Chapter-V

Trade-Unionism and Industrial Establishment of Gulbarga-Dist

Labour is prior to, and independent of capital, capital is only the fruit of labour and could never have exited if labour had not first-existed. Labour is superior to capital and deserves and deserves much the higher-consideration.

– Abraham Linken

5.1. Introduction

The Gulbarga was the divisional head quarters in Nizam state. In those days the division the Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur district was called southern-Subah, Gulbarga was a head quarters of Dhakni Subhedari until 1900 A.D. This part of Nizam-state-not considered. Any kind Industry major portion of the cultivable land was in the hands of big land lords called Jamindar’s, Jagirdars, Deshpande, Deshmukh,patil people were is used the like a feudal explanation. There was an organization of the former and trilling massed to make them conscious of the toiling massed and also to make them conscious of oppression and orgnise the working class.

The Mehaboob Shahi Kalburgi mills, popularly known of M.S.K. Mill was established is the early 20 century the workers of the Gulbarga for the first time were given an opportunity to engage themselves. In the capitalistic mode of production. In the year 1925 Shahabad cement factory was established in Shahabad it is 27 km way from Gulbarga. The textile-industry is Gulbarga (M.S.K. Mill) and cement-industry at Shahabad brought a new capitalist-relation in the field of production and lead to emerge of new working class movement in Gulbarga the political parties in the need the growth of the Trade-Unionism in the year 1942 at the end of the quit India movement. After the declaration independent of India in the year 1947, the Hyderabad Karnataka region was not
get independent as it was under the Nizam’s-rule and continued till Sept 17.1948 the Hyderabad-Nizam-rule was fundamentally feudalistic in nature under the ideology of communist the CPI political party leaders organized the working class movement the movement against the rule and land lords.

5.2.1. Jaypee Cement Shahabad:

Profile and industry

The A.C.C. cement company is situated is Gulbarga district in Karnataka State in India the Shahabad cement company were operation during the year 1925. It formed a part of east-west State of Hyderabad, the company was started in the year 1925 in the name of M/S TATA & sons .

The Associated Cement Company (A.C.C) was formed in the year 1936 when ten exiting cement plant’s come together, under the one umbrella in a historic merger the country’s firs notable merger at a time. The term merger and acquisition was not even coined the A.C.C company history wide canvass beginning with the coolly struggle of its pioneer Sriyath F. Edinshaw and other Indian entrepreneurs like him formed the Indian cement industry their effort to face computation for survival is a small, but aggressive markets mingled with stirring of country’s national pride that touched all walk’s of life including trade and commerce and business.

The Associated Cement Company (ACC) stand’s out as the most unique and successful merges in Indian business History in which the Gulbarga district identified of Constituent companies were moulded into a new cohensive organization. In a sense, the formation of ACC represent a guest for the secure
of good business practices values and shared objectives. The use of pluralaristic in ACC original name. The Associated Cement Company Limited.¹


5.2.2. Trade-Unionism in the Industry:

The Trade-Union movement started and spread to promote a cause of the working class, communist party of India (CPI) a political party compact in the organizing the working class into a Trade-Union, which influenced the formation of the All India Trade-Union Congress (AITUC) in the year 1952 at ACC Cement Industry of Shahabad district Gulbarga. The worker Trade-Union formed for the protection of the working classes, under the leadership of the Com. Maqdoom Moinuddin. He took interest of the labour problem’s of the Industry and labour movements grown as a wing of the National Movement other communist leader’s like Com. Srinivas Gudi, Dr. Rao Bhadur gaur, Jabbar Razvi, L. Mahendra, were also influenced by Karl Marx philosophy.²

The worker’s of the ACC were quite jublians to welcome to victorious Trade-Union leader came by name Srinivas Gudi, the worked day and night to consolidate the Trade-Unionism in the Industrial town Shahabad. Under the guidance of veternar leader’s like Raj Bhadur Gour and P. Sundrayya, went ahead to conciliation for legal demand’s and settled amicably.

² K.B. Sharanappa, Ex-MP interviewed on 21-02-2012.
The worker’s of ACC Shahabad fought a historical struggle against the management in the leadership of the Srinivas Gudi. For nearly four decade’s Srinivas Gudi was foremost and front line Trade-Union leader. He created a good atmosphere of the Trade-Unionism in the Gulbarga district.

