

277 ✓
March 28, 1960

General Secretary,
The Shrigonda Taluka
Sakhar Kamgar Union,
Trade Union Centre,
Maliwada, AHMEDNAGAR.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for the report of the
Shrigonda Sugar Workers struggle against
retrenchment. The news will be published in
the forthcoming issue of Trade Union Record.

We congratulate the entire workers of Belvandi
Sugar Farm for the remarkable victory they
have won in this struggle.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

V.K.
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

26 MAR 1960
SHRIGONDA TALUKA SAKHAR KAMGAR UNION

(R. No. 2189)

(Representative and Approved under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act)

OFFICE
on Centre
Ahmednagar

PRESIDENT
D. B. BELHEKAR
GENERAL SECRETARY
M. M. KATRE

BRANCH OFFICE
Belvandi Sugar Farm
Dist. Ahmednagar

26/3/1960

128
292

Ahmednagar
Date 24/3/1960

Com. K. G. Shrivastav,
Joint Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C., New Delhi.

Sub Report for publication in
Trade Union Record.

Dear Comrade.

Please publish the
enclosed news-item in the
ensuing or ^{the} next issue of the
Trade Union Record.

With greetings,

Encl: News item }

Yours fraternally
M. M. Katre

GENERAL SECRETARY
THE SHRIGONDA TALUKA SAKHAR KAMGAR UNION
Representative and Approved under the B.I.R. Act.

Vertical stamp or mark

SHRIGONDA TALUKA SAKHAR KAMGAR UNION

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of 19

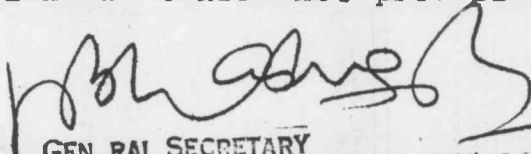
Ahmednagar

Date 19

1,000 SUGAR WORKER'S ANTI-RETRENCHMENT NOTICES DEMONSTRATION.

Notices withdrawn by Management.

Almost all the 460 factory ~~na~~ workers of the Belvandi Sugar Farm Ahmednagar District (Bombay State) were served on 15-3-1960 with one month's retrenchment notices on the alleged ground that the company will not be able to run the factory during the crushing season of 1960-61 due to shortage of cane supply. The ground was ~~flimsy~~ one since the factory is usually run by importing long distance cane in similar circumstances and there was no reason whatsoever to apprehend shortage of cane supply next year when the factory is running at present with 25 percent increased capacity this year. It was very obvious that the employer Mr. D.M. Dahanukar wanted to use this ~~flimsy~~ ground for making the workers loose all their previous service so that workers cannot have any claim to benefits as scale grade and gratuity, the two important problems present being handled by the central wage board of the Sugar Industry. Naturally this invoked great anger amongst the workers and on the morning of 17th, they surrounded the Manager's Office with slogans demanding withdrawal of the retrenchment notices. The demonstration were joined by the farm workers, 200 of whom were women with babies and red-flags in their hands. The Manager, refused to comply with the demand and the workers squatted in front of the office for eight hours in scorching sun. Neither the Manager nor all the officers dared to go out of the office, during the eight hours. Frantic Telephonic and Telegraphic messages were held by the Management with their Head Office at Bombay. Police Officers and armed Police Constabulary were rushed to the Scene. Finally the demonstration ~~withdrew~~ when assurance was given that the company's reconsidered decision in the matter will be given in next few days. Comrade M.M. Katre, General Secretary, The Shrigonda Taluka Sakhar Kamgar Union, a representative and approved Union under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, said in the meeting held immediately after the demonstration, company's action is illegal under the provisions of existing standing orders, Such calamity like the shortage of sugar cane usually befalls, the company can at best lay-off the workmen. Government must immediately intervene and must not allow the company to lock-out the factory in these days of sugar shortage. Workers will resort to peaceful Satyagraha if retrenchment notices are not ~~withdrawn~~! Next day, the morning, the company had to yield and it withdrew all the retrenchment notices. Great Jubilation and confidence prevails amongst the workers.


GENERAL SECRETARY
THE SHRIGONDA TALUKA SAKHAR KAMGAR UNION
Representative and Approved under the B.I.R. Act

No Import Of Sugar Even In Times Of Shortage

MR. PATIL'S ASSURANCE TO INDUSTRY

MR. S. K. PATIL, Union Food Minister, assured the sugar industry on Thursday that no import would be made even if there was a shortage of sugar in the country.

Mr. Patil, who was inaugurating the 27th annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, said that sugar was a commodity without which people could live.

He said that the Government was anxious to increase sugar reserves and would take all steps to check rise in its price.

Mr. Patil assured the Association of the Government's full support to the industry to increase sugar production and export to other countries.

Mr. Patil said that he did not want to enter into a controversy over the diversion of production to khandasari and gur, as sugar and khandasari manufacturers had expressed divergent views to him on the point.

Regarding price control, Mr. Patil said he wished the earlier it was withdrawn the better.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Earlier, Mr. Jagdish Prasad, in his presidential address, referred to the price situation and said: "It is only by increasing production to a level where the fear of scarcity will no longer exist and a satisfactory stock position will be built that the sugar price position will get stabilised."

Referring to the decline in sugar production, Mr. Prasad said that while deterioration in crop conditions contributed towards the fall in production, the main reason was the imposition of control on ex-factory prices of sugar and that too at uneconomic levels, particularly when there was no control on the other two competitors for cane i.e. gur and khandasari.

Mr. Prasad said: "The net realisation of a sugar factory in northern India after paying a tax element of Rs. 13.16 per maund from the ceiling price of Rs. 37.85 is only Rs. 24.69 per maund. There being no control on khandasari prices, the khandasari manufacturer's net realisation is about Rs. 38 to Rs. 40, after paying a tax

of Rs. 3.24 to Rs. 4.16 per maund. Similarly, the gur producer, free from any tax burden, realises Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per maund even though the sucrose content of gur is only about half that of sugar."

The rise in sugar prices last year, the ISMA President said, was due to shortage of supplies and injudicious control imposed by the Government. A sugar factory is obliged to deliver its production to Government nominees at Government fixed prices. If the prices rule high, the industry can hardly be blamed. It only shows that the distributive arrangements and machinery evolved by the Government have been faulty and have not been able to replace the normal distribution channels. So long as supply remains insufficient to meet demand, no amount of regimentation can prevent scarcity conditions and the consequent rise in prices.

Mr. Prasad welcomed the incentives given by the Government to increase production which had touched 1726 lakh tons against last year's 14.28 lakh tons.

The ISMA chief added: "Production could be raised still further if factories were in a position to attract

A PROBLEM OF CULTURE

By A Staff Reporter

Passengers at the Delhi railway station should be prepared to do without porters in the evening on Saturday and Sunday this week.

Over 1,000 registered porters at the station have bought tickets for performances of "Skakuntla", a dance drama, at the Kishanganj railway open-air theatre on the two days.

The authorities, it is learnt, are trying to divide the porters into two batches, each of 500. One batch will see the performance on Saturday and the second on Sunday.

The performances, sponsored by the railway authorities, are to be given by the Hindustani Theatre.

The Kishanganj auditorium has been renovated and equipped with stage machinery at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

The rates of admission for railway employees and members of their families have been kept low—25 p and Re. 1.

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requisite supplies of cane. This could be possible only if, in competition with khandsari and gur, sugar factories could draw their supplies of cane to crush to their maximum capacity. It is in this context that the industry has been urging removal of control on prices. This would remove the scare of scarcity and enable factories to draw sufficient cane supplies by paying competitive prices.

Mr. Prasad also referred to the poor financial position of the industry and the need for adequate allowance for rehabilitation.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The Association, in a resolution, welcomed the Indian Central Sugar-cane Committee's proposals for a target of 100 million tons of cane in the third Five-Year Plan and emphasised that keeping in view the need of increased supplies and improving the quality of cane, immediate and concerted steps should be taken for providing irrigation facilities through construction of tube wells and masonry wells on a large scale and by educating the growers with better methods of cultivation and bringing the results of research to their fields.

The resolution said that sugar factories should be more effectively associated in cane development schemes and reservation of cane areas to factories be made on a long-term basis instead of on a year-to-year basis.

Another resolution complained of non-implementation of the recommendation of the Planning Commission in exempting sugar factory farms from land ceilings by some State Governments, particularly by U.P. and Madras. The Association also expressed concern at allowance by some of the State Governments of new sugar factories, co-operative or otherwise to be located in close proximity to the existing units, completely disregarding equitable distribution of new material resources sufficient for the needs of the existing capacity.

Mr. D. D. Puri and Mr. M. N. Pittie were elected President and Vice-President, respectively for the ensuing year. A committee of 16 ordinary members was also constituted.—P.T.I.

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Increasing Production Of Sugar

I.S.M.A. Chief Urges Removal Of Control On Prices From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

"It is only by increasing the present sugar production appreciably to a level where the fear of scarcity will no longer exist and a satisfactory stock position will be built that the sugar price position will get stabilised," said Sahu Jagdish Prasad, in his Presidential Address to the 27th annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association held here today.

Referring to the decline in sugar production during the last two years in spite of the increase in capacity Sahu Jagdish Prasad pointed out that "while deterioration in crop conditions contributed towards the fall in production, the main reason was the imposition of control on ex-factory prices of sugar and that too at uneconomic levels, particularly when there was no control on the other two competitors for cane i.e. gur and khandasari." Far from giving an incentive to the industry to produce more, the controlled price did not even cover the cost of production fully.

The ISMA President referred in detail to the adverse effects of diversion of cane from sugar factory areas to gur and khandasari which are free from controls and high tax burden. "The net realisation of a sugar factory in Northern India after paying a tax element of Rs. 13.16 per Md. from the ceiling price of Rs. 37.85 is only Rs. 24.69 per Md. Against this, there being no control on Khandasari prices, the khandasari manufacturer's net realisation is about Rs. 33- to Rs. 40- after paying a tax of only Rs. 3.24—Rs. 4.16 per Md. Thus, khandasari producer gets easily 50 per cent more for his product than the crystal sugar manufacturer even though khandasari is comparatively a much inferior product. Similarly, the gur producer, who is free from any tax burden, realises Rs. 16- to Rs. 18- per maund even though the sucrose content of gur is only about half that of sugar. The excess realisation of the gur producer as compared to a crystal sugar manufacturer, on the basis of the sugar content, thus becomes obvious."

WHY RISE IN PRICES

Referring to the unfortunate rise in sugar prices last year, Sahu Jagdish Prasad pointed out that it was brought about by shortage of supplies and the injudicious control imposed by Government. "Our critics do not sufficiently appreciate that a sugar factory is under law obliged to deliver whatever it produces to Government nominees at Government fixed prices. And if after the goods leave the factory, and are allotted to different markets as per Government arrangements, the prices in the wholesale or the retail market run high, the industry can hardly be blamed. It only shows that the distributive arrangements and machinery evolved by Government have been faulty and have not been able to replace. With any amount of suc-

cess, the normal distribution channels. The result is that the psychology of scarcity which resulted from a short-fall in production in the previous two years persists this year also in spite of the increase in production. The fact is that the method of approach to such problems adopted by the Government is fundamentally different from the approach advocated by the industry. Whenever the country experiences shortage of some commodity the usual action taken by the Government is to control its distribution. But so long as the supply remains insufficient to meet the demand, no amount of regimentation can prevent the continuance of scarcity conditions, and the consequent rise in prices."

RISE IN PRODUCTION

Sahu Jagdish Prasad welcomed the incentives given by Government this year which have had some wholesome effect on production which by this month had reached 17.26 lakh tons against last year's corresponding figure of 14.28 lakh tons. The disquieting reports of increasing pressure on cane supplies from khandasari since last month have, however, caused some mis-apprehension as it might affect production position to some extent which otherwise would have been still more promising.

Sahu Jagdish Prasad added: "This year there is sufficient cane available. Sugar factories have also the requisite production capacity. Production could, therefore, be raised still further if factories were in a position to attract requisite supplies of cane for their crushing. This could be possible only if, in competition with Khandasari and gur, sugar factories could draw their supplies of cane to crush to their maximum capacity. It is in this context that the Industry has been urging removal of control on sugar prices. The abolition of controls would on the one side, remove the scare of scarcity and on the other would enable factories to draw sufficient cane supplies by paying competitive cane prices."

Sahu Jagdish Prasad also referred to the poor financial position of the industry and the need for adequate allowance for rehabilitation if the industry is to grow and meet the increasing demand for sugar in the country. He also stressed the need for effective efforts for improving the quality and yield of cane which is of basic importance for the long term progress of the industry.

UTTAR KALIKATA SANGEET SAMMELAN

The 30th monthly sitting of the Uttar Kalikata Sangeet Sammelan will be held on Saturday, March 26 at 6-30 p.m. at 226A, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta-4. The participants are Sm. Arati Laha Roy (Violin), Sri Rita Mitra (Katak), Sri Lakshminarayan Misra and Sri Lakshminarayan Chatterjee (tabla) and Sri Ramnath Misra (Sarang).

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HUNGER-STRIKE THREAT

Sugar Mill Workers

"The Times of India" News Service
MULLUNDUR, February 2: The Sugar Mills Workers Federation here yesterday decided to launch hunger strikes outside the co-operative sugar mills at Bhogpur and Panipat from February 5.

One worker will go on hunger-strike at each of these two mills on February 5 and will be joined by others later.

SUGARCANE PRICE AT RS. 2 A MAUND Bihar Assembly's Plea

"The Times of India" News Service
PATNA, February 6: The Bihar Legislative Assembly yesterday recommended to the Union Government that the price of sugarcane should be fixed at Rs. 2 a maund.

