritious diet among other facilities.

16. Workmen's Compensation Act

The AITUC strongly feels that the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the benefits provided under it have been totally inadequate and unsatisfactory. Workers have suffered physically and financially as they have been denied adequate relief under the Act.

The AITUC, therefore, demands that the Act should be amended as follows:

- (1) Provision should be made for compensation to worker for injury while doing a job at the bidding of the employer, which he is usually expected to do.
- (2) Provision should be made for compensation to a worker if he meets with an accident while going to or returning from the place of employment.
- (3) Any registered private doctor, Vaidya or Hakim should have the authority to issue the certificate of injury to the worker concerned.
- (4) Provision should be made for immediate payment on the day of accident or within 24 hours, so that the worker might meet his urgent needs in medicine, nutrition, etc.
- (5) Provision should be made for compulsory insurance against accidents by the employers.
- (6) Provision should be made for compensation to temporary, casual and contractual labour.
- (7) In cases of total disablement or death, provision should be made for quick payment within 15 days of the accident, to the families of such workers.
- (8) A comprehensive list of occupational diseases industry by industry should be included in the Act and provision should be made for adequate compensation against these occupational diseases.
- (9) As the existing rates of compensation are too low, they should be substantially raised.
- (10) There should be no waiting period for the purposes of the payment of compensation for injury.

17. Holidays with Pay

The AITUC is of the considered opinion that the recent amendment to the Factories Act, granting holidays with pay to factory workers, falls short of the demand of the workers.

An annual holiday of 10 consecutive days for all adults and of 14 consecutive days for children is, in view of the climatic conditions, low vitality and general state of health of workers, too inadequate for the purposes of rest and recuperation.

The benefit derivable under the amendment is made conditional upon 12 months' continuous service in each calendar year and can be enjoyed only by workers in perennial factories.

This meagre benefit can be withheld from every worker if he is absent during the period of 12 months without authorised leave even for a single day. Further, this forfeiture of the benefit of paid holidays for even a day's unauthorised absence is calculated to restrict the workers' right to strike. This makes the benefit illusory and unobtainable looking to the usual practice of employers refusing leave as a matter of course. This is particularly so, on account of war time fatigue, low nutrition leading to enforced absenteeism. The AITUC, therefore, strongly disapproves of the provision which thus denies the contemplated benefit to the workers for all practical purposes.

The allowable period of absence of 90 days due to accident, sickness or other authorised leave and the further period of 30 days' absence due to involuntary unemployment do not in any way improve the position of the workers in so far as these absences are excused without any remuneration whatsoever.

The AITUC urges the Government of India to remedy these defects from the measure immediately so as to make it really useful to industrial workers.

Further, the amendment does not give the full benefit of ten days' holidays with full pay since the workers are not paid for Sundays which are included in the holiday period. The AITUC, therefore, urges that Sundays should be excluded in calculating the period of ten days.

Finally, the AITUC reiterates its demand that every worker should have the right to enjoy one months' holiday with pay every year.

18. Employment Exchanges

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the action of the Government of India authorising Employment Exchanges to allow themselves to be utilised to recruit black leg labour during period of strikes thereby turning employment exchanges into strike breaking institutions run and financed by the public exchequer.

It is the considered opinion of this Session that the Employment Exchanges should desist from taking any sides in industrial disputes, maintain complete neutrality during strikes and refuse to supply any black-leg labour. The Session there-

fore demands that appropriate orders should be issued by the Government of India to all the Employment Exchange authorities.

The AITUC further urges the Government of India to give greater representation to workers' organisations on the different Advisory Committees of the Employment Exchanges.

19. Factories Act

The AITUC feels that the sphere of application of the Factories Act is very limited. It does not regulate conditions of work in industrial establishments where workers are employed in small numbers. In view of the increasing number of small industrial establishments, the AITUC demands that the Factories Act should be made applicable to establishments employing two or more workers without leaving this to the discretion of the Provincial Governments.

The AITUC further demands that the workers or their organisations in an industrial establishment should be given the right to sue the employer for any breach of the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, as the factory inspectors, who alone are empowered under the present provisions to initiate proceedings against the violations under the Act, are in many cases found grossly neglecting their duties or are not above corruption.

20. Labour Policy

The AITUC notes with regret that both the Interim and Provincial Governments have not yet undertaken any far-reaching legislative or other measures for improving the economic and social condition of the workers. It, therefore, urges the Governments immediately to introduce measures for social security, minimum living wage, full employment and trade union recognition. In the opinion of the AITUC, now that the Central and Provincial Governments have secured sufficient powers to introduce new economic measures, there is no excuse whatsoever to delay such action. The AITUC urges the Governments not to yield to the pressure of the vested interests and to allow them to hamper a progressive labour policy.

The AITUC demands that the Governments should consult the All-India Trade Union Congress and its provincial bodies as the case may be before introducing any measures, legislative or others, regarding labour.

21. Bombay Industrial Relations Bill

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the Industrial Relations Bill as introduced by the Government of Bombay in view of the

fact that the Bill is based on the foundations of the B. I. D. Act of 1938 to which the AITUC took strong objection.

In the considered opinion of the AITUC, one of the strongest objections to the Bill is the introduction of the principle of compulsory arbitration, accompanied by the prohibition of strikes, which principle is detrimental to the interests of the working class.

The Industrial Relations Bill, by providing for possibility of more than one union in the same industry or undertaking, makes room for rivalry among trade unions. By giving Government approval and recognition only to those unions who agree to give up the right to strike, the Bill militates against the interests of a free and genuine trade union movement. By maintaining Labour Officers even where workers have formed their own trade unions and by not compelling the employers into recognition of such unions and collective bargaining with them, by imposing compulsory conciliation and by declaring strikes illegal undertaken against compulsory award which may be against workers' interests, the Industrial Relations Bills hampers the growth of a genuine trade union movement.

The main object of introducing the Bill is stated to be the necessity of maintaining peace in industry. The AITUC desires to point out that to avoid strikes, one must go to the root cause. An all-round improvement in the working and living conditions of the labouring class, including the grant of decent living wage, provision for proper housing and the introduction of social security measures alone will establish peace in industry.

The AITUC, therefore, requests the Government of Bombay immediately to legislate for a minimum living wage and decent working conditions. In view of the fundamental drawbacks in the Industrial Relations Bill as pointed out, the AITUC urges the Government of Bombay not to pass the Bill into an Act and to amend the Bill in the light of this criticism.

This meeting further wishes to record that if the Bill is passed into an Act without carrying out the above fundamental changes, it cannot be acceptable to the trade union movement.

22. Industrial Relations Bill of C.P. and Berar

The AITUC strongly disapproves of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Relations Bill which contains almost in every respect the objectionable features of the Bombay Industrial Relations Bill and therefore urges that the Government of C.P. and Berar should withdraw the proposed legislation. Instead, the AITUC urges that the C.P. Government should immediately legislate for a minimum living wage and decent working conditions.

23. Police Firing in Calcutta

The AITUC strongly condemns the indiscriminate and brutal police lathi charges and firing on the unarmed and peaceful students of Calcutta on the 21st and 22nd January when the students wanted to demonstrate against the atrocities of French Imperialism on the Vietnamese people fighting for freedom.

The AITUC records its deep sense of sorrow for the dead and wounded. It greets all who faced lathi charges and bullets and those who were arrested and are still in jail for a cause which is so dear to the labour movement.

The AITUC congratulates the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress on the bold stand that it took despite opposition from different quarters as a mark against the promulgation of Section 144 and against the police atrocities on students.

The AITUC conveys its thanks to the workers, office employees, students and the people in general for the splendid response they gave to the call of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress by observing complete hartal and strike on the 5th February 1947.

The AITUC urges the Bengal Government immediately to withdraw all cases against those who were arrested and are still in jail, to provide adequate compensation to the wounded and the bereaved, to institute a public inquiry into the action of the police on those days and to withdraw Section 144 from Calcutta and its industrial belt.

24 Strikes in Calcutta

The AITUC extends its whole-hearted support to the workers employed in the Tramways, the Port Trust, Jute Mills, Soap and Paint Works and who are now on strike in Bengal for higher wages, bonus and better service conditions. It notes with deep satisfaction the united action of nearly 60,000 workers of all communities against the unjust stand taken by the employers.

The AITUC strongly protests against the unsympathetic attitude on the part of the Government of Bengal towards these strikes and condemns its repressive policy. It urges the Government of Bengal to intervene in the disputes and to bring pressure on the employers to concede the just demands of the workers and also to withdraw all repressive measures.

The AITUC urges that the Government of India should immediately intervene in the strike of the port workers as the Port Trust administration is a central subject.

25. U.P. Labour Enquiry Committee

The AITUC welcomes the move of the U.P. Ministry in appointing the U.P. Labour Enquiry Committee with comprehensive terms of reference and demanding an Interim Report from them within two months with regard to the three basic issues that concern the workers, e.g., wages and allied emoluments; standing orders; and trade disputes.

The AITUC, at the same time, brings to the notice of the U.P. Government the attempts of the mill-owners to obstruct the work of the Committee by resorting to dilatory and provocative tactics. The AITUC urges that the U.P. Government, pending the findings of the Committee, should prevent the worsening of labour conditions. It further demands that orders prohibiting meetings in industrial towns of U.P. be withdrawn, and that full civil liberties restored to trade unions to enable them to lead the necessary evidence of the workers and to educate the workers with regard to the day-to-day progress of the Committee's work.

26. Working Class Struggles in States

The AITUC sends its warm greetings to the working class in the States for their heroic fight to better their miserable conditions and for participating in the struggles of the States' people against feudal oppression and for securing civil liberties and a democratic form of government.

The AITUC draws attention of the wretched conditions under which the workers in the States have to live and work. In many States, there is no factory legislation or the recognition of the elementary trade union rights. Hours of work extend to 9 per day. Real wages have further gone down on account of the high cost of living and an utterly inadequate grant of dearness allowance. The end of the war has seen further deterioration of living standards on account of retrenchment and low food rations.

The struggle of the workers to protect their interest against this offensive has met with intensive repression from the Governments in various States.

In Travancore, where the workers led the struggle against ration cuts and for responsible Government, unprecedented repression and terror was launched. Over 400 trade union workers were put in jail, trade unions were declared illegal, martial law was proclaimed and firing was resorted to resulting in a heavy death roll.

In Hyderabad, detention orders under the Defence of Hyderabad Act were issued against a number of trade union leaders and several were put in jail without trial, including the Secre-

tary and Vice-President of the Hyderabad Trade Union Congress. Normal trade union work has become impossible on account of searches of offices, seizure of files and documents and indiscriminate arrests.

Firing was resorted to on the working at Ratlam killing five persons and yet no enquiry was instituted.

Goonda terror has been let loose in Baroda State by the employers and workers were beaten in open meetings; but the authorities, instead of arresting the miscreants, arrested the workers and promulgated section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and a curfew order.

In Ujjain, Indore, Mysore, Cochin Jamnagar and other States, many workers were arrested and restrictions were placed on meetings.

The AITUC strongly condemns this widespread repression in the States and the concerted effort to suppress all normal trade union activities and declares that this cannot crush the working class movement.

The AITUC congratulates the workers in the States on facing this terror bravely. In Hyderabad, thousands of textile workers facing unprecedented repression, carried on their struggle even after their leaders were arrested. The workers stood by their unions and showed initiative and capacity for organisation.

The AITUC demands that all repressive measures must be withdrawn including the ban on trade unions and their leaders and restrictions on meetings.

The AITUC further demands that legislation guaranteeing at least the elementary rights to the workers must be introduced in the States without any further delay.

27. Railwaymen

The All-India Trade Union Congress fully supports the basic demands of the Indian railwaymen for which they have been agitating for a long time. Railwaymen have undergone untold hardships and privations during the period of war. The AITUC feels that the following demands of the railwaymen must be conceded without any further delay:

- (1) No-retrenchment.
- (2) Revision of scales of pay (Rs. 36—3—45; 40—4—80 and 60—5—100—10—200).
- (3) Seven-hours day and a 40-hours week.
- (4) Weekly rest of calendar day.
- (5) One month's privilege and 20 days' casual leave.
- (6) Security of service.
- (7) Adequate housing facilities to all railwaymen.

The AITUC strongly condemns the action of various Railway Managements which, instead of meeting the demands of the railwaymen, have opened offensive against the railway workers in the form of wanton discharges, retrenchment of casual labour and temporary workers, mass demotions and victimisation of union workers.

In the considered opinion of the AITUC, this policy runs counter to the agreement arrived at between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board on the 26th June, 1946, on the eve of the contemplated general strike on the railways.

The AITUC points out that the delay in the publication of the report of the Pay Commission is causing great discontent among the Railway workers and urges the Government to publish it forthwith.

The AITUC calls upon the railway workers to increase their strength and strengthen their unity in order to fight the contemplated mass retrenchment and to secure their demands.

The AITUC assures the railway workers' organisations that it will always support whatever action they might take in defence of their rights.

The AITUC strongly repudiates the suggestion that the claims and demands of railway workers can be met only by adding to the burden on the people by increasing railway rates and fares. In the opinion of the AITUC, there is ample money available in the form of interest charges paid as railway capital for the purpose of meeting workers' demands.

28. Cotton Textile Workers

The AITUC notes with regret the failure of the Popular Ministries to implement the recommendations of the various committees that were appointed by them when they previously held office. It further notes with regret that no radical measures for improvement in the conditions of the textile workers have been launched by these Governments since their assumption of office. The AITUC, while it welcomes the appointment of Enquiry Committees in the provinces of Bombay, C.P. and U.P. to enquire into the conditions of textile workers, at the same time points out that the failure to implement the recommendations of the previous committees is undermining confidence in the machinery of enquiry. It further stresses the fact that the conditions of textile workers has grown so desperate that the workers cannot brook any delay and wait for the results of protracted enquiries. The AITUC, therefore, urges that legislation to satisfy the following demands among others, should be undertaken forthwith:

- (1) Standardisation of wages and the introduction of a minimum living wage.
- (2) Adequate dearness allowance and bonus to compensate for the increased cost of living.
- (3) Immediate provision of decent housing in big industrial centres such as Madras, Bombay, Cawnpore and Ahmedabad.
- (4) Stopping of all rationalisation that is leading to retrenchment and unemployment.
- (5) One month's leave with full pay.
- (6) Trade Union recognition.

The AITUC calls upon the textile workers to press for these demands and to impress upon the Governments of their provinces the strength behind them.

29. Jute Textile Workers

The All-India Trade Union Congress is distressed to find that the end of the war has brought no relief to the 300,000 workers in the jute industry, who continue to be amongst the most exploited industrial workers in India.

The average monthly wage is still about Rs. 23 while the majority of workers receive less than even Rs. 20. Although the cost of living stands at thrice the pre-war level, the total dearness allowance paid is only Rs. 17 per mensem which is substantially less than what is paid in other industries in the Calcutta area. The employers have flatly refused to pay any bonus out of their huge war-time profits in spite of the extra strain and burdens imposed on the workers during the last six years. No security of service or service rules of any kind exist. There are no leave facilities apart from the 10 days laid down by legislation. There is no gratuity system or provision for old age and sickness. Neither employers nor Government have yet undertaken the responsibility to provide the workers with decent housing. The existing living conditions are as appalling as they were in 1931 when the Royal Commission on Labour made their report. The jute workers' trade unions, in their struggle for the amelioration of these conditions, meet with the determined opposition and obstructive policy of the employers backed by the Government.

The AITUC is of the opinion that the continued existence of such miserable conditions in one of the country's major industries is disgraceful. The AITUC fixes the responsibility for such a state of affairs on the indifference of the Government and on the rapacious and anti-national policy of the jute mill-owners, the overwhelming majority of whom are British, and

who have reaped crores of rupees as war-time profits out of the sweat and toil of the workers.

The AITUC, taking note of the fact that the accumulated reserve funds of the jute industry have almost equalled its total paid-up capital, is of the opinion that without the nationalisation of the industry there can be no fundamental solution of the industry's chronic problems of production and organisation or of labour conditions. While urging the Central Government to draw up immediate plans for nationalisation, the AITUC whole-heartedly supports the demands of the jute workers for:

- (1) A minimum basic wage of Rs. 40 p.m., revision of all rates accordingly and a grade system;
- (2) Dearness allowance of Rs. 45 p.m.;
- (3) Three months' bonus annually;
- (4) Provident Fund and Gratuity system;
- (5) Uniform service rules in all mills;
- (6) Decent housing; and
- (7) Recognition of Trade Unions.

The AITUC assures the jute workers of its wholehearted support in their struggles for the achievement of these demands. It congratulates them on their growing sense of unity as exhibited in the numerous heroic struggles in individual mills during the last year. It urges them to achieve complete unity of purpose and organisation so that they may acquire the necessary strength to force acceptance of their just demands by the employers and the Government.

30. Coal Miners

The AITUC notes with great concern the unbearable and deteriorating conditions of thousands of coal mine workers. Their earnings amount to Rs. 20 to Rs. 23-8 per month, including dearness allowance, attendance bonus, and free rice. They are not entitled to a single day's leave with pay, not even during sickness. Their housing conditions, already miserable, have worsened with the result that on an average 10 persons or two families are forced to live in one room. They have no guaranteed employment. The Government of India have during all these years succumbed to the pressure of the coal monopolists and allowed a situation to develop which has adversely affected the health, nutrition and efficiency of the colliery workers. The Government of India, who themselves employ colliery labour in large numbers, have, under the management of bureaucrats, participated in sweating them through a corrupt set of raising contractors.

These conditions, combined with the offensive of the employers, have led to a wave of strikes which started from Giridih and is now sweeping over the entire Jharia coal fields involving thousands of workers.

The AITUC, while congratulating the workers on their heroic struggle in defence of their rights and for the attainment of proper living conditions, condemns the planned offensive on the mine workers.

The AITUC strongly protests against the banning of all strikes during conciliation proceedings. The finding of the Indian Coal Fields Committee have yet to be acted upon. The Wages Enquiry Committee did not function. The Government of India did not solve the strike crisis by forcing the owners to concede the minimum and just demands of the coal miners. Thus, the failure of these Committees has undermined the confidence of the workers in conciliation proceedings.

The AITUC, therefore, demands that the following steps should be immediately taken to ameliorate the general conditions of the coal miners and to improve their standard of living:

- (1) The wage rates should be substantially raised so that the minimum income of Rs. 60 per month is ensured to every worker.
- (2) Annual Bonus at the rate of 4 months' pay; Production Bonus and Surplus Production Bonus should be paid to the miners.
- (3) Dearness allowance should be paid on a uniform basis to all categories of colliery workers.
- (4) Regular supply of adequate quantities of food rations and cloth should be guaranteed.
- (5) Working conditions underground should be improved and safety provisions tightened up.
- (6) Effective measures should be taken to standardise the size of tubs and to regulate their supply.
- (7) Regular employment and security of service should be guaranteed to all.
- (8) A comprehensive scheme of social security, including the establishment of a Provident Fund Scheme, should be instituted.
- (9) The dhowrah system of housing which is most unhealthy and unsuitable should be abolished. Miners' townships with a target of 150,000 dwellings during the next five years should be constructed with proper sanitary and conservancy arrangements. Each dwelling should have adequate space consisting of two rooms, a varandah, a kitchen, latrine, a bathroom and a courtyard. Arrangement should also be made for supplying

an adequate quantity of water both for drinking and washing purposes and for suitable lighting.

- (10) Medical aid should be organised on a proper basis through a work of central and regional hospitals. The programme of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund should be speeded up and carried through in a practical manner without delay.
- (11) Adequate facilities should be provided for the general and technical education of the children of miners and suitable education of adult miners.
- (12) Trade Unions should be recognised.
- (13) Adequate compensation should be given for involuntary unemployment.
- (14) Adequate representation should be given to the mine workers through the AITUC on all boards and committees such as the Mines Board of Health, Water Board, Stowing Board, Coal Control Board and the proposed National Coal Commission.
- (15) The Payment of Wages Act should be applied to the coal miners without delay.
- (16) The system of contract labour in raising, haulage and loading in State railway collieries, should be eliminated.

31. Plantation Workers

The AITUC extends its warm sympathy to the workers employed in the tea and coffee gardens of Bengal, Assam and South India who are living and working under conditions that are not regulated by any law. Their wages are extremely low. The concessions offered by the employers to meet the increased cost of living are inadequate. The hostility of the employers and the indifference of the Governments make work of trade union organisation extremely difficult. The inaccessibility of the plantations where the workers live and work to trade union organisers and victimisation by employers aggravate these difficulties. The AITUC, therefore, demands:

- (1) A minimum daily wage of Rs. 1-4 for men and women alike.
- (2) No increase of Nirikh or per capita quota of work.
- (3) Abolition of all child labour.
- (4) Supply of adequate rations to all the family members of the workers at concession rates. There must be no rations cut during absence from work on reasonable grounds.
- (5) Supply of cloth to the workers at controlled rates.
- (6) Provision of adequate housing accommodations.

- (7) Free and compulsory education for all the children of plantation workers under the direct control and supervision of the Government.
- (8) Restoration of full civil liberty to the workers including the right to hold meetings and demonstrations and including the right of free contacts with outsiders.

32. Indian Seamen

The AITUC deeply deplores the very unsatisfactory conditions of Indian seamen in various respects such as the method of recruitment, wages, hours of work, social security, food and accommodation on board the ship, and training and promotion. In fact, the Indian seamen are amongst the most exploited seafarers of the world.

The AITUC urges upon the Government of India the immediate need to give effect to all the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the 28th Maritime Session of the I.L.O. recently held at Seattle. The failure on the part of the Government to give effect to these I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations will perpetuate the intolerable conditions under which Indian seamen have to live and work.

In this connection, the AITUC would like to point out that it will not be possible to improve conditions of Indian seamen in many respects unless and until the present defective system of recruitment is completely overhauled so as to eliminate corruption and bribery which are rampant to-day. In fact, such vital questions as social security and training cannot be satisfactorily solved unless the method of recruitment is based on scientific lines. The AITUC, therefore, urges that, along with the ratification of Seattle Conventions, the Genova Convention on the method of recruitment adopted by the I.L.O. as early as 1920 should be given effect to.

As regards social security for Indian seamen, the AITUC emphasises that in so far as the question of financing the scheme of social security is concerned, it is easier to introduce it immediately. Under the British legislation, the shipowners in respect of all seamen whom they employ are required to pay their shares of contribution towards sickness and unemployment benefits. Since the vast majority of Indian seamen are employed by British shipowners, contributions under this legislation are being made regularly. But, for want of a scheme of social security for Indian seamen, this money has been all along utilised for giving pensions to British seamen. Even then, a substantial balance amounting to nearly a million-and-half pounds (approximately two crores of rupees) is still lying in Great Britain. When the question of transferring this balance

was raised by the Indian Seafarers' Delegation at the Preparatory International Maritime Conference of the I.L.O. held in Copenhagen in 1945, the British Government's representative gave an assurance that future contributions to be made by British shipowners in respect of Indian seamen would be transferred to India the moment the Government of India introduces a scheme of social security for Indian seamen. Under these circumstances, it would be highly wrong on the part of the Government of India to delay the introduction of a comprehensive scheme of social security for Indian seamen.

33. Motor Transport Workers

The AITUC whole-heartedly supports the demands of the motor transport workers including lorry drivers and private motor drivers for adequate legislative protection regarding hours of work, weekly rest-day with pay, and other proper service conditions.