In ACC Mr. Timmayya Pawar was the first president of the Shahabad Cement factory worker’s Union (AITUC) along with prominent leader created Trade-Unionism in Gulbarga like Com. Bhimsha, Sharanappa Bairi, Gopalrao Gudi, K. Lallayya, K.B. Sharanappa, C. Gurunath, Balraj having led incurable struggles for the working classes a firm and strong Trade-Union built by the personalities in Shahabad town.³

5.3. A.C.C. Wadi:

The Associated Cement Company Ltd., established in the year 1963 at Wadi (Jn.) in Gulbarga district Karnataka. A first one Million tones plants was installed at Wadi (Jn.) in 1982. The new plant was commissioned in 2001. It is an world largest cement kiln, today Wadi and adjoining a new Wadi plant are fully integrated cement manufacturing facilities with the indentent mines and captive power plant. Today Associated Cement Company Ltd., Wadi was a big Cement producer in Karnataka⁴.

5.3.1. Trade-Unionism:

In the year 1968 Com. Srinivas Gudi organized the Labour Movement in the ACC Cement Industry at Wadi (Jn.) Gulbarga district. In the banner of the All India Trade-Union Congress (AITUC) the Srinivas Gudi become the president of the Wadi Cement factory worker’s Union Later on C. Gurunath, K.B. Sharanappa, Valmini Naik, Mohan Wooly and Mohan Lal Kamate, were

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³ Balraj Juppalli, GS, interviewed on 09-09-2012.
prominent Trade-Union leader’s created a Trade-Unionism among the working classes in the Wadi cement plant.⁵

5.4. Vasavadatta Cement Limited:

The Vasavadatta Cement Industry established in the year 1983 at Sedam taluka Gulbarga district at the end of the year 1995, nearly 92.96 Rs. Crores rupees invested for the factory, nearly 247 worker on the role of the company.

The Cement Industry produced cement annually, 50,00,000 tonnes in the year 1995-96 and 54.75 crores value cement 672131, tones produced and sold out.⁶

Trade-Union:

In the year 1984 the All India Trade-Union Congress (AITUC) exitedin the Cement Industry in Gulbarga district and come Srinivas Gudi become president of the said Trade-Union in the Vasavadatta Cement Limited.

5.5. Rajashree Cement Company Limited:

The Rajashree Cement Company established in the year 1984. At Sedam taluka, Gulbarga District, the total investment of the company nearly Rs. 57272 crores in the year 1995-96, at that time 449 worker’s worker’s and 593 staff and administrator’s employees on the role of the industry. The annual production of the industry is 30 lakh tonnes in the year 1995-96.

The new project capacity of the Rajashree plant would be enforced from 4.2 MTPA to 8.45. MTPA, with a captive power generation plant of 185.5 MW, also being installed. The total investment for this project would be Rs. 3,000 crores and it had sought, 971.38 acres of land.⁷

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⁵ Mohan Wooly, GS, interviewed on 10-08-2012.
5.5.1. Trade-Unionism:

In the year 1983 the Trade-Union exited in Rajashree Cement Industry at Sedam under the Banner of All India Trade-Union Congress (AITUC) headed by Com. Gopalrao Kinniker.

Later on Com. A.B. Das organized the Trade-Unionism in the Sedam industrial areas in the banner of centre of Trade-Union (CTTU) he made more movement for the interest of working classes. Management filed number of cases. He is of staunch Trade-Union leader a made a strong Trade-Union movement in the Sedam.\(^8\)

5.6. The Alstrom India Limited (ABL):

ABB a boiler Cement and its connected Genuine alloyee, Iron rolls and costing erection will be started in Shahabad in Gulbarga district, it was started in the year 1964. It is private industry before 11-08-1995. It has ACC Badcock Ltd. This industry invested in the year 1995-96 total Rs. 51 crores the capacity of the industry to 49.330 tonnes 4,412 rupees valued 7368 tonnes product.\(^9\)

The Trade-Unionism organized by the Com. Srinivas Gudi under the guidance of the All India Trade-Union Congress (AITUC) at ACC Engineering work’s (Alstrom India Ltd.,) at Shahabad, Gulbarga district in the year 1968, headed by the Com. Somraj Sab.

5.6.1. Trade-Unionism:

The Trade-Unionism organized by the come Srinivas Gudi under his guidance, the All India Trade-Union congress (AITUC) established Engineering

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\(^8\) Gurunath Panchal, worker interviewed on 02-01-2013.

work’s (Alstrom India Ltd.) in Shahabad Gulbarga district in the year 1968
Com. Someraj and K.B. Sharanappa organized the working class in Shahabad.