A non-official resolution making the recommendation was unanimously passed by the House. Two Praja Socialists, a Socialist and a Congress member spoke in support of the resolution.

A Congress member, Mrs. Manorama Devi, said that the recent decision of the Union Government to raise the price of sugarcane from Rs. 1.44 to Rs. 1.62 had not satisfied the growers.

The Praja Socialist members, Mr. Ramdeo Singh and Mr. Bipin Behari Verma, said that the increase in price made by the Government was not adequate.

The Deputy Minister for Industries, Mr. L. P. Sahi, replying to the debate, said that the efforts of the State Government were responsible for inducing the Union Government to raise the price of sugarcane by 18 pF.

The House inconclusively debated another non-official resolution recommending to the State Government that the salaries of its low-paid employees be raised to the level suggested by the Pay Commission for Central Government employees.

Decline In U.P. Sugar Output SHORTFALL IN CANE SUPPLY

"The Times of India" News Service
LUCKNOW, February 11: The sugar production in U.P.'s 68 sugar mills declined from 256.42 lakh maunds in the 1957-58 crushing season to 241.70 lakh maunds during the 1958-59 season, said Mr. H. N. Bahuguna. He ascribed this partly to the inability of the mills to get all the sugarcane needed by them. In western U.P., he said, khandsari and indigenous cane crushers had become popular and these were getting a fair quantity of sugarcane.

Mr. Bahuguna said that 68 sugar factories had not paid Rs. 375.06 lakhs to the cane growers as the cost of sugarcane supplied to them. Before the 1959-60 crushing season, payment of Rs. 16.12 lakhs was pending with some of the factories, he added.

Mr. Bahuguna said that on January 1 there were 12 sugar factories in the State which had not paid to the cultivators the cost of sugarcane to the tune of Rs. 4.67 lakhs. Another 67 sugar factories had not cleared the payment of cess amounting to Rs. 310.64 lakhs up to the same date. Recovery certificates had already been issued against the defaulters, he added.

CANE-GROWERS SENT TO JAIL

Meerut Agitation

"The Times of India" News Service
MEERUT, February 17: Eighteen cane-growers including Mr. Baryu Prasad Tyagi, and Mr. Mahari Singh, Secretary and Joint Secretary respectively of the District Praja Socialist Party and some other Praja Socialist workers who were arrested on Monday in front of the gate of the sugar mills at Mawana, about 20 miles from here, were yesterday ordered to be sent to jail by Mr. Rawat, a local magistrate, after they refused to furnish bail.

These 18 persons were held along with several other persons at Mawana but some of them were later let off. Following an agitation by the cane-growers against certain actions of the cane society, the Mawana Sugar Mills did not resume crushing on Saturday owing to shortage of cane supplies. The growers yesterday also did not bring cane to the Mawana mill and police pickets posted in front of the mill gates on Saturday were still there.

CANE STRIKE MAY SPREAD

PSP Leader's Warning

"The Times of India" News Service
MEERUT, February 19: Mr. Sohanbir Singh Tomar, member of the State Executive of the P.S.P., today warned sugar mill owners and the Government that if the demand of cane-growers for raising the price of sugarcane to Rs. 1.75 a maund was not conceded supplies to other mills also would be stopped.

The sugar mill at Mowana has been idle since Saturday last following the stoppage of supplies by cane-growers.

No agreement could be reached on ending the cane strike at Mowana at a meeting there today which lasted four hours.

Dispute Resolved

Mowana Cane

Growers Resume

Supply.

22/2/60

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Govt. Turns Down Mills' Plea

"The Times of India" News Service
NEW DELHI, January 11.
The Government of India is understood to have turned down the plea of the Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association for decontrol of sugar.

The Association had, in a memorandum submitted to the Government, stated that because of the diversion of cane supplies to khandsari, the sugar mills in west U.P. were unable to get adequate supplies of cane. If the control on the commodity was removed, the mills could offer competitive prices to the cane grower and raise production of sugar to the extent of about two lakh tons.

The existing sugar scarcity has been brought about by a steady decline in production on the one hand and a rising trend in its consumption on the other. In 1955-57 the sugar production was 20.29 lakh tons. In the following season production came down to 19.75 lakh tons. It declined further in 1958-59 to 19.19 lakh tons.

It is a serious matter that this drop has occurred despite an addition of three lakh tons to the installed capacity of the industry.

Contrary to the production trend, the consumption of sugar in the country has been rising steadily. In 1956-57 the consumption was 19.86 lakh tons. In 1957-58 it went up to 20.44 lakh tons and in the last season it was estimated at about 21 to 21.5 lakh tons. However, in view of the lower output, the Government of India had to restrict releases from the mills and the actual consumption was 20.66 lakh tons only.

The most important factor affecting the production has been the diversion of cane to khandsari units and power crushers. So far as the sugar mills are concerned, there is control on the price of sugar which is based on the statutory minimum cane price fixed by the Government. But there is no control on khandsari or gur prices. As a result, they can sell their product at higher prices which enables them to offer better cane price than that fixed for the factories and thereby divert cane from the factory areas.

During the current season, though Government has raised the cane price payable by the factories from Rs. 1.44 to Rs. 1.62 a maund, still it has not been found adequate to stop the diversion in view of the prevailing high prices of khandsari and gur. On the basis of cane price of Rs. 1.62 a maund, Government has fixed the control ex-factory price of sugar at Rs. 37.85 a maund. Against this, khandsari touched the highest at Rs. 48 in the recent past and presently it is quoted around Rs. 40 a maund.

Gur prices, which have recently come down slightly to Rs. 18, have been ruling higher at about Rs. 20 to 21 a maund. At these levels, both khandsari and gur producers can offer much better prices than those fixed by the Government for sugar mills. As a result, there is continuous diversion of cane from the mill areas and the prospects of increased production are not very bright. Unless sugar mills are enabled to offer effective competition to save diversion of cane from their areas, it may not be possible to raise the production. It can be possible only if sugar is decontrolled. Mills in that case will be able to offer competitive cane price.

centres continues to rise at much higher levels and bear no relation to the ex-mill control price. The open market price of white sugar is about Rs. 50 a maund. It is almost certain that with the decontrol of sugar the open market price which in effect is the effective price, will gradually come down to a reasonable level. In effect, therefore, decontrol of sugar will result in a direct benefit both to the cane grower and the consumer and production of sugar is bound to show considerable improvement.

TWO LAKH TONS RISE LIKELY Sugar Production

"The Times of India" News Service
NEW DELHI, January 19: The progress of sugar production in the country was reviewed at a meeting here today between Mr. B. B. Ghosh, Food Secretary, and representatives of the U.P. and Punjab Governments. Mr. S. S. L. Kataria, Industries Secretary, U.P. and Mr. Prem Narup, Secretary of the Food, Supplies and Co-operative Department, Punjab, were present.

As a result of better cane production, higher recovery of sugar and the various incentives offered to increase yields, the all-India level of sugar production this season is estimated at about two lakh tons more than what it was at this time last year. Various steps which could be taken to reduce the diversion of cane to 'khandsari' and power crushers were discussed today.

It is expected that in the light of these discussions, the U.P. and Punjab Governments will take certain administrative measures to ensure an adequate supply of cane to sugar mills throughout the season and also to encourage power crushers and 'khandsari' units to operate increasingly away from factory areas.

A meeting of workers of the Gwalior Sugar Mills at Dabra, Gwalior district, on Sunday passed resolutions demanding bonus, interim relief, and T.A. for factory workers and implementation of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour.

"Direct Action" Threat

"The Times of India" News Service
MULLUNDUR, January 23: The Punjab Sugar Mill Workers' Federation yesterday served notice on the three co-operative sugar mills in the State that it would launch "direct action" if its demands are not accepted within 15 days.

The Federation, among other things, has demanded that the agreements reached on September 8 and November 9 last be implemented immediately.

No.292/A/60
March 14, 1960

Secretary, Cauvery Sugar Factory Workers'
Union,
Pettavaithalai, P.O.,
Madras State.

Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter of 12th March.

When did the management inform that they would negotiate if 'strike threat' is withdrawn? If it was before the commencement of the strike, the strike should have been postponed and negotiations started.

If genuine negotiations are undertaken either directly or through the Government, it would not be advisable to continue the strike. Our purpose is negotiation and settlement of our demands and strike is only a means to that end, when the other avenues are closed.

With warm greetings,

Yours fraternally,

W.G.
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

Copy to: TNTUC, Madras

14 MAR 1960

காவேரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் &
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கூட்டுக் கூழு.

பேட்டவாய்த்தலை,

செதி 12-3-1960.

7.

The General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
Delhi

Dear Comrade

We are glad to receive your letter
of 12.3.60.

The management ~~has~~ lastly informed
the Committee that it will negotiate
with the Committee unless the Committee
withdraws the strike threat.

Indifferent The workers got forced on this
attitude of the management, and
they have struck work inside
the factory from the morning of ~~the~~
11-3-60. The stay-in-strike began
exactly at 3 AM on 11-3-60. It is
continuing for the second day
to-day. All the workers without exception
have participated in the strike.

In the meanwhile the Labour
Commissioner, Madras has sent
a telegram to the Labour officer

Trucky, Stating **ADVICE BOTH**
THE UNIONS TO WITHDRAW THE STRIKE
PENDING DISCUSSIONS! The Labour
officer Trucky has ~~not~~ ^{truly} informed
us the above matter.

The strike is continuing -
We request you to kindly
take necessary actions to support
of the workers.

Thanking you
Yours Comradely
R. K. Singh
L. K. Singh

When did the management
found that they have negotiate
strike there is withdrawn?
It was before the strike began,
the signed has been postponed
negotiations started.

If future negotiations are
maintain either directly or
with the fact. Strike should not
be continued. For position is
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copy to TATAC

17/10
14/3

No.292/60
March 10, 1960

Secretary,
Cauvery Sugar Factory Workers Sangham,
Pettavaithalai P.O.
Madras State


Dear Comrade,

Thank you for your letter of 7th March on the united move for strike, if avenues of negotiated settlement ~~are~~ fail. We note that the strike will be called if settlement is not reached by today (10th).

We are eager to know the later developments.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,


(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary

Cauvery Sugar Factory Workers Sangham,

PETTAVAITHALAI.

(Regd. No. 2533.)

President: R. UMANATH.

Secretary: R. KARUPPAIAH.

PETTAVAITHALAI P. O.,
TRICHY DT.

Date 7.3 1959

To
The General Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
New Delhi

Dear Comrade,

We enclose herewith the memorandum of demands submitted to the Labour Minister Madras for your information. M/s Parry & Co. are the Managing agents of this factory. There are about 600 workers working in the above factory. There are two workers union here, one Cauvery Sugar Factory Workers Sangam and the other Cauvery Sugar Factory Pattalugal Sangam. The Cauvery Sugar Factory Pattalugal Sangam is controlled by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam leaders.

The Factory commenced production from 30.7.58. The management failed to concede the just demands. A joint Committee has been formed here (representing both the unions) and on behalf of this joint Committee a notice has been served on the management on 25.7.60. If these demands are not accepted, the workers will resort to direct action.

On 2.3.60 the Joint Committee gave
a Call that all the workers should
go and work inside the factory, wearing
Badges (in which the demands
are inscribed and the management asked to
concede the same). All the workers responded
to this Call. It was 100 percent. No
workers were seen ~~without~~ without the badge.

On 4.3.60 the Committee conducted
Strike Ballot. 619 workers participated
and voted in the Ballot. Out of which
Six hundred and seven workers have
voted in favour of Strike and twelve
workers ^{have} voted against Strike.

A Memorandum has been sent
and presented to the Labour Minister
Madras, asking him to intervene
and arrange for the Conciliation at
Labour Commission level.

The workers are getting
ready for ~~action~~ Strike in the event
if any Settlement is not reached
within 10.3.60.

We request you to kindly take
necessary action and extend your support
to the striking workers.
Yours sincerely,
R. K. Srinivasan
Secretary.

ராவேரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் &
ராவேரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை பாட்டாளிகள் சங்கம்
கட்டுக்குழு.

பேட்டவாய்த்தலை,

தேதி 7-3 1960.

To

Labour Minister,
Government of Madras,
Madras.

The following are the demands of the convery sugar factory workers in which the committee has given notice to the management on 23.2.1960, that if the demands are not conceded within fifteen days, the workers will have to resort to direct action.

1. Dearness allowances

The workers of the Convery Sugars & Chemicals are paid a flat rate fixed Dearness allowance of Rs. 36/- per month. The prices of essential commodities are raising daily and the cost of living index also go higher whereas the workers are paid only Rs. 36/- flat rate. Therefore it is just and necessary that the present system of giving Dearness allowance at flat rate should be changed and dearness allowance paid to the workers based on the cost of living index.

The workers are unable to maintain their living and they have been put to heavy losses. Therefore it is demanded that a dearness allowance of 20 Rp. per point on the Tricky cost of living index should be given.

The Clerks and other staff in the above factory are getting the dearness allowance linked with the cost of living index. They are at present paid at the rate of 20 Rp. per point. The workers of the other factories like Fugalur and Nellampatti are also getting the dearness linked with the cost of living index.

The above demand of the workers was placed before the management by the unions for the past year but the management has not conceded the same so far. Therefore it is just and necessary that they are paid this dearness allowance of 20 Np. from 1-7-59.

2. Bonus.

The workers have put up their demand for three months Bonus for the year 1958-59. The workers of Mallikuppan and Pugaloor sugar factory are paid larger amount of Bonus for the year. The balance sheet of the company which has just been released shows that the factory has worked profitably just like other sugar factories and therefore the demand for three months Bonus is a very very reasonable demand.