During the period of war, the owners of motor transport services, whether carrying goods or passengers, have reaped huge profits while they have failed to give a fair deal to their employees.

The prevailing unregulated conditions of work involving continuous strain for long hours without even a weekly rest day, low scale of wages, complete lack of service security and also the absence of insurance against accident, unemployment and old age are some of the outstanding grievances of the motor transport workers.

The AITUC firmly believes that these service conditions are definitely detrimental not only to the health of the workers but also to the safety of the public which, to a great extent, depends upon the efficiency of the workers.

The AITUC, therefore, urges upon the Central and the Provincial Governments the immediate need for extending and liberalising the provisions of the legislation concerning these workers and enact such further measures as will protect and secure to the motor transport workers fair standard of living and service conditions.

34. Printing Press Workers

This meeting of the AITUC welcomes the growing consciousness amongst the printing press workers who have been fighting for their demands for a long time. It deplors the attitude of the Governments which have neglected the demands of the press workers for better legislation and other measures such as those guaranteeing a minimum living wage, complete social security and full employment.

The AITUC demands that a Committee be appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the conditions of press workers, and to recommend measures with a view to improving their conditions of life and work.

35. Workers in Glass Industry

The AITUC notes with grave concern that, while profits of glass manufacturers in India have enormously increased, conditions of labour in the industry have worsened since the war. The real wages of the workers, which were already below subsistence level before the war, have gone down further as a consequence of a steep rise in the cost of living. Work inside factories with furnaces leads to frequent injuries, diseases and early death to workers. Even provisions of the Factories Act with respect to working hours, child labour and women workers are often violated. Neither the Provincial Governments nor the local authorities have paid adequate attention to provide housing to the increased number of workers in the industry.

The AITUC, therefore, demands the following:

- (1) Immediate adequate increase in the basic wage so as to make it at least a living wage;
- (2) Annual bonus at the rate of four months' wages;
- (3) Weekly disbursement of wages within working hours;
- (4) Seven hours working day and 42 hours week;
- (5) Only one shift daily from 6 a.m. in winter and 5 a.m. in summer with an hour's interval and the abolition of night work;
- (6) Proper lighting and ventilation facilities in the mixing and blowing sheds;
- (7) Provision of dust respirators, goggles, shoes and cold drinks at the cost of employers;
- (8) Greater floor space inside the sheds;
- (9) Special legislation to abolish all child labour and regulate other conditions of work in non-regulated factories and bhattis;
- (10) Proper medical and education facilities at the cost of employers and Government;
- (11) Relief during involuntary unemployment due to rainy season or otherwise at the rate of half the wages;
- (12) Immediate installation of a gas tube for joiners of bangles in the bangle industry at the cost of employers;
- (13) Greater facilities for importing raw materials for glass industry like soda, liquid gold and coal;
- (14) More wagons for transit of bangles;

- (15) Limitation of profits of manufacturers with a view to cheapen glassware of popular use like bangles by at least 50 per cent.

36. Petroleum Workers

The AITUC strongly supports the heroic struggle of the oil and petroleum workers of Assam oil fields and refinery at Digboi Tinsukia and various oil installations at Calcutta, Budge Budge, Bombay, Madras and other places for an early fulfilment of their vital demands with regard to increment in basic wages, grade system, adequate leave and other service conditions, bonus and a 40-hour week.

The AITUC urges upon the Government of Assam to give effect to the recommendations of the Digboi Court of enquiry in the light of the report of the Conciliation Board.

37. Municipal Workers

The AITUC regrets that the wages of the conservancy and other workers employed by the municipalities and local boards are below subsistence level. The workers are denied the ordinary rights like weekly rest, holidays, provident fund and leave with full pay. The AITUC welcomes the awakening amongst these workers as evidenced in the recent strike struggles in various parts of India and congratulates the workers on their solidarity and unity. The AITUC notes with regret that the Provincial Governments have practically done nothing to improve the conditions of the municipal workers. On the other hand, some of the Provincial Governments resorted to repression when the municipal workers decided to fight for their grievances. The AITUC, therefore, demands an immediate improvement in the conditions of the municipal workers and particularly stresses the following demands:

- (1) A minimum living wage.
- (2) Adequate dearness allowance.
- (3) Weekly holiday.
- (4) Decent housing.
- (5) Provident fund.

The AITUC appeals to the people in general and the rate-payers in particular to support these demands and to bring pressure on the municipalities to grant them.

38. Government Employees

The AITUC warmly welcomes the growing consciousness amongst the various categories of Government employees who

have now strengthened their organisations with a view to securing improvement in their salaries and the redressal of their grievances.

The AITUC notes with alarm the tendency on the part of some Governments such as the Government of Bombay to restrict recognition only to those Unions which are prepared to surrender their right to strike and the right to carry on agitation in the public.

The AITUC condemns this attitude on the part of Governments as an unwarranted interference with the legitimate activities of these associations and as a serious infringement of their rights.

The AITUC urges the Governments concerned to withdraw all such restrictions and to allow the Unions to function in a free and democratic manner.

39. Post and Telegraph Workers

The AITUC sends its warm greetings to the postal and telegraph employees for the complete unity and solidarity that they have achieved amongst their ranks through their strike struggle which was heroically waged for the purpose of securing improvement in their salaries and the redressal of their long-standing grievances.

The AITUC fully supports the demand of the postal and telegraph employees to secure their full pay for the period of their recent strike which was forced on them and urges that the Government of India should concede this demand.

40. Clerical and Administrative Workers

The AITUC welcomes the growing awakening amongst the clerical, administrative and other categories of non-manual workers.

The AITUC draws the attention of the employers and the Governments to the serious discontent that is prevailing amongst these workers. As this discontent is mainly due to low scales of salaries, utterly inadequate amount of dearness allowance and unsatisfactory conditions of life and work, the AITUC urges that the salaries should be raised, that adequate dearness allowance to meet the full rise in the cost of living should be given, and that improvements should be made in other service conditions.

The AITUC calls upon all the non-manual workers' unions to come together and to build up their organised strength so that they may be able to achieve their demands at an early date.

41. Primary School Teachers

The AITUC strongly supports the demands of the Primary School Teachers of Bombay, C.P., Delhi, Punjab, Bengal and other provinces who have been either forced to go on strike or who have served notice of strike. With the advent of popular Governments at the Centre and in the provinces, the primary school teachers would be justified in expecting an early satisfaction of their legitimate demands. That they should have been forced to resort to strike or give notices of strikes shows how desperate their conditions have become. The AITUC, therefore, urges the popular Governments to satisfy the legitimate demands of the primary school teachers and avert the impending strikes.

The AITUC assures the primary school teachers' organisations of its full support to their demands and their struggles to secure decent pay and other service conditions.

42. Untouchable workers

The AITUC views with grave concern the discrimination that is still being practised against the untouchable workers in various industries. These workers are not allowed to work in certain departments and certain occupations on the pretext of their low social status. The untouchable workers have been the most oppressed and exploited section of the working class. That discrimination against them should continue to this day even in factories is most disgraceful to the nation and the working class. The AITUC demands that the Central and the Provincial Governments should immediately pass legislation to penalise such discrimination and calls upon the constituent trade unions to carry on intensive agitation against this degrading social injustice to our fellow comrades.

LIST SHOWING THE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS WITH THEIR ADDRESSES AND MEMBERSHIP

Name of the Union with Address Membership

ASSAM

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

1	Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union P. O. Silchar, ASSAM.	172
---	---	------	-----

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

2	Fenchugunj Engineering Workers' Union P. O. Fenchugunj, Dist. Sylhet, ASSAM	128
---	--	------	-----

AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)

3	A. R. & T. Co., Ltd., Labour Union P. O. Dibrugarh, ASSAM	....	236
4	Sylhet Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union P. O. Silchar, ASSAM	....	906

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

5	Assam Provincial Shop Employees Association P. O. Sylhet ASSAM	816
---	---	------	-----

GENERAL GROUP (M)

6	Assam Bengal Cement Company Labour Union P. O. Chhatak, Dist. Sylhet, ASSAM	....	100
7	Assam Match Co. Labour Union Amco Road, P. O. Dhubri, ASSAM	....	1,257

BENGAL

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)

8	Assam-Bengal Railway Employees Association, 55, Creek Row, CALCUTTA	....	1,000
9	B. & A. Railway Employees Association, 162, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	....	13,000
10	B. A. Rail Road Workers' Union 84/1A, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	....	16,358
11	B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union Kalitola, P. O. Bankura, BENGAL	....	129
12	B. K. & A. K. Railway Workers' Union Katwa, Dist.—Burdwan, BENGAL	....	80

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
13 B. N. Railway Employees' Union 41/T-6, Indian Staff Quarters, B. N. Railway Compound, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 1,608
14 B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union KHARAGPUR (B.N.Rly.)	.... 8,405
15 D. H. R. Workers' Union Siliguri, DARJEELING	.... 208
16 E. B. Railwaymen's Union C. 20, College St. Market, CALCUTTA	.... 500
17 Howrah E. I. Rly. B. S. W. Labour Union 2, King's Road, HOWRAH	.... 117
18 Martin Light Railway Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 464

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

19 Bengal Saloon Workers' Union 51, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	.... 5,000
20 Br. India Steam Navigation Co. Workers' Union 36-F. Hindusthan Bldgs. CALCUTTA	.... 148
21 Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Association 2/1, Bhukailash Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 4,036
22 Dock Mazdoor Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, DHAKURA, 24 Parganas	.... 2,000
23 Dockmen's Union 7, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 490
24 Indian Quarter-Masters' Union Rajab Ali Lane, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
25 Indian Sailors' Union 13-A, Dent Mission Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 2,000
26 Indian Seamen's Union Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 34,823
27 Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 275
28 National Union of Port Trust Employees 40/1, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 582
29 Port Commissioners Workers' Union 4, Telkalghat, CALCUTTA	.... 672

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
30 Shipping Employees' Union 38, Hem Chandra Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 210
TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)	
31 Bengal Mariners' Union 27-B, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 6,524
32 Calcutta Bus Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 2,040
33 Calcutta Rickshaw Mazdoor Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	.... 6,200
34 Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union 249, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 7,572
35 Darjeeling Dist. Carters' Union Ghoom, Dist. DARJEELING	.... 90
36 Darjeeling Dist. Motor Drivers' Union Siliguri, DARJEELING	.... 253
37 Motor Transport Workers' Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 3,263
38 Rickshaw Drivers' Union Sadar Road, Barisal, BENGAL	.... 133
COTTON TEXTILE (D)	
39 Bengal Cotton Mill Workers' Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, Dhakura, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 1,000
40 Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union 122, Benares Road, Salkia, HOWRAH	.... 502
41 Cotton Mill Workers' Union Boira Main Road, Khulna, BENGAL	.... 150
42 Dacca Dist. Textile Workers' Union Chasara, Narayanganj, BENGAL	.... 4,590
43 Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union Sakhawat Bldgs., 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	.... 401
44 Hooghly Dist. Sutakal & Belting Mazdoor Union, Mahesh, Serampur, Hooghly Dist. BENGAL	710
45 Howrah Jila Sutakal Mazdoor Union 2, Ishwar Datta Lane, HOWRAH	.... 637
46 Kusthia Textile Workers' Union Kusthia, Dist. Nadia, BENGAL	.... 941
47 Matiaburuz Textile Workers' Union 20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	.... 500

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
48 Shyamnagar Cotton Mill Workers' Union Joyram Chaudhery House, P. O. Garulia, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 139
49 Textile Workers' Union Belghoria Mohini Mill No. 2, Belghoria, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 255
JUTE TEXTILES GROUP (E)	
50 Alam Bazar Chatkal Mazdoor Union No. 48, S. P. Bannerji Road, Amtolla Bustee, Alam Bazar, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 2,918
51 Badartolah Jute Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	.... 350
52 Bally Chatkal Mazdoor Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	.... 800
53 Beliaghata Jute Mill Workers' Union 12, Beliaghata Main Road, Beliaghata, BENGAL	.... 116
54 Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, 249/B, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 14,998
55 Bengal Jute Mills Labour Union 63, G. T. Road, HOWRAH	.... 162
56 Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, Dhakura, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 3,000
57 Bharat Jute Mills Labour Union 30A, Narasingha Dutt Road HOWRAH	.... 62
58 Budge Budge Chatkal Shramik Union Makkan Saha's Pakka Line, Bahirgarh, Budge Budge, 24 Parganas	.... 749
59 Budge Budge Jute Mills Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	.... 1,000
60 Budge Budge Jute Workers' Union Main Road, Budge Budge, 24 Parganas	.... 1,951
61 Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union Chakkashi, HOWRAH	.... 400
62 Cossipore Jute Press Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	.. 1,000
63 Dakhindhari Chatkal Mazdoor Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	.... 400
64 Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union Sakhawat Building, 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	.... 676
65 Ghusari Chatkal Mazdoor Union 50, Girish Ghose Street, Ghusari, HOWRAH	.... 332

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
66 Gourepore Naddea Chatkal Mazdoor Union Aswerth Road, Khanpura, Garifa, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	497
67 Hanuman Jute Mill Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH	1,583
68 Hazinagar Chatkal Mazdoor Union Hazinagar, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	256
69 Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Behrapara Road, Jagatdal, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	835
70 Jute Press Shramik Union 249, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA	214
71 Matiaburuz Jute Mill Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTA	485
72 Narkeldanga Chatkal Mazdoor Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	450
73 Rajganj Chatkal Mazdoor Union Rajganj, Sankrail, HOWRAH	431
74 Rishra Serampore Jute Workers' Union Champadani, Baidyabati, Hooghly Dist.	500
75 Victoria Chatkal Mazdoor Union P. O. Teliniparah, HOOGHLY Dist.	225
MINING GROUP (F)	
76 Bengal Coal Workers' Union Pucca Bazar, ASANSOL	2,843
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
77 A.E.I.M. Workers' Union 57/1, Paharpur Road, CALCUTTA	187
78 Allenbery Workers' and Employees' Union 13/2, Russa Road, CALCUTTA	812
79 Aluminium Production Workers' Union Block C-6, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	265
80 Asansol Iron and Steel Workers' Union Kamala Bhuwan, Pucca Bazar, ASANSOL	1,839
81 Bantra Engineering Workers' Union 30A, Narisingha Dutt Road, HOWRAH	38
82 Belur Iron and Steel Workers' Union C/o Patit Paban Pathak, Bally, HOWRAH	2,344
83 Bengal Aluminium Workers' Union Block 6, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	465
84 Bharatia Iron & Steel Workers' Union 51, Bonde Road, Ballygunje, CALCUTTA	1,171

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
85 Bird & Co., Workers' Union 40/1, Watgunj Street, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	100
86 Braithwait Mazdur Union 2/1, Bhukailash Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	268
87 Br. India Electric Construction Workers' Union 129-A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	416
88 Burns' Labour Union 63, Grand Trunk Road, HOWRAH	3,381
89 Calcutta Electric Manufacturing Workers' Union Narkeldanga Main Road, CALCUTTA	290
90 Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdur Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	1,848
91 Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	500
92 Calcutta Mint Workers' Union, 3/1 Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	1,716
93 Dacca Dist. Electric Supply Workers' Union 7, Dig Bazaar, DACCA	200
94 Engineering and Metal Workers' Union Sakhawat Bldgs., 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	3,605
95 G. E. C. Mazdoor Union 57/1 Paharpur Road, CALCUTTA	485
96 Ghusari Loha Karkhana Mazdur Union 50, Girish Ghosh Road, Ghusari, HOWRAH	782
97 Govt. Buildings Electrical Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	1,000
98 Guest Keen Williams' Mazdoor Union 164, Andul Road, Botanical Gardens, Salimar, HOWRAH	505
99 Gun & Shell Factory Mazdoor Union, 96, Cossipore Road, CALCUTTA	300
100 Gun & Shell Factory Workers' Union 22, Gun Foundry Road, Cossipore, CALCUTTA	1,558
101 Hind Machines Labour Union 63, G. T. Road, HOWRAH	242
102 Ichapur Ordinance Factories Mazdur Union P. O. Ichapur, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	2,800
103 India Electric Works Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	789

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
104 India Machinery Labour Union 30A, Narsingha Dutt Road, HOWRAH	.... 100
105 Indian Malleable Casting Workers' Union P. O. Belghoria, 24 Parganas	.... 511
106 Iron Factory Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 2,965
107 Jay Engineering Workers' Union 249-D, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 1,046
108 Jessop's Labour Union 36, Station Road, Dum Dum Cantt. BENGAL	.... 1,502
109 Maya Engineering Mazdoor Union 34, Prince Anwarshah Road, CALCUTTA	.... 632
110 Port Engineering Workers' Union 2, Isur Datta Lane, Howrah, BENGAL	.... 310
111 Rifle, Metal and Steel Factory Workers' Union Ichapur, 24 Parganas	.... 463
112 Robert Hudson Workers' Union 129A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 302
113 Shalimar Works Mazdoor Union 37, Shalimar Road, Botanical Garden Road, HOWRAH	.... 1,276
114 Steel Products Workers' Union 129A, Circular Garden Reach Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 194
115 Tata Aircraft Employees' Union 317, Budhan Sha Street, Dum Dum, BENGAL	.... 1,012
116 Tata Aircraft Workers' Union Kablikutir, Mahendra Babu Line, Titagarh, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 2,000
117 Texmaco Workers' Union Belghoria, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 40

PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

118 All Bengal Press Workers' Union 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	.... 250
119 Press Employees' Association 249/B, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 5,000
120 Titagarh Paper Mill Workers' Union Kabli Kutir, Mahendra Babu Line, Titagarh, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 504

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
121 Air Conditioning Corporation Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	138
122 All-India Radio Employees' Union, 2, Palm Place, Ballygunje, CALCUTTA	40
123 Bengal Artists Association 23, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA	319
124 Calcutta Khansama Union 11, Holwell Lane, CALCUTTA	150
125 Calcutta Lower Grade Employees' Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	652
126 Calcutta Zamadar Samity C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	144
127 Central Govt. Employees' Union 59, Sashibhusan De Street, CALCUTTA	2,300
128 Hindustan Insurance Employees' Association 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA	86
129 Imperial Bank of India Staff Association 3, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA	710
AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)	
130 Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union P. O. Bhojpur, Chittagong Dist. BENGAL	618
131 Darjeeling Dist. Cha Kaman Workers' Union DARJEELING	1,281
132 Jalpaiguri Cha Bagan Mazdur Union Jalpaiguri, BENGAL	3,508
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
133 Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union 84/1, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	8,106
134 Calcutta Improvement Trust Employees' Association 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	217
135 Dacca Dist. Scavengers' Union 7, Dig Bazaar, DACCA	210
136 Howrah Municipal Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH	225
137 Matiaburuz Scavengers' Union Dhankuti, Matiaburuz, 24 Parganas BENGAL	216
138 Suburban Municipal Workers' Union 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA	164

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)		
139	Calcutta Sweetmeat Shop Assistants' Union 84/1A, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	822
140	Lipton Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	850
GENERAL GROUP (M)		
141	Bata Mazdoor Union 15, Mirzapur Street, CALCUTTA	4,600
142	Bengal Oil & Petrol Workers' Union Main Road, P. O. Budge Budge, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	1,472
143	Bengal Pottery Mazdoor Union 48, Tangra Road, Tangra, CALCUTTA	2,075
144	Bengal Tannery Workers' Union 3, Paymental Garden Lane, CALCUTTA	403
145	Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union 22, Deben Sen Lane, Kasba, Dhakura, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	550
146	Brass & Copper Workers' Union C-20, College Street Market, CALCUTTA	500
147	Brittania Building Labour Union 297, G. T. Road, Salakia, HOWRAH	445
148	Brooke Bond Workers' Union 129A, Circular Street, Garden Reach Road, CALCUTTA	938
149	Calcutta Chemical Mazdoor Union 17-B, Ekdalia Place, Ballygunj, CALCUTTA	150
150	Calcutta Rubber Workers' Union 44, Chingrighatta Road, CALCUTTA	404
151	Darjeeling Dist. Din Mazdoor Union Meat Market, DARJEELING	186
152	Dum Dum Aluminium Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	457
153	Howrah Coal Depot Workers' Union C/o Dr. Maitreyee Bose, 47, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA	500
154	Howrah Jalkal Karmachari Sangh Serampore, Dist. Hooghly	101
155	Indian Paint, Colour & Varnish Co. Workers' Union 36F, Hindustan Bldgs., Corporation Place, CALCUTTA	125
156	Lever Brothers Workers' Union Sakhawat Bldgs., 2nd Floor, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA	438

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
157 Nadia Dist. Fishermen's Union Nadia, BENGAL	.... 1,347
158 Oriental Gas Workers' Union 3/51, Narkeldanga Main Road, Narkeldanga, CALCUTTA	.... 1,265
159 Pottery Workers' Union Belghoria, 24 Parganas, BENGAL	.... 500
160 Rangakal Mazdoor Union 249, Bow Bazaar Street, CALCUTTA	.... 359
161 Rubber Factory Workers' Union 3/1, Kali Banerjee Lane, HOWRAH	.... 1,017
162 Shalimar Rope Workers' Mazdoor Union 37, Shalimar Road, HOWRAH	.... 200
163 Siliguri Mazdoor Union Siliguri, DARJEELING	.... 240
164 Standard Pharmaceutical Workers' Union 9/1 A. Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, CALCUTTA	552

TOBACCO GROUP (N)

165 Bankura Birikarigar Union Kalitala Bankura, BENGAL	.... 345
166 Barisal Biri Workers' Union Sadar Road, Barisal, BENGAL	.... 102
167 Biri Workers' Union 121, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta	.... 1,326
168 Biri Workers' Union Hat Road, Maldah, BENGAL	.... 35
169 Hooghly Zilla Bidi Workers' Union Protappur Road, Chingrih, HOOGLHY	.... 115
170 Pabna Dist. Bidi Workers' Union Jackson Road, Pabna, BENGAL	.... 340
171 Tobacco Manufacturing Workers' Union 2/1, Bhukallas Road, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA	.... 352

BIHAR

TEXTILE GROUP (D)

172 Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills Labour Union, Mohalla Palmernganj, GAYA 700
---	----------

MINING GROUP (F)

173 Coal Workers' Union, Giridih (E.I.Rly.)	.... 9,123
174 Indian Miners' Association Jharia (E.I.RLY.) BIHAR	.... 2,000

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
175 Jharia Coal Workers' Union Chatattand Bazaar, Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum, BIHAR	.... 600
176 Mica Mazdoor Union, Giridih (E.I.Rly.) BIHAR	.... 3,000
177 Tata's Collieries Labour Association Sijua Colliery, Sijua, Dist. Manbhum	.... 1,750

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

178 Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union Golmuri Bazar, Golmuri, JAMSHEDPUR	500
179 Tata Workers' Union 17-K Road, JAMSHEDPUR	.... 6,000
180 Wire Products Labour Union Menfeit Bazar, P. O. Telco, Tatanagar, Dist. Singbhum	.... 333

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

181 Bihar Provincial Dukan Karmachari Sangh Kachi Ghat, PATNA	.... 480
182 Gaya Dist. Dukan Karmachari Sangh, Halliday Road, Purani Godam, GAYA	.... 1,000

GENERAL GROUP (M)

183 Chapra Mazdur Sabha Balarampur, P. O. Rangadih, Dist. Manbhum, BIHAR	.... 300
184 Khelari Cement Mazdoor Union Khelari (E.I.Rly) Dist. RANCHI	.... 600

