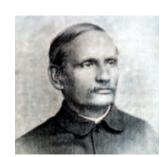
The Struggle for Justice and Dignity

A historical timeline of the labour movement in Bangladesh



Sashipada Banerjee, founder of Working Men's Club (1870)





Dead body of Tajul Islam, trade union leader of Adamjee Jute Mill.

The labour movement in Bangladesh in Kushtia, East Bengal, with the industry. has a rich and complex history that dates back to the 19th century. From the struggle for independence from British colonial rule to the fight for workers' rights and better working conditions, the labour movement has played a critical role in shaping the country's political and economic landscape.

Here is a comprehensive timeline of the labour movement in Bangladesh, highlighting key events and milestones that have shaped the movement's trajectory. From the early days of colonial rule to the present day, the timeline documents the challenges and successes faced by workers in their quest for justice and dignity. By examining the historical context of the labour movement, we hope to shed light on the ongoing struggles faced by workers in Bangladesh and inspire further action towards a more equitable future.

-Priyam Paul & Shamsuddoza Sajen, The Daily Star

April 16, 1853

The beginning of the modern industrial worker in the Indian Subcontinent is marked by the inauguration of the railway line from Mumbai to Thane.

April-May, 1862

Indian railway men of Howrah Railway Station joined the first ever strike demanding an 8-hours-a-day working

Sashipada Banerjee established the Working Men's Club which is considered to be the first labour organization in Bengal. In the same year, he started publishing Bharat Sramajibi (Indian Laborers), a journal exclusively devoted to the labourers, from Kolkata.



Tazreen Fashions Factory Fire, November, 2012.

The bulk of the labour force had joined the war of liberation as the working class had come to realise that the key to their true emancipation was the liberation of their motherland from the monopoly rule of the "22 families" and they fought the enemy successfully. The success in their struggle for liberation was accompanied with a high sense of expectation.

With the aim of improving the working conditions of laborers, the Indian Factories Act was enacted. The Act prohibited the employment of children below the age of 7 and set a limit of nine hours for their daily work. It was enforced on July 1, 1881.

The Indian Factories Act of 1881 underwent an amendment that included a provision for a weekly holiday. The revised Act also restricted the employment of women and children to the period between 5 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, with a maximum daily working period of eleven hours for women. The minimum age for child labor was raised from 7 to 9 years, and the maximum daily working hours for children were capped at seven.

The Swadesi movement, which arose in protest of the Partition of Bengal, provided a significant boost to the development of local industries in the region. Swadesi workers urged people to refrain from using cloth made in Lancashire or Manchester Cotton Mills. This period also saw the emergence of labour activism, with some leaders championing the cause of industrial workers to advance political agitation. In 1905, the Printers' Union was established in Calcutta. A series of strikes erupted in various mills and railways, particularly in the Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Nov-Dec, 1907

Railway Strike in Bengal demanding wage increase. They succeeded to get a famine allowance.

The Mohini Cotton Mill was established

Swadeshi spirit.

The Indian Factories Act underwent an amendment that introduced the first legislative restrictions on men's working hours, fixing a 12-hour workday. Additionally, the amended act emphasized the significance of ensuring the health and safety of workers. It is worth noting that these positive changes were a direct result of the workers' long struggle.

ILO adopted its first convention on limited hours of work and adequate rest periods for workers.

October 17, 1920 Indian Communist Party was established in Tashkent.

1939

The Maternity Benefit Act was passed, which prohibits the employment of a female worker for six weeks before and six weeks after delivery.

Sreehatta Zilla Cha Sramik Union (Tea Estates) was established as a member union of AITUC.

May, 1946

Faridpur District Cycle Rickshaw Drivers Union was formed. September 28, 1947 the Eastern Pakistan Trade Union Federation (EPTUF) was formed with Dr. AM Malik as president and Faiz Ahmad as secretary. The EPTUF was created based on a resolution adopted by the AITUC General Council



Tea labourers demand that May 20 be recognized by the state as Tea Workers' Day.

October 31, 1920

All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was established. It provided an early backbone to trade unions in East Bengal.

May- August, 1921

Mulluk Cholo Movement. On May 20, 1921, colonial troops brutally attacked tea workers who were stranded at Chandpur railway station, reminiscent of the Jallianwala Bag massacre. The workers, seeking to escape serfdom, abandoned the tea estates in Chargola and Longlai valleys in Sylhet and marched en masse towards their hometowns. This mass exodus caused political upheaval for nearly three months, from May 3 to August 3, 1921. The tea workers' widespread strike was soon followed by equally significant strikes by workers of the Assam Bengal Railways and Inland

December, 1922

MN Roy presented a programme of Adamjee Jute Mills Union was formed. action which included the following May, 1954 demands: (1) Establishment minimum wages in all industries through legislation; (2) Implementation of an eight-hour workday, limited to five and a half days a week, for male adults. Special regulations would be put in place for women and child labour; (3) Employers would be legally required to provide workers with a certain standard of comfort in regards to housing, working conditions, and medical aid; (4) Protective legislation would be enacted to provide old age, sickness, and unemployment insurance for all industries; (5) Recognition of labour organisations as legal entities, with workers' right to strike in order to enforce their demands; (6) Establishment of workers' councils in all major industries to defend labour rights, with the state providing protection for their function; and (7) Introduction of profit-sharing schemes in all large industries.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted, which required businesses to provide compensation to employees who suffer work-related injuries resulting in disability or death.

The Trade Unions Act was passed, which made provisions for the registration of trade unions and defined the law related to registered trade unions in certain respects.