3. Grades.

The management in the beginning of August 1959 published the proposed grading scheme for Labour in the Ganvay Sugar & Chemicals Ltd to be enforced from 1.7.59. The representatives of trade unions were called and they were asked to suggest and place their views and proposals to the management and after ~~storing~~ discussions with the unions, making necessary alterations the scheme will be finalised and implemented. Later the management and implemented forced the proposed grades scheme on the workers after saying that the proposals of the unions will be considered and discussions held in the matter. The union also after careful consideration submitted this proposals to the management. But now the management has informed that the management is not prepared to consider the same now. Therefore it is just and necessary that the proposals of the joint committee on the grades accepted and justice rendered to the workers.

4. Night Allowances.

It is demanded that the workers should be paid a night

ஃவரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை தொழிலாளர் சங்கம் &
 வேரி சர்க்கரை ஆலை பாட்டாளிகள் சங்கம்
 கூட்டுக்குழு.

பேட்டவாய்த்தலை,

தேதி 1960.

allowance of 25 Rp. It is unfortunate that the workers of the
 Pottavaithalai factory ^{line} ~~above~~ are refused this Night Allowance,
 while the workers of Pugalur and Nellikuppam Sugar Factory are
 paid the same.

B. Leaves

At present workers of the Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals are
 given only Seven days National & Festival Holidays. They are not
 given any casual leave or sick leave. It is also noted that the
 workers in Pugalour and Nellikuppam factory are given nine days
 Festival Holiday, Seven days casual leave and 10 days sick leave.

Therefore this demand of the workers that they should be
 given:

Nine days	Festival Holidays,
Seven days	Casual Leaves,
Ten days	Sick leave.

B. R. Roll workers.

About six hundred workers and in sixty four workmen are working
 in the factory. Only about 188 workers and 43 watchmen have been
 confirmed and placed ⁱⁿ to the Regular Rolls of the factory placing a
 vast ^{majority} ~~majority~~ of the workers and watchmen in the Seasonal Rolls.
 When this matter that larger number of workers should be placed
 in R. Rolls was raised and discussed with the management in
 November 59 the management accepted that they will reconsider
 review and discuss with the unions and place more workers in the
 R. Roll. This has not been done. Therefore it is just and nec-
 essary th at this matter is settled and larger number of workers
 placed in the R. Roll.

We wish to represent that the above are the most reasonable and just demands of the workers, which the management has so far refused to concede. Representations and negotiations have failed to end the only course left with these workers to get this, just and reasonable demands is direct action.

Under these circumstances we request you to kindly interview and see that justice rendered to the workers and thanking you,

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) R. K. Kumbhar
A) L. Krishnamurthy

Convenors.

SUGAR : THE PROBLEM AND THE SOLUTION

The debate on rising sugar prices in the Lok Sabha in August last was expected to help in making a proper assessment of the existing situation and to find remedial measures to remove the present difficulties. Instead, it resulted in a much uninformed criticism of the industry, along with that of Government and trade. The criticism of the industry is hardly justified, as will be clear from the facts discussed hereunder. These facts, we hope, will help a proper appraisal of the present situation.

Basic Factors : Sugar along with Gur and Khandsari is one of the three sweetening agents, and sugarcane is the common raw material for all the three. Sugar production is to a great extent affected by the production and prices of gur and khandsari. If, because of better gur and khandsari prices, the cane grower gets higher returns by converting his cane to gur or selling it to the khandsari, increasing supplies of cane normally meant for sugar factories will be diverted to gur and khandsari production and sugar production will to that extent fall. This is what has precisely happened during the last two years. The ceiling on the ex-factory price of sugar has been worked out on the basis of the minimum price of cane fixed by the Government and it does not permit of payment of higher cane price by sugar factories to prevent the diversion of cane to gur and khandsari manufacture.

Since July 30, 1958, ex-factory prices of sugar in North India—U.P., Punjab and North Bihar—have been fixed under Government notifications. The ex-factory price of sugar in U.P. till October 25 last was Rs. 36/- per maund. Of this price, the factories actually got only Rs. 22.84 per maund and the balance Rs. 13.16 was taken away by the Central and State Governments etc., in the form of excise duty, cane cess and co-operative societies' commission (excise duty : Rs. 10.69 per maund, cane cess about Rs. 2/- per md. of sugar at the rate of -/3/- per n.P. of cane and co-operative societies' commission : 47 n.P. per maund of sugar, at the rate of 5 n.P. per md. of cane). From

October 25, following the increase in the minimum cane price by 3 annas per md. for the current season, the ex-factory price was correspondingly raised by Rs. 1.85 per md. and is now Rs. 37.85 per md. in U.P. The Central and State taxes and levies continue to account for Rs. 13.16 per md.

Against this, the present day price of khandsari is Rs. 36/- to 39/- per md., or an average of Rs. 37.50 per md. for medium varieties and Rs. 40/- to 43/-, or an average of Rs. 41.50 nP. per md. for superior and crystal varieties. Khandsaris presently pay an excise duty of Rs. 4.16 or 3.24 per md. depending on whether sulphitation process or power-driven centrifugals are utilised. (No excise duty is levied on khandsari produced by means of hand-driven centrifugals). Net realisation of the khandsari manufacturer is, therefore, between Rs. 33.34 to Rs. 38.16, depending on the process of manufacture and the quality of khandsari. This is far in excess of the net realisation of Rs. 24.69 of a sugar manufacturer.

As regards gur which accounts for more than 50% of the total output of the sweetening agents, the present day price ranges from Rs. 16.50 to Rs. 18.50 per md. for Pansera and Balti varieties. The whole of this amount is retained by the gur manufacturer as he has not to pay any taxes levied by the Centre or the State. Taking into account the fact that the purity of gur is only 50 to 60 per cent of sugar, the price realised by the gur manufacturer on the basis of the sucrose content of gur is in excess of that realised by the sugar producer.

In the normal years, the relative prices of khandsari are about 75% of sugar prices and that of gur about 40%. This is borne out by the following figures relating to the last four years.

Year	Ex-factory price of sugar per md. Rs.	Khandsari price per md.	Khandsari price as percent of sugar	Gur price per md. Rs.	Gur Price as percent of sugar.
1954-55	*30-13- 6	*24- 2-6	79	*11-13-3	38
1955-56	31- 6- 8	22- 6-8	71	12-12-8	41
1956-57	33-14- 0	23-13-6	70	13-14-9	41
1957-58	38- 0- 0	30- 6-0	80	16.71	44

* Source : Indian Sugar Manual, 1958.

With the pegging of sugar prices at uneconomic levels and relative exemption of khandsari and gur from high taxes levied on sugar, this price parity has changed and at present prices of khandsari—superior and crystal varieties—are higher than sugar by at least 4%, and gur prices are about 50% of sugar prices as against the normal 40%.

Drop in Sugar Production : As has already been explained above, this relative profitability of gur and khandsari manufacture has been the main cause of fall in sugar production, which in turn has resulted in the present tight sugar position.

Since 1953-54 when production of sugar was only 10 lakh tons, there has been a continuous rise in the production till it reached the peak figure of 20.29 lakh tons in 1956-57. Thereafter, mainly because of diversion of cane to khandsari manufacture, production started declining and in the last season it came down to 19.18¹ lakh tons. This drop of 1.11 lakh tons over the last two years may by itself not appear to be serious ; but it has to be considered in the context of an addition of 3 lakh tons to the installed capacity of the industry during the same period. In effect, therefore, the actual drop is of the order of 4.11 lakh tons. Against this, khandsari production is estimated to have increased from under 1 lakh tons before 1956-57 to about 3.50 lakh tons last year. Had cane utilised for the production of this extra 2.50 lakh tons of khandsari been utilised by the sugar factories, the actual sugar recovered would have been about 4 lakh tons, as the sugar factory recovers 10 mds. of sugar per 100 mds. of cane against only 6 mds. recovered by khandsaris. Thus the diversion of cane to khandsari has not only reduced production of sugar factories, it has resulted in the actual loss of 1.5 lakh tons of sugar in the process. This is a sheer waste of the limited food resources available to the country.

Consumption Rising Steadily : Against the decline in production, consumption of sugar in the country has been rising steadily. In 1956-57, consumption was 19.86 lakh tons whereas in the year ended November last, it was 20.66 lakh tons. Consumption last year would have been still higher at 21 lakh tons but in view of short-fall in production, Government had to restrict releases from mills which put

¹ Detailed figures are given in Appendix A.

down consumption at the slightly lower figure of 20.66 lakh tons. During the last two years, when production fell below the level of consumption, we had to fall back on our stocks. It is these limited stocks which we have been consuming during the last two years to fill in the gap created by the short-fall in production. These stocks are by now mostly depleted and have reached a precarious limit.

Industry's Representations Unheeded : The industry foresaw the difficulties that came up as a result of falling production and lost no time in bringing this fact to the notice of the Government. Through a series of communications and also through numerous delegations and personal representations, the Government of India were requested to take remedial measures so that production of sugar did not fall. In particular, their attention was invited to the increasing diversion of cane supplies to gur and khandsari. It was only on the 28th February, 1959, that is, after two crushing seasons, that the Government imposed an excise duty on khandsari which however is quite inadequate to check diversion of cane from sugar factories. This belated action of the Government could not possibly restore production to its normal figure, because there is still a large gap between the levels of taxation on khandsari and sugar.

The industry has been all along anxious to increase production and has been urging the Government to help it in doing so. As otherwise, the country will never be able to get out of the vicious circle of shortages leading to controls and controls leading to still greater shortages.

Is Sugar Price Too High ? In 1933 when protection was granted to the sugar industry in the country, sugar was sold at Rs. 9/- per md. In the control price of Rs. 37.85 as at present, U.P. factories are allowed Rs. 24.69 per md., or about 2½ times as high as in 1933. Against this, the expenses on the various items that go into the production of sugar have registered much higher increases. Sugarcane costs now over 4 times the cost in 1933. Wages have risen 5 times and cost of machinery 7 times. Similar increases have taken place in respect of other materials. When compared to the position in 1938, that is just before the Second World War, the prices of the various materials used in the manufacture of sugar have shown the following increases :—

Cost of Cane	is 3.4 times that in 1938
Wages	are 9.5 times
.. { Sulphur, limestone & coal	is 3 times
.. Filter cloth	is 4.5 times
.. Machinery	is 5.4 times

What is more, the prices that the consumer has to pay are higher because of the increasing level of taxes. The way in which the tax burden has increased over the last few years shows that Government, both the Centre and State, treat the sugar industry as a milch-cow. The State Governments collect about Rs. 10 crores annually as cane cess and spend a very meagre portion of it on cane development for which these sums were originally meant. The Central Government raise about Rs. 58 crores per year in terms of excise duty. Sugar factories also pay annually Rs. 1 crore as co-operative societies' commission. The following table gives the extent of increase in the various taxes since 1946-47 :—

	1946-47		1958-59	
	Rate	Incidence per md. of sugar Rs.	Rate	Incidence per md. of sugar Rs.
Sugar Excise	..	2.20	..	10.69
Cane Cess	0-1-0 per md. of cane	0.62	0-3-0 per md. of cane	2.00
Co-operative Societies' Commission	0-0-3	0.15	0-0-9	0.47
Total		2.97		13.16

It should be realised that cane price is fixed by Government of India; wages are also determined on the basis of various judicial awards, and the prices of most of the materials and stores are also regulated under Government notifications. These make the sugar

industry one of the most regulated industries as has been admitted by Government authorities themselves from time to time.

Injudicious Price Control: Over and above the various regulations already in force came the imposition of injudicious control on the ex-factory price of sugar on the 30th July, 1958, to which reference has been made earlier. The circumstances in which the control was imposed were very unusual and deserve mention. On June 27, 1958 the Government of India announced their decision to export 50,000 tons of sugar. In fact, the Government were keen to export 1,00,000 tons. But the industry apprehended that, considering the stock position of sugar, the export of such a large quantity was bound to create scarcity and lead to high prices. And it was only at the suggestion of the industry that the Government agreed to fix the export quota at the reduced figure of 50,000 tons. As is well known, the world prices of sugar are lower than those in India and export could only be made at a loss. The announcement of the Government was therefore made after they had come to an understanding with the industry regarding making up the loss by a slight increase in the internal prices.

In the discussions between the representatives of the industry and the Government on the 12th July, 1958, it was agreed that the sugar factories should sell their sugar at the average prices realised by them between the 23rd and the 27th June, 1958, which averaged Rs. 37.07 in North India². Early in July 1958, however, the prevailing prices of sugar registered an increase on account of certain unforeseen circumstances: the failure of the monsoon, and a generally sharp increase in the prices of other agricultural commodities affected the position. So did the tension in the international situation following upheavals in Iraq. Sugar prices rose, and to a greater measure, in world markets like London and New York also; but there they were allowed to follow their own levels. And last but not least, the delay

² Following the discussions with the Food Secretary, Government of India, the President of the I.S.M.A. telegraphically urged all factories to sell at agreed levels. The telegram dated the 12th July reads as follows:—

“Following interview with Food Secretary, President urges all mills to sell freely at prices not exceeding average realised between 23rd and 27th June adjusted for grade differences where necessary. Any mill which has not made a sale during this period should contact a neighbouring mill which has and base its maximum on neighbour's figure adjusting only for grade and for established price differential. AAA Mills are reminded that sole selling agents must be prevailed upon to sell at within the above limits.”

in the Government's release of the usual monthly quota of sugar for sale by the mills upset the price level³. The rise in sugar price continued upto about the third week of July. Thereafter, as a result of the concerted action of the Mills to sell the released quota at the agreed rate, the price began to fall and had come down appreciably when the Government imposed control on the 30th July⁴. That the price had started declining could be verified by the market reports published by the Government of India or by reports of various 'mandies' published in Newspapers⁵. Control may sometimes be justified, but one never hears of control being imposed when the prices are falling. But unfortunately this is what the Government did.