BOMBAY

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)

185 B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees Association Satar Bldg., Opp. Grant Road Rly. Station (East) BOMBAY 1	.... 2,568
186 B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union Room No. 18, Dalvi Building, BOMBAY 12	.... 12,000
187 Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union B. P. T. Frere Land Estate, Kalachowky, BOMBAY 12	.... 497
188 G. I. P. Railway Accounts' Staff Union Neptune Bldg., Hornby Road, BOMBAY -	.... 350
189 G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Neptune Bldg., 145, Hornby Road, BOMBAY 1	15,228

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
SHIPPING GROUP (B)		
190	Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union Port Trust Kamdar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon, BOMBAY	.... 1,617
191	Dockyard Labour Union Port Trust Kamgar Sadan, Nawab Tank Road, BOMBAY 10	.... 2,000
192	H. M. I. Naval Dockyard Workers' Union Havataj Mansion, 14, Old Custom House Road BOMBAY 1	.... 4,789
193	Seamen's Union, Bombay Neptune Bldg., 166, Hornby Road, BOMBAY 1	.... 3,006
TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)		
194	Bandra Bus Co. Kamgar Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	.... 176
195	B. E. S. T. Workers' Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	.... 4,356
196	Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	.... 916
197	Lorry Drivers' and Workers' Union Dalvi Building, BOMBAY 12	.... 3,160
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)		
198	Acme Thread Workers' Union 92, Kamatipura, 8th Lane, BOMBAY 8	.... 99
199	Amalner Girni Kamgar Union Near Kacheri Road, AMALNER (Khandesh)	1,968
200	Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 31,428
201	Broach Mill Workers' Union Vohra Building, Panch Fanas, BROACH	.... 452
202	Chalitsgaon Girni Kamgar Union, CHALITSGAON (East Khandesh)	.... 600
203	Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union DHULIA (Khandesh)	.... 1,853
204	Dinesh (Woollen) Mill Kamdar Union Sirke Wada, Ravipura Road, BARODA	.... 318
205	Hosiery Kamdar Union Chamunda Mata Naroda Road, AHMEDABAD	105
206	Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union 66, Baliram Peth, JALGAON (Khandesh)	.... 1,746
207	Kurla Girni Kamgar Sangh Tukia Ward, Kurla, B.S.D. BOMBAY	.... 2,919

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
208 Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union Opp. Gangavihar, SHOLAPUR	.... 4,000
209 Lal Bavta Hamtag Kamgar Union 505, Sakhar Peth, SHOLAPUR	.... 800
210 Mill Kamdar Mandal, Wayada Pole Wadi, BARODA	.... 1,711
211 Mill Kamdar Union Rakhial Road, Railwayapura, AHMEDABAD	.... 4,578
212 Mill Kamdar Union (Red Flag) Station Road, BILIMORA (B.B. & C.I.)	.... 1,645
213 Mill Kamdar Union Bedeswar, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)	.... 155
214 Mill Kamdar Union Vejalpur Road, NAVSARI (Baroda State)	.... 400
215 Mill Mazdur Union, Station Road, NADIAD (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	.... 70
216 Poona Girni Kamgar Union 55, Somwar Peth, POONA 2	.... 1,000
217 Rashtriya Mill Kamgar Sangh Veer Mahal, Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 2,081
218 Raymond Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Bacchu's Bldg. Near Fish Market, Thana (G.I.P. Rly.) BOMBAY	.... 500
219 Resheem Girni Kamgar Union Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	.... 1,000
220 Sangli Sansthan Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Union SANGALI (S.M.C.)	.... 260
221 Silk, Woollen Leather Factory Workers' Union Near Dharamsi Chemical Factory, AMBERNATH, Dist. Thana	.... 700
222 Surat Factory Kamdar Union (Red Flag) Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	.... 176
223 Surat Mill Kamdar Union Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	.... 250
224 Surat Silk Mill Kamdar Union, (Red Flag) Begampura Main Road, SURAT	.... 195
225 Textile Labour Union, 45, Sham Bhuvan, BOMBAY 12	.... 320

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

226 Bombay Engineering Mazdoor Sangh, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, BOMBAY 4	531
227 Bombay Garrage Ltd. (Chowpathy) Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	.... 235

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
228	Bombay Iron and Steel Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Bldg. BOMBAY 12	3,560
229	Cooper Engineering Ltd., Kamgar Union, 83, Gurwar Peth, Chawadivalis Chawl SATARA	900
230	Engineering Workers' Union Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY 12	3,230
231	Ford Motor Workers' Union (Red Flag) 25, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	760
232	General Motor Workers' Union Indian Ordnance Restaurant, Signal Hill Avenue, Hay Bunder Road, Sewri, BOMBAY.	748
233	Hume Pipe Workers' Union Room No. 9/10, Plot No. 902, Wadala, BOMBAY 14	686
234	Investa Workers' Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	50
235	Kirloskar Kamgar Union KIRLOS KARWADI	1,205
236	Mechanical Workers' Union, 2549, B Ward, Kolikar's Chawl, Khas Bag, KOLHAPUR	50
237	Metal Workers' Union Gaiwadi Chawl, No. 1, BOMBAY 4	158
238	Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co. Kamgar Sangh 1763 Old Tambat Lane, NASIK CITY	60
239	National Radio & Engineering Co., Ltd., Labour Union Mahaluxmi, BOMBAY 11	650
240	Poona Electric Supply Co. Kamgar Sangh, 205, Main Street, POONA	265
241	Richardson & Cruddas Employees' Union C/o Engineering Kamgar Sangh, "Kamgar Sadan", Nawab Tank Road, Mazagaon, BOMBAY 10.	400
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)		
242	Lal Bayta Press Kamgar Union Gaiwadi Chawl No. 1, BOMBAY 4	1,504
243	Paper Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	200
244	Press and Printing Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	600
245	Press Kamgar Sangh, Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	140
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
246	B. E. S. T. Scheduled Staff Union Service Dept., B.E.S.T. Head Office, Colaba, BOMBAY 1	506

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
247 Bombay Municipal Officials Association Soman Bldg., Girgaum Road, BOMBAY 4	700
248 Bombay Textile Clerk's Union, Veer Mahal, Parel, BOMBAY 12	1,600
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
249 Municipal Employees' Union 14, Dalvi Bldg., 1st Floor, BOMBAY 12	411
250 Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag) Station Road, NADIAD (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	120
251 Poona Dist. Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag) Saswad Dist. POONA	47
252 Poona Municipal Workers' Union 261/1-A, Sadashiv Peth Near Peru Gate, POONA 2	49
253 Surat Municipal Kamdar Union Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	658
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
254 Bombay Farsan & Sweet Meat Dealers' Staff Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	85
255 Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	1,185
256 Dookan Naukar Sangh, 66, Shanwar Peth, SHOLAPUR	25
257 Hotel Kamgar Association Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	252
258 Hotel Workers' Union (Lal Bavta) Gaiwadi Chawl No. 1, BOMBAY 4	527
259 Kalachowki, Lalbaug & Parel Gumasta Mandal Chinchpokli Bavalu Wadi, Parel, Bombay 12	40
260 Shri Kalikadevi Gumasta Mandal, 52, Ramwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2	138
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
261 Ambarnath Match Factory Workers' Union Near Dharmasi Chemical Factory, AMBERNATH (Thana Dist.)	700
262 B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., Parel Bombay 12	159
263 Bestolite Workers' Union (Red Flag) Sunder Nivas, Saraswati Baug, JOGESHWARI (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	112
264 Biscuit & Bakery Workers' Union (Red Flag) 25, Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay	300

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
265 Biscuit Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Building, First Floor, BOMBAY 12	142
266 Bobbin & Wood Workers' Union (Red Flag) Bijalpur Rd. NAVSARI (Baroda State)	172
267 Bombay Chemical Kamgar Union 14, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	170
268 Bombay Furniture Mazdoor Sangh Congress House, BOMBAY 4	160
269 Bombay Ghar Kamgar Union, 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	2,848
270 Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd. Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	110
271 Bombay Rasoi Kamgar Union 42, Kennedy Bridge, BOMBAY 4	142
272 Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag) Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	800
273 Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Red Flag) Hashmi Bldg., 4th Floor Dimtimkar Road, Nagpada, BOMBAY	110
274 Bombay Soap & Oil Workers' Union Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	1,300
275 Chemical Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Bldg., BOMBAY 12	880
276 Dyeing, Bleaching and Printing Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta) Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY	880
277 Kanhegaon Sugar Workers' Union Kanhegaon, Dist. AHMEDNAGAR	2,565
278 National Oil Workers' Union Opp. Cotton Green Rly. Station, Sewree, BOMBAY 15	800
279 Polson Model Dairy Workers' Union, C/o Shankarbhai Patel, Rly. Quarter, Near Station, ANAND (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)	162
280 Royal Western India Turf Club Workers' Union 25, Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	440
281 Shramajivi Sangh, Mill Road, RAJKOT (Kathiawar State)	233
282 Sugar Mill Kamgar Union, Kasaba Bavada, Peta Karir, KOLHAPUR	300
283 Sunderdas Saw Mill Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	102
284 Surgical Workers' Union Dalvi Bldg., Parel, BOMBAY 12	150

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
285 Synthetic (India) Ltd., Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	.... 113
286 Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union Belapur Road, Dist. AHMEDNAGAR	.... 1,524
287 T. Maneklal Mfg., Co., Workers' Union Congress House, BOMBAY 4	.... 44

TOBACCO GROUP (N)

288 Amalner Bidi Kamgar Union C/o Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNER (Khandesh)	.... 30
289 Bidi Kamgar Union Prarthana Samaj, AHMEDABAD	.... 127
290 Bidi Mazdoor Union BIJAPUR	.... 392
291 Bombay Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag) Shankar Puppala Road, Kamathipura, BOMBAY 8	.... 1,900
292 Lal Bavta Bidi Kamgar Union Khumbharachi Madi, Begampet, SHOLAPUR	.... 300
293 Surat Bidi Kamdar Union (Red Flag) Near Vasant Talkies, SURAT	.... 176
294 Tobacco Workers' Union (Red Flag) 25, Dalvi Building, BOMBAY 12	.... 333

COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (O)

295 All-India Postmen and Lower Grade (including R.M.S.) Staff Union 17, Benham Hall Lane, BOMBAY 4 4,024
---	------------

CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA

COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)

296 Indore Mazdoor Sabha, 3, Snehlata Ganj, INDORE CITY	.... 4,476
297 Mazdoor Sabha, Fort Road, GWALIOR	.... 1,980
298 Mazdoor Sabha, Shahar Sarai, RATLAM	.... 2,025
299 Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain, Bahadurganj, Brahmin Galli, UJJAIN	.... 5,700
300 Textile Labour Union BEAWAR (Ajmer-Merwara)	.... 2,432
301 Textile Labour Union Taile Mohalla, VIJAYANAGAR (C.I.)	.... 215

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR**TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)**

302	Akola Tongawala Union Gangadhar Chowk, AKOLA (Berar)	....	103
303	Chattisgarh Motor Transport Workers' Union Nayapara, RAIPUR (C.P.)	....	40
304	Provincial Transport Workers' Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR	....	108
305	Tonga Bailgadi Union Namuna, AMRAOTI (C.P.)	....	63
306	Tonga Drivers' Union, Wardha Lal Zandeka Office, WARDHA (C.P.)	....	30

COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)

307	Akola Mazdoor Sangh Gangadhar Chowk, AKOLA (Berar)	....	1,848
308	Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Chawalmandi, ELLICHPUR (Berar)	....	1,248
309	Hinghanghat Girni Mazdoor Sangh HINGHANGHAT (C.P.)	....	1,563
310	Mill Mazdoor Sabha, BADNERA (Berar)	....	343
311	Mill Mazdoor Sangh PULGAON (C.P.)	....	759
312	Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR	....	8,000
313	Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh Lal Bagh, BURHANPUR (C.P.)	....	168
314	Textile Workers' Union Malipura, AKOLA (Berar)	....	205

MINING GROUP (F)

315	C. P. Mine Workers' Union Narsingpur Road, CHINDWARA (C.P.)	975
-----	--	------	-----

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

316	Govt. Telegraph Workshop Employees' Union Jawahargunj, JUBBULPORE (C.P.)	....	123
317	Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Employees' Union, Jawahargunj, JUBBULPORE (C.P.)	....	103
318	Nagpur Electrical Workers' Union 44, Kingsway, NAGPUR	....	200

PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

319	Press Employees' Association, C/o Communist Party Office, Near Tilak Statue, NAGPUR	200
-----	---	------	-----

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
320 Press Kamgar Union, Wallibhoy Building, Walker Road, NAGPUR	305
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
321 Municipal Shikshak Sangh Chitanavispora C. No. 4, Junior Chitnis Wada, NAGPUR	.... 363
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
322 Mehtar and Municipal Mazdoor Union Wallibhai Chawl, Walker Road, NAGPUR	630
323 Mehtar Union, AMRAOTI	.... 108
324 Municipal Kamgar Sangh JUNA BILASPUR (C.P.)	.... 98
325 Municipal Kamgar Union, KATOL (C.P.)	.... 98
326 Municipal Sweepers' Union, Mandala, Ranerez Ghat, Mohulla, MANDALA (C.P.)	75
327 Municipal Workers' Union Ganjipura, JUBBULPORE	.... 327
328 Nagpur P.W.D. Workers' Union C/o Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR	.... 208
329 Sweepers Union, Gondia, Matatoli, GONDIA (C.P.)	.... 30
330 Sweepers' Union, Pulgaon, Bajoria Bhawan, WARDHA	.... 32
331 Sweepers' Union, Raipur, Nayapara, RAIPUR (C.P.)	.... 48
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
332 Nagpur Shop Assistants' Union C/o Nagpur Textile Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR	.... 111
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
333 Bhandara Dist. Rice Mills Workers' Union LAKHNI, Dist. Bhandara (C.P.)	.... 102
334 Central Pottery Workers' Union Walker Road, NAGPUR	.... 132
335 Chapra Mazdur Sabha GONDIA (C.P.)	.... 351
336 C. P. & Berar Station Licensed Coolies' Union, C/o Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR	.... 100
337 Nagpur Oil Workers' Union Walker Road, NAGPUR	.... 95

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
338	Nagpur Rang Karkhana Workers' Union C/o Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR	.... 315
339	Pottery Workers' Union, Ganjipore, JUBBULPORE (C.P.)	.... 329
TOBACCO GROUP (N)		
340	C. P. & Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh Mahal, NAGPUR	.... 148

DELHI

TRANSPORT GROUP (C)

341	Delhi Electric Supply & Traction Employees' Union Baratoti, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI	.... 510
342	Gwalior Northern India Transport Employees' Union Katra Shahanshahi, Chandni Chowk, DELHI	90

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)

343	Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha Subzi Mandi, Birla Lines, DELHI	.... 2,275
344	Hosiery Workers' Union, Bara Tonti, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI	.... 40
345	Textile Labour Union, Ballimaron C/o Workers' League, DELHI	.... 5,000

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

346	Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Employees' Union 4, Daryaganj, DELHI 439
-----	---	----------

PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

347	Press Workers' Union, Baratoti, Sadar Bazaar, DELHI 1,000
-----	--	------------

MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)

348	Central P.W.D. Workers' Union Ghahi Toti, Paharganj, NEW DELHI	.... 2,635
349	Delhi Municipal Workers' Union Katra Sahanshahi, Chandni Chowk, DELHI	1,464
350	Joint Water and Sewage Board Employees' Union Katra Shahanshahi, Chandni Chowk, DELHI	321

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

351	Delhi Provincial Shop Assistants' Federation, Chandni Chowk, Opp. Central Bank, DELHI	2,000
-----	--	-------

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
352 Hotel Workers' Union, Cha Tooti, Paharganj, DELHI	.... 390
GENERAL GROUP (K)	
353 Ganesh Flour Mills Workers' Union Birla Lines, Sabzi Mandi, DELHI	.... 74
354 Kapra Thela Union Chandni Chowk, Opp. Central Bank, DELHI	520
355 Thread & Ball Workers' Union, Ballimoron, C/o Workers' League, DELHI	.... 325
356 Zari Workers' Union, C/o Workers' League, Ballimoron, DELHI	.... 500
COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (O)	
357 The Union of Posts, Telegraphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Daryaganj, DELHI	.... 23,000

Fr. INDIA

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)

358 Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	.... 564
359 Rodier Mill Workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	..... 3,000
360 Savana Mill workers' Union 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY	.... 945

JUTE TEXTILE GROUP (E)

361 Goudolpara Mill Mazdoor Union P. O. Goudolpara, CHANDRANAGORE 3,120
--	------------

INDIAN STATES

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)

362 N. S. Railway Employees' Union 58, St. Mary's Road, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan) 5,325
---	------------

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

363 All Travancore Navika Thozilali Sangham, Ponmana, Chavara, TRAVANCORE	.... 1,648
364 Cochin Harbour & Port Workers' Union Palluruthi, ERNAKULAM (Cochin State)	.... 2,000

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)

365 Binny Mills Labour Association No. 50, Cottonpet, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	600
366 City Textile Workers' Union C/o Praja Seva Sangh, Kingsway, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)	.... 378

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
367 Hyderabad Textile Workers' Union Kavadigooda, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)	392
368 Minerva Mills Labour Association Honnappa Bldgs., Magadi Road Square, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	852
369 Mysore Mills Labour Association Sharada Bldgs., Seerampuram, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	620
370 Sri Krishna Weaving Mills Labour Association 121, Sultanpet, BANGALORE (Mysore State)	128
371 Textile Workers' Union, Amballur, ALAGAPPANAGAR (Cochin State)	1,000
MINING GROUP (F)	
372 Champion Reef Mines Labour Association Champion Reef, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (Mysore State)	3,793
373 Mysore Mines Labour Association, Marikuppam, Opp. Mysore Mines Clinic, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS (Mysore State)	2,691
374 Singareni Collieries Workers' Union KOTHAGUDEM (Deccan) Hyderabad State	3,986
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
375 K. G. F. Electric Labour Association, Gittord's Road, Oorgam, KOLAR GOLD FIELDS, (Mysore State)	104
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)	
376 Punaloor Paper Mill Workers' Union, PUNALLOOR (Travancore State)	300
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
377 Bangalore Hospital Workers' Union 70, Narayan Pillai Street, BANGALORE CANTT. (Mysore State)	140
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
378 Alleppey Municipal Workers' Union P. O. ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	100
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
379 All-Travancore Mercantile Employees' Association ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	308
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
380 Alleppey Kannitta Labourers' Union Chungam, ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	2,000
381 Ocir Factory Workers' Union Pattankadu, SHERTHALLAI (Travancore St.)	500

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
382 Pottery Workers' Union (HALAKUDI (Cochin State)	100
383 Tata Oil Mill Workers' Union ERNAKULAM (Cochin State)	1,919
384 Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union ALLEPEY (Travancore State)	9,752
385 Travancore Marappani Thozilali Union, ALLEPPEY (Travancore State)	250
TOBACCO GROUP (N)	
386 Bangalore Cantt. Tobacco Factory Workers' Union 70, Narayan Pillai Street, BANGALORE CANTT. (Mysore State)	988
387 Beedy Workers' Union ERNAKULAM (Cochin State)	170
388 Charminar Workers' Union C/o Praja Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan)	416
389 Shertala Taluk Beedi Workers' Union Muttathangadi SHERTHALAI (Travancore State)	519

MADRAS PROVINCE

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)

390 M. & S. M. Railway Employees Union Unity House, Perambur, MADRAS	17,856
391 S. I. Railway Labour Union Union Bldgs., GOLDEN ROCKS (S.I.Rly.)	24,049

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

392 Amalgamated Punt Workers' Union Vamagiri Gattu, Via DOWLAISHWARAM (Madras Presidency)	89
393 Cocanada Boat Workers' Union Jagannaickpur, COCANADA	36
394 Madras Port Trust Employees' Union 18, Krishna Koil St., G. T. MADRAS	899
395 Tuticorin Boatmen's Union Uchinimangallamman Koil St., TUTICORIN	401
396 Tuticorin Launch, Dredger and All Power Boatmen's Union, TUTICORIN	48
397 Vizagapatam Harbour and Port Workers' Union VIZAGAPATAM	671

TRANSPORT (other than A and B) GROUP (C)

398 Cart Pullers' Association Narsarao Peth, GUNTUR	100
--	-----

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
399 Cocanada Cart & Jatka Workers' Union Jagannaickpur, COCANADA	234
400 Hand Lorry & Mutta Workers' Union Sangadigunta, GUNTUR	600
401 Jattu Workers' Union C/o Trade Union Office, RAJAHMUNDRY	789
402 Karur Motor Labourers' Union Bazaar Road, KARUR, (S. India)	227
403 Madras Motor Drivers' Assqciation 3/240, Poonamalli High Road, MADRAS	600
404 Madura Jutka Labourers' Union 57-B, Tamil Sangam, MADURA	384
405 Madura Motor Labourers' Union 41 West Sandaipellai St. MADURA	1,654
406 Motor Labourers' Association, Sambasivapuram Bus Stand, KUMBHAKONAM (Madras Presidency)	141
407 Presidency Transport Ltd. Workers' Union 1/59, Swami Niketan Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	190
408 Tinnevelly Dist. Motor and Workshop Labour Union TINNEVELLEY	352
409 Tramway & Electric Supply Workers' Association 2/24C, Iyyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	2,530
410 West Godavery Dist. Bus Workers' Union TADEPALLIGUEDEM (W. Godaveri Dist.)	36
COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)	
411 Aaron Mills Workers' Union PAPPINESARRI, MALABAR	296
412 Calicut Textile Workers' Union Y.M.C.A. Road, Near 3rd Gate, CALICUT	1,012
413 Chirakkal Taluk Handloom Workers' Union Camp Bazaar, CANNANORE	4,592
414 Coimbatore Dist. Textile Workers' Union Trichy Road, Singanallur Taluq, COIMBATORE	5,462
415 Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union 8/93, Mall Mill Road, COIMBATORE	5,102
416 Commonwealth Labour Union Cantonment, CANNANORE	606
417 Cotton Mill Workers' Union Tiruvannur, P. O. Kallai, MALABAR	658

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
418 Madras Labour Union 136, Strahans Road, Perambur Barracks, MADRAS	.... 9,825
419 Madura Textile Workers' Union, 24 Krishnarajapura Agraharam, Maninagram, MADURA	.... 2,930
420 Mettur Mill Workers' Union Salem Camp, METTUR DAM (Madras Presidency)	.... 1,000
421 Pandalapaka Factory Labourers' Union Pandalapaka, RAMCHANDRAPUR (East Godavery District)	.... 102
422 Salem Mill Workers' Union Arisipalam Main Road, SALEM (Madras Presidency)	.... 768
423 South Kanara Weavers' Union Marnamikattai, MANGALORE	.... 111
424 Tamilnad Provincial Handloom Weavers' Federation 157, Broadway, MADRAS	.... 21,232
425 Textile Labour Union GUDIYATTAM, (Madras Presidency)	.... 382
426 Textile Workers' Union Nagal Nagar, DINDIGUL (Madras Presidency)	121
427 Tirupur Mill Workers Union Old Cloth Bazaar Road, Old Town, TIRUPPUR (Madras Presidency)	.... 1,898
428 Tuticorin Mill Labourers' Union Gangasabhapati Pillai Street, TUTICORIN	1,985
429 Vikramisingapuram Textile Workers' Union Main Road, Vikramsingapuram, Via Ambasamudram, Dist. TINNEVELLEY	3,409
JUTE TEXTILE GROUP (E)	
430 Chittavalasa Congress Labour Union CHITTAVALASA, Vizagapatam Dist.	.... 2,320
431 Jute Workers' Union G. N. T. Road, Gandhinagar, ELLORE	.... 250
MINING GROUP (F)	
432 Mica Employees' Union GUDUR, Nellore Dist.	.... 1,000
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
433 Binnys Beach Engineering Workers' Union 166, Linghi Chetty Street, G. T. MADRAS	.. 294
434 Brass Workers' Union Jampeta, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 146