In the year 1980 a small Trade-Union affiliated to CITU has been formed
in ABL Shahabad by the Gangadhar Namoshi by the efforts of the worker’s like
Pusparaj, K. Basappa, Mohanan, A.B. Das, Dharmveer etc. the CITUC
expanded it base in the Shahabad town and ABL Industry within a short period
it’s become a strongest Trade-Union in the Gulbarga district.

Com. Hasan Kahn worked day and night to attract the poor working class
people and intellectuals. He build a good Trade-Union in Gulbarga district.
Com. Hasan Launched struggle in the ABL factory at Shahabad with few
demand’s of the working classes the made land mark history in Trade-Union
movement in Gulbarga district.

Com. A.B. Das president of the Trade-Union affiliation to CITU put a
demand notice regarding the wage revision of the employee’s and Bonus issue
before the management. The Trade-Union strike will be launched at the
company main gate, at that time a lati charge has been enforced by the police
and the industry was closed illegally in the year 1996 by the effort of the Trade-
Union leader’s like A.B. Das again the industry re-started in the year 1998 along
with Trade-Union leader’s Dharmaveer G. Galappa Sarwad, Yakub Merchant,
Ninganna Dewkar, etc.

In the year 2007, ABL staff and worker’s union formed and new office
bearer elected by the reformandum Trade-Union election. Mr. Padmaraja become
the president of the Trade-Union’s and Styanarayana Joshi, B.S. Khandalkar, G.S.
Abdul Rasheed, Hoda Patel organize the working class and Trade-Union concept
should be created by such leaders and at last 2012 Mr Satyanarayana Joshi become the president of the union Alstrom Worker Union (J.J.).

The Memorandum of settlement under the section 12(3) and red with Act 18(3) of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 by the ABL staff and worker’s union (J & J.) with registration No. TU-60.13, 92-93. Trade-Union registered under the Trade-Union Act, 1926 with Alstrom Project India Ltd., on 20 April 2008, in the course of conciliation proceeding before the DLC Gulbarga the settlement was for the period of three year and six months effect from 1, July 2007 stand valid upto 31 December, 2010.

Regarding the Basic payment of the should be distribute, and variable dearness allow once should be on the basis of consumer price index and annual increment to be raised at the grade wise of the employees with effect from 1, Jan. 2012 and such Leave Traveling Allowance (LTA) will be paid to all covered workmen and supervised category of the employees their respective basic wage’s plus on amount Rs. 5,000, once for block period of two year’s with effect from 1 Jan. 2011 and long service award should be paid on the basis of the (Basic + VDA) the eligible employees.

5.6.2. Medical Reimbursement:

It is agreed by the management reimbursement an amount Rs. 1,500 per calendar year’s, effect from 1 January 2011 to the all workmen and supervisor category of the employees, toward meet out emergency medical expenses, which shall be against the produced the bill before the Management of the industry.

5.6.3. Canteen facilities:

Employer should give tea and breakfast the subsidiary rate for workers. The canteen should run no profit no loss, meals should be provide to all employees those who are on duty in a minimum rate.
5.7. Conclusion

The last chapter presents the several finding of the study. The present study has led to a general conclusion that the national movement influenced the growth of the trade union movement in Gulbarga district in Karnataka and also elaborated how the trade union movement started and spread out to promote the a cause of the working class. In the industrial establishment of Gulbarga district, Karnataka State.

1) Jaypee Cement Pvt. Ltd. (A.C.C.) Shahabad, Gulbarga
2) ALSTOM India Pvt. Ltd. (ABL), Shahabad, Gulbarga
3) A.C.C. Cement Works, Wadi (Jn), Dist. Gulbarga
4) Rajshree Cement Pvt. Ltd., Sedam, Gulbarga.
5) Vasavadatta Cement Pvt. Ltd., Sedam, Gulbarga

Political parties influence the growth of Trade-Union says in the year 1942, at the end of the Quite India movement the ideology of the communist party of India leaders. Maqdoom – Moinoddin, Dr. Raa Bhadur Gaure, Jabbar Razvi, L. Mahendra in Gulbarga district, Srinivas Gudi, Gangadhar Nomashi, S. K. Kantha, K. B. Shanappa, C. Gurunath, Balraj Jappalla, Malleshi Sajjan, Mohan, Huli, A. B. Das, Satyanarayan, Mohanlal Komte, these are all eminent personalities pioneered the establishment of the Trade Union at respective industries in Gulbarga district and spread the spirit of trade unionism and they were organized the labour movement in Gulbarga district in Karnataka State.