The Control, it may be mentioned, was only on the ex-factory price and that too only in the case of mills situated in U.P., North Bihar and the Punjab. More surprising than the control itself was the ex-factory selling price fixed under it. This price was fixed in an absolutely arbitrary manner and was not only lower than what was agreed to but was quite unremunerative to the industry. Instead of giving incentive to the industry to produce more, it did not even cover the cost of production fully. The result, as could be expected, was adverse effect on production. It might be of interest to note here that it is only in the controlled area that production declined, while in other parts there was actually some improvement. But for this improvement, the overall production would have shown

³ The details regarding monthly releases from January to July, 1958 and the dates on which the releases were affected are given in Appendix B. It will be seen therefrom that whereas the releases for a particular month were made either in the beginning of the month or towards the end of the previous month, the July release was delayed till the 12th July.

⁴ The details of ex-factory price are given in Appendix C. It will be seen from the same that the rise in prices from the agreed levels at the peak period was only 34 nP. per maund (from Rs. 37.07 to 37.41) and this too had come down to only 9 nP. for the week ending 30th July. This difference of 9 nP. is when compared with the average for the week ending 30th July, whereas the actual rates on the 29th and 30th July, i.e. on the eve of control, were much lower and in many cases lower than the agreed levels.

⁵ Extracts from the Sugar Market Weekly Bulletin No. 31 dated July 31, 1958 giving market conditions for the week ending 26th July are given in Appendix D.

steeper decline. The comparative figures of production are given below :—

	All India	Controlled Area.	Rest of India.
1956-57	20.29	14.20	6.09
1958-59	19.18	12.38	6.80

Faulty Distribution Arrangements : It is significant to note that, while ex-factory prices were controlled in July '58, it was only in May '59 that the Government thought of arranging licensing of wholesale dealers, who were till then absolutely free to sell the sugar purchased at fixed prices from factories at any price they liked. The licensing of dealers was completed only in July and it was on the 15th July '59, that Government thought of fixing selling prices for dealers. For a full year, factories in the controlled regions were forced to sell at controlled prices on pain of three years' rigorous imprisonment for the principal executive, while no restrictions were placed on dealers for whom the sky was the limit.

Along with control, Government introduced the system of direct allotment of sugar for sale to their nominees who, in most cases, were new to trade. This disturbed the normal distribution channels and its effect became more pronounced as increasing quantities were allotted to these nominees. In June last, the quota of U.P. and North Bihar mills was cut down to 30 per cent, while that of the Punjab was suspended altogether. In July, there was complete suspension of releases to mills and the entire quantity was taken over by the Government for sale by their allottees. This reduction and subsequent suspension of mill quotas naturally dislocated the normal distribution of sugar. Even with the complete suspension of releases from mills since July sugar prices continue to rule generally high.

Criticism of the Industry not Justified : During the debate in the Lok Sabha the patent argument of profiteering was made against

the industry. It was, however, evident from the then Food Minister's statement that the prices continued to be at a reasonable level until the beginning of May and the controlled rates fixed for the U.P., North Bihar and the Punjab were generally effective. In July the Government took over the entire stocks with the mills in the controlled area. Profiteering by the mills, if any, could therefore have taken place only during the months of May and June. During these two months the total quantity of sugar released by the Government was 3.75 lakh tons. Out of this quantity, 1.31 lakh tons was allotted directly by the Government to their nominees, 1.24 lakh tons was given for sale to factories situated in non-controlled areas and the balance 1.20 lakh tons was released to mills in the controlled area. The allegation about profiteering thus relates only to 1.20 lakh tons which was sold by mills in the controlled area. This quota of 1.20 lakh tons forms only 32% of the total release. It is hardly convincing, and even against the established concepts of economics, to suggest that the factories which contributed only 32% of the supply could manipulate the prices or exploit the situation to push up the prices.

In short, while fall in production created fears of shortage, the manner of timing of control and the faulty distribution arrangements taken thereafter turned this into a scare of scarcity and resulted in the present debacle.

Maximisation of Production : The only way out from the present impasse is undeniably increased production. There is no short-cut substitute available for this. The industry has always emphasised the need of maximising production and has offered its co-operation. In this context, the industry welcomes the new sugar policy recently announced by the Government for the current season. It provides incentives both to the growers and to the industry : the former will get 3 annas more per md. of cane and the latter has been given the inducement of a rebate of 50% in the basic excise duty on sugar produced by the factories in excess of the average of the last two years. The incentives are expected to improve production from the last season's low figure of 19.18 lakh tons to 24.50 lakh tons.

not expected to go far so long as the gur and khandsari prices continue ruling at the present high levels. In the present scheme of incentives, factories have first to reach a basic quota (which is the average production of the last two years) before they could avail of the concession in the excise duty. In effect, therefore, it is only after they have reached the basic quota that they can offer a higher cane price. Only a few factories can say with confidence whether they will be able to cross the average production of the last two years and avail of the concession. We, however, fear that with the diversion of cane already in progress, a large majority of the factories may not be able to avail of the concession, while with the existing control on sugar price, it is not possible for the mills to offer competitive cane prices forthwith. Against this, the gur and khandsari manufacturer is in a position to offer a slice from his high prices to the cane grower in the form of higher cane prices and thus attract cane away from sugar factories. Unless, therefore, sugar factories are enabled to offer competitive cane prices to save diversion of cane from their areas, it will not be possible to raise sugar production substantially. This can be done only by removing the present stifling controls on sugar factories. Only then would they be able to offer competitive cane prices to attract cane and maximise production. The increase in production would also ensure a stable level of sugar prices.

Time here is of the essence. The present crushing season is already 2½ months old and if decontrol has to be effective in yielding higher production, no time should be lost by Government in taking necessary and effective action in this behalf.

Cane Development : While the above measures are expected to retrieve the position in the current season, what is of basic importance for the continued health and further progress of the industry is the improvement in the backward state of our cane culture. The poor yield and quality of our cane is a malaise from which the industry has been suffering all through. And though some efforts have been made in the research stations and otherwise to improve the position, these have not made much impression so far. When we compare the position in this regard with that of other sugarcane producing countries of the world, the extreme backwardness of our cane culture and the

extent of the handicap suffered by the sugar industry here become evident^a. It is, therefore, imperative that much more considered and concerted attention is given to this problem. Only when this is done, and substantial improvement effected in the yield and quality of cane, will the Indian sugar industry be established on a more firm footing for further progress in future.

^a Details of yield per acre and sugar recovery per cent in various countries of the world are given in Appendix E.

APPENDIX A

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA SINCE 1953-54.

YEAR	Production (Lakh Tons)	Variation in Production with 1953-54 = 100
1953-54	10.01	100
1954-55	15.90	159
1955-56	18.62	186
1956-57	20.29	203
1957-58	19.78	198
1958-59	19.18	191

APPENDIX B

**THE DATE-WISE DETAILS REGARDING MONTHLY SUGAR
QUOTAS RELEASED BETWEEN JANUARY-JULY, 1958.**

	Dates.	Quantity. (Tons).
January Quota	25.12.57	86,000
February ..	31. 1.58	1,55,000
March ..	3. 3.58	1,72,000
April ..	31. 3.58	1,66,000
May ..	1. 5.58	1,66,000
	15. 5.58	1,00,000
June ..	6. 6.58	1,68,000
July ..	12. 7.58	1,70,000

APPENDIX C

**AVERAGE EX-FACTORY PRICES OF ISS D-29
GRADE IN Rs. = nP. per md.**

Average Price for Week Ending.	West U.P. Rs.	East U.P. Rs.	North Bihar. Rs.	Average. Rs.
June '58				
7th	35.97	35.88	36.48	
15th	36.46	35.87	36.39	
22nd	36.61	36.13	37.25	
30th	37.24	36.59	37.37	37.07
July '58				
7th	37.05	36.58	36.98	
15th	37.50	36.66	37.18	
22nd*	37.85	36.93	37.46	37.41
30th†	37.44	36.81	37.21	37.16

* Details of prices upto 22nd July are taken from 'Exhibit' A to the Affidavit of the Chief Director (Sugar) filed in the Supreme Court in connection with Writ Petition No. 134 of 1958 regarding the Diwan Sugar & General Mills Co. Private Ltd., and Others Vs. the Union of India.

† These prices (since not given in the above exhibit) are based on prices for week ending 2nd August, 1958, given in the Sugar Market Bulletin dated 7th August, 1958, issued by the Directorate of Sugar and Vansuvar, Government of India.

APPENDIX D

**EXTRACT FROM THE 'INDIAN SUGAR TRADE INFORMATION SERVICE WEEKLY BULLETIN' NO. 31 DATED
JULY 31, 1958 (REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING
26TH JULY, 1958).**

"..... At Muzaffarnagar in the earlier part of the week the sugar market ruled steady but closed week due to absence of demand. The market was also steady at Meerut but later on became panicky owing to the sales of sugar by some factories at lower rates. At Hapur the prices of sugar were steady. The market was very dull at Agra where the mills were reported to be quoting lower prices and the demand being slack owing to rainy season. The market was quiet at Kanpur. The uptrend of the prices was checked and the week witnessed a fall in prices by about 25 nP. Arrivals and sales of sugar at Patna were poor and the rates remained unchanged. At Calcutta it ruled dull and the rates declined by about 19 nP. to 37 nP. per md. owing to heavy arrivals and slack demand....."

APPENDIX E

**STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARATIVE CANE YIELD
PER ACRE AND SUGAR RECOVERY PERCENT CANE
OF SOME IMPORTANT SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES**

COUNTRIES.	Yield per Acre of Cane. (tons)	Recovery percent of sugar.
CUBA	17.12	12.25
LOUISIANA	19.84	8.06
PUERTO RICO	24.16	12.23
HAWAII	62.05	10.46
MEXICO	19.54	9.20
PERU	41.14	12.33
EGYPT	30.42	9.37
MAURITIUS	19.63	12.08
SOUTH AFRICA	22.36	10.90
JAVA	56.20	11.49
AUSTRALIA	21.34	14.33
JAPAN & FORMOSA	28.27	12.93
INDIA	12.78	10.01



पन्नी जी श्मर मिा लन्द शहर के मन्दरों की पह सभा सभा
 को तारीख ८.१.१९६० को पन्नी जी श्मर मिा मन्दर पुन्मिन
 लन्द शहर के तत्वमिाान में हुई इस निर्णय पर पहुंची है कि उक्त में
 व. नो. वेतन बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई अन्तरिम वेतन वृद्धि वर्तमान मछगाई व
 निम्न वेतन को लागू करते हुए ना काफी है, क्योंकि इस वेतन वृद्धि
 से काफी तादाद में पा तो मन्दर बिलकुल नहीं पा आंशिक तौर पर
 ही लाभाञ्चित हुए है : जब कि मन्दरों का जीवन स्तर दिन पर दिन
 गिरता ही जा रहा है :

ऐसी स्थिति में यह सभा यह आवश्यक समझती है कि अपना
 फैसला देने तक वेज बोर्ड एक अन्तरिम वृद्धि मन्दरों को और दिलवाये :
 और वेज बोर्ड से अपील करती है कि वह शीघ्र ही इस और ध्यान देकर
 एक और अन्तरिम वृद्धि की शफारिश करे ताकि ग्राम मन्दर
 राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में और पुर अरर तरीके से हिस्सा बटा सकें :

श. राजा राम तिवारी
 सभापति

कार्यपालक पन्नी जी श्मर मिा मन्दर पुन्मिन लन्दशहर :

सं०.....

तारीख २९-१-१९६०

प्रतिलिपि :- सूचनार्थ तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

- १. श्री जसटिल विन्दवाणी प्रसाद अध्यक्ष वेतन बोर्ड
- २. श्री काशी नाथ पांडे एक पी०

३. जनरल सेक्रेटरी श. भारतीय देड पुन्मिन कोग्रेस
 ४. लोक रोड देली :

४. जनरल सेक्रेटरी उत्तर प्रदेश देड पुन्मिन कोग्रेस १२, १२वाल टोली
 कानपुर ३ पु० पी० :

पन्नी जी श्मर मिा
 मन्दर पुन्मिन
 लन्दशहर

TUR -2 JAN 1960

DISSENT OF SRI G.D. BAJPAI TO THE DECISION OF THE BONUS
SUB COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1958-59. (Sugar)

" I am loath to append a dissent to the decisions of the Bonus Sub-Committee in the last year of its life. But not to do so would mean my acquiescence both to the amount of bonus determined for distribution and the mental calculation and reservation behind it. It cannot be forgotten that ever since 1955, to consider over a brief span, the average annual cost of living indices have been rising as the following figures would reveal:-

Year	Average Indices.
1955	371
1956	424
1957	448
1958	486
1959(Jan. to Nov.)	470

" In all other major industries of U.P., barring sugar, the rising costs are neutralised to some extent by the fluctuating D.A. paid to the workers engaged in them. The consolidated wage of Sugar workers which is below Rs.60.00 has been stationary since 1948. The gap between the rising costs and stationary wages could only be filled by generous annual bonus to the Sugar workers of U.P. who have been getting on an average Rs.20.00 less per month for several years than their counterparts in the South.