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
435 Brunton & Co., Workers' Union AMRATHI (Br. Cochin)	.... 211
436 Crompton Engineering Workers' Union Peddu Naicken Street, Kondithope, MADRAS	.... 252
437 Kistna Central Division P.W.D. Workshop Workers' Union, Kottapa Youth League Office, Pullabhavi Street, BEZWADA	.... 80
438 Madras Automobile Workers' Union 11, Arunachala Naicken Road, Chintadripet, MADRAS	.... 572
439 Madras General Workshop Workers' Union 97, Anna Pillai Street, G.T. MADRAS	.... 159
440 Negapatam Steel Rolling Mill Workers' Union NAGAPATAM	.... 275
441 P. W. D. Workers' Union 81, Portuguese Church Street, MADRAS	.... 299
442 Tadepalligudem Division Factory Labour Union TADEPALLIGUDEM (West Godavari Dist.)	151
443 Tiruvannur Foundry Labour Union, Victory House, Metal Road, TIRUVANNUR, (Madras Presidency)	.... 58
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)	
444 Andhra Paper Mills Workers' Union, Aryapuram, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 125
445 Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union C/o Prajasakti Office, BEZWADA	.... 568
446 Madras Press Labour Union 2/65, Broadway, MADRAS	.... 1,000
447 Press Workers' Union Court Road, CALICUT	.... 75
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
448 Ambai Merchants' Staff Association AMBASAMUDRAM (Madras Presidency)	249
449 Nellinagar Merchants Clerks' Association, Swami Sannadhi Street, TIRUNELVELI TOWN (Madras Presidency)	229
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
450 Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Boards' Workers' and Employees' Union BEZWADA	.... 4,200
451 Corporation Labour Union 11, Arunachala Naicken Street, Chintadripet, MADRAS	.... 676

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
452 Madras Municipal and General Workers' Union 3/240, Poonamalli High Road, MADRAS	.... 600
453 Municipal Workers' Union Kaliyamma Koil Street, KUMBAKONAM, (Madras Presidency)	.... 323
454 Trichinopoly Srirangam Municipal Workers' Union Uppuparai, TRICHINOPOLY, (Madras Presidency)	.... 624

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

455 Andhra Provincial Shop Employees' Federation Main Bazaar, BEZWADA	.... 1,225
456 Calicut Shop Workers' Union Court Road, CALICUT	.... 97
457 Hotel Workers' Union, Kallai Road, P. O. CHALLAPURAM, Calicut	.... 98
458 Shop Employees' Union, BEZWADA	.... 264
459 Shop Employees' Union, BHIMAVARAM, (West Godavari Dist.)	.... 100
460 United Merchants' Staff Association TUTICORIN (South India)	.... 271

GENERAL GROUP (M)

461 Aluminium Workers' Union Unity Fort, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 1,147
462 Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union, BEZWADA	.... 102
463 Cocanada Fibre Workers' Union City Trade Unions' Council Office, JAGANNAICKPUR, (East Godavari Dist.)	.... 400
464 Cocanada Washermen's Union, Sivalayam Street, Ramraopet, COCANADA	.... 144
465 Coimbatore Cement Workers' Union, MADUKKARAI Village, (Coimbatore Dist.)	.... 531
466 Commonwealth Trust Tile Workers' Union POST FEROKE (Malabar)	.... 101
467 Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co. Workers' Union SAMALKOTA (East Godavari District)	.... 585
468 Dindigul Tannery Workers' Union Savarior Palayam, DINDIGUL (Madura Dist.)	.... 416
469 Ellore Town Tannery Workers' Union 18th Ward, Israel Peth, ELLORE	.... 82
470 Factory Workers' Union Islam Petha, BEZWADA	.... 157
471 Factory Workers' Union, N. T. Road, ELLORE	.... 40

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
472 Factory Workers' Union GUDIVADA (Madras Presidency)	.... 20
473 I. S. R. Labour Union HOSPET (Bellary Dist.)	.... 151
474 Kistna Cement Works Labour Union MANGALAGIRI (Guntur Dist.)	.... 300
475 Kottilingala Timber Workers' Union Tummlava, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 368
476 Madras Kerosene Oil Workers' Union Thiruvottiyoor High Road, Washermanpeth, MADRAS	.... 500
477 Masonry & Carpentry Workers' Union RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 229
478 Mettur Chemical Workers' Union METTUR DAM	.... 1,000
479 Nellikupam Labour Union, NELLIKUPPAM (Madras Presidency)	.... 1,000
480 Ranipet Labour Union RANIPET (Madras Presidency)	.... 347
481 Samalkota Tile Factory Workers' Union SAMALKOT (East Godavari Dist.)	.... 31
482 Sugar Factory Workers' Union VAYYARU, Dist. Kistna (Madras Presidency)	431
483 Standard Tile & Clay Workers' Union Cheruvannur, P.O. FERROKE (Malabar)	.... 137
484 Tailors' Union, Rajahmundry, Main Road, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 210
485 Tannery Workers' Union, Pednagula, Cherupetta, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 150
486 Tenali Rice Mill and Kata Workers' Union Morris Peth, TENALI (Andhra)	.... 175
487 Toddy Tappers Union, P. O. PUTHIYARA, CALICUT (Malabar)	345
488 Trichinopoly Tannery Workers' Union SEMBATHI, Trichinopoly	.... 74
489 Virudhunagar Labour Union Railway Feeder Road, VIRUDHUNAGAR (Madras Presidency)	.... 463
490 Western India Match Factory Workers' Union Tiruvattiyoor High Road, Washermanpeth, MADRAS	.... 800
TOBACCO GROUP (N)	
491 Beedi & Cigar Workers' Union BADAGARA (North Malabar)	.... 247

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
492 Beedi Thozhilali Union Camp Bazaar, CANNANORE	.... 463
493 Beedi Thozhilali Union PONANI, (South Malabar)	.... 160
494 Beedi Workers' Union AMBUR (North Arcot Dist.)	.... 70
495 Bidi Workers' Union, Jinnah Road, TIRUPPATHUR (North Arcot Dist.)	.... 71
496 Bidi Workers' Union, Bengi Rave Street, VANIYAMBADI (North Arcot Dist.)	.... 161
497 Bidi Workers' Union, Central Buildings, Bangalore Road, VELLORE	.... 1,152
498 Cigar Labour Union Camp Bazaar, CANNANORE	.... 368
499 Cigar Workers' Union, 157, Broadway, MADRAS	.... 100
500 Cigar Workers' Union Insipeta, RAJAHMUNDRY	.... 128
501 Cocanada Cigar Workers' Union Jugannaickpur, COCANADA	.... 63
502 Dindigul Cigar Workers' Union St. Xaviers' Street, DINDIGUL	.... 119
503 Driver Beedi Factory Labour Association 705, Parivara Street, Gundlupet, MADRAS	70
504 G. R. Amirjan Beedi Factory Labour Association 705, Parivara Street, Gundlupet, MADRAS	150
505 Gudiyattam Bidi Workers' Union GUDIYATTAM (N. Arcot Dist.)	.... 229
506 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union CHIRALA, (Guntur Dist.)	.... 2,054
507 Tellicherry Bidi Thozilali Union TELLICHERRY	.... 313
508 Tobacco Workers' Union, Gwadapalem, CHILAKALURIPET, (Guntur Dist.)	298
509 Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union Salai Road, WORIER, Trichinopoly	.... 1,068

ORISSA PROVINCE

MINING GROUP (F)

510 Sambalpur Colliery Workers' Union Telenappali, BRIJRAJNAGAR, (Dist. Sambalpur)	500
---	-----

PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)

511 Orient Paper Mills Workers' Union Telenpali, BRAJRAJNAGAR, (Sambalpur Dist.)	332
---	-----

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
512 Cuttack Dist. Primary Teachers' Union, Degarapara, Chandni Chauk, CUTTACK	309
DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)	
513 Commercial Workers' Union Malgodam, P. O. Chanliaganj, CUTTACK	138
514 Cuttack Malgodam Sramik Sangh, CUTTACK	152
515 Cuttack Pasara Pheriwala Workers' Union, Chattra Bazar, CUTTACK	23

PUNJAB PROVINCE

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)	
516 North Western Railway Union Umar Bldg., Brandreth Road, LAHORE	6,800
TRANSPORT (other than A & B) GROUP (C)	
517 The Tonga Drivers' Union Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR	850
518 Tonga Drivers' Union Tele Gate, BATALA, Punjab	209
519 Tonga Drivers' Union Landa Bazaar, LAHORE	2,000
COTTON TEXTILES GROUP (D)	
520 Hosiery Workers' Union Jaggi Bldg., Near Imperial Cinema, RAWALPINDI	124
521 Khadi Workers' Union, Pak Gate, MULTAN CITY, PUNJAB	150
522 Textile Labour Union Aloo Bazaar, BHIWANI, PUNJAB	400
523 Textile Labour Union Harcharanpura, No. 1, LYALPUR, Punjab	1,050
524 Textile Workers' Union Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR	1,600
525 Textile Workers' Union Gandhi Chowk, Okara Mandi, OKARA	1,361
MINING GROUP (F)	
526 Mazdoor Committee Attock Oil Co. Ltd., Morgali, RAWALPINDI	1,295
527 Salt Miners' Labour Association, KHEWRA, Punjab	927
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
528 Electrical & Mechanical Workers' Union KHEWRA, Punjab	209

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
529 Foundry Workmen's Union Sham Nagar, Badami Bagh, LAHORE	.... 500
530 Iron and Steel Workers' Union Purani Railway Road, JALLUNDUR (Punjab)	.... 250
531 Moghulpura Steel Mazdoor Union, Ramgarh, Moghulpura, LAHORE	.... 175
532 P. W. D. Irrigation Workshop Union, Narain Street, Ramgarh, LAHORE	.... 246
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)	
533 Press Workers' Union, Changar Mohalla LAHORE	.... 1,000
534 Press Workers' Union Jaggi Bldg., Near Imperial Cinema, RAWALPINDI	.... 63
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)	
535 Punjab Chaprasi Association Near Dev Samaj Mandir, Ram Nagar, LAHORE	.... 2,000
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
536 Lahore Sweepers' Union Haveli Pathran Wali Inside Mochi Gate, LAHORE	.... 219
537 Municipal Employees' Federation AMRITSAR	.... 800
538 Punjab P.W.D. (Bund) Workers' Union 114 McLeod Road, LAHORE	.... 200
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
539 Qualin Baff Union, Kelah Mandi, BATALA, Punjab	.... 160
540 Rubber Workers' Union, Chowk Kanak Mandi, SIALKOT, Punjab	.... 60
541 Shoe Makers' Union Kucha Lacchmi Narain, Anarkali, LAHORE	.... 395
542 Tea Workers' Union, C/o Dist. Trade Union Congress, Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR	.... 90

SINDH PROVINCE

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

543 Karachi Port Trust Labour Union Kaimari, KARACHI	.... 1,466
544 Karachi Ware House & Transport Workers' Union Kutcheri Road, KARACHI	.... 1,000

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
TRANSPORT GROUP (C)	
545 Karachi Tramway Workers' Union Kacheri Road, KARACHI	.... 342
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)	
546 Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union Katcheri Road, KARACHI	.... 268
547 Karachi Factory Workers' Union Katcheri Road, KARACHI	.... 775
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)	
548 Karachi Municipal Sweepers' Union Narayanpur, KARACHI	.... 971
GENERAL GROUP (M)	
549 Biscuit Factories Workers' Union, Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 305
550 Dalmia Cement Factory Workers' Union Katchery Road, Opp. Light House, KARACHI	.... 298
551 P. W. D. Workers' Union, Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 310
552 Sind Cement Workers' Union, Near Lucas Park, SUKKUR	.... 353

UNITED PROVINCE

RAILWAYS GROUP (A)	
553 E. I. Railwaymen's Union Charbag, LUCKNOW	.... 9,330
554 O. & T. Railway Workers' Council, Andhiaribagh, GORAKHPUR	.... 600
TRANSPORT (other than A and B) GROUP (C)	
555 Benares Conveyance Union, 35/229, Jangambari, BENARES	.... 4,183
556 Cawnpore Motor Workers' Union, Mazdoor Sabha Bldg., Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE	.... 254
557 Lucknow Transport Workers' Union 27, Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW	.... 1,302
COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)	
558 Agra Hosiery Workers' Union C/o Robhanlal Sootal, Noori Darwaza, AGRA	.... 72
559 Benares Cotton and Rolling Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Chowka Ghat, BENARES	.... 1,029
560 Bunkar Union, Allgarh, Bunkar Union Office, Maraganpuri, ALIGARH	.... 580

Name of the Union with Address		Membership
561	Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE	5,483
562	Dist. Bunkars' Union, Meerut, Head Office, Pilkhuwa, Dist. MEERUT	186
563	Mirzapur Textile Workers' Union, Muzaffargunj, MIRZAPUR	200
564	Spinning Mills Workers' Union Jeoni Mandi, Naya Ghar, AGRA	1,572
565	Textile Workers' Union Mehdi Bld., 2, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW	191
ENGINEERING GROUP (G)		
566	Agra Electric Supply Workers' Union Rajamandi, AGRA	86
567	Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union, Jahir Mansion, Talaq Mahal, CAWNPORE	1,340
568	Cawnpore Steel Trunk Workers' Union C/o 95/20, Panadi Chadeshwarka Hata, CAWNPORE	150
569	Electric Workers' Union (Red Flag) 17-A, Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	176
570	Electric Workers' Union Bhelupura, BENARES	175
571	Mirzapur Electric Supply Workers' Union, Welleslygunj, MIRZAPUR	84
572	U. P. Electric Supply Workers' Union Mehdi Bldgs., 2 Latouche Rd., LUCKNOW	103
PAPER AND PRINTING GROUP (H)		
573	Allahabad Press Workers' Union 17-A Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	399
574	Cawnpore Press Workers' Union C/o Babu Ram Tripathi 43/120 Dhobi Mahal, CAWNPORE	900
576	Press Workers' Union, Abbot Road, LUCKNOW	760
576	Press Workers' Union, Meerut, Western Court Road, Murarilal Bldg. MEERUT	126
NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)		
577	Non-Gazetted Civil Accounts Brotherhood, Office of the Accountant General, ALLAHABAD	200
MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)		
578	Mehtar Union, C/o Mazdoor Sabha, FEROZABAD	176
579	Pannikal Mazdoor Sangh, Deoriabir, BENARES	160

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
580 Water Workers' Union, Municipal Board, ALLAHABAD	.... 36
581 Water Works Employees' Union, Jeoni Mandi, AGRA	.... 150
582 Zila Mehtar Sangh, Samnapara, ALIGARH	.... 200
583 Zila Mehtar Union, 1594, Palkikhana, FYZABAD (U.P.)	..... 67

DISTRIBUTIVE GROUP (L)

584 Kapra Karmachari Mandal C/o Danmal Banarsi Das Dhanpati, Ranjitpurwa, CAWNPORE	2,000
585 Sarafa Karmachari Mandal, CAWNPORE	.... 91

GENERAL GROUP (M)

586 Atta Mill Workers' Union Deputy Ka Paraw, CAWNPORE	.... 206
587 Boora Workers' Union Noori Darwaza, AGRA	.... 111
588 Cawnpore Chemical Workers' Union C/o Branch Office, Gandhinagar, CAWNPORE	.... 150
589 Cawnpore Tannery & Leather Workers' Union, Mazdoor Sabha Building, CAWNPORE	.... 1,940
590 Chapra Mazdoor Sabha, Wellesly Gunj, MIRZAPUR CITY (U.P.)	.... 912
591 Dayalbagh Mazdoor Sabha, C/o Roshanlal Sootal, Nagla Padi Road, AGRA	.... 90
592 Kasarhatti Mazdoor Sabha, Muzaffargunj, MIRZAPUR	.... 260
593 Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Union, Kathuiyan, PADRAUNA, Dist. Gorakhpur, (U.P.)	.... 936
594 Mazdoor Sabha, FEROZABAD (Dist. Agra)	.... 3,680
595 Northern India Sugar Labour Union, Andhiari Bag, GORAKPUR (U.P.)	.... 1,988
596 Oil Mill Workers' Union, Gandhi Park, CAWNPORE	.... 251
597 Ordnance Army Clothing Factory Workers' Union, SHAHJAHANPUR (U.P.)	.... 1,616
598 Railway Coolies Union, 17-A Johnston Gunj, ALLAHABAD	.... 258

Name of the Union with Address	Membership
599 Shoe Mazdoor Union, Fatehchand Trust Building, Rajaki Mandi, AGRA	.... 1,544
600 Tailors' Union, Raja Mandi, Sunder Hotel, AGRA	.... 780
601 Tamkhoi Chini Mill Mazdur Union, SEROHI Dist. Gorakhpur (U.P.)	.... 728

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL
WITH ADDRESSES**

ASSAM

Name and Address	Name and Address
1 Com. Gourishankar Bhattacharya, GAUHATI, ASSAM.	2 Com. Chittaranjan Das, C/o. Sylhet-Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdur Union. SILCHAR.

BENGAL

3 Com. Gopal Acharya, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.	12 Com. Nepal Chandra Bhattacharya, 961, Masjid Bari Street, CALCUTTA.
4 Com. Aftab Ali, M.L.A. (Central), C/o. Indian Seamen's Union, Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.	13 Com. Kumud Biswas, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.
5 Com. Abdul Razak Ansari, 121, Lower Circular Road, CALCUTTA.	14 Com. Mrinal Kanti Bose, P.O. Rash Bihari Avenue, Ballygunj, CALCUTTA.
6 Com. Kali Banerji, 4/B, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.	15 Com. Nanda Bose, 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
7 Com. Paritosh Banerji, 3/1 Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH.	16 Com. Mrinal Chakravarty, Dacca Dist. Textile Worker's Union, Chasara, NARAYANGUNJ (Bengal).
8 Com. Prabhasini Banerji, 3/1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH.	17 Com. Nirode Chakravarty, 8E, Dacres Lane, Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
9 Com. Sibnath Banerji, M.L.A. (Bengal), 3/1, Kali Banerji Lane, HOWRAH.	18 Com. Benoy Chatterji, C/o. Bengal Provincial Kri- shak Mazdur Panchayat, 18, Mirzapore Street, CALCUTTA.
10 Com. Jyoti Basu, M.L.A. (Bengal), 84/1A, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.	19 Com. Pratul Chatterji, C/o. B. A. Rly. Employees' Association, 162, Bowbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
11 Com. Nalini Bhanja, 57, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.	

Name and Address

- 20 Com. Chatur Ali,
121, Lower Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.
- 21 Com. Kiron Chowdhary,
C/o. B. A. Rly. Employees'
Association,
162, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 22 Com. Nityananda
Chowdhary,
249, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 23 Com. Sudhamoy Das
Gupta,
C/o. Bengal Provincial
Krishak Mazdur
Panchayat,
18, Mirzapur Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 24 Com. Biswanath Dubey,
22, Deben Sen Lane,
Kasba, DHAKURA,
24-Parganas, (Bengal).
- 25 Com. Faiz Ahmed,
27B, Circular Garden
Reach Road,
Kidderpore,
CALCUTTA.
- 26 Com. Sisir Ganguly,
Hooghly Dist. Committee
of the Communist Party
Office, Popham Street,
P.O. SERAMPORE,
Dist. Hooghly (Bengal).
- 27 Com. Anil Ghose,
C/6, College Street Market,
CALCUTTA.
- 28 Com. B. N. Ghose,
Postal & R. M. S. Union,
249D, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.

Name and Address

- 29 Com. Kamakhya Guha,
8, Madhusudan Chatterji
Lane,
Tala, CALCUTTA.
- 30 Com. Indrajit Gupta,
8E, Dacres Lane,
Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
- 31 Com. Mohamed Ismail,
C/o, B. A. Railroad
Worker's Union,
84/1A, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 32 Com. Jamiruddin Ahmed,
C/o. Indian Seamen's
Union,
27/B, Circular Garden
Reach Road,
CALCUTTA.
- 33 Com. Jolly Kaul,
2/11, Bhukallash Road,
Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.
- 34 Com. Somnath Lahiri,
8E, Dacres Lane,
Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
- 35 Com. Mainuddin Ahmed,
C/o. Bengal Saloon
Workers' Union,
51, Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA.
- 36 Com. Abdul Majid,
C/o. Bengal Saloon
Workers' Union,
51, Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA.
- 37 Com. A. M. Malik,
M.L.A. (Bengal),
2, Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA.
- 38 Com. Harisadhan Mitra,
2, Arun Dutta Lane,
HOWRAH.

Name and Address

- 39 Com. Mohiuddin,
C/o. Indian Seamen's
Union,
Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.
- 40 Com. Abdul Momin,
249, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 41 Com. Bankim Mukherji,
8E, Dacres Lane,
Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
- 42 Com. Kalipada Mukherji,
47, Chowranghee,
CALCUTTA.
- 43 Com. Sudhin Mukhoti,
C/o. Democratic Vanguard,
18, Mrzapur Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 44 Com. Satyen Mazumdar,
C/o. Communist Party
Office,
DARJEELING (Bengal).
- 45 Com. Nepal Nag,
121, Lower Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.
- 46 Com. Sudhindra Pramanik,
249, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 47 Com. Rahaman Khan,
121, Lower Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.
- 48 Com. Abdur Rahim,
C/o Port Engineering
Workers' Union,
2, Isur Dutt Lane,
HOWRAH.
- 49 Com. Biren Roy,
C/o Calcutta Corporation
Workers' Union,
841, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.

Name and Address

- 50 Com. Sisir Roy,
22, Deben Sen Lane,
Kasba DHAKURA,
24-Parganas (Bengal).
- 51 Com. Birendra Kumar Sen,
249, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 52 Com. Ranen Sen,
8E, Dacres Lane,
Esplanade, CALCUTTA.
- 53 Com. Satish Chandra Sen,
51|11, Raja Dinendra
Sen Street,
CALCUTTA.
- 54 Com. Sita Seth,
22, Deben Sen Lane,
Kasba DHAKURA,
24-Parganas (Bengal).
- 55 Com. Nil Krishna Sirkar,
B. N. Railway Employees'
Union,
Indian Staff Quarters,
B. N. Railway Compound,
Kidderpore, CALCUTTA.
- 56 Com. Abdus Sobhan,
C/o. Indian Seamen's
Union, 27/B, Circular
Garden Reach Road,
CALCUTTA.
- 57 Com. Debendranath Sukul,
C/o. Politico-Economic
Institute of Labour,
22, Trunk Road,
BUDGE BUDGE, (Bengal).
- 58 Com. A. M. A. Zaman,
M.L.A. (Bengal),
11, Holwell Lane,
CALCUTTA.