The Payment of Wages Act was enacted to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in the right of workers to engage in

in Mumbai on September 5, 1947, which stated that the partition of India into two states would not affect the class unity and solidarity of workers fighting against capitalism under the AITUC banner. The EPTUF became the most prominent representative organization for workers in industrial and commercial establishments in East

After unsuccessful discussions with the university administration regarding demands, the fourth-class employers of Dhaka University began a strike that lasted for one month.

Established in Narayanganj, Adamjee Jute Mill was once among the largest jute mills in the world. However, it ceased operations in 2002.

Riots broke out between Bengali and non-Bengali workers in Adamjee Jute Mills, resulting in hundreds of deaths. This was followed by similar riots in Karnaphuli Paper Mills and Ispahani

Pakistan government announced its first Labour Policy.

was amended to incorporate Section 33-A, which aimed to provide a speedy remedy to employees in dispute and protect them from any victimization for raising such issues.

The imposition of Martial Law dealt a

banned during Ayub's regime. Purba Pakistan Chatkal Workers Federation was established in Dhaka and called for a strike that lasted 22 days and was observed in five industries, including Adamjee. The strike proved to be successful, but when the authorities

The Pakistan government ratified an ILO convention that guaranteed the formation of trade unions and

March 3, 1949

failed to fulfill the workers' demands despite initial commitments, the workers went on a 45-day-long strike. In the end, the workers were able to achieve their demands, demonstrating the strength of the trade union movement.

August, 1955

The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947

major setback to all forms of trade union activities, with strikes being effectively

October 8, 1958

1965

On November 29, 1907, the

FACTORIES ACT FOR

CALCUTTA, March 24. CALCUTTA, March 22.

With the support of all the provincia;
Governments, the Viceroy's Council yesterday passed a Factories Act, establishing a maximum of 12 hours' work a day for all adults, and six hours for children, thus introducing for the first time direct legislative restrictions on the hours of men'. utta jute firms,

On March 25, 1911, the Advertiser, an Australian newspaper, published news about the recently amended placed particular emphasis on the new 12-hour working day for adult workers.

Workers played a pivotal role in the Liberation War. The ILO/SIDA Mission the labour force had joined the war of liberation as the working class had come to realise that the key to their true emancipation was the liberation of their motherland from the monopoly rule of the "22 families" and they fought the enemy successfully. The success in their struggle for liberation was accompanied with a high sense of expectation.

The government established wage commission.

January, 1975 The government imposed a ban on all

strikes and lockouts.



collective bargaining.

June 7, 1966

Rana Plaza Tragedy, 2013.

The Awami League's Six-Point Programme was widely supported in the industrial areas of Narayanganj, Tejgaon, Tongi, and Chittagong, leading to widespread protests and strikes. Police resorted to firing in these areas, resulting in the deaths of several workers. In defiance of the imposition of Section 144, workers from the Narayanganj industrial area organized a procession towards Dhaka.

The workers in East Pakistan played a significant role in the Gherao Movement and the mass uprising that resulted in the downfall of Ayub Khan's dictatorship.

Nur Khan labour policy introduced.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN BENGAL.

Greenock Telegraph and Clyde Shipping Gazette, a Scottish newspaper, published a report on the railway strike in Bengal.

INDIA.

TWELVE HOURS' DAY FOR ADULTS.

Indian Factories Act. The report

Report (1973) observed: The bulk of

March, 1972

Bangladesh Government nationalised all the major industries in the country.

Workers' agitation in Dhaka and

Comilla region. Gherao at Meghna

July 26, 1980

Restriction put on non-workers to being members of trade unions through amendment of the Industrial Relations

General Ershad seized power and bans all kind of political activities including trade union activism.

April 13, 1983

In a significant move, twelve trade unions came together to establish the Sramik Karmachari Oikko Parishad (SKOP). This alliance played a crucial role in the Anti-Ershad movement and exerted pressure on the military government to lift the embargo on trade union activities. As a result of SKOP's efforts, the Ershad regime was compelled to permit trade union activities once again.

March 1, 1984

The government agents killed Tajul Islam, the trade union leader of Adamjee Jute Mill. In response to this murder, a complete strike was observed in Adamjee Jute Mill.

December 6, 1990 Fall of the dictatorial rule of Ershad.

Ershad movement. January 7, 1995 SKOP issues 8-point demands that urges the government to respect and implement the agreement signed on

Workers play a crucial role in the anti-

July 6,1992 and later with the labour organisation of different industries.

June 20, 2000 SKOP called 24-hour strike demanding national minimum wage structure which is yet to be formed.

Enactment of Bangladesh Labour Act,

November 24, 2012

At least 117 killed in a fire in Tazreen

Fashion factory. April 24, 2013

The collapse of Rana Plaza resulted in the deaths of 1,132 people and injuries to over 2,500 others. Consequently, the USA suspended GSP for Bangladesh due to severe deficiencies in workplace safety and labor rights.

A wage board was formed for RMG workers, which fixed a minimum wage

of Tk 8000.

July 1, 2020 The government announced the closure of 25 state-owned jute mills, rendering thousands of workers unemployed. Since the announcement, the jute mill workers have been protesting against

Massive fire at Shezan Juice Factory

the decision.

27 August, 2022 After a nationwide demonstration by

tea workers, their daily wage was set at

April 9, 2023 The government has established a new wage board to assess the minimum monthly wages of garment workers, as labour organizations demand Tk 25,000 due to the high inflation in the









(1) MN Roy, marked with a red dot, can be seen in this photograph taken during the second conference of the Communist International in 1920, along with Lenin and other delegates. (2) Mohini Mill, Kushtia (3) Entrance of Adamjee Jute Mills in 1950. (4) A procession during the 1969 mass uprising against the Pakistan government is led by a street child in Dhaka. Photographer: Rashid Talukder