" The amount of bonus since 1954-55 has been falling the figures below indicate:-

Year	Amount of bonus paid.
1954-55	Rs.72,54,000
1955-56	Rs.69,54,900
1956-57	Rs.71,50,000
1957-58	Rs.56,00,000
1958-59	Rs.50,00,000

" To complete the picture, I have to state that the sugar production in this state has doubled itself during the last five years from one million to two millions tons. It would appear that higher the production and living costs lesser the bonus is the policy.

" In the bonus-year in question a loot of 11 crores has been shared between the Sugar millowners and the wholesale dealers. It is not for me to say who got the lion's share in the distribution of spoils. My dissent is only for the purpose of laying bare the rapacity of the employers and the misfortune of the workers of this industry in a boom period."

- Anand Anand
सुगण्ड सुगण्ड सुगण्ड

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Bombay,
23-5-60.

Central Sugar Wage Board.

This Board is finalising its recommendations. The Labour Representative on the Board from this region has informally discussed the issue with the representatives of sugar unions in this region including INTUC. We met on the 5th & 12th of May 1960 at Srirampur. These discussions were on the background of the Poona Conference of sugar workers held on the 28th April 1960 in which AITUC Unions and Republican workers have participated.

The Board seems to have come to the conclusion that Rs. 75/- p.m. should be the all told minimum for U.P.-Bihar and Rs. 80 to 85 for Maharashtra. The efforts are being made to obtain the fullest consent of Labour representatives on the Board. The INTUC representative has already yielded. The H.K.S. representative is strongly inclined to follow the suit. The reasoning advanced by him is as follows :-

- 1) For Bihar-U.P. we are helpless. INTUC has already finally agreed to Rs. 75/- .
- 2) The gap between those regions and Maharashtra can't be more than 10/- . Rs.
- 3) With 85 Rs. as minimum we get a rise of over 20 Rs. p.m. in cooperative sector and Rs. 15 to 20 p.m. in private sector.
- 4) On the strength of better capacity to pay in this region we can fight for higher Bonuses.
- 5) In absence of unanimous recommendations the implementation of the Board's recommendations will be extremely difficult and delayed.
- 6) In absence of unanimity in the Board the recommendations may still fall down to Rs. 70 and 80.
- 7) On unanimous recommendations the implementation is assured by the employers.
- 8) Cement Board recommendations provide for phasing

which in turn is postponed by the Government. The actual immediate rise is not more than Rs. 25/-p.m.

The AITUC Unions representatives took the following stand :-

- 1) This is an industry which is capable of paying minimum wage in terms of tripartite norms. This is more so in this region. The employers have never pleaded in-capacity but harped only on the surrounding wage level and existing settlements in sugar factories.
- 2) This industry is much more profit making, sound and growing than Cement.
- 3) The workers are very low paid. The capacity is great. Therefore the consideration of immediate high-jump etc. should not weigh while fixing the minimum wage.
- 4) While considering the aspect of gap between U.P.-Bihar and Maharashtra the principle of region-cum-industry basis should not be lost sight of.
- 5) We should not give in on the question of minimum wages for the reasons mentioned in the supplementary memorandum submitted to the Board.
- 6) In any case ~~we~~ we should not agree to less than Cement recommendations minus phasing.
- 7) If that is not possible a minute of dissent should be given on the basis of minimum wage in terms of tripartite norms and should start vigorous preparations for united struggle of sugar workers in Maharashtra for a minimum wage in terms of tripartite norms.
- 8) By reason of the dissenting note we will not loose the advance that is being made otherwise. For the sake of unanimity we should not surrender our basic positions.
- 9) In any case we should insist on the system of D.A. on sliding scale (linked) with cost of living index.

INTUC Unions supported the H.M.S. representatives stand

The Board member (H.M.S.) though inclined to agree on Rs. 85/- stated that he was prepared to act according the advice of all other unions, provided we were ready for a big struggle. But he had misgivings about the same. He thinks that with 20 Rs. rise especially the cooperative sugar factor, workers will not be prepared for struggle.

The AITUC Unions representatives promised all support in preparation for struggle and pressed the above mentioned line.

The AITUC Unions were represented by Com. ~~Kash~~ S.S. Patil; M.L.A. Com. M.M.Katre, Com. Madhukar Bhise and Com. R. S.Kulkarni. INTUC was represented by Shri L.D.Gandhi and H. M.S. by Shri Gangadhar Ogale.

R.S. Kulkarni
(R.S.KULKARNI)
Jt. Secy. INTUC.
Bombay.

27 MAY 1960

Telephone : 2025

Punjab & Himachal Committee

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Open file

G. T. Road,
Jullundur City.

Ref. No. *Sub 122-6*

Dated *25* 5. 60. 19

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Dear

The Government has referred the claim for bonus with regard to the three Co-operative Sugar Mills to adjudication. We have claimed that bonus should be paid according to the U.P. formula. The next date of hearing is 30.5.60.

Will you be good enough to send me immediately the U.P. Govt. Gazette containing this formula? If this is not possible please send me the date and number of the Gazette together with copy of the contents certified to be a true copy by you.

I shall be really grateful if you could help me in this regard.

With greetings,

Yours paternally,

Satish Loomba
(Satish Loomba)

*Wanted me at
Karnal to call Mr
Wahne & send it to Punjab
CC: 29/5*
Secretary A.I.T.U.C.,
4, Asoka Road,
New Delhi.

2 APR 1960

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TRADE UNIONS SUGAR FACTORIES UNDER PARRY GROUP IN SOUTH INDIA WHICH TOOK PLACE MADRAS ON THE 28th MARCH 1960. COM. K.M. SUNDARAM PRESIDED OVER PROCEEDINGS.

The following representatives attended the meeting:

Com. B.L.N. Sastry. 2. Com. R. Umanath. 3. Com. Tiruvengadam. Com. K.S. Ramasami alias Somu. 5. Com. Nellusami. 6. Com. Rangan and Com. T.R. Ganesan. Representative from Pamba River Factory did not attend.

The following decisions were arrived at:-

1. The consensus of opinion of the meeting was that it was urgent and absolutely necessary to have a Federation of Sugarcroftory Trade Unions under Parry Group to find a forum to speak for the entire workers under this management. Therefore it was decided to invite the concerned Unions to meet at Nellikuppam on the 28th April for forming the Federation.
2. For the present this Federation will confine itself to workers only.
3. Unions irrespective of affiliations barring company unions will be invited to this meeting.
4. Rules for the Federation will be framed by the T.N.T.U.C. within a fortnight.
5. Tentatively the annual subscription will be Rs. 10/- for each union. Each union will send two representatives to the Federation. There will be one President, two Vice Presidents, General Secretary, one joint Secretary and one Treasurer and committee members. The general Secretary will be from Nellikuppam.
6. A resolution condemning the adamant attitude of the factory management in not conceding to the legitimate demands of Pattavithalai workers was also passed.

K.M. Sundaram
K.M. SUNDARAM,
Secretary,
Tamilnad Trade Union Congress.

29 JUN 1960

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TRADE UNION CENTRE
MALIWADA, AHMEDNAGAR. (Maharashtra State)
June 26, 1960. [Maharashtra State]

Dear Comrade Pandhe,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the report from Com. Adhukar Katre, Member, Sugar Fraction, MSTUC, sent to the General Secretary, Maharashtra Trade Union Committee and a news-item for publication in TRADE UNION RECORD regarding the activities of the Sugar Fraction of MSTUC, in the rapidly developing belt of Sugar factories in Maharashtra State.

You must be aware that Com. Dange, Gen. Secy. AITUC, was present at the meeting of the active workers, owing allegiance to AITUC and the Republican Party of India, from 20 sugar factories in Maharashtra, held on 28/4/1960 at Poona. The Sugar Fraction, which includes Shri P.J. Roham, President, District Branch of the Republican Party of India, Ahmednagar District, has been constituted at this meeting.

The active cooperation with AITUC and participation in the above referred to meeting and the subsequent activities, detailed in the report, of the cadres and the leadership from Maharashtra of RPI is a new, significant and noteworthy factor in the working class movement. This Party represents the untouchable and neo-Buddhists masses, & like many other ~~industries~~ industries, forms a substantial block in the sugar workers. This section, engaged as it was in fighting against the age-old ~~injust~~ injustice, had not taken a leading part in building united trade union movement uptill now. It ~~is~~ indicates a significant trend. Naturally, this should be reflected in the ~~report~~ reporting in the TUR.

Com. Dange is presently in Poona for rest and nature-cure treatment and hence a copy of the report has also been sent to him at Poona for his perusal and information.

We shall post you with the developments in this regard in future and any suggestions from you would be welcomed.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter and the report.

With greetings,

Yours faithfully,
Yours Comradely,

Bhaskar Jadhav
BHASKAR JADHAV) 26/6

- Encs: 1, Copy of Report.)
- 2. News item for TUR.)

Com. M.K. Pandhe,
AITUC Office,
-Ashok Road,
E W D E L H I.

Press Statement
PS. A press item regarding the immediate problems of the workers engaged in harvesting & contract cutting activities has been enclosed for your information. These activities are already covered in the news-item, prepared for TUR. *Bhaskar Jadhav*

MAHARASHTRA SUGAR WORKERS PREPARING FOR STRUGGLE
TO IMPLEMENT TRIPARTITE DECISION

The rally of the sugar workers in Maharashtra held at Poona on 4-60 which was attended by the representatives of 20 Sugar Factories, has given an impetus to the movement of Sugar workers in this region. Out of the 26 factories in Maharashtra, seven factories have trade unions affiliated to AITUC while in rest of them, the unions are affiliated to HMS and in few cases to INTUC. The AITUC workers have now approach and also have established firm contacts in almost all the factories in Maharashtra. After the rally, meetings were held at the factories in which the decisions of the rally were explained and the workers warmly approved of the same. A leaflet issued by the MSTUC was widely distributed among the workers.

It is reliably learnt that the Central Wage Board for sugar industry has recommended Rs.90/- as minimum wage for sugar workers in this region and that the HMS representative on this Board from this region has given his consent to this. Even the workers following the HMS are showing their dis-approval. The sugar industry in this region is growing, prosperous and the employers either proprietary or co-operative are accumulating huge profits. Suffice it to cite one example of Pravaranagar Co-operative Sugar Factory, which, started in the beginning a crushing capacity of only five hundred tons, has expanded within the last ten years to the crushing capacity of 1200 tons and the company has now applied for permission for expansion of the plant upto 1800 tons. But up till this time, the workers have got very little share of this dazzling prosperity. The workers rightly expect that, now they should at least get the need based minimum wage as recommended by the 15th Tripartite Conference.

On behalf of the MSTUC, public meetings were held during third week of June at Tilaknagar (Maharashtra Sugar Mills), Raghunathnagar (Gangapur Sugar Mills) and Asok Nagar (Karegaon Co-operative factory) which were attended by fairly large number of workers in spite of the close of crushing season. These were addressed among others by Com. Datta Deshmukh M.L.A. Com. Santaram Patil M.L.A., Shri P.J.Roham, Com. Madhukar Katkar and Com. Bhaskar Jadhav. It was demanded at those meetings that sugar workers must get a need-based minimum wage and that the dearness allowance must be linked up with the cost of living and the employers and the Govt. were warned that the working will lodge a determined struggle in case these demands were not met.

Harvesting and ^{carting} ~~carting~~ Labour

More than 50,000 workers are employed by the sugar factories in Maharashtra region for harvesting and carting the sugar cane by means of bullock-carts owned by the workers. These workers are employed on contract basis and they are denied even the elementary facilities under any of the labour laws in force. They are not given weekly off, paid holidays or paid leave of any kind. Their hours of work range between 12 and 18 and after all the hard toil, they are hardly able to maintain themselves and their families. The roads in the factory area are in the worst condition, with the result that the bullocks often meet with accidents and the carts often wreck, causing great loss to the workers. These workers come to the factories for the seasonal employment from distant villages where during off season they work as agricultural labourers or till their own tiny plots of land. MSTUC is trying to organise these workers in their native villages and group-conferences are being held in these villages which are spread over in four districts. The response from these downtrodden and hitherto completely neglected workers is quite encouraging. A charter of immediate demands has been prepared and there is determination to put up an organised struggle for these demands.

Walchandnagar Workers getting organised.

A significant feature of the present campaign is the awakening in the workers of Walchandnagar Sugar Factory, owned by the notorious "Walchand Group of Industries", a virtual prison of workers and where democracy does not exist like the "Modynagar" "Tatanagar" and other "Nagaras" owned and managed by the bigwigs from the Indian financial and capitalist world. The workers of the Sansar Cooperative Sugar Factory, which lies in the same local area (Taluka) are enrolling themselves in Indapur Sakhar Kamgar Union and the activities of this Union are gradually being extended to Walchandnagar.


(BHASKAR JADHAV)

2/10

कां. बी. अस्. पुणे,

सरचिटणीस, महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कमिटी, मुंबई नं. ९२.

यौना

पुण्याला २४-४-६० रोजी महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कमिटीतर्फे साखर कामगार मेळावा झाला. त्यानंतर नगर जिल्ह्यात आमच्यावतीने साखर कामगारांत हातवाळ झाली. त्याबाबत अहवाल झाली सादर करित आहे.