BIHAR

Name and Address	Name and Address
59 Com. Basawan Singh, C/o. Tata's Collieries' Labour Association, Sijua Colliery, SIJUA (Bihar).	62 Com. V. G. Gopal, C/o. Tata Workers' Union, 17K Rd., JAMSHEDPUR.
60 Com. Chapal Bhattacharya, Coal Workers' Union, GIRIDIH (Bihar).	63 Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra, C/o. Bihar Communist Party Headquarters, P.O. BANKIPORE, Patna, (BIHAR).
61 Com. P. C. Bose, M.L.A. (Bihar), C/o. Indian Miners' Union, JHARIA (Bihar).	64 Com. Ram Bharose Pandey, C/o. Gaya District Dukan Karamchai Sangh, Purani Godam, GAYA.

BOMBAY

65 Com. Abidally Jafferohoy, Crown Mansion, Forjett Street, BOMBAY, 7.	72 Com. R. K. Bhogale, C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.
66 Com. Adam Adil, Ayerton Building, Tribhuvan Road, BOMBAY, 4.	73 Com. S. G. Brahme, C/o. Amalner Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNER.
67 Com. Peter Alvares, Dquarters Soart, Vithalbhai Patel Road, BOMBAY.	74 Com. P. K. Chowdhary, Godhra Road, DOHAD (B.B.&C.I. Rly.)
68 Com. Chandra Kant Azad, C/o. Mill Kamdar Mandal, Wayada Pole, BARODA.	75 Com. Vithal Chowdhary, Dalvi Building, Parel, BOMBAY.
69 Com. Ambika Behere, No. 1, Krishna Building, Parel, BOMBAY.	76 Com. Zulmiram Chowdhary, Raoji Sojpal Chawl, Sewri, BOMBAY.
70 Com. V. G. Bhagwat, C/o. Amalner Girni Kamgar Union, AMALNLER.	77 Com. V. G. Dalvi, 6/B, Sonawala Bldg., No. 1. Tardeo, BOMBAY, 7.
71 Com. Babubhai Bhatt, Engineering Workers' Union, 14 Dalvi Bld., First Floor, BOMBAY, 12.	78 Com. S. A. Dange, M.L.A. (Bombay), Nariman Terrace, Vincent Road, Dadar, BOMBAY 4.

Name and Address

- 79 Com. K. S. Dharia,
Postmen and Lower Grade
Staff Union,
17, Benham Hall Lane,
BOMBAY 4.
- 80 Com. Dinkar Desai,
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY 4.
- 81 Com. P. B. Donde,
Khambekar House,
6th Lane, Hindu Colony,
Dadar, BOMBAY.
- 82 Com. Manek Gandhi,
Communist Party
Headquarters,
Headquarters, Rajbhuvan,
Sandhurst Rd., BOMBAY.
- 83 Com. Jaffer Mahamad,
72/76, Jail Road, East,
Umarchadi, BOMBAY 9.
- 84 Com. K. N. Joglekar,
Krishna Building,
No. 1, Poibawadi,
Parel, BOMBAY 12.
- 85 N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.
(Central),
Model House, Flat A/1,
Proctor Road, BOMBAY.
- 86 Com. L. S. Kerker,
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.
- 87 Com. K. K. Khadilkar,
771, Ananda Bhawan,
Dr. Ghanti Road,
Parsi Colony,
Dadar, BOMBAY.
- 88 Com. A. G. Kothare,
23, Joshi Building,
Top Floor,
Karelwadi, Thakurdwar,
BOMBAY.

Name and Address

- 89 Com. Bidesh Kulkarni,
C/o. Hindustan Mazdur Sevak
Sangh, Congress House,
BOMBAY 4.
- 90 Com. Daji Kambli.
H. M. I. Dockyard
Workers' Union,
Havataj Building,
14, Old Custom House Rd.,
BOMBAY 1.
- 91 Com. R. A. Khedgikar,
M.L.A. (Bombay)
Abhyankar's Chawl,
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
- 92 Com. S. S. Mirajkar,
12, Abdul Kadar Chambers,
Plot No. 180,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 93 Com. G. Mapara,
Mazdur Manzil,
Parel, BOMBAY 12.
- 94 Com. O. C. Mendis,
Kamana Building,
Room No. 7, 2nd Floor,
Thakurdwar Road,
BOMBAY.
- 95 Com. R. B. More,
C/o. Bombay Girni Kamgar
Union,
Dalvi Building,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 96 Com. Shanta Mukherji,
Radha Nivas, Parsi Colony,
776A, Tilak Road,
Dadar, BOMBAY.
- 97 Com. R. S. Nimbkar,
C/o. Textile Workers'
Union,
45, Sham Bhuwan,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 98 Com. Gangadhar Ogale,
Belapur Road,
Dist. AHMEDNAGAR,

Name and Address

- 99 Com. Maganlal Patel,
C/o. Mill Kamdar Union,
Railwaypura, Rakhias Rd.,
AHMEDABAD.
- 100 Com. Ranchod Patel,
Prarthana Samaj,
AHMEDABAD.
- 101 Com. S. G. Patkar,
C/o. Bombay Girni
Kamgar Union,
Dalvi Building,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 102 Com. N. V. Phadke,
226, Charni Road,
BOMBAY 4.
- 103 Com. Iswarbhai Patel,
Birla House,
Lady Hardinge Road,
Matunga, BOMBAY.
- 104 Com. G. L. Patil,
621, Bhoiwada Road,
Parel, BOMBAY.
- 105 Com. Pishorilal,
C/o. Omen Auto Works,
39, Benham Hall Lane,
Girgaum Terrace,
BOMBAY 4.
- 106 Com. K. S. Pitkar,
88/C, Jitekar Wadi,
Thakurdwar, BOMBAY 2.
- 107 Com. N. B. Raipalli,
92, Kamathipura,
8th Lane, BOMBAY 8.

Name and Address

- 108 Com. B. T. Ranadive,
Central Headquarters of
the Communist Party,
Raj Bhuwan,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY 4.
- 109 Com. G. D. Sane,
Krishna Kutli, Siddheswar
Peth,
SHOLAPUR.
- 110 Com. Shiv Bishal Singh,
M.L.A. (Bombay),
C/o. B.B. & C.I. Railway-
men's Union,
Dalvi Building,
Parel, BOMBAY 12 .
- 111 Com. Mukundlall Sirkar,
Tamarind House,
Tamarind Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.
- 112 Com. K. T. Sule,
C/o. Bombay Girni
Kamgar Union,
Dalvi Building,
Parel, BOMBAY 12.
- 113 Com. T. A. N. Swamy,
C/o. B.B. & C.I. Railway-
men's Union,
Dalvi Building, 1st Floor,
Parel, BOMBAY 12
- 114 Com. D. S. Vaidya,
Dalvi Building, 2nd Floor,
Parel, BOMBAY 12.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA

- 115 Com. D. R. Jadhav,
Bolshevik Party Office,
127, Girli Bazaar,
INDORE CITY.
- 116 Com. Juggan Khan,
C/o. Ujjain Mazdur Sabha,
UJJAIN.
- 117 Com. Swami Kumaranand,
C/o Textile Labour Union,
BEAWAR.
- 118 Com. N. R. Nevaskar,
5, Gautampura,
INDORE CITY.

C. P. BERAR

Name and Address	Name and Address
119 Com. V. G. Balwaik, C/o. Textile Labour Union, Walker Road, NAGPUR.	123 Com. S. D. Mukerji, Ganjipura, JUBBULPORE (C.P.).
120 Com. Bhaiyalal Chamke, C/o. Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR.	124 Com. A. K. Roy, C/o. Communist Party Office, Mahal, NAGPUR.
121 Com. Sudam Deshmukh, Girni Majdur Sangh, Chawal Mandi, ELlichPUR CITY (Berar).	125 Com. R. S. Ruikar, M.L.A. (C.P.), Walker Road, NAGPUR
122 Com. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. (C.P.), Byramji Town, NAGPUR.	126 Com. Abaji Salunke, 201, Bhaldarpura, NAGPUR.

DELHI

127 Com. M. A. Alim, Union of Posts and Tele- graphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Darya Ganj, DELHI.	131 Com. Om Prakash Gupta, Union of Posts & Tele- graphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Darya Ganj, DELHI.
128 Com. Suraj Anand, C/o. Communist Party Office, Opp. Juma Masjid, DELHI.	132 Com. Raj Bahadur, Union of Posts & Tele- graphs & R.M.S. (India), 24, Darya Ganj, DELHI.
129 Com. Baba Ram Chandra, Textile Mazdur Sabha, Birla Lines, Sabji Mandi, DELHI.	133 Com. R. C. Sharma, 4/45, Darya Gunj, DELHI.
130 Com. Chando Bibi, 5, Curzon Road, DELHI.	134 Com. Mohamed Yamin, 4/45, Darya Gunj, DELHI.

FRENCH INDIA

135 Com. Ranganathan, 7, Vellala Street, PONDICHERRY.

NATIVE STATE

Name and Address

136 Com. George
Chadayanmuri,
General Secretary,
All-Cochin Trade Union
Council,
P.O. ERNAKULAM,
(Cochin State).

137 Com. S. B. Giri,
C/o. Praja Seva Sangh,
Kingsway,
SECUNDERABAD,
(Deccan).

140 Com. K. S. Vasan,
C/o. Champion Reef Mines
Labour Association,
KOLAR GOLD FIELDS,
(Mysore State).

Name and Address

138 Com. A. V. Singh,
C/o Communist Party
Office,
70, Narayan Pillai Street,
C. M. Station,
BANGALORE.

139 Com. T. V. Thomas,
C/o. Travancore Coir Fac-
tory Workers' Union,
ALLEPPEY,
(Travancore State).

MADRAS

141 Com. Narra Anjaneyullu,
C/o. Jute Worker's Union,
G. N. T. Road,
Gandhi Nagar, ELLORE.

142 Com. V. Chakkarai
Chettiar,
157, Sharaf Ali House,
Broadway, MADRAS.

143 K. M. Kalyanasundaram,
C/o. S. I. Railway Labour
Union,
GOLDEN ROCK, (S. I.).

144 Com. R. P. Abdul Latiff,
C/o. Bidi Workers' Union,
VELLORE, (N. Arcot).

145 Com. C. Kannan,
C/o. Bidi Thozilali Union,
CANNANORE,
(Br. Malabar).

146 Com. P. Bala Chandra
Menon,
157, Broadway,
MADRAS.

147 Com. P. Ramamurthy,
16, Davidson Street,
G. T. MADRAS.

148 Com. S. C. Anthony Pillai,
C/o Madras Labour Union,
136, Strahans Road,
Perambur Barracks,
MADRAS.

149 Com. N. V. Ranga Rao,
C/o Andhra Provincial
Trade Union Congress,
Seshadri Shastri Street,
Governorpet, BEZWADA.

150 Com. C. V. K. Rao,
C/o. Andhra Regional
Council of the AITUC,
Governorpet, BEZWADA.

151 Com. Mallika Arjun Reddy,
C/o. Andhra Provincial
Press Workers' Union,
BEZWADA.

152 Com. N. C. Sekhar,
Chalapuram, CALICUT.

Name and Address**Name and Address**

153 Com. V. S. Somasundaram,
C/o. Tramway & Electric
Supply Workers' Assn.,
2/24C, Iyyah Mudali Street,
Chintadripet, MADRAS.

155 Com. P. M. Subramaniam,
C/o. S. I. Rly. Labour
Union,
GOLDEN ROCK.

154 Com. A. Shrinivasarao,
C/o. M. & S. M. Railway
Employees' Union,
Loco Firemen's Office,
RAJAHMUNDRY.

156 Com. P. Venkateswarlu,
M.L.A. (Madras)
C/o Prajasakti,
Governorpet, BEZWADA.

ORISSA

157 Com. Kripasindhu
Khuntia,
C/o. Orient Paper Mills
Workers' Union,
Brajrajnagar,
SAMBALPUR (Orissa).

158 Com. Shyamsundar Misra,
C/o. Servants of India
Society, Chandni Chowk,
CUTTACK.

159 Com. Baidyanath Rath,
M.L.A. (Orissa),
Communist Party Office,
Chandni Chowk,
CUTTACK.

PUNJAB

160 Com. Mirza Ebrahim,
C/o. Punjab Soobha
Mazdur Committee,
114, McLeod Road,
LAHORE.

162 Com. Romesh Chandra,
C/o. Punjab Soobha
Mazdur Committee,
114, McLeod Road,
LAHORE.

161 Com. Fazal Elahi Qurban,
114, McLeod Road,
LAHORE.

163 Com. Beni Prasad Sharma,
C/o. Press Workers' Union,
Changar Mohalla,
LAHORE.

164 Com. Sondhi Khan,
C/o. Tonga Drivers' Union,
Landa Bazaar, LAHORE.

UNITED PROVINCES

165 Com. Akhatar Hussain
Ansari,
Mazdur Sabha,
FEROZABAD.

166 Com. Santosh Chandra
Kapur,
C/o. Mazdur Sabha,
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.

Name and Address

- 167 Com. R. K. Misra,
105|263, Gandhi Chowk,
Sisamau, CAWNPORE.
- 168 Com. B. K. Mukerjee,
M.L.A. (U.P.),
A. P. Sen Road,
LUCKNOW.
- 169 Com. Kashinath Pandey,
C/o. Kathkuiyan Chini
Mill Mazdur Sangh,
PADRAUNA,
Dist. GORAKHPUR.
- 170 Com. Shiv Nath Pathak,
C/o. O. & T. Railway
Workers' Council,
Andhiaribagh,
GORAKHPUR.
- 171 Com. Sohnelal Saxena,
C/o. Majdur Sabha,
CAWNPORE.

Name and Address

- 172 Com. Hariharnath
Shastri, M.L.A. (U.P.),
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
- 173 Com. Raja Ram Shastri,
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
- 174 Com. Kanaiyalal
Shrivastava,
27, Gwynne Road,
Labour Secretariat,
LUCKNOW.
- 175 Com. Gopinath Singh,
11|325, Gwaltoli,
CAWNPORE.
- 176 Com. S. P. Tripathi,
C/o. Communist Party,
Baradeo, BENARES CITY.
- 177 Com. S. S. Yusuf,
Gwaltoli,
CAWNPORE.

**ADDRESSES OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES
AND REGIONAL COUNCILS OF THE AITUC**

ASSAM

Com. Gourisankar Bhatta-
charya,
General Secretary,
Assam Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
Noonmati Road, Uzanbazaar,
P. O. GAUHATTI (Assam)

BENGAL

Com. Abdul Momin,
General Secretary,
Bengal Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
249-B, Bowbazaar Street,
CALCUTTA.

BIHAR

Com. Gyan Bikash Moitra,
General Secretary,
Bihar Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
Fort, MONGHYR (Bihar).

BOMBAY

Com. Dinkar Desai,
General Secretary,
Bombay Provincial Com-
mittee of the AITUC,
Servants of India Society's
Home,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA

Com. N. R. Nevaskar,
General Secretary,
Central India and Rajputana
Provincial Committee of
the AITUC,
5, Gautampura,
INDORE CITY.

C. P. & BERAR

Com V. G. Balwaik,
President,
C. P. & Berar Provincial
Committee of the AITUC,
C/o Nagpur Textile Union,
Walker Road, NAGPUR.

DELHI

Com. Mahomed Yamir,
General Secretary,
Delhi Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
4/45, Darya Ganj,
DELHI.

MADRAS

Com. P. Balachandra Menon,
General Secretary,
Madras Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
157, Sharaf Ally House,
Broadway, MADRAS.

PUNJAB

Com. Iqbal Singh,
General Secretary,
Punjab Provincial Committee
of the AITUC,
114, McLeod Road,
LAHORE.

SIND

Com. Kazi Muztaba,
General Secretary,
Sind Provincial Committee of
the AITUC,
Katcheri Road,
KARACHI.

UNITED PROVINCES

Com. Hariharnath Shastri,
General Secretary,
U. P. Provincial Committee of
the AITUC,
Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.

REGIONAL COUNCILS

ANDHRA

Com. P. Venketeswaralu,
M.L.A. (Madras)

President,
Andhra Regional Council of
the AITUC,
Seshadri Sastri Street, Govern-
nor Pet,

BEZWADA.

GUJERAT

Com. Juggan Khan,
General Secretary,
Gujerat Regional Council of
the AITUC,
Prarthana Samaj,
AHMEDABAD.

KERALA

Com. N. C. Shekhar,
Kerala Regional Council of
the AITUC,
Challapuram,
CALICUT (British Malabar).

KHANDESH

Com. R. K. Koke,
General Secretary,
Khandesh Regional Council
of the AITUC,
Dhulia Girni, Gavali Galli,
DHULIA (West Khandesh).

LIST OF DELEGATES REGISTERED AT THE 22nd SESSION OF THE AITUC

The following is a complete list of delegates who were registered at the 22nd session of the AITUC, as representatives of Affiliated Unions:

RAILWAY GROUP (A)

(19 Unions represented by 128 delegates)

- 1 **Assam Bengal Railway Employees' Association,**
Coms. Anil Sen, Santi Ram Mandal.
- 2 **B. & A. Railway Employees' Association**
Coms. Humayun Kabir, P. K. Chatterjee, Kiron Choudhury, Sati Banerjee, Chitta Ganguly, A. Mollah, M. Haroon, Sakti Ranjan Bose, Naresh Mukherjee, P. K. Sikdar, Basanti Mitra, Jagneswar Banerjee, Sushil Ganguly, Benoy Sarkar, Sati Sen Sarma.
- 3 **B. & A. Railway Workers' Union.**
Comrades Md. Ismail, Harirakhal Dutt, Parimal Mitra, Jyoti Basu, Biren Dasgupta, Purnendu Dutt Roy, Kaliprosanna Das, Golam Nabi, Abul Hassan, Nani Bose, Sultan, Himangshu Chakraborty, B. M. Bose, Sukumar Chakraborty, Indra Malik, Ramlakshman Das, Jagganath Chatterjee.
- 4 **B. D. R. Railway Workers' Union.**
Comrade Pramatha Ghosh.
- 5 **B. K. & A. K. Railway Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kumud Biswas.
- 6 **B. N. Railway Employees' Union.**
Comrades Nilkrishna Sircar, Jahar Lal Ganguly, Baikunta Behary Banerjee.
- 7 **B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union.**
Comrades Kannaji Rao, H. L. Mitter, S. A. Limaye, A. K. Roy, M. A. Wahab.
- 8 **D. H. R. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gaurishankar Bhattacharya.
- 9 **E. I. Railway B. S. W. Labour Union.**
Comrade Debinarayan Chowdhury.
- 10 **Martin Light Railway Workers' Union**
Comrade Dwije Chakraborty.
- 11 **B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Association.**
Comrades P. K. Chaudhari, K. S. Ramachandran, Kamala Bai.

- 12 B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrades T. A. N. Swamy, Shivbishal Singh, L. K. Oak, Bhalchandra Trivedi, Prabhudas K. Parmar, Habib Ahmad, Behroolal Sharma, David Samuel, Natten Singh, Ramaswarup Gupta, S. S. Mazumdar, G. J. Collins, Dharan Paul, V. V. Joshi, Baijnath Singh.
- 13 Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrade Dinkar Desai.
- 14 G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrades R. A. Khedgikar, D. S. Vaidya, Z. R. Chowdhery, Khairudin Muhammad, K. P. Shankarlingam, Mohammad Yusuf, Benjamin William Chohan, Shyam Mohan Lal, R. V. Narayan, Jagatnarayan Bhatnagar.
- 15 N. S. Railway Employees' Union.**
Comrades V. A. Lakshminarsiah, L. Narayana, Krishna Dubay, Y. B. Seetharam, T. B. Vithal Rao, Syed Kasim, P. Bhaskarachary, Sajubau Balraj.
- 16 M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union.**
Comrades Govindaswami, A. Srinivasa Rao, Akilali, Khader Baig, G. Marar, K. Jagadesan, D. Pitchaiya, C. S. Sarma, M. A. Khan, K. N. Balakrishnan, P. Venkatachallam, M. Venkatasubbiah; G. Srinivasan, Kannain, M. Appalaswamy, S. A. Khendari, Veeraiha.
- 17 S. I. Railway Labour Union.**
Comrades Desikaramanujan, Sowrimuthu, M. Muniswamy, S. Rajadurai, S. Athikesavalu, Gulam Dastagir, Sadasivan, Ramachandran, M. A. Waheed, N. Muthuvel, N. A. George, Kunju Raman Nambiar, N. Krishnaswamy, D. Murugesan, M. Narayanaswamy, T. R. Ganapati, A. R. Rahiman Sheriff, V. Rangaraj, P. Ramaswmy Iyer, P. M. Subramanyan, N. Manickavasagom, M. Kathamuthu.
- 18 E. I. Railwaymen's Union.**
Comrades B. K. Mukerjee, Bhabadev Banerjee, P. N. Chatterjee, D. N. Chatterjee, Gaur.
- 19 O. & T. Railway Workers' Council.**
Com. S. N. Pathak.

SHIPPING GROUP (B)

(22 Unions Represented by 86 Delegates)

- 1 Surma Valley Dock Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Matilal Zaigirdar.
- 2 Bengal Mariners' Union.**
Comrades Abdul Kasam, Abdul Gani, Sujat Ali Majumdar, Joynal Abedin, Jalal Ahmad, Ahmadur Rahman, Bodiur Rahman, B. Roy, Juran Ganguly.

- 3 **Bengal Saloon Workers' Union.**
Comrades Abdul Gani, Abdul Majeed, Moinuddin Ahmed, S. M. Yunus, Ali Jan, A. Waris, Md. Yaqood, Md. Hosein.
- 4 **British India Steam Navigation Co. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Bishwanath Sarma.
- 5 **Calcutta Port Trust Employees' Association.**
Comrades Nepal Bhattacharjee, Jolly Kaul, Makhan Chattarji, Sitaram Singh, Bazlu Molla, Waseq Ali, Sudhir Bhowmik.
- 6 **Dock Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Biswanath Dubey, Madar Khan, Sudha Roy, Sivdas Ganguly.
- 7 **Dockmen's Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Ali Hossain.
- 8 **Indian Quarter-Masters' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Ramjan Ali Khan, Mokhlesur Rahman.
- 9 **Indian Sailors' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades A. M. Malik, Shahidul Islam, A. B. Khan, Osman Ali.
- 10 **Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Aftab Ali, Fazlur Rahman, George Reed, Faiz Ahmed, Jamiruddin Ahmed, Shirajuddin Ahmed, Abdus Sobhan, Sohrab Ali, Buzruk Ullah, Abdul Jalil, Tohshil Meah, Hafizur Rahman, Ahmed Meah, Abdul Wadud, Mohiuddin, Sabed Ali, Thakon Mia, Md. Haris, Md. Fazel, Abul Hussain, Hidayet Ulla, Md. Akbar Ali, Dadu Mia, Wahid Ali.
- 11 **Inland Steam Navigation Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Nalin Bhanja.
- 12 **National Union of Port Trust Employees, Calcutta.**
Comrade Ahamad Ullah.
- 13 **Port Commissioner Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Panna Neogy.
- 14 **Shipping Employees' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Ajit Kumar Chatterjee.
- 15 **Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union.**
Comrades Iswarbhai S. Patel, A. J. R. D'Mello, Balkrishna P. Khandvilker.
- 16 **Dockyard Labour Union, Bombay.**
Comrade K. K. Khadilkar.
- 17 **H. M. I. Naval Dockyard Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrades D. S. Kambli, Samuel Augustine, Umarkhan Usman, N. R. Deshpande, R. K. Irani.
- 18 **Seamen's Union, Bombay.**
Comrades N. M. Joshi, Dinkar Desai, N. V. Phadke, O. C. Mendies, L. S. Kerkar.