(४) केपरगाव तालुक्यातील (१) गोदावरी शुगर मिल्स- लक्ष्मी वाडी (२) गोदावरी शुगर मिल्स-साखरवाडी (३) कोपरगाव सहकारी साखर कारखाना (कोळपेवाडी) (४) राहाता सहकारी साखर कारखाना-गणेशनगर (५) चांगदेवनगर व श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील (६) महाराष्ट्र शुगर मिल्स - टिळकनगर (७) प्रवरा सहकारी साखर कारखाना (लोणी) - प्रवरानगर (८) कारेगाव सहकारी साखर कारखाना-अशोकनगर पुणे जिल्ह्यातील (९) छत्रपति शिवाजी सहकारी साखर कारखाना-(सणसर) भवानीनगर (१०) माळेगाव सहकारी साखर कारखाना- शिवनगर या १० कारखान्यावर पुण्याच्या मेळाव्यानंतर कार्यकर्त्यांच्या व प्रमुख कार्यकर्त्यांच्या बैठकी झाल्या. श्रीरामपूर-कोपरगाव तालुक्यातील कारखान्यातील सर्माना कां. भास्कर जाधव व रिपब्लिकन पक्षाचे कार्यकर्ते म. प्र. ज. रोहम हजर होते. पुणे जिल्ह्यातील बैठकीना कां. रं. ग. पंदरकर हे हजर होते. या प्रत्येक ठिकाणी २५ ते २०० पर्यंत कामगार व कार्यकर्ते हजर होते. पुण्याच्या मेळाव्यातील निर्णय या बैठकीतून समजून सांगण्यात आले. या बैठकीना रिपब्लिकन पक्षाचे कार्यकर्ते मोठ्या संख्येने हजर होते. तसेच, अितर समाजातील कार्यकर्तेही तिथे याच संख्येने हजर होते.

(२) महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कमिटीतर्फे काढण्यात आलेले पत्रक आमच्या हातांत आरंभ अशीरा पडले. प्रत्यक्षात मे महिन्याच्या चौथ्या आठवड्यात आमच्या मार्गात पत्रकांच्या वाटपास सुरुवात झाली व वर अखेरीस १० कारखाने व पुढील पाच कारखाने अशा एकूण १५ कारखान्यावर मे महिन्याच्या शेवटच्या आठवड्यात पत्रके वाटली गेली.

(१) बेलापूर साखर कारखाना, हरेगाव(श्रीरामपूर) (२) राहुरी सहकारी साखर कारखाना शिवाजीनगर, (३) बेळवंडी साखर कारखाना, श्रीगौदे तालुका (४) गंगापूर साखर कारखाना गंगापूर तालुका, औरंगाबाद जिल्हा, (५) वालकंदनगर.

(३) २४ तारखेच्या मेळाव्याकरिता वरील प्रत्येक कारखान्यावर दोन वेळा बैठकी झाल्या. मेळाव्यानंतर पुन्हा अधिक व्याप्तिया बैठकी झाल्या व त्यानंतर ही पत्रके वाटली गेली. यामुळे पहिली महत्वाची कमाळी म्हणजे साखर घेण्याकरिता नेमलेल्या व्यवहारी वेतन मंडळाच्या कामकाजाबाबत कामगार समुदाय मोठ्या प्रमाणावर जागृत झाले, वेतन त्रिपक्ष परिषदेचे निर्णय कामगारांत मुरविले गेले व या निर्णयानंतर प्रमाणित वनावश्यक किमान वेतन वेतन-मंडळाकडून मिळाले पाहिजे अशी ठाम व आग्रही भूमिका कामगारविभागात निर्माण होण्यास मदत झाली आहे.

वरील १५ कारखान्यापैकी बेळवंडी कारखान्यावरील प्रातिनिधिक युनियन अ.आय. ए. यु.सी. ला जोडलेली आहे. श्रीरामपूर-कोपरगाव तालुक्यातील ९ कारखान्यात

रामपूर, कोपरगाव तालुक्यातील १ कारखान्यात व पुणे जिल्ह्यातील मालेगाव कार-
खान्यात हिंद मजदूर संघाचे नेटवर्कच्या प्रातिनिधिक युनियन्स आहेत. राहुरी व बाल-
दनगर- सणसर येथे मुन्निमन्सिस्टिकच्या युनियन्स आहेत. गंगापूर कारखान्यावर शिंदेकवी
नियम असले, तरी अ.आय्.टी.यु.सी. ला मानणाऱ्या कार्यकर्त्यांच्या पुढाकाराने चालणारी
१ युनियन तेथे दोन वर्षांपासून काम करित आहे. गेल्या अडीच महिन्यातील हालचालीमुळे
१ कारखान्यातील कामगारांत हिंद मजदूर संघ व शिंदेक या क्षेत्रीय कामगारांत काम
गणारे एक प्रभावी केंद्र आहे. या केंद्राचे विचार आपल्या विचारांशी व आकांक्षाशी
गणारे आहेत व-केंद्र--हे केंद्र पुढील हालचालीचे साधन बनू शकेल असा विश्वास कामगारांतील
गण मोठ्या विभागात निर्माण झाला आहे.

शिंदेकला या मार्गातील साक्षर कामगारांत फारसे स्थान कधीच नव्हते. हिंद-
दूर संघाच्या कार्यकर्त्यांचे श्रीरामपूर-कोपरगाव तालुक्यात १५ ते २० वर्षांचे संबंध आहेत,
त्यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली महाराष्ट्रातील साक्षर कामगारांचे मोठे मोठे यशस्वी लढे याच
गात झालेले आहेत. पण या कार्यकर्त्यांच्या कार्यपध्दतीमुळे कामगारसमुदाय मोठ्या
गणावर या पुढारीपणाबद्दल निराभास होत आहे. गेल्या चार वर्षातील संयुक्त
राष्ट्र समितीच्या राजकारणाकडे या कामगारांचे बारकांनीच लक्ष आहे. समिती-
त झालेल्या झगड्यातील प्रजासमस्यावादी पक्ष कार्यकर्त्यांच्या भूमिकेमुळे कामगार
संघ निराभास होवू लागले आहेत. या परिस्थितीत अगदी थोडक्या काळात संबंध
गणाचे प्रयत्न केल्यानंतर, प्रत्येक कारखान्यावर आपल्या केंद्राभोवती काम करणारा
कामगारांचा गट जमा झाला आहे व त्यांतून तळण व होतकक असा कामगार कार्य -
गणाचे एक संघ पुढे येवू लागला आहे.

१) पुण्याच्या मेळाव्याला रिपब्लिकन पक्षाचे नगर जिल्ह्यातील प्रमुख कार्यकर्ते श्री.
ज. रोहम व अितर बरेच कामगारांतील कार्यकर्ते हजर होते. से महिन्यांत रिपब्लिकन
च्या मध्यवर्ती समितीची बैठक होवून अ.आय्.टी.यु.सी. शी सहकार्य करण्याची नगर
गातील कार्यकर्त्यांनी घेतलेल्या भूमिकेस संमति देण्यात आली.

२) १८ मे रोजी श्रीरामपूर येथे श्रीरामपूर-कोपरगाव राहुरी तालुक्यातील १० कार-
खान्यातील रिपब्लिकन पक्षाला मानणाऱ्या १५० साक्षर कामगार कार्यकर्त्यांची बैठक झाली.
अ.आय्.टी.यु.सी. व शिंदेक यांच्यासह दादासाहेब गणसक्काड, सासदार, शि. अ. मारे अित्यादी त्या पक्षाचे प्रमुख
कर्ते त्या बैठकीस हजर होते. या बैठकीस आपल्या अ.आय्.टी.यु.सी. च्या केंद्राशी
त कां. भास्कर नाचव यांना हजर राहण्यास निर्मगण देण्यात आले होते व त्यांनी
च्या २४-४-६० च्या मेळाव्याच्या अहवाल या बैठकीत मांडला व त्या बैठकीत मेळाव्यातील
गणा मान्यता देण्यात आली.

३) पुण्याच्या मेळाव्यानंतर २०-४-६० रोजी महाराष्ट्रातील मध्यवर्ती वेतन मंडळावरील
नधी व हिंद मजदूर संघाचे कार्यकर्ते श्री. गंगाधर ओगळे यांनी महाराष्ट्रातील साक्षर
गारांच्या प्रातिनिधिक युनियन्सच्या प्रतिनिधींना ५-५-६० रोजी श्रीरामपूरला ---
३ येण्याबाबत निर्मगण पाठविले. मध्यवर्ती वेतन मंडळातील कामकाजाबाबत विचार -
गण करणे हा बैठकीकपुढील विषय असल्याचे कळवण्यात आले होते. या बैठकीस
श्रीराम पाटील, कोल्हापूर (अ.आय्.टी.यु.सी.), कां. मधुकर भिसे, फलटण (अ.आय्.टी.

वे- कॅ. मधुकर भिसे, फल्टण (अ.आयू.टी (यु.सी.), कॅ. मधुकर कात्रे, नगर (अ.आयू.टी. यु.सी.) श्री. बी, आर्.-कुलकर्णी कुलकर्णी, राहुरी (अिंटक), व हिं. म. समवेशी कॅ.हिं-कर्मकर संलग्न असलेल्या श्रीरामपूर तालुका साखर कामगार समवे कांहीं कार्यकर्ते हजर होते.

श्री. ओगळे यांनी मध्यवर्ती वेतनमंडळाच्या कामकाजाची बरीचशी माहीती सांगितली, यु.पी. मधील अिंटकचे मध्यवर्ती वेतनमंडळावरील प्रतिनिधी श्री. पांडे यांनी अुत्तर हिंदुस्थानातील करिंता ७५ रुपयास संमति दिली आहे. वेतनमंडळाची महाराष्ट्रा-करिंता जादा दहा रुपये देण्याची तयारी आहे. तेव्ही ८५ रुपये किमान वेतनास संमति द्यायची का हा प्रश्न आहे. महाराष्ट्रात खाजगी कारखान्यात सरासरी किमान वेतन ६० ते ६५ च्या दरम्यान आहे, सहकारी कारखान्यात ते ५५ च्या आसपास भरेल हे विचारांत घेता व अेकमताने निर्णयाची अंमलबजावणी करून घेणे सुलभ आहे हे लक्षात घेऊन या ८५ रू- रुपयांस संमति द्यायची का असा प्रश्न आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील साखर कामगार प्रतिनिधी जो निर्णय देतील तो मान्य करण्याची माझी तयारी आहे".

५-५-६० च्या बैठकीत व्याच युनियन्सचे प्रतिनिधी आले नव्हते यासाठी १२-५-६० ला ही बैठक पुन्हा बोलावण्यात आली. या बैठकीस कॅ. मधुकर भिसे, कॅ. मधुकर कात्रे, अेम्. अेस्.टी. यु.सी. चे जॉर्जिट सेक्रेटरी कॅ. आर्. अेस्. कुलकर्णी, अेल्.डी. गांधी (राहुरी अिंटक) हे कार्यकर्ते हजर होते. या बैठकीस अे.आयू.टी. यु.सी. च्या प्रतिनिधींनी ओगळेना स्पष्टपणे सांगितले की, "त्रिपक्ष-परिषदेच्या निर्णयास अनुसरूनच किमान वेतन ठरविले जावे, साखर घंघाची असे वेतन देण्याची कुवत आहे. हे वेतनच न मिळाल्यास ओगळेनी भिन्नपत्रिका जोडावी. व भिन्नमतपत्रिकेतील मागण्या अंमलात आणण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रात कामगारांची चळवळ अुभारण्यासच्या प्रयत्नास सर्वांनी -- अेकजुटीने लागूवे." अिंटकच्या प्रतिनिधींनी अहवाल अेकमताचा होतील असा प्रयत्न करावा असे मत सांगितले.

ओगळेनी सांगितलेल्या माहीती करून त्यांनी तडजोडी करिंता ९० रुपये स्वतःच सुचविले असल्याचे समजले होते. तेव्हा भिन्नमतपत्रिका जोडण्यास त्यांची नासूषी असल्याचे त्याचवेळी दिसून आले होते. महाराष्ट्रात आपल्या केंद्राच्या चाललेल्या हाळचाली लक्षात घेऊन वेतनमंडळाच्या निर्णयाना आपल्याला बांधून घेण्याचा ओगळेचा प्रयत्न होता. पण तो साध्य झाला नाही.

(६) २२ ते २९ मे पर्यंत वेतनमंडळाची बैठक झाली. त्या बैठकीत महाराष्ट्र विभागाकरिंता ९० रु. किमान वेतन ठरविण्यास ओगळेनी संमति दिल्याचे समजले आहे.

(७) श्रीरामपूर तालुक्यातील कारेगावबस सहकारी कारखान्यावर श्रीरामपूर तालुका सखर साखर कामगार युनियन या रिपब्लिकन पक्षाचे कार्यकर्त्यांच्या पुढाकाराने अंमलबजावणी अेक युनियन आहे, या युनियनची वार्षिक सभा कॅ. भास्कर जाधव यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली २७-५-६० रोजी झाली. या सभेस ऑफ-सीझनचे २०० कामगार अुपस्थित होते. पुण्याच्या वेळार्यातील निर्णय या सभेत सांगण्यात आले व कामगारांनी त्याला चांगल्या प्रकारे साथ दिली.

(७) पुण्याच्या २८ तारखेच्या मेळाव्यानंतर अम्.अस्.टी.यु.सी. ज्या वतीने साखर कारखान्यातील कामगारांना एक कमिटी नेमण्यात आली. या कमिटीच्या वतीने जूनच्या तिसऱ्या आठवड्यात साखर कारखान्यात काही सभा घेण्यात आल्या. पहिली सभा १४-६-६० रोजी कारखान्याव-सहकारी कारखान्यावर झाली. या सभेत ऑफ सी इनच्या १०० कामगारांपैकी २५० कामगार हजर होते. आमदार कां. दत्ता देसाय, आमदार कां. संतराम पाटील, कां. पधुकर कात्रे, यांची या सभेत भाषणे झाली. अध्यक्षस्थानी श्री. प्र.न. रोहम होते.