- 19 **Cochin Harbour & Port Workers' Union**
Comrades K. R. John, M. N. Thacho, M. B. K. Menon,
George Chadayanmuri.
- 20 **Amalgamated Punt Workers' Union, Dowlaishwaram.**
Com. A. V. Ramaniah.
- 21 **Tuticorin Boatmen's Union.**
Comrade N. Amirtham Fernando.
- 22 **Tuticorin Launch, Dredger & All-Power Boatmen's Union.**
Comrade S. Alangram.

TRANSPORT OTHER THAN RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING (C)

(32 Unions represented by 82 delegates)

- 1 **Bus Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Sifajur Rahaman, Pritam Singh, Ismail, Rup-
narayan Singh.
- 2 **Calcutta Rickshaw Mazdur Union.**
Comrades, Haren Chatterjee, Gour Das, Haider, Misir, Chatur
Ali, Zahir, Ajit Paul, Ajoy Dasgupta, Rabi Guha.
- 3 **Calcutta Tramway Workers' Union.**
Comrades Md. Ismail, Dhiren Majumdar, Gopal Acharya,
Naren Sen, Kali Banerjee, Sew Charan, A. K. Sinha, Syedur
Rahaman, Sakti Dutta, Karan Ali.
- 4 **Darjeeling District Carters' Union.**
Comrade Wangdi Lama.
- 5 **Darjeeling District Motor Drivers' Union.**
Comrade Kamalji
- 6 **Motor Transport Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Barin Banerjee, Sushil Dutta Roy, Gobinda Behari
Singh, Raghunath Singh, Sarfu Khan, Samar Gupta.
- 7 **Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Barisal.**
Com. Naren Roy.
- 8 **B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrades Abidali Jafferbhai, Safdar Khan, S. K. Mane,
Parasnath Pande, Raje Khan, Kasamali Khan, B. L. Salvi.
- 9 **Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union.**
Comrade Rajanikant Kothari.
- 10 **Bombay Lorry Drivers' and Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. B. Donde, Babu Bala, V. R. Chikhalkar, Ismael
Doctor, Abidalli Ibrahimji, Bhagat Singh.
- 11 **Akola Tongawala Union.**
Comrade Saqui Niyazi.
- 12 **Chattisgarh Motor Transport Workers' Union.**
Comrade Nawabuddin.
- 13 **Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta).**
Comrades Lalchandra Shukla.
- 14 **Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Nagpur.**
Comrade Nana Gadekar.

- 15 **Tonga Bailgadi Union, Amraoti.**
Com. B. G. Meshram.
- 16 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Wardha.**
Comrade R. L. Bajoria.
- 17 **Delhi Electric Supply & Traction Employees' Union.**
Comrade Mohammad Yamin.
- 18 **Gwalior & Northern India Transport Employers' Union.**
Comrade Shakil Ahmad.
- 19 **Cocanada Cart & Jutka Workers' Union.**
Comrade R. Chinna Rao.
- 20 **Hand Lorry and Mutta Workers' Union, Guntur.**
Comrade Mokkal Venkatesharar.
- 21 **Jattu Workers' Union Rajhmundry.**
Com. G. S. Balaji Das.
- 22 **Madura Jatka Labourers' Union.**
Comrade Rajamani.
- 23 **Madura Motor Labourers' Union.**
Comrades K. T. K. Thangamani, S. Swaminathan.
- 24 **Motor Labourers' Association, Kumbakonam.**
Comrade T. S. Somu Rao.
- 25 **Madras Tramway & Electric Supply Workers' Association.**
Comrades V. S. Somasundaram, V. Kanniappan, K. V. Mohanarangam, M. Kannan.
- 26 **West Godavari District Bus Workers' Union.**
Comrade Mohammad Meera.
- 27 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Amritsar.**
Com. Tulsiram.
- 28 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Batala.**
Comrade Ramsingh Dutt.
- 29 **Tonga Drivers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrades Romesh Chander, Sandhi Khan, Chaju Mal, F. E. Qurban.
- 30 **Benares Conveyance Union.**
Comrades S. P. Tripathi, Baidyanath Jha, C. R. Srivastava, Mata Prasad, Batuk Bhattacharya, Rustom Saten, Hurdamji Rai.
- 31 **Cawnpore Motor Workers' Union.**
Comrade Suman.
- 32 **Lucknow Transport Workers' Union.**
Comrades Rajaram, J. Chakkravarti.

COTTON TEXTILE GROUP (D)

(78 Unions represented by 219 Delegates)

- 1 **Bengal Cotton Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrades Biswanath Sen, Barada Mukutmani.
- 2 **Bengal Hosiery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sanyasi Pattanayak.

- 3 **Cotton Mill Workers' Union, Khulna.**
Comrade Kalinarayan Chatterjee.
- 4 **Dacca District Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades Anil Mukherjee, Mrinal Chakravarty, Abdul Rashid Mia, Sunil Roy, Guljar Hossain, Manindra Chakravarty, Nepal Nag.
- 5 **Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union.**
Com. S. A. Farooqui.
- 6 **Hooghly District Sutakal & Belting Mazdur Union.**
Com. Sisir Ganguly.
- 7 **Howrah Zila Sutakal Mazdur Union.**
Com. Samar Mukherjee.
- 8 **Kusthia Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrade Rosan Ali Sheikh.
- 9 **Textile Workers' Union, Belghoria.**
Com. Bisweswar Das.
- 10 **Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Labour Union.**
Comrade Abdul Rauf.
- 11 **Acme Thread Workers' Union.**
Comrade N. B. Raibelli.
- 12 **Amalner Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrade V. G. Bhagwat, S. G. Bramhe, R. G. Choudhari.
- 13 **Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Lal Bavta),**
Comrades R. K. Bhogle, S. G. Patkar, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirjaker, B. T. Ranadive, R. B. More, Hari Bhikajee Kambli, S. G. Tambitkar, Mohamad Baxi, Pir Mohammad, Munshi Mohiddin, R. D. Patil, Bhagawan Bhausahab Thorat, Bhagwan Govind Tawade, Ushatai Dange, Hari Laxman Nanaware, Laxman Keshao Phatak, Y. B. Gurao, Narsing Ramchandra Golha, Prabhaker Sanzagiri, Narayan Govind Rane, Haribhau Laxman Garud.
- 14 **Chalisingaon Girni Kamgar Union**
Comrade Madhukar R. Limaye.
- 15 **Dhuila Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades R. K. Koke, S. M. Nandedkar, S. S. Pagare.
- 16 **Dinesh Woollen Mill Kamdar Union, Baroda.**
Comrade Muralidhar Ranalkar.
- 17 **Factory Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Surat.**
Comrade Bhagubhai Jariwala.
- 18 **Hosiery Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.**
Comrade Ranchodbhai Panchabhai.
- 19 **Jalgaon Girni Kamgar Union.**
Comrades Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao, Digambar Ramchandra Wani, Dayaram Zagdoo Patil.
- 20 **Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, Sholapur.**
Comrades G. D. Sane, V. S. Panemanglore, Imam Ismail Muchale, D. S. Raul, S. R. Inamdar, Kamal Panemanglore.

- 21 **Lal Bavta Hatmag Kamgar Union, Sholapur.**
Com. V. R. Madur.
- 22 **Mill Kamdar Mandal, Baroda.**
Comrade Chandrakant Azad.
- 23 **Mill Kamdar Union, Ahmedabad.**
Comrades, Manekrao Chilveri, Chandrabhai Bhatt, Noor-mohammad Chhotalal, Maganlal Patel.
- 24 **Mill Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Billimoria.**
Comrades Chhanabhai Naranbhai Patel, Puroshabhai Limba-bhai, Pravin C. Kadakia.
- 25 **Mill Kamdar Union, Navsari.**
Comrade Balvant Panchal.
- 26 **Mill Mazdur Union, Nadiad.**
Comrade Ranchod Patel.
- 27 **Rastriya Mill Kamgar Sangh, Bombay.**
Comrades G. Mapara, G. D. Ambekar, S. H. Shah, Hirappa Laxman.
- 28 **Raymond Girni Kamgar Union, Thana.**
Comrade M. N. Pawar.
- 29 **Resheem Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay.**
Comrades Rajni Patel, S. M. Parab.
- 30 **Surat Silk Mill Kamdar Union.**
Comrade Nanubhai P. Desai.
- 31 **Silk Woollen Leather Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath.**
Comrade Bansi Parbhat Pardeshi.
- 32 **Textile Labour Union, Bombay.**
Comrade R. S. Nimbkar.
- 33 **Indore Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrades L. R. Khandkar, N. R. Nevaskar, Bhagwanbhai, Chunilal, Shivnarayan, D. R. Jadhav, Madansingh.
- 34 **Mazdoor Sabha, Gwalior.**
Comrades W. A. Kadam, Sudam Deshmukh.
Misra.
- 35 **Mazdoor Sabha, Ratlam.**
Comrades Chandrabhan, Chandkhan, Ramchandra.
- 36 **Mazdoor Sabha, Ujjain.**
Comrades Hem Chandra Parmar, Diwakar, Abdul Rahaman, Chandra Kumar, Mool Chand.
- 37 **Textile Labour Union, Beawar.**
Comrades Swamy Kumaranand, Kalyansingh, Chhogalal.
- 38 **Textile Labour Union, Vijvanagar.**
Comrade Badrilal Jadav.
- 39 **Badnera Mill Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrade S. W. Kulkarni.
- 40 **Burhanpur Tapti Mill Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrades Fakirchauji Kapur, Anandrao Shinde, Bharat-singh.

- 41 **Girni Mazdoor Sangh, Ellichpur.**
Comrade W. A. Kadam, Sudam Deshmukh.
- 42 **Mill Mazdoor Union, Pulgaon.**
Comrade Waman Trimbak Raut.
- 43 **Nagpur Textile Union.**
Comrades R. S. Ruikar, V. G. Balwalk, V. M. Suryawanshi, Roshanmiya Phaphoomiya, S. V. Dongre, Dhanaji Jagoba Khandekar, N. V. Deshmukh, N. C. Chavhan, Ramji Vithoba Motghare, Vithoba Ganpat Khurge, B. V. Gotmare.
- 44 **Textile Workers' Union, Akola.**
Comrade Shamrao Sambhal.
- 45 **Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrades Idris, Baba Ram Chander.
- 46 **Hosiery Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Abdullah.
- 47 **Textile Labour Union, Delhi.**
Comrades Sushil Bhattacharjee, Amrit Singh, Arun Das Gupta, Ajit Das Gupta, Chando Bibi, Satya Bibi, Moti Singh.
- 48 **Mudaliarpet Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade V. Subbiah.
- 49 **Rodier Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Kali Charan Ghose, N. Ranganadhan, Murugappa, Vaithilingham, Srinivasan, Ramanujam.
- 50 **Savana Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bhabani Mukherjee.
- 51 **City Textile Workers' Union, Secunderabad.**
Comrade Laxman.
- 52 **Textile Workers' Union, Pudukud.**
Comrades George Chadayanmurri, P. Karuppan.
- 53 **Hyderabad Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrade Makhdum Mohiuddin.
- 54 **Mysore Mills Labour Association.**
Comrade D. Sreenivasaiah.
- 55 **Shri Krishna Weaving Mills Labour Association.**
Comrade C. B. Rama Rao.
- 56 **Aron Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade N. C. Shekher.
- 57 **Calicut Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades C. Unneeri Kutty Vydier, V. Bhaskaran.
- 58 **Chirakkal Taluq Handloom Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. V. Chathu Nair, K. P. Kumaran, P. Narayanan, P. P. Achuthan.
- 59 **Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Natarajan, P. N. Madhavan, Chinnu, Ayyalu Naidu, M. Karuppusamy, Krishnan, Ranganathan.
- 60 **Gudiyattam Textile Labour Union.**
Comrade V. K. Kothandaraman.

- 61 **Madras Labour Union.**
Comrades M. V. Elumalai, S. Pakirisamy Pillai.
- 62 **Madura Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrades N. Chokkalingam, Syed Amir, Karmegham, P. Ramamurthy.
- 63 **Pandalapaka Factory Labourers' Union.**
Comrade S. Appalaswamy.
- 64 **Salem Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade J. Ambunathan.
- 65 **Tamilnad Provincial Handloom Weavers' Federation.**
Comrades R. Ramanathan, K. S. Parthasarathy, P. E. Bal-
krishnan, A. Periaswamy, K. K. Ramadas, M. K. Swamy, S.
Natarajan, R. Chakkrapani, K. M. Samarapuri, P. Bala-
chandra Menon, T. V. Krishnan, A. Nachimuthu, K. Dharmal-
ingham, P. Kadirraju, K. R. Sundaresan, B. Jayaraman,
K. B. Ramudu, B. M. Ponnuswamy.
- 66 **Textile Workers' Union, Vikramasingapuram**
Comrades P. Jeevanandam, K. Balandayutham, R. V.
Ananthakrishnan, K. Mari Muthu, S. Kandhaswamy, V. S.
Mani.
- 67 **Kallai Cotton Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade M. Ayyapputty.
- 68 **Tiruppur Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. Palaniswamy, R. R. Swamy, N. Senniappan.
- 69 **Hosiery Workers' Union, Rawalpindi.**
Comrade Gurucharan Singh, Anand.
- 70 **Textile Labour Union, Lyalpur.**
Comrades Mohd. Tufail, Iqbal Singh.
- 71 **Textile Workers' Union, Amritsar.**
Comrades A. R. Sajjad, Jagat Ram Dutt.
- 72 **Textile Workers' Union, Okara.**
Comrades Abdul Salam, Naina Singh.
- 73 **Agra Hosiery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Baboo Ram Paliwal.
- 74 **Benares Cotton & Rolling Mill Mazdur Sangh.**
Comrades Hargend Singh, Rosen Beg.
- 75 **Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrades S. S. Yusuf, Santosh Chandra Kapoor, Raghubir
Prasad, Ram Sewak Sharma, Nizamuddin, Sone Lal Saxena,
Fiyaz Ahamad.
- 76 **Mirzapur Textile Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gopal Paranjape.
- 77 **Spinning Mills Workers' Union, Agra.**
Comrades R. D. Chaturvedi, Hotum Singh.
- 78 **Textile Workers' Union, Lucknow.**
Comrade Prahlad Shrimali.

- 79 **District Bunkar Union, Aligarh.**
Comrade Kishan Singh.
- 80 **Zila Bunkars' Union, Meerut.**
Comrade Gokul Dass Shastri.

JUTE TEXTILE (E)

(23 Unions represented by 60 delegates)

- 1 **Jute Press Sramik Union, Bengal.**
Comrade Kali Sen.
- 2 **Bengal Jute Mill Labour Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Nanda Singh.
- 3 **Bharat Jute Mills Labour Union.**
Comrade Biswanath Mukerjee.
- 4 **Alam Bazar Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Sailen Mukherjee, Hanif, Akbar, Dukhman, Niren Ghose.
- 5 **Bally Chatkal Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Amar Mukherjee.
- 6 **Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Bankim Mukherjee, Abdul Momin, Ranen Sen, Indrajit Gupta, Somnath Lahiri, Nityananda Choudhary, Nirod Chakravarty, Nanda Bose, Amulya Sen, Ali Mohammad, Ramjan Ali, Chatur Ali, Naresh Das Gupta, Dhiren Dey, Suren Dhar Choudhry, Satya Gupta.
- 7 **Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Dinanath Gupta, Kowleswari, Badri Prosad, Sita Seth, Rumluddin, Sisir Roy.
8. **Budge-Budge Chatkal Shramik Union.**
Comrade Sad-e-Mani Beg.
- 9 **Budge Budge Jute Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Surya Roy, Bechu Dhar.
- 10 **Budge Budge Jute Workers' Union.**
Comrades R. C. Awasthi, Kamakhya Guha, R. C. Das.
- 11 **Chengail Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Radhika Bhattacharjee.
- 12 **Garden Reach Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Madhav Munshi.
- 13 **Ghusari Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Com. Jyoti Prokash Chatterji.
- 14 **Gourepore Nuddea Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Gopal Bose.
- 15 **Hanuman Jute Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrades Shyama Pada Mukerjee, Bhajan Das Gupta, Prabasini Banerjee.
- 16 **Hazinagar Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Gouri Sankar.

- 17 **Jagatdal Chatkal Mazdoor Union**
Comrade Satya Das.
- 18 **Rajaganj Chatkal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Tarapada Ghose.
- 19 **Rishra Serampore Jute Workers' Union.**
Comrade A. M. A. Zaman.
- 22 **Victoria Chatkal Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Ajit Neogy.
- 21 **Gondalpara Mill Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Dinen Bhatta Charjee, Girija Mukherjee, Tusar Chatterjee, Basarat Hossain, Zaheed, Haren Mukherjee.
- 22 **Chittavalasa Congress Labour Union.**
Comrades D. Ganapathi Rao, A. Surya Rao, Kolli Sanyasi, Giduthurai Narasimhulu.
- 23 **Jute Workers' Union, Ellore.**
Comrade Narra Anjaneyulu.

MINING (F)

(11 Unions represented by 42 delegates)

- 1 **Bengal Coal Workers' Union.**
Comrades Benoy Choudhury, Suresh Paul, Lalu Majhi, Bejoy Paul, Md. Hanif.
- 2 **Coal Workers' Union, Giridih.**
Comrades Jnan Bikas Moitra, Chapal Bhattacharya, Talo Choudhary, Banwari Sharma, Ali Jan Mia, Barin Dey, Md. Khalil, Harilal Sharma, Chaturnan Mishra, Doraswamy, Harilal Kamgar, Md. Kudrat.
- 3 **Indian Miners' Association, Jharia.**
Comrade P. C. Bose.
- 4 **Jharia Coal Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sushil Das Gupta.
- 5 **Mica Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Jagannath Sarkar, Kedar Nathlal Das, Arun Sinha, Habibur Rahman, Thakuri Gope, Awadhnarain Lal Das.
- 6 **C.P. Mine Workers' Union.**
Comrade R. K. Haldulkar.
- 7 **Mysore Mines' Labour Association.**
Comrades V. M. Govindan, M. S. Sigamani, R. P. Thankaraj, D. Rajamanikkum, A. Balakrishnan.
- 8 **Gudur Division Mica Workers' Union.**
Com. S. P. Venkataeshwarlu, R. Bharadwaj.
- 9 **Sambalpur Colliery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Krupasindhu Khuntia.
- 10 **Salt Miners' Labour Association, Khewara.**
Comrade Fazal Elahi Qurban.

- 11 **Mazdoor Committee Attock Oil Co., Ltd.**
Comrades V. D. Chopra, Dev Dutt Ghelati.

ENGINEERING GROUP (G)

(69 Unions represented by 112 delegates)

- 1 **Fenchgunj Engineering Workers' Union.**
Comrade Digen D. Gupta.
- 2 **A. E. I. M. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Sunil Ghose.
- 3 **Allenbery Workers' & Employees' Union.**
Com. Sudhir Bhattacharjee.
- 4 **Alluminium Production Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Anil Kumar Ghose.
- 5 **Bantra Engineering Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Amar Majumdar.
- 6 **Belur Iron & Steel Workers' Union.**
Comrades Abani Mukherji, Jiban Maity, Patit Paban Pathak, Makru Tanta.
- 7 **Bharatia Iron & Steel Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Rahaman Khan, Bechu Lall.
- 8 **Bird & Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bina Das.
- 9 **Braithwaite Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Mihir Bose.
- 10 **British India Electric Construction Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sitangsu Majumdar.
- 11 **Burns' Labour Union.**
Comrades Somendra Nath Tagore, Madhu Sudan Karar, Bhanjoo Manna, Ghisiwan Singh, Fatte Mohammad, Banshidhar Dass.
- 12 **Calcutta Electric Manufacturing Workers' Union.**
Comrade Santosh Chakravarthi.
- 13 **Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Mazdur Union.**
Comrades Maruf Hossain, Nasrulla, Ratan Man.
- 14 **Calcutta Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Debendranath Sen.
- 15 **Calcutta Mint Workers' Union.**
Comrades Mukunda Bhanja, Noor Mohammad, Prakash Chandra Mitra.
- 16 **Dacca District Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gour Barman.
- 17 **Engineering & Metal Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Kesto Ghose, Manmatha Santra, Chottu Singh, Kamalji, Kunja Behari, Sudhin Maitra.
- 18 **G. E. C. Mazdur Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Santi Bose.

- 19 **Ghusari Loha Karkhana Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Santosh Ganguly.
- 20 **Government Buildings Electrical Workers' Union.**
Comrades Robin Das, Batakrista Sen.
- 21 **Guest Keen Williams' Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Com. A. H. Molla.
- 22 **Gun & Shell Factory Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Com. Debendra Mukherjee.
- 23 **Gun & Shell Factory Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Markandey Singh, Golam Mohiuddin, Benoy Bagchi.
- 24 **Hind Machine Labour Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Benoy Chatterjee.
- 25 **Ichapur Ordnance Factory Mazdur Union.**
Comrades Bepin Behari Ganguly, Dr. Anil Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ganga Roy, Binoy Lal, Mukherjee, Ramabatar Roy.
- 26 **Indian Electric Works Mazdur Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Abdul Malik.
- 27 **India Machinery Labour Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Anadi Das.
- 28 **Indian Malleable Casting Workers' Union, 24-Parganas.**
Comrade Paresh Chandra Bose.
- 29 **Iron Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrades Sibnath Banerjee, Haripada Mazumdar, Jahr Mondal, Adhir Paul, Susil Das Gupta.
- 30 **Jay Engineering Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Haridas Malakar, Dulal Sadhukhan.
- 31 **Jessop's Labour Union.**
Comrades Ranajit Banerjee, Sudhamoy Das Gupta, Sanat Dutta.
- 32 **Maya Engineering Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Santabrata Chatterjee.
- 33 **Port Engineering Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Abdur Rahim.
- 34 **Rifle, Metal and Steel Factory Workers' Union, 24-Parganas.**
Comrade Kunja Bose.
- 35 **Robert Hudson Workers' Union.**
Comrade Devadas Ghosh.
- 36 **Shalimar Works Mazdoor Union, Howrah.**
Comrades M. A. Elias, Debi Chatterjee.
- 37 **Steel Products Workers' Union.**
Comrade Chotte Lall.
- 38 **Tata Aircraft Employees' Union, Dum Dum.**
Comrades Abdul Halim Khan, Haripada Mazumdar.
- 39 **Tata Aircraft Workers' Union, Titagarh.**
Comrades Anil Bose, Sisir Das Gupta, Parimal Mitra, Provat Mitra.

- 40 **Texmaco Workers' Union, Bengal.**
Comrade Subodh Kumar Sarkar.
- 41 **Tata Workers' Union, Jamshedpur.**
Comrade Rajiva Lochan Varma.
- 42 **Wire Products Labour Union, Tatanagar.**
Comrade S. V. Rao.
- 43 **Bombay Engineering Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrade K. S. Dharia.
- 44 **Bombay Garrage (Chowpathy) Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bidesh Kuikarni.
- 45 **Bombay Iron & Steel Workers' Union.**
Comrades Vithal Chowdhari, S. S. Mirjakar, K. T. Sule.
- 46 **Engineering Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrades K. N. Joglekar, Ambika Behare, Rajaram Ganesh,
K. D. Gokhale.
- 47 **Ford Motor Workers' Union (Red Flag)**
Comrade C. M. Lad.
- 48 **Metal Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Manek Gandhi.
- 49 **Nasik & Deolali Electric Supply Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Vasant Ganesh Upadhye.
- 50 **National Radio & Engineering Co. Ltd. Labour Union,
Bombay.**
Comrade C. G. K. Reddi.
- 51 **Richardson & Cruddas Employees' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Peter Alvares.
- 52 **Government Telegraph Workshop Employees' Union, Jub-
bulpore.**
Comrade Prasanna Kumar Thakur.
- 53 **Jubbulpore Electric Supply Co. Employees' Union.**
Comrade Shankar Lall.
- 54 **K. G. F. Electric Labour Association.**
Comrade P. V. Devidas.
- 55 **Brass Workers' Union, Rajhmundry.**
Comrade Padala Rama Rao.
- 56 **Kistna Central Division P.W.D. Workshop Workers' Union.**
Comrade Chukka Venkateswarlu.
- 57 **Madras Automobile Workers' Union.**
Comrade M. S. Ramamurthy.
- 58 **Negapatam Steel & Rolling Mill Workers' Union.**
Com. S. Malaya Pillai.
- 59 **Electrical & Mechanical Workers' Union, Khewra.**
Comrade Surendra Mohan.
- 60 **Foundry Workers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrade Iqbal Singh.
- 61 **Moghulpura Steel Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Mohinder Sen.

- 62 **P. W. D. Irrigation Workshop Union, Lahore.**
Comrade Mirza Mohd. Ibrahim.
- 63 **Karachi Electric Corporation Workers' Union.**
Com. Sobho Gyanchandani.
- 64 **Agra Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Padam Kumar Jain.
- 65 **Cawnpore Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrades R. K. Misra, J. David.
- 66 **Electric Workers' Union (Red Flag), Allahabad.**
Comrade Harish Tiwari.
- 67 **Cawnpore Steel Trunk Workers' Union.**
Comrade Wahazuddin.
- 68 **Mirzapur Electric Supply Workers' Union.**
Comrade Rajbahadur Verma.
- 69 **U.P. Electric Supply Workers' Union, Lucknow.**
Comrade Chetan Singh.

PAPER & PRINTING GROUP (H)

(19 Unions represented by 30 delegates)

- 1 **Titagarh Paper Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade Nani Sen.
- 2 **Press Employees' Association, Calcutta.**
Comrades Mrinal Kanti Bose, Satish Chandra Sen, Amal Chandra Ghatak, Indu Bhusan Sarkar, Birendra Kumar Sen, Sudhindra Nath Pramanik, Paresh Chandra Chakravarty, Sailendra Narayan Roy.
- 3 **Lal Batta Press Kamgar Union, Bombay.**
Comrades R. D. Tendulkar, Keshav Talpade, Manek Gandhi.
- 4 **Paper Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade G. N. Deodhekar.
- 5 **Press & Printing Kamgar, Union.**
Comrade Babubhai Bhatt.
- 6 **Press Kamgar Sangh, Bombay.**
Comrade Babu Patel.
- 7 **Press Employees' Association, Nagpur.**
Comrade R. E. Richardson.
- 8 **Press Kamgar Union, Nagpur.**
Comrade N. S. Bhusari.
- 9 **Press Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrades Ramchandra Sharma, Janardhan Sharma.
- 10 **Andhra Paper Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade Yalla Surya Rao.
- 11 **Andhra Provincial Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade Mallikarjuna Reddi.
- 12 **Calicut Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade T. Ramanunni.

- 13 **Madras Press Labour Union**
Comrade G. Kuppuswamy.
- 14 **Orient Paper Mills Workers' Union, Orissa.**
Comrade Banshidhar Das.
- 15 **Press Workers' Union, Lahore.**
Comrades Beni Prasad, Mohammad Nazir.
- 16 **Press Workers' Union, Rawalpindi.**
Comrade Ram Nath.
- 17 **Allahabad Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kameshwar Prasad Agarwal.
- 18 **Lucknow Press Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kanhaiyalal Srivastava.
- 19 **Press Workers' Union, Meerut.**
Comrade Bharat Singh.

NON-MANUAL GROUP (I)

(12 Unions represented by 19 delegates)

- 1 **Air Conditioning Corps Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Lalit Naskar.
- 2 **All-India Radio Employees' Union.**
Comrade S. M. Israel.
- 3 **Artists Association, Bengal.**
Comrade Tulsidas Lahiri.
- 4 **Central Government Employees' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Gouri Banerjee, Rashid Ahmad, Rabindra Lal Banerjee, Amiya Chatterjee.
- 5 **Calcutta Lower Grade Employees' Union.**
Comrade M. Elias.
- 6 **Imperial Bank of India Staff Association, Calcutta.**
Comrades Devabrata Ghose, Bhawani Chatterjee.
- 7 **B. E. S. T. Scheduled Staff Union, Bombay.**
Comrade G. L. Patil.
- 8 **Bombay Municipal Official's Association.**
Comrade A. G. Kothare.
- 9 **Municipal Shikshak Sangh.**
Comrade Narayanrao Engale.
- 10 **Bangalore Hospital Workers' Union.**
Comrade Manjula.
- 11 **Punjab Chaprasi Association.**
Comrades S. Ram Rakha Singh, Satish Loomba, Ramesh Chandra, Narendra Nath.
- 12 **Non-Gazetted Civil Accounts Brotherhood, Allahabad.**
Comrade Harish Chandra Banerji.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP (J)

(5 Unions represented by 11 delegates)

- 1 **A. R. & T. Co. Labour Union**
Comrade Mohendra Chandra Dey.
- 2 **Sylhet Cachar Cha Bagan Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Chitta Ranjan Das.
- 3 **Chittagong Cha Bagan Mazdur Union.**
Comrade Nagen Dey.
- 4 **Darjeeling District Cha Kaman Workers' Union.**
Comrades Ratanlal Brahman, Gopal Acharjee.
- 5 **Zilla Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union, Jalpaiguri.**
Comrades Razaak Ansari, Susil Chatterjee, Kumud Biswas,
Satyen Mazumdar, Chatur Ali, Madan.

MUNICIPAL GROUP (K)

(30 Unions represented by 48 delegates)

- 1 **Calcutta Corporation Workers' Union.**
Comrades Biren Roy, Samsul Huda, Bhupati Ghose, Nagen Majumder, Gulam Mustafa, Rupan, Peyaro, Hari, Markandey Ojha, Anil Dey, Gajadhar Singh.
- 2 **Calcutta Improvement Trust Employees' Association.**
Comrade Robin Mukherji.
- 3 **Dacca District Scavenger's Union.**
Comrade Dinendra Sen.
- 4 **Howrah Municipal Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ajit Bose.
- 5 **Matiaburuz Scavenger's Union.**
Comrade Maitreyi Bose.
- 6 **Suburban Municipal Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Kartik Das.
- 7 **Municipal Employees' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Ambutai Behare.
- 8 **Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag), Nadiad.**
Comrade Madhubhai Buch.
- 9 **Poona District Municipal Workers' Union (Red Flag).**
Comrade V. B. Purandare.
- 10 **Surat Municipal Kamdar Union.**
Comrade Juman Fannu.
- 11 **Mehtar & Municipal Mazdur Union, Nagpur.**
Comrade Munnusing Khare.
- 12 **Mehtar Union, Amraoti.**
Comrade H. N. Mulay.
- 13 **Sweepers' Union, Gondia.**
Comrade Nathulal.
- 14 **Municipal Kamgar Sangh, Bilaspur.**
Comrade Kranti Kumar Bharatiya.

- 15 **Municipal Kamgar Union, Katol.**
Comrade S. G. Sontakke.
- 16 **Municipal Workers' Union, Jubbulpore.**
Comrade S. D. Mukherji.
- 17 **Nagpur P. W. D. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bhaiyalal Chamke.
- 18 **Sweepers' Union, Mandala.**
Comrade Gopal Prasad Tiwary.
- 19 **Sweepers' Union, Pulgaon.**
Comrade Bhaiyalal Samandre.
- 20 **Sweepers' Union, Raipur.**
Comrade R. S. Tiwari.
- 21 **Central P. W. D. Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade N. N. Manna.
- 22 **Delhi Municipal Workers' Union.**
Comrades Abdul Karim, Najmuddin.
- 23 **Joint Water & Sewage Board Employees' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade A. C. Nanda.
- 24 **Andhra Provincial Municipal & Local Boards Workers' Union.**
Comrades S. Sunderrao, B. Muneswarrao, T. Sinhachalam, Brahmendra Rao, M. Kunchuyya, C. V. K. Rao, M. Hanu-manthrao.
- 25 **Corporation Labour Union, Madras.**
Comrade C. A. Venkatesalu.
- 26 **Municipal Employees' Federation, Amritsar**
Comrade Sharif Mateen.
- 27 **Lahore Sweepers' Union.**
Comrade Girdhari Lal.
- 28 **Fyzabad Zila Mehtar Union.**
Comrade Rambali Pandey.
- 29 **Mehtar Union, Ferozabad.**
Comrade Kunwar Lal.
- 30 **Pannikal Mazdoor Sangh, Benares.**
Comrade Khushal Prasad.
- 31 **Zila Mehtar Sangh, Aligarh.**
Comrade Dulah Khan.

DISTRIBUTIVE (L)

(19 Unions represented by 25 delegates)

- 1 **Assam Provincial Shop Employees' Association.**
Comrade Bipin Chandra Dey.
- 2 **Calcutta Sweetmeat Shop Assistants' Union**
Comrade Ranjit Mukherji.
- 3 **Lipton Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Kumud Biswas.

- 4 **Gaya District Dukan Karmachari Sangh.**
Comrades Ram Bharosa Panday, Janardan Prasad.
- 5 **Bombay Farsan & Sweetmeat Dealers' Staff Union.**
Comrade Girdhar Thakkar.
- 6 **Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union.**
Comrades Mohamed Jafer, M. D. Purohit.
- 7 **Dookan Naukar Sangh, Sholapur.**
Comrade Dattatreya V. Bengiri.
- 8 **Hotel Kamgar Association, Ahmedabad.**
Comrade Parshottam Madhavji.
- 9 **Hotel Workers' Union (Lal Bavta), Bombay.**
Comrade J. S. Mahimkar.
- 10 **Shri Kalikadevi Gumasta Mandal Bombay.**
Comrade Chimanlal G. Shah.
- 11 **Hotel Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Jugal Kishore Sharma.
- 12 **Delhi Provincial Shop Assistants' Federation.**
Comrades Amar Singh, Abdul Waheed, Lal Chand, Fatte Mohamed.
- 13 **Andhra Provincial Shop Employees' Federation**
Comrades Satyanarayana Gurunadhan.
- 14 **Calicut Shop Workers' Union.**
Comrade P. Kunhiraman.
- 15 **Shop Employees' Union, Bezwada.**
Comrade K. S. R. Anjaneyulu.
- 16 **United Merchants' Staff Association, Tuticorin.**
Comrade P. M. Govindaswamy.
- 17 **Commercial Workers' Union, Cuttack.**
Comrade Banka Bihari Das.
- 18 **Cuttack Pasara Pheriwala Workers' Union.**
Comrade Baidyanath Rath.
- 19 **Kapra Karmachari Mandal, Cawnpore.**
Comrade Harihar Nath Shastri.

GENERAL GROUP (M)

(97 Unions represented by 130 delegates)

- 1 **Assam Bengal Cement Co. Labour Union.**
Comrade Angira Kumar Sarma.
- 2 **Assam Match Co. Labour Union.**
Comrades Ramani Kanta Bose, Bepin Chakravarty.
- 3 **Indian Paint, Colour & Varnish Co., Ltd. Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Hansdhaj Dhara.
- 4 **Calcutta Chemical Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Sushil Guha.
- 5 **Bengal Waterproof Workers' Union.**
Comrade Gouri Shanker Thakur.

- 6 **Bengal Tannery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kshitish Nandy.
- 7 **Siliguri Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Manoranjan Roy.
- 8 **Shalimar Rope Works Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Roshan Ali.
- 9 **Calcutta Rubber Workers' Union.**
Comrade Sangit Ghose.
- 10 **Bata Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Sudhin Mukhoti, Nur Mohammad, Nizamul Haque, Sailen Paul, Aurobind Ghosh, Taizuddin, Rafique Alam.
- 11 **Bengal Alluminium Workers' Union.**
Comrade Bageswar Tewary.
- 12 **Bengal Oil & Petrol Workers' Union.**
Comrades D. N. Sukul, K. P. Mukherjee.
- 13 **Bengal Pottery Mazdoor Union.**
Comrades Jagat Bose, Narayan Guha, Hem. Narayan, Kali Sen.
- 14 **Britania Building Labour Union, Howrah.**
Comrade Biren Banerjee.
- 15 **Brooke Bond Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Mahabir Sing.
- 16 **Darjeeling District Din Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade B. Hamal.
- 17 **Dum Dum Aluminium Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ramdas Mistri.
- 18 **Howrah Jalkal Karmachari Sangh.**
Comrade Kanai Chatterjee.
- 19 **Liver Brothers' Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Com. Rahaman.
- 20 **Nadia District Fishermen's Union.**
Comrades Murari Goswami, Sisir Halder.
- 21 **Oriental Gas Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Parimal Das, Nurul Islam.
- 22 **Pottery Workers' Union, Belghoria.**
Comrade Balkrishna Das.
- 23 **Rangakal Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Sisir Ganguly.
- 24 **Rubber Factory Workers' Union, Howrah.**
Comrades Paritosh Banerjee, Bhim Jana.
- 25 **Standard Pharmaceutical Workers' Union, Calcutta.**
Comrade Nirmal Bose.
- 26 **Chapra Mazdur Sabha.**
Comrade Samar Roy.
- 27 **Khelari Cement Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Vishwanath Prasad.

- 28 **Bombay Chemical Kamgar Union.**
Comrade K. D. Gokhle.
- 29 **B. D. D. Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade Madhukar Vyas.
- 30 **Bestolite Workers' Union (Red Flag), Jogeshwari.**
Comrade Vishwanath Bechu Misra.
- 31 **Biscuit and Bakery Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Com. Waman Gangurde.
- 32 **Bobbin & Wood Workers' Union, Navsari.**
Comrade Abdul Razak.
- 33 **Biscuit Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade Mukundlal Sircar.
- 34 **Bombay Furniture Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrade M. B. Vora.
- 35 **Bombay Ghar Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Pishorilal, Gourishankar Bhatt, M. R. Burkul,
J. G. Shirgaonkar, Nagesh Reddy.
- 36 **Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd. Workers' Union.**
Comrade Naliniben Kulkarni.
- 37 **Bombay Rasoi Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Rohit M. Dave.
- 38 **Bombay Saw Mill Workers' Union (Red Flag).**
Comrade G. L. Vaidya.
- 39 **Bombay Shoe Workers' Union (Lal Bavta).**
Comrade Baboo Miran.
- 40 **Bombay Soap & Oil Mill Workers' Union.**
Comrade D. B. Jadhav.
- 41 **Chemical Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade A. D. Gadkari.
- 42 **Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Kamgar Union (Red Flag),
Bombay.**
Comrade P. B. Vaidya.
- 43 **Kanhegaon Sugar Workers' Union.**
Comrades Shanta Mukerjee, Ambodekar, Phadke.
- 44 **Ambernath Match Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ramchandra Mane.
- 45 **National Oil Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade N. B. Metkari.
- 46 **Polson Model Dairy Workers' Union, Anand.**
Comrade Lallubhai Bhikhabhai.
- 47 **Royal Western India Turf Club Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Yeshwant Jadhao.
- 48 **Shramajivi Sangh, Rajkot.**
Comrade Vajubhai Shukla.
- 49 **Sunderdas Saw Mill Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade C. L. Dudhia.

- 50 **The Surgical Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade V. Mohadikar.
- 51 **Synthetic (India) Ltd. Workers, Union, Bombay.**
Comrade Chandrakant Potnis.
- 52 **Tilak Nagar Kamgar Union.**
Comrades M. G. Kulkarni, G. J. Ogale, Y. T. Sutavane.
- 53 **T. Maneklal Mfg. Co. Workers' Union, Bombay.**
Comrade T. S. Jahagirdar.
- 54 **Bhandara Rice Mills Workers' Union.**
Comrade Abhiman Sihare.
- 55 **C.P. & Berar Station Licensed Coolies' Union.**
Comrade Baburao Mohite.
- 56 **Chapra Mazdur Sabha, Gondia.**
Comrade J. S. Bansode.
- 57 **Nagpur Rang Karkhana Workers' Union.**
Com. Abajee Salunke.
- 58 **Nagpur Oil Workers' Union.**
Comrade B. M. Galkwad.
- 59 **Kapra Thila Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Girdhari Koshik.
- 60 **Zari Workers' Union, Delhi.**
Comrade Ajit Das Gupta.
- 61 **Pottery Thozilali Union, Chalakudi.**
Comrade O. K. Mani.
- 62 **Travancore Coir Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade T. V. Thomas.
- 63 **Coimbatore Cement Workers' Union.**
Comrade K. R. Ramaswamy.
- 64 **Commonwealth Trust Tile Workers' Union.**
Comrade P. Velayudhan.
- 65 **Deccan Sugar & Abkari Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade M. V. Veeraiiah.
- 66 **Factory Workers' Union, Bezwada.**
Comrade M. B. Rao.
- 67 **Factory Workers' Union, Ellore.**
Comrade A. V. Subba Rao.
- 68 **Fibre Workers' Union, Coconada.**
Comrade R. Kondala Rao.
- 69 **Ellore Town Tannery Workers' Union.**
Comrade Krishnamurthy
- 70 **Andhra Cement Factory Employees' Union.**
Comrade B. Sitaram.
- 71 **Kistna Cement Works Labour Union.**
Comrade N. V. Rangarao.
- 72 **Kottilingala Timber Workers' Union.**
Comrade K. Kameshwararao.

- 73 **Masonry & Carpentry Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrade P. Sanyasi Rao.
- 74 **Rajahmundry Aluminium Workers' Union.**
Comrades P. Mutyalu, D. Sanyasi Rao.
- 75 **Samalkota Tile Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade Seetharamayya.
- 76 **Sugar Factory Workers' Union, Vayurru.**
Comrade J. S. R. Anjaneya Sastry.
- 77 **Standard Tile & Clay Workers' Union.**
Comrade Appukuttan Nair.
- 78 **Tannery Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrade Yeluri Surya Rao.
79. **Tenali Rice Mill & Kata Workers' Union.**
Comrades Kollipara Bhaskara Rao, Ravi Ammaiali.
- 80 **Toddy Tappers' Union, Calicut.**
Comrade E. C. Barathan.
- 81 **Virudhunagar Labour Union.**
Comrade M. Aiyavu.
- 82 **Tea Workers' Union, Amritsar.**
Com. Pandit Kishori Lal.
- 83 **Qualin Baff Union, Batala.**
Comrade Mohd. Sharif.
- 84 **Rubber Workers' Union, Sialkot.**
Comrade Raghunath Sahai.
- 85 **Boora Workers' Union.**
Com. Roshanlal Sharma.
- 86 **Cawnpore Chemical Workers' Union.**
Comrade N. R. Dubey.
- 87 **Cawnpore Tannery & Leather Workers' Union.**
Comrades Ashok Bose, Shiv Sharma.
- 88 **Dayalbagh Mazdur Sabha.**
Comrade Satish Chatterjee.
- 89 **Kasarhatti Mazdoor Sabha.**
Comrade Raghunath Prasad Dwivedi.
- 90 **Kathkuiyan Chini Mill Mazdoor Union.**
Comrade Guneshwer Singh.
- 91 **Mazdoor Sabha, Ferozabad.**
Comrades Lal Khan, A. H. Ansari, Moghul Beg, Ashfaq Ali, M. Munawar Khan.
- 92 **Northern Indian Sugar Labour Union, Gorakhpur.**
Comrade Shivanath Pathak.
- 93 **The Ordnance Army Clothing Factory Workers' Union, Shahjanpur.**
Comrades Ahmad Khan, Shiv Varma, M. A. Adhani, Iqtidar Ullah Khan.
- 94 **Railway Coolies Union, Allahabad.**
Comrade Sham Shankar Malviya.

- 95 **Shoe Mazdur Union, Agra.**
Comrades Abdul Hafiz, B. H. Gowande.
- 96 **Tailors' Union, Agra.**
Comrade Mahadeo Narain Tandon.
- 97 **Tamkhoi Chini Mill Mazdur Union, Gorakhpur.**
Comrade Kashinath Pandey.

TOBACCO GROUP (N)

(27 Unions represented by 32 delegates)

- 1 **Bankura Birikarigar Union.**
Comrade Sudhanshu Mukherjee.
- 2 **Barisal Biri Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kashi Banerjee.
- 3 **Biri Workers' Union, Malda.**
Comrade Sushil Ghose.
- 4 **Bidi Mazdoor Union, Calcutta.**
Comrades Zakir Hossain, Harisadan Mitra.
- 5 **Hooghly Zilla Bidi Workers' Union.**
Comrade Nemai Bhattacharjee.
- 6 **Pabna District Bidi Workers' Union.**
Comrade Kanak Mukherjee.
- 7 **Tobacco Manufacturers' Workers' Union.**
Comrade Ram Surat Singh.
- 8 **Ahmedabad Bidi Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Sundarabehen.
- 9 **Amalner Bidi Kamgar Union.**
Comrade Ainoddin Shaikh Bhikari.
- 10 **Bidi Kamgar Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade Kamal Panemanglor.
- 11 **Bidi Kamdar Union (Red Flag), Surat.**
Comrade Chaturbhai Patel.
- 12 **Beedi Mazdoor Union, Bijapur.**
Comrade N. M. Balsing.
- 13 **Lal Bavata Bidi Kamgar Union, Sholapur.**
Comrade C. O. Indapure.
- 14 **Tobacco Workers' Union (Red Flag), Bombay.**
Comrade S. B. Jadhav.
- 15 **C.P. & Berar Bidi Mazdoor Sangh.**
Comrades Sewaram Khobragade, Sarang Khobragade.
- 16 **Bangalore Cantonment Tobacco Factory Workers' Union.**
Comrade A. N. Singh.
- 17 **Charminar Workers' Union, Hyderabad.**
Comrade S. B. Giri.
- 18 **Beedi Thozhilali Union.**
Comrade C. Kannan.
- 19 **Bidi Workers' Union, Vellore.**
Comrades V. S. Krishnan, R. P. Latif.

- 20 **Cigar Labour Union, Cannanore.**
Comrades K. Vasudev.
- 21 **Madras Cigar Workers' Union.**
Comrade S. K. Dhanuskoti.
- 22 **Cigar Workers' Union, Rajahmundry.**
Comrade A. Somaraju.
- 23 **Gudiyatham Bidi Workers' Union.**
Comrade B. Karunakaran.
- 24 **Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Workers' Union.**
Comrade C. Lakshnipathi Sastry.
- 25 **Tobacco Workers' Union, Guntur District.**
Comrade Mahankali Bala Subrahmanyam.
- 26 **Trichinopoly Cigar Workers' Union.**
Comrades T. M. Subramani, R. Veluswamy.
- 27 **Coconada Cigar Workers' Union.**
Comrade K. Lakshmana Rao.