श्री.रामपर तः.रु.व्यात हिंदू मजदूर सभेची युनियन प्रातिनिधिक असली तरी या कारखान्यात त्या युनियनचे फारसे वजन नाही. हे कामगार जवळजवळ अक्षयघणे आपल्या ह्याबरोबर असे राहू शकतील अशी परिस्थिती आहे. अंतिमपेक्षांचे या ठिकाणी थोडेबहुत गम चालू आहे. तथापि, कारखान्याच्या प्रश्नाकरिता या कारखान्यावर तिन्ही क्षेत्रांना जाणत्या कामगारांची प्रातिनिधिक कमिटी होऊ शके व कमिटीला बरोबरी प्रश्न हाताळता येतील अशी शक्यता आहे व या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न करावेत असे ताबडतोबीचे संघटनात्मक पाऊल घेऊन कामगारांपुढे या सभेत ठेवण्यात आले व कामगारांची त्याला संमति दिसून आली.

नगर जिल्हातील सहकारी कारखान्यात दोन प्रकारचे कामगार विभाग ठरवण्यात दिसून येतात. आसपासच्या गावांतून शेतमजूर व गरीब शेतकऱ्यांतून झालेला व नव्यानेच कामगार झालेला एक मोठा विभाग व दुसराही बराच मोठा असलेला विभाग म्हणजे अंतर कारखान्यांतून आलेला, चकवळीचा काही अनुभव असलेला कामगार. पहिला विभाग कामगार म्हणून स्वतःच्या प्रश्नांचा मुक्ताच विचार करू लागला आहे, हे विचार ठाम ठ्हात त्यांना त्यांचा अंदाज व दिशा याची या दृष्टीने या सभेतील भाषणांचा रोख ठेवण्यात आला. तसेच चकवळीचा काही प्रमाणात अनुभव असलेल्या कामगारांनी त्या अनुभवाच्या आधारे ठीक पाकळी कशी टाकावीत याबद्दलही मांडणी करण्यात आली. या दोन विभागांची सांगड घ्याव्यानेच सहकारी कारखान्यातील चकवळ पृथील वेप घेऊ शकणार आहे.

या सभेत सहकारी कारखान्यातील दुसऱ्या काही प्रश्नांचीही मांडणी करण्यात आली. सहकारी कारखान्याचे १० टक्के भांडवल सरकारी असते हे तेव्हा वास्तविक हे सार्वजनिक मालकीचे कारखाने आहेत. पण प्रत्यक्षात या कारखान्यांचा जास्तीत जास्त फायदा मूठभर त्या मंडळ-बागाळीतदारांना होत आहे. प्रत्यक्षात त्या कारखान्यावर त्यांचेच वर्चस्व होते. या बागाळीतदारांच्या शैलीवरील कामगारांना कोणतेच कामगारविषयक कायदे लागू नसतील व या शेतमजुरांची अमानुष पिढवणूक केली जाते. या कारखान्यातील लहान भागीदार कामगारांचे प्रश्न फार विचित्र आहेत. डिझेल, पेट्रोल, सल्फेट, यासारख्या नित्योपयोगी वस्तूंचे भाव वाढले आहेत. अरिगेशनच्या-इन्डिने पाटान्मचे बहुतेक पाणी जून साखर कारखाने व बडे बागाळीतदार यांनाच जात असल्याने लहान बागाळीतदाराला विहीरीच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबून राहणे लागते. विहीरीची संख्या मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढल्याने म-अंतर्गत पाणी संपत आले आहे. कामगारांचा तटवडा जाणवत आहे. पाटाच्या पाण्याच्या फेरवाट्याचा प्रश्न ताबडतोबीचे न म्हणून या मार्गातील लहान बागाळीतदारांपुढे आणू अ हे व उत्पादनावर कोणताही विपरीत परिणाम न होता, अल्टर उत्पादन अधिक वाढविता येतील असा तरुने शास्त्रीय पध्दतीने पाण्याचे वाटप शक्य आहे. या प्रश्नाकरिता कामगार चकवळ लहान बागाळीतदारांना

ठिंबा देलील. कारखाना किमानयतशीर चालविण्याकरिता कामगारांना स्वल्पी
 न ज्याच्या घोरणास या ल्हान बागाळीतदारीनी पाठिंबा देऊ नये. अन्य कितीतही
 रीने काटकसर करणे शक्य आहे. तिक्के उस घावे व कामगार - ल्हान बागाळीतदार
 दोघांच्या ऐक्युटीने दोघांनी आपापले प्रश्न सोडवून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करावा. अशी
 णी करण्यात आली व ती बरीच परिणामकारक झाली असे दिसून आले. या सभेस काही
 षक बागाळीतदार हजर होते. या मार्गस्त ल्हान बागाळीतदारीच्या पाण्याच्या व अित
 णावर समा संघटित करण्याचे दृष्टीने पुढील काही पावले टाकली जातील.

९) श्रीरामपुर तालुक्यातील टिळकनगर (महाराष्ट्र शुगर मिल्स) येथे १७-६-६० ला
 जाहीर केली होती. सासदार दादासाहेब गायकवाड, असमदार दत्ता देशमुख, आमदार
 राम पाटील अित्यादि १७ तारखेला सभेला आले होते. पण त्यादिवशी अैन सभेच्या वेळी
 व पाऊस पडत असल्यामुळे समा घेता आली नाही. १९ तारखेला सकाळी ९ वाजता ही
 व ठेवण्यात आलेली समा घेण्यात आली. रविवारचा सुटीचा दिवस असल्याने ६००
 गार सकाळच्या वेळी सभेस हजर राहू शकले. ऑफ सीझनचे दिवस असताही ६०० च्या
 ने कामगार हजर रहावेत हे महत्वाचे होते. टिळकनगर हा डहाणूकरांचा कारखाना
 . ओगळेच्या नेतृत्वाखाली महाराष्ट्रातील साखर कामगारांचे मोठे व यशस्वी लडे याच
 णान्यावर झाले आहेत. २० वर्षांची परंपरा ओगळेच्या मार्गे आहे. असे असताही मर
 ळ्या १२ च्या अन्हात ६०० कामगार असून होते. ओगळेचा मानणारे कामगारकार्यकर्ते
 ळतील कारकून व काही अधिकारी मंडळीही सभेस हजर होती.

महाराष्ट्रातील साखर कामगार चळवळीचा इतिहास, घ्याची भरभराटीची
 स्थिती व इपाठयन्तून होणारा विकास, मालकांचे अमाप नफे व त्या मानाचे --
 ळारांची मागील १० वर्षातील अतिशय तोंटकी कमाळी याचे कामगारापुढे चित्र अने --
 ळित आले. (१) स्केलोजचा प्रश्न (२) बिनकसळी कामगारांना स्केल मिळणे (३) महागाळी
 प्रमाणात महागाळीभता मिळणे (४) स्टॅंडिंग ऑर्डरी क्लॉ-फ च्या दुरुस्तीचा प्रश्न
 वेतनमंडळापुढे ऐक्युटीने म्हणणे मांडण्याचा प्रश्न. याकरिता महाराष्ट्रातील साखर
 ळारांना अे.आय्.टी.यु.सी. ला मान्यता युनियन्सनी वेळोवेळी ऐक्युत आणण्याचा
 ळेला. पण महत्वाच्या प्रश्नावर ओगळेनी मालकांशी परस्पर करार करून या ऐक-
 ळा प्रयत्नांचा सीळ घातलेली आहे. आता मध्यवर्ती वेतनमंडळाच्या कामकाजातही तोंच
 आलेला आहे. आपल्या लढाऊ परंपरेस अनुसरून टिळकनगरच्या कामगारांनी आपल्या
 पुढील व्यवहार राहील अशी दस्तता घ्यावी असे आवाहन लेथील कामगारांना करण्यात
 तसेच नवीन अेसादी युनियन प्रातिनिधीक व्हावी किंवा अे.आय्.टी.यु.सी. चे निशा
 ळाच कामगारांनी घ्यावे असा आपल्या प्रयत्नाचा अुदेश नाही, तर कामगारांनी
 ळा प्रयत्नांचे प्रातिनिधीक युनियनचे साधन निर्माण केले आहे त्याचा व्यवहार
 ळांनी करावा हे सांगण्याचा अुदेश आहे हेही स्पष्ट करण्यात आले. टिळकनगरचे
 श्री. प्र. ज. रोहम यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली झाली व या सभेत को. संतराम पाटील, कां.
 ळावे व कां. भास्कर जाधव यांची माषणे झाली. टिळकनगरच्या सभेत कामगारांनी

वक्त्याच्या माषणाची अत्साहाने साथ दिवई केली. टिळकनगरची सभा वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण व पुढील घटनांची निदर्शक होती.

(१०) तारीख १८-६-६० रोजी औरंगाबाद जिल्ह्यातील गंगापूर साखर कारखान्यावर ३५० कामगारांची सभा का. चंद्रगुप्त चौधरी यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली झाली. या समेत का. संतराम पाटील व का. भास्कर जाधव यांची माषणे झाली.

हा कारखाना सुरू होवून दोन वर्षे झाली. तेथील मालकांनी कामगारांवर सर्व तरहेने दडपण आणून अिंटकचे युनियन अुभा करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला व कामगार कांही काळदडपले गेले होते. आपल्या नेतृत्वाखाली चालणारी गंगापूर शहर मिल्स कामगार युनियन दोन वर्षांपूर्वी रजिस्टर्ड होवूनही त्या युनियनची संखीर पायावर अुभारणी झालेली नव्हती, पण १८ तारखेची सभा न्या तरहेने संघटित झाली त्याकून कामगारांनी अिंटकचे जु -- जुगाकून देण्याचे निश्चितपणे ठरविलेले दिसते.

नवीन साखर कारखाना फक्त सहकारी कारखान्यांनाच परवानगी द्यावी, खाजगी मालकीच्या कारखान्यांना परवानगी देऊ नये असे सरकारचे धोरण असताही गंगापूर येथील सुप्रसिद्ध साखकार व बडे जमीन्दार रामनाथ घत यांनी अनेक खटपटी करून या कारखान्यासाठी परवानगी मिळविली व स्वतःनी हजारो अेकर जमीन कारखान्याच्या नावे करून देवून कळकळीतून ती वाचविली. अितर ठिकाणी शेतकऱ्यांनी मोडकल अुमे करे तरी खात्रीलायक अुस पुस्विप्पुस्वी पुरवठा होण्याची शक्यता नाही या कारणासाठी कांही वेळा सहकारी कारखान्यांना परवानगी नाकारण्यात अरुई, येत असता, या कारखान्याकडून स्वतःची थोडाही अुस अुभा नसता त्याला परवानगी देण्यात आली. या मालकाचे स्वतःच्या जमिनीत अुस अुत्पादन वाढविण्याकडेही लक्ष नाही व फॅक्टरीही पूर्ण कुवतीने चालविली जात नाही. कामगारांना पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रात मिळालेल्या कोणत्याच सवलती मिळत नाहीत व बहुसंख्य कामगारांना दीड रुपया रोजंदारीत रावा लागते. ही परिस्थिती सुधारून घेण्यासाठी गंगापूर शहर मिल्स कामगार युनियन संघटित होण्याचा निर्धार या समेत व्यक्त करण्यात आला. तेथे आम्ही अेक पूर्ण वेळ काम करणारा कार्यकर्ता ठेवला आहे.

(११) अिंदापूर साखर कामगार युनियन रजिस्टर्ड करण्यासाठी अर्ज पाठविला असून, सणसर फॅक्टरीवर या युनियनची सभासदनौदणी सुरू झाली आहे. सणसर कारखान्यातील जवळजवळ १०० टक्के सभासदनौदणी होअी अशी खात्री आहे. वाल्कंदनगरवर संबंध जोडण्यास सुरुवात झाली आहे व तेथील कामगारांची साथ मिळत आहे. सणसरच्या कामगारांची युनियन प्रातिनिधीक होण्याकरिता वाल्कंदनगरमध्ये सभासदनौदणी असणेच आवश्यक -- अशी परिस्थिती असल्यामुळे, सणसरच्या २५ तरुण कामगार कार्यकर्त्यांचा गट चिकाटीने वाल्कंदनगरमध्ये प्रयत्नाला लागला आहे. सणसर व वाल्कंदनगर यांत फक्त १० मैलांचे अंतर आहे व सणसरचे बरेच कामगार वाल्कंदनगरमध्ये पूर्वी कामाला होते. अनेक कारणामुळे वाल्कंदनगरमध्ये कामगारांत असतोष घुमसत आहे व त्यामुळे तेथे झपाट्याने संबंध जमत आहेत. आजपर्यंत तेथील कामगारांनी युनियन अुभारणीचे अनेक प्रयत्न केले व प्रत्येक वेळी कामगारांना मार लावा लागला, त्यामुळे आपल्या प्रयत्नाबद्दली वाल्कंदनगरचे कामगार सुरुवातीस साशंक असतात, पण हळू हळू विश्वास वाटत आहे. या पंघरवड्यांत तेथे अेक

समासंधित करण्याचा प्रयत्न चालू आहे. तेथे आपले-म्- दोन पूर्ण वेळ देणारे कार्य-
कर्ते कामाला लागले आहेत. तेथे आम्ही बरेच लक्ष केंद्रित-केले- केलीत आहोत. वालचंद-
नगरच्या मिनिजनिपरिंग ~~संबंध~~ ^{संबंध} जोडण्याचा प्रयत्न चालू आहे.