COMMUNICATIONS GROUP (O)

(2 Unions represented by 25 delegates)

- 1 **All India Postmen & Lower Grade (including) R.M.S. Staff Union, Bombay.**
Comrades V. G. Dalvi, K. S. Dharia, R. Ray, Benimadhav Pande, Suraj Prokash Anand, F. J. Martis, R. K. Chatterji.
- 2 **Union of Posts & Telegraphs & R.M.S. (India), Delhi.**
Comrades Rai Krishna Banerjee, S. P. Misra, Girin Banerjee, Tapen Mustaphi, Birendranath Ghosh, Kripesh Bhattacharya, B. K. Chakravarty, K. D. Roy Chowdhury, Ganesh Mukherjee, R. C. Chatterjee, N. Bhattacharya, B. N. Ghosh, Ambika Prasad, M. A. Alim, J. H. Rizvi, K. S. Pitkar, Om Prakas Gupta, Raj Bahadur.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

NAME

1. The name of the Organisation shall be the All-India Trade Union Congress, (to be designated in abbreviated form as the AITUC);

AIMS AND OBJECTS

2. The objects of the AITUC shall be—
 - (a) To establish Socialist State in India;
 - (b) To socialise and nationalise the means of production, distribution and exchange as far as possible;
 - (c) To ameliorate the economic and social conditions of the working class;
 - (d) To watch, promote, safeguard and further the interests, rights and privileges of the workers in all matters relating to their employment;
 - (e) To secure and maintain for the workers—
 - (i) The freedom of speech;
 - (ii) The freedom of press;
 - (iii) The freedom of association;
 - (iv) The freedom of assembly;
 - (v) The right to strike; and
 - (vi) The right to work or maintenance;
 - (f) To support and actively participate in the struggle for India's political freedom, from the point of view of the working classes;
 - (g) To co-ordinate the activities of the Labour Unions affiliated to the AITUC and
 - (h) To abolish political or economic advantage based on caste, creed, community, race or religion.
3. The AITUC shall endeavour to further the aforesaid objects by all legitimate, peaceful and democratic methods such as legislation, education, propaganda, mass meetings, negotiations, demonstrations and, in the last resort, by strikes and similar other methods, as the AITUC may, from time to time, decide.

DEMANDS

4. The demands of the AITUC shall be:—
 - (a) A statutory enactment providing for a six-hours' working day;

- (b) Minimum living wage;
- (c) Weekly payment of wages;
- (d) Equal wages for equal work, without racial or sex discrimination;
- (e) One month's leave with full pay, or an equivalent amount of compensation, when leave is not granted;
- (f) Unemployment, sickness, old age, accident and maternity insurance;
- (g) Pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children;
- (h) Proper housing;
- (i) Formation through Trade Unions of the workers' committees in factories, workshops, business houses and all other places, where collective work is performed, with a view to control the conditions of work, inside those places;
- (j) Abolition of the employment of children under 15 years of age;
- (k) Payment of wages to women workers six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth;
- (l) Abolition of all other systems of recruiting labour, except through Trade Unions;
- (m) Abolition of fines and debts; and
- (n) Effective control of the subscribers over the Provident Funds.

AFFILIATION OF UNIONS

5. (a) The AITUC may affiliate to itself any bona fide Trade Union which satisfies the following conditions:—
- (i) The Trade Union seeking affiliation shall make an application according to the form.
Explanation:—A Trade Union is an organ of class struggle; its basic task, therefore, is to organise the workers for advancing and defending their rights and interests; and although collective bargaining is the necessary implication of a Trade Union and although in the transitional period to socialism, negotiations, representations, joint action and other methods of collective bargaining must remain an integral part of trade union activities, labour and capital cannot be reconciled within the capitalistic system.
 - (ii) It shall pay an annual contribution and special levies, as provided in these rules.
 - (iii) It shall send a copy of its rules and regulations, a list of its office-bearers, a copy of the statement of accounts for the official year, giving an average paying membership for that period, duly

audited by a qualified auditor and such other information or material as the General Secretary of the AITUC may require.

- (iv) No Union should be affiliated to the AITUC which has not been in existence for at least one year.
- (v) The application for affiliation shall be forwarded through the Provincial Committee, wherever such a Committee exists, to the General Secretary of the AITUC, with remarks if any, made by the Provincial Committee regarding the eligibility of the Union for affiliation, under the Rules of the AITUC. Such applications shall be forwarded by the Provincial Committee to the General Secretary, within a period of two months.
- (vi) The minimum fee which a Union desiring affiliation to the AITUC shall charge to its members shall not be less than rupee one per year. The General Council, however, shall have power to permit a lesser membership fee in cases of unions consisting of workers from seasonal or sweated industries.
- (b) The General Council of the AITUC shall have the authority of accepting or rejecting any application from a Trade Union, provided, however, that in case of the rejection of an application by the General Council, it will be open to the General Body of the AITUC to affirm or set aside such a decision. ✓
- (c) The General Council shall have power to disaffiliate any Union, which is proved to have been guilty of breaches of this Constitution, provided that it will be open to the General Body to affirm or set aside that decision.

AFFILIATION FEES

- 6. Each Affiliated Union shall pay to the AITUC:—
 - (a) An annual contribution (i) of Rs. 15/- for 500 membership and below (ii) and at the rate of three pies per member with a minimum of Rs. 20/- for Unions with a membership above 500.
 - (b) A delegation fee of Rs. 2 per delegate; and
 - (c) Such other levy as may be fixed by a majority of not less than 2/3rds of the members at the General Council.
- 7. (a) The annual contribution shall be paid by the 30th of April each year. The special contribution or levy shall become payable, as and when fixed in each case. Non-payment of any contribution or levy that has become

due shall disqualify the defaulting Union from voting at or participating in the meetings of the AITUC, or any of its constituent bodies, until the payment is made; the disqualification shall also apply to the voting on the circulars that may be issued by the Secretariat, till the fees are paid; provided that the Working Committee may, in special cases for reasons to be recorded, remit the disqualifications.

- (b) A Union, when disqualified for non-payment of contributions or levies, may be reaffiliated on payment of the arrears and the current fees.
- (c) In case a Union is disqualified, within the meaning of clause (a), for a period of not less than twelve months, the General Secretary may issue a notice to the Union concerned to make good within three months, all the dues at the date of the notice. In case, the Union fails to pay all such arrears, demanded within the time given, it shall be liable for disaffiliation.

COMPOSITION OF THE AITUC

8. The AITUC shall consist of:—
- (i) The Affiliated Unions;
 - (ii) The delegates assembled at the General or special Session;
 - (iii) The General Council including the office-bearers;
 - (iv) The Working Committee of the General Council;
 - (v) The Provincial Bodies.

GENERAL COUNCIL AND TRADE GROUPS

9. (a) The General Council shall consist of:—
- (i) A President,
 - (ii) Five Vice-Presidents,
 - (iii) A General Secretary,
 - (iv) A Treasurer,
 - (v) Not more than four Assistant Secretaries, and
 - (vi) Other members elected by the AITUC under the following Trade Groups:—
 - (a) Railways
 - (b) Shipping
 - (c) Transport other than Railways and Shipping
 - (d) Cotton Textile
 - (e) Jute Textile
 - (f) Mining and Quarrying
 - (g) Engineering and allied Trades and Industries
 - (h) Printing and Paper
 - (i) Non-manual
 - (j) Agricultural

- (k) Municipal
- (l) Distributive
- (m) General
- (n) Tobacco
- (o) Communications.

The General Council may determine the list of Trade Groups from time to time by addition, amalgamation or omission as deemed desirable.

[The new arrangement of Trade Groups shall come into operation after an interval of three months, after intimation of such a change to the Affiliated Unions.

The minimum membership for a Trade Group shall be 2,000. When membership in Unions in a group does not come up to 2,000, the Unions will be included in the General Group.]

(b) The Union shall in its application for affiliation state the particular Trade Group to which it would like to belong and the Working Committee shall allocate to such Union its appropriate Trade Group, subject to the right of appeal to the General Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(c) Delegates alone shall be eligible for election to the General Council. Election of membership of the General Council shall be made during the annual session of the AITUC, by the delegates present at the session, meeting separately in the Trade Groups as mentioned in clause 9(a), by the system of cumulative voting.

(d) Casual vacancies shall be filled at a meeting of the General Council from the Trade Group where vacancies have occurred.

(e) The representation of the different Trade Groups on the General Council shall be on the following scale:—

Two representatives for a Group with a membership upto and including 3,000;

Three representatives for a Group with a membership between 3,000 and 6,000;

Four representatives for a Group with a membership between 6,000 and 9,000;

Five representatives for a Group with a membership between 9,000 and 12,000;

Six representatives for a Group with a membership between 12,000 and 16,000;

Seven representatives for a Group with a membership between 16,000 and 20,000;

Eight representatives for a Group with a membership between 20,000 and 24,000;

Nine representatives for a Group with a membership between 24,000 and 30,000;

Ten representatives for a Group with a membership between 30,000 and 36,000;

Eleven representatives for a Group with a membership between 36,000 and 42,000;

Twelve representatives for a Group with a membership between 42,000 and 50,000;

Thirteen representatives for a Group with a membership between 50,000 and 60,000;

One representative to be added for each 10,000 membership above 60,000.

10. A member of the General Council who ceases to be a member of any Trade Group, on whose behalf he has been elected to the General Council, shall cease to be a member of the General Council.

11. The representatives of the Trade Groups elected on the General Council, in the manner prescribed in these rules, shall co-opt members on the Council, not necessarily connected with any trade union organisation but who have taken part in the trade union movement and whose presence on the Council may be considered essential in the interest of the Movement. The number of such co-opted members shall not be more than one-sixth of the total number of representatives of the affiliated organisations.

WORKING COMMITTEE

12. There shall be a Working Committee of the General Council consisting of:—

- (a) All office-bearers of the AITUC as ex-officio members;
- (b) Twenty members elected by the General Council by a system of cumulative voting.

MEETINGS

- 13. (a) The AITUC shall meet once every year;
- (b) The General Council shall meet at least once a year;
- (c) The Working Committee shall meet twice a year.

14. The Working Committee shall have power to call a Special Session of the AITUC. On a requisition from the Unions representing $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total strength of the AITUC, the General Secretary shall, in consultation with the President, call a Special Session of the AITUC within six weeks of the receipt of the requisition, for the purpose of transacting the definite business mentioned in the requisition.

- 15. (a) Notice of the time and place of meeting of the Working Committee, General Council and General and

Special Session of the AITUC, shall be given by the General Secretary.

- (b) For the meeting of the Working Committee, at least 15 days' notice shall be given; for the meeting of the General Council and the General Session of the AITUC at least a fortnight's and a month's notice respectively shall be given.

AITUC SESSIONS

- 16. (a) For the General or the Special Session of the AITUC the affiliated Unions shall be entitled to elect delegates on the following basis:—

One delegate for each Union having a membership between 200 and 500 both inclusive; one additional delegate for every complete set of 500 members above the first 500 and one further additional delegate for the last fraction of 500 if the said last fraction consists of more than 250 members. Unions with membership below 200 and belonging to the same trade group can for the purpose of representation join together to make their total membership 200 or above and secure delegates in the above manner.

- (b) To ascertain the number of delegates, which an Affiliated Union is entitled to send to the AITUC, the basis shall be the number of paying members existing on the register of the Union, as disclosed in the balance sheet of the Union for the year prior to the Session of the AITUC, duly certified by the auditor.
- (c) An Affiliated Union shall furnish to the General Secretary the names and addresses of the delegates two weeks before the date fixed for the session of the AITUC.
- (d) Delegate's card will be issued on production of a certificate of election by the Secretary of the Union concerned.
- (e) No person who is neither an office-bearer of the Affiliated Union for at least 12 months, nor a member of the Affiliated Union for the same period, shall be entitled to be elected as a delegate of the AITUC.
- (f) Propositions for the agenda of the General Session of the AITUC must be signed by the President or the Secretary of the Union sending them, and must reach the General Secretary of the AITUC, at least two weeks before the time fixed for the meeting of the AITUC
- (g) A Trade Union shall not be allowed to send more than five resolutions, but in order that important labour

questions may not be omitted from discussion at the Session, the General Council is empowered to place important propositions on the Agenda.

- (h) At the meetings of the AITUC the official business shall have priority over other business.

17. On a motion being put to the Session of the AITUC, the President shall declare the result on a show of hands. But if any delegate demands a division, the voting shall be by Unions, and each Union is then entitled to as many votes as the number of delegates it is entitled to send as per rule 16 above. On a poll, the voting shall be by means of a card.

QUESTIONS FOR DECISION

17-A. Questions coming for decision before the Working Committee, the General Council and the Session of the AITUC, shall be decided by a majority of votes, provided, however, questions of a political nature, and those relating to strikes to be declared by the AITUC, and the affiliation of the AITUC to any foreign organisation shall be decided by three-fourths majority.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

- 18. (a) The Provincial Committee for the place where the Session is to be held, will form a Reception Committee for the purpose. In places where a Provincial Committee is not functioning, a committee appointed by affiliated unions of the place shall be the Reception Committee.
- (b) The Reception Committee shall have power to collect funds for the expenses of the AITUC Session. After meeting the expenses of the Session, if there be any surplus, the same shall belong to the Provincial or local Trade Union organisation of the place, where the Session is held.

QUORUM

19. The quorum at the sessions of the AITUC and at the meetings of the General Council and the Working Committee shall be one-third of the delegates or members of the respective bodies.

TIME OF THE SESSION

20. The General Sessions of the AITUC shall be ordinarily held in December.

POWERS OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND WORKING COMMITTEE

21. (a) The General Council shall have the authority to take all proper steps, to carry out the work of the AITUC in accordance with the constitution;
- (b) The Working Committee shall have the authority:—
- (i) To take all proper steps for carrying out the resolutions passed at the previous Session of the AITUC;
 - (ii) To deal with any emergency that arises during the year, affecting the interests of the working class; and
 - (iii) Generally to advance and further the aims and objects of the AITUC.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

22. The General Secretary shall present a report of the work done during the year by the Working Committee and the General Council and audited statement of accounts and balance sheet, duly certified by auditors.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

23. Office-bearers shall be elected by the Annual General Session, after having received nomination, duly proposed and recommended by one or more delegates. Nominees must be persons, who are either delegates at the session, or are retiring office-bearers.

PRESIDENT OF SESSIONS

24. The outgoing President shall preside at the General Session, and any Special Session that may be held during his term of office.

I.L.O. DELEGATIONS

25. The delegates and advisers for the International Labour Conference, held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, and other labour conferences and meetings shall be elected ordinarily at a meeting of the General Council. Each Affiliated Union shall have the right to nominate candidates for election of the delegation. All nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, at least 4 weeks prior to the date fixed for election and the list of names shall be published in the agenda of the General Council: Ballot papers containing the names of the candidates shall be given on the day of the election to the members of the General Council.

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION

26. The AITUC may be affiliated to such International bodies as have same or similar objects and methods.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

27. The Working Committee shall appoint, from among its members, a political committee consisting of seven members. The Committee shall endeavour:—

- (i) To encourage the Affiliated Unions to build up their political funds;
- (ii) To organise, in consultation with the General Council, elections to the local bodies and the legislatures;
- (iii) To keep a watch over the taxation proposals of the Central and Local governments and over the development of the labour legislation in India, from the point of view of the working classes;
- (iv) To initiate legislation in the interests of the working classes; and
- (v) To do such other political propaganda in consultation with the Working Committee, as may not be inconsistent with this Constitution.

BYE-LAWS

28. The General Council shall have power to make bye-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and in particular on questions relating to

- (a) the election of delegates, (b) the submission of returns and (c) the affiliation fees.

PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL UNITS

29. (a) Affiliated Unions in every provincial administrative unit, shall form a Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee. Every Union in the Province, affiliated to the AITUC, shall automatically form a part of the Provincial Committee, and a Union which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC cannot become a member of the Provincial Committee. The Provincial Committee and the individual Unions shall have power to manage their affairs according to their own rules, subject to the provisions of this constitution.

Where a Provincial Administrative Unit consists of two or more linguistic units, separate Provincial Trade Union Committees may be permitted to be formed by the General Council.

- (b) The Provincial Committee may enrol as Associate Member any Union, which has not secured affiliation to the AITUC, but which proposes to observe the constitution of the AITUC, except sub-rule a(iv) of Rule 5. The Associate Unions will have no power of voting at the

meetings of Provincial Committees, nor will be entitled to have any privileges of Affiliated Unions, under the constitution of the AITUC.

- (c) **Regional Trade Union Councils:**—Where the General Council finds, that if affiliated Trade Unions in an area are grouped together, (taking into consideration homogeneity of language and nearness or affinity of industrial units in the area), in a Regional Trade Union Council, the work of the organisation will be more efficiently done, the General Council may authorise the weeks before the date fixed for the Session of the AITUC. Provincial Committee, to organise such Trade Union Councils. The Regional Trade Union Councils will have their own working constitution, which will be consistent with that of the AITUC and of the Provincial Committees. In matters of representations, etc., to the Government concerning regions, the Regional Council may directly approach the Government, but when such matters concern the province as a whole, the Regional Council will only function through the Provincial Committees.

AMENDMENTS

30. It shall be open to the AITUC on the report of the General Council to make any additions or changes in this Constitution by a majority of 3/4th votes.

BYE-LAWS OF THE CONSTITUTION UNDER SECTION 28 :

(1) **Election of Delegates:**—Delegates to the session of the AITUC shall be elected in a meeting of the executive committee or some duly authorised committee or the General Body of the Union. A Delegates' Form should be issued by the General Secretary should issue a form, in the month of April, every delegates and the other details required, shall be entered. The General Secretary, AITUC, shall register only those persons as delegates, whose names are sent to him, duly entered in the FORM.

(2) **Submission of returns:**—Every Affiliated Union shall send to the General Secretary, every year, such information or material as the General Secretary may require. The General Secretary, should issue a form, in the month of April, every year. The information must reach the office of the AITUC by the end of August. A report of the information received may be presented to the General Council at its next meeting held after October.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AITUC, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUP AND PROVINCES, AS EXISTING AT THE CALCUTTA SESSION FEBRUARY 1947.

Provinces.	Railways	Shipping.	Transport other than (A) and (B)	Cotton Textile.	Jute Textile.	Mining.	Engineering.	Printing and Paper.
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Assam ..	..	172(1)	..	..	..	..	128(1)	..
Bengal ..	4,186(11)	51,236(12)	26,075(8)	9,825(11)	34,390(26)	2,848(1)	40,339(41)	5,754(3)
Bihar ..	..	..	..	700(1)	..	14,473(5)	6,833(3)	..
Bombay ..	30,649(5)	11,410(4)	8,608(4)	63,329(23)	..	..	13,488(16)	2,444(4)
C. I. and Raj-putana	..	..	..	16,828(6)	..	..	..	..
C. P. and Berar	..	..	344(3)	15,653(8)	..	975(1)	426(3)	505(2)
Delhi ..	..	..	600(2)	7,315(3)	..	..	439(1)	1,000(1)
French India	..	..	..	4,509(3)	3,120(1)	..	..	..
Indian States	5,325(1)	3,648(2)	..	3,970(7)	..	10,470(3)	104(1)	300(1)
Madras ..	41,905(2)	2,144(6)	7,837(13)	59,485(18)	2,570(2)	3,000(2)	2,497(11)	1,768(4)
Orissa ..	..	..	..	..	..	500(1)	..	332(1)
Punjab ..	6,800(1)	..	3,059(3)	4,685(6)	..	2,222(2)	1,380(5)	1,066(2)
Sind ..	..	2,466(2)	342(1)	..	..	..	1,043(2)	..
United Provinces	9,930(2)	..	5,739(3)	9,233(8)	..	..	2,034(7)	215(4)
Total ..	1,36,470(22)	71,076(27)	52,604(39)	1,95,532(99)	40,080(29)	34,483(15)	68,711(91)	15,331(22)

(Continued on next page)

**THE FOLLOWING TABLE INDICATES THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE AITUC, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
AND PROVINCES. AS EXISTING AT THE CALCUTTA SESSION, FEBRUARY 1947.—Contd.**

Provinces.	Non-Manuals.	Agricultural.	Municipal.	Distributive.	General.	Tobacco.	Communica- tions.	Total.
	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
Assam ..	..	1,142(1)	..	816(1)	1,357(2)	..	..	3,615(7)
Bengal ..	4,539(9)	5,407(3)	1,828(6)	1,672(2)	18,829(24)	2,615(7)	..	2,47,213(164)
Bihar ..	..	..	..	1,480(2)	900(2)	..	..	24,386(13)
Bombay ..	2,806(3)	..	1,285(3)	2,252(7)	15,413(27)	2,358(7)	4,024(1)	1,58,066(111)
C. I. and Raj- putana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,828(6)
C. P. and Berar	363(1)	..	1,592(10)	111(1)	1,424(7)	1,484(1)	..	22,877(39)
Delhi ..	..	..	4,420(3)	2,380(2)	1,419(4)	..	23,000(1)	40,573(17)
French India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,629(4)
Indian States	140(1)	..	100(1)	308(1)	14,521(6)	2,093(4)	..	40,979(28)
Madras ..	488(2)	..	13,723(5)	2,055(6)	10,936(30)	7,289(19)	..	1,55,697(120)
Orissa ..	309(1)	..	..	313(3)	..	..	..	1,454(6)
Punjab ..	2,000(1)	..	1,219(3)	..	705(4)	..	..	23,133(27)
Sind ..	..	..	971(1)	..	1,266(4)	..	..	6,088(10)
United Pro- vinces ..	200(1)	..	789(6)	2,091(2)	15,455(16)	..	..	47,656(49)
Total ..	10,845(19)	6,549(5)	25,927(40)	13,478(27)	82,225(126)	15,839(38)	27,024(2)	7,96,194(601)

AFFILIATION FEES CHART

(Calculated according to the recent amendments to the constitution)

(Ready Reckoner)

<i>Membership</i>			<i>Amount</i>			<i>Membership</i>			<i>Amount</i>		
			Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.
1	..	..	0	0	3	300	..	..	4	11	0
2	..	..	0	0	6	400	..	..	6	4	0
3	..	..	0	0	9	500	..	..	7	13	0
4	..	..	0	1	0	600	..	..	9	6	0
5	..	..	0	1	3	700	..	..	10	15	0
6	..	..	0	1	6	800	..	..	12	8	0
7	..	..	0	1	9	900	..	..	14	1	0
8	..	..	0	2	0	1000	..	..	15	10	0
9	..	..	0	2	3	2000	..	..	31	4	0
10	..	..	0	2	6	3000	..	..	46	14	0
20	..	..	0	5	0	4000	..	..	62	8	0
30	..	..	0	7	6	5000	..	..	78	2	0
40	..	..	0	10	0	6000	..	..	93	12	0
50	..	..	0	12	6	7000	..	..	109	6	0
60	..	..	0	15	0	8000	..	..	125	0	0
70	..	..	1	1	6	9000	..	..	140	10	0
80	..	..	1	4	0	10000	..	..	156	4	0
90	..	..	1	6	6	20000	..	..	312	8	0
100	..	..	1	6	6	30000	..	..	468	12	0
200	..	..	3	2	0	40000	..	..	625	0	0
			3	2	0	50000	..	..	781	4	0