अस तोडणी व वहातक करण्याचा कामगारांचा प्रश्न

(१२) प्रत्येक सक्षर कारखान्यावर असतोडणी व वहातक करण्यासाठी कमीत कमी
१०० बैलाड्या व १५०० ते २५०० तोडणीवाले असताना लागतात. बैलापूर व महाराष्ट्र
या कारखान्यांच्या स्वतःच्या ट्रीलिंग लाओन्स असल्यामुळे या दोन कारखान्यांवर प्रत्येकी
२५० ते ३०० बैलाड्या लागतात. नगर जिल्ह्यातील संगमनेर-अकोले व पाथडी तालुका,
बीड जिल्ह्यातील अष्टी-पाटोदा तालुका, पश्चिम ब्रान्देश व औरंगाबाद हे स जिल्हे या
भागातून दरसाल ७००० गाडीवान व सुमारे २०,००० तोडणीवाले दर हंगामात जेव्हा
नगर जिल्हातील कामाला येतात. आजपर्यंत साक्षर कामगारांच्या चककीचे या विभागाच्या
प्रश्नाकडे सर्वासाधारणपणे दुर्लक्ष झाले आहे. हे कामगार कंत्राटी असतात. कंत्राटी पध्दत
रद्द होण्यानेच या कामगारांच्या प्रश्नाची सोडवणूक होणार आहे.

हे कामगार शेतमजूर व गरीब शेतकरी विभागातील आहेत व यांतील बहुसंख्य
कामगारांचा हा कायमपणे हंगामी व्यक्ताय आहे. या कामगारांची परिस्थिती अतिशय
हलाखीची आहे. यांना दिवसातील १४ ते १६ तास काम करावे लागते, यांची रहाण्याची
सोय मुळीच नसते, फॅक्टरी भागातील रस्ते अतिशय खराब असल्यामुळे बैलांची व गाड्यांची
मोडतोड होते, रजा, सुट्या, प्रॉव्हिडंट फंड, बोनस इत्यादिबाबत त्यांना कोणतेच
अधिकार नसतात. वास्तविक महाराष्ट्र सरकारच्या औद्योगिक संबंध कायद्याप्रमाणे
या कामगारांना फॅक्टरीतील अंतर कामगारांप्रमाणे सर्व हक्क आहेत व ते प्रार्थी करून
घेणे शक्य आहे. पण या कामगारांना-रुबून कंत्राटी पध्दतीने राबवून घेऊन, साक्षरधर्मीतील
निम्न्यापेक्षा अधिक कामगारांना सर्व हक्कापासून वंचित केले जाते. या कामगारांतही आतंम
जागृति होत असून स्वतःचे प्रश्न कोसोडवाक्याचे या प्रश्नाचा ते विचार करू लागले आहेत.

(१३) ज्या भागातून हे कामगार येतात त्या ग्रामीण भागात अ.आय.टी.यु.सी. ला
मानण्याचा कार्यकर्त्याचे बरेच निर्णायक ठरू शकणारे राजकीय संबंध आहेत. त्यामुळे या काम-
गारांशी सुव्हातीला त्यांच्या भागातच संबंध जोडणे सुलभ जाईल असा विचार करून, त्या
दिशेने प्रयत्नाला सुव्हात झाली आहे.

संगमनेर तालुक्यातील कडीपठार या गावात १५ गावच्या १५० गाडीवान --
कामगारांची सभा तारीख १६-६-६० रोजी झाली. हे १५० लोक सुमारे १००० गाडीवानांचे
प्रतिनिधी होतेव आपल्या प्रयत्नाला जमलेल्या प्रतिनिधींनी चांगल्या प्रकारे साथ दिली.
या सभेत का.दत्ता देशमुख, का. संतराम पाटील, का. मयूर कात्रे, का. काशिनाथ आळवणी व
का. प्रभाकर भोर यांची भाषणे झाली. कडीपठारच्या अनुभवावरून हा प्रयत्न यशस्वी होणार
असा सबसबसि विश्वास वाटत आहे.

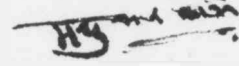
अकोले तालुक्यातील घामणगाव-पाट येथेही १०० गाडीवानांची अशीच एक
तारीख १३-६-६० रोजी सभा घेण्यात आली.

(८)

(१४) ज्या फॅक्टरीवर अध्याप समा झाल्या नाहीत तेथे त्या अेक महिन्याच्या काळात घेण्यात येतील. तसेच प्रत्येक कारखान्यावर कार्यकर्त्यांचे गट तयार करून त्यांचे शिक्षण घडवून आणण्याकडे लक्ष पुरविले जातील.

या अहवालावरून साखर कामगारांतील पुढील कामाबाबत युनियनला काही सूचना करायच्या असल्यास त्या कराव्यात. ही विनंती.

आपला विश्वासू,



(मधुकर कात्रे)

सभासद

साखर कामगार उपसमिती

महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कमिटी.

अहवालाची प्रत -----

कां. सरचिटणीस, अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेस, नवी दिल्ली, यांचेकडे माहितीसाठी रवाना.

साखर घंघातील गाडीवान व तोडणीवाळे कामगार संघटित होवू लागले

म.ग.प्या. मिळविण्यासाठी लढ्याची तयारी.

नगर जिल्ह्यातील ११ साखर कारखान्यांवर अंश तोडणी व वहातूक करण्यासाठी २५,००० गाडीवान व तोडणीवाळे कामगार संघमनेर-अकोले व पाथडी तालुका तसेच, बीड, औरंगाबाद व खानदेश या भागांतून येतात. साखर कामगारांच्या युनियन्सनी या कामगारांच्या प्रश्नाकडे आजपर्यंत पुरेसे लक्ष न दिल्यामुळे या कामगारांचे अनेक प्रश्न सोडून राहिले आहेत.

या कामगारांच्या रहाण्याची सोय मुळीच नसते. पाठीवर बिरहाड बांधून सारखे फिरते रहावे लागते. पाण्याच्या कोण्यात रहावे लागते. या कोण्याची जळिते होवून प्रसंगी प्राणहानि दरसाल होत असते. कोण्याची राखण कारखाना साधा वाचमनही ठेवला जात नाही. रात्रीची दिवाबतीची सोय नसते. या कामगारांना पहाटे उठून कामाला जावे लागते व दिवसांतले १८ तास कामात जातात. फॅक्टरीवर वजनाचे कांटे कमी असल्यामुळे गाडी करून आणल्यानंतर वजन करून गाडी रिकामी करण्यासाठी या कामगारांना चार, सहा तास रोकट असे रहावे लागते. फॅक्टरी भागातील रस्ते अतिशय सराब असले व वेळीची व गाड्याची अडथळे मोडतोड होते व कामगाराला तो हंगाम तोट्याचा जातो. फॅक्टरी भागात म-भरमसाट महागाडी असते, त्यामुळे रात्रीदिवस रावूनही या कामगारांना पुरेसे वेतन मिळू शकत नाही. या कामगारांना कंत्राटी पध्दतीने रावून घेवून फॅक्टरीवरील किंवा शेती कडील कामगारांना मिळणाऱ्या सर्व हक्कांना या कामगारांना मुकवै-अमते मुकविण्यात येते. या कामगारांना औद्योगिक क्लह कायदा व स्टँडिंग ऑर्डर्स लागू असूनही या कायदांची अंमलबजावणी होत नाही. रजा, पगारी सुट्या, प्रॉव्हिडंट फंड, अित्यादि सवलतीचा पता नसतो. वेतनेचे नव्हे तर अितर कामगारांना मिळणाऱ्या वेतनाच्या १० टक्के वेतनसुट्या या कामगारांना मिळत नाही.

साखर घंघातील अतिशय आवश्यक असे या कामगारांचे काम आहे. व अेकूण साखर कामगारांपैकी ५० टक्क्यापेक्षा अधिक संख्या या कामगारांची आहे. साखर घंघाचा विस्तार होत आहे. व अतिशय किफायतशीर असा हा घंघा आहे. हे लक्षात घेता आपले बिकट झालेले प्रश्न सोडवून घेण्याची निव्वड या कामगारांना-सह- कामगारांत निर्माण झाली आहे.

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेसच्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य कमिटीतर्फे या कामगारांच्या संघटित करण्याकरिता प्रयत्नास सुरुवात झाली असून मागील आठवड्यांत आमदार दत्ता देशमुख यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली कळीपठार, तालुका संघमनेर येथे १५ गावच्या १५० प्रतिनिधींची परिषद झाली. सुमारे २००० कामगारांचे हे प्रतिनिधे घी होते. या परिषदेत कोल्हापूरचे साखरकामगारांतील प्रमुख कार्यकर्ते आमदार संतराम पाटील, कां. मधुकर कात्रे, कां. काशिनाथ आळवणी, कां. प्रभाकर मोर यांची भाषणे झाली. या परिषदेत झालेल्याप्रमाणे मागण्या करण्यात आल्या.

- (१) अंशाची तोडणी व वहातूक करण्याच्या कामातील कंत्राटी पध्दत रद्द व्हावी व हे कामगार कंपन्यांचे नियमित हंगामी कायम कामगार समजण्यात यावेत.
- (२) या कामगारांचे बाबतीत स्टँडिंग ऑर्डरीची अंमलबजावणी व्हावी.
- (३) साखर कंपन्यांच्या फॅक्टरी व शेतीकडील कामगारांना मिळणाऱ्या सर्व सवलती

या कामगाराना-सिद्ध्यास्त मिळाय्यात.

- (अ) आठवड्यातून एक पगारी सुट्टी मिळावी.
- (ब) सणाच्या व राष्ट्रीय महत्वाच्या पगारी सुट्ट्या मिळाय्यात.
- (क) हक्काची, आजारीपणाची व क्रिकेट रजा मिळावी.
- (ड) ग्रीन्डिंग फंड व ग्रॅज्युअिटी मिळावी.

(४) फॅक्टरीतील कामगारांमिळणाव या कामगाराना बोनस मिळावा.

(५) कामच्या स्वरूपामुळे या कामगाराना त्याचे मुक्काम साधारणपणे दर आठवड्याला किंवा पंधरवड्याला बदलावे लागतात. याकरिता त्यांना रहाण्यासाठी तंबूचा सोय करावी प्रत्येक कंपनी ठिकाणी रात्रीदिवस वाचमनची सोय असावी. व रात्रीच्या वेळी दिवाळीची सोय असावी.

(६) आठ तास काम करून फॅक्टरीतील कामगारांमिळकें वेतन मिळेल अशा तरूने मजूरीचे दर वाढवून देण्यात यावेत. ८ तासांपेक्षा जास्त काम करावे लागल्यास दुप्पट मजूरी मिळावी.

(७) फॅक्टरी भागातील रस्ते चांगल्या स्थितीत ठेवण्याची कंपनी व सरकार यांनी जबाबदारी घ्यावी. हंगामात रस्त्याची वरचेवर दुरुस्ती करून देण्यासाठी, लॉन-केमिस्ट्री, सुपर-सेव्हिंग्ससाठी, वर्कशॉप्स, क्लब, व्यवस्था-करणी, मरुदर्याना-अभयार-समयन-अभय, अंश, कुनी, मिन्सफरि-एवरे-दरने-मिळेल-अक्षि-अभयार-करणी.

(८) वैजाच्या अपघात व आजारीपण यावेळी औषधोपचार करण्यासाठी व्हेटरिनरी डॉक्टर डॉक्टरांची व दवाखान्यांची वेळ त्वरित उपलब्ध होतील अशी सोय असावी. / वर्कशॉप्स

(९) गाड्यांची दुरुस्ती करून देण्यासाठी, तसेच कोयते, कुडी केवटण्यासाठी, वर्कशॉप्स काढून व्यवस्था करावी. गाड्यांना लागणारे सामान धाव, आंश, कुनी अित्यादि स्वस्त दराने मिळतील अशी व्यवस्था करावी.

(१०) वैजाकरिता लागणारे पेंड, सस्की, मठ, हुलगा अित्यादि वस्तू स्वस्त दराने मिळण्याची व्यवस्था कंपन्यांनी करावी.

(११) फॅक्टरीवर वजनाकरिता काट्याची पुरेशी व्यवस्था असावी. कोणाही गाडीवानास अर्ध्या तासापेक्षा अधिक वेळ वजनाकरिता लागणार नाही अशी व्यवस्था असावी. जादा वेळ याबाबत लागल्यास या जादा वेळेचा जादा भता देणेत यावा.

अकोले तालुक्यातील घामणगाव-पाट येथेही वरीलप्रमाणे एक सभा होवून मागण्या मांडण्यात आल्या. पाथडी तालुका व अितर भागातही याप्रमाणे सभा घेण्याची तयारी वाढू आहे. येत्या हंगामात या मागण्या मिळाल्या नाहीत तर या प्रश्नावर लडा देण्याची निर्धार या सभातून व्यक्त करण्यात आला आहे.

११/३/५०
ता. ११-६-१९६०.

CHINI CONTROL VIRODHI SANGHARSHA SAMITI.

Office:- 15, Moti Bhawan,

Shakarpatti
KANPUR, 28-7-1960.

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To,

Sri. Shripad. Amrit Dange

.....M.P.

New Delhi.

Sir,

The echoes of countrywide demand for the decontrol of sugar must, no doubt, have reached you. The Union Food Minister has assured more than once that no sooner 22.5 lac tons sugar is produced he would decontrol sugar. The production has exceeded 24 lac tons and at Bangalore on July 5, 1960 he has admitted a surplus of 5 lac tons yet he has not fulfilled his assurance. On June 7, 1960 the Indian Sugar Mills Association moved the Government not to decontrol the sugar until production in the coming season was watched. The season starts in October 1960 and will come to a close towards May 1961. The control has lasted a year already.

Shri Patil has obviously acquiesced to the wishes of the mill owners. This will mean another one nine months of control. The prices will seek a much lower level no sooner sugar is decontrolled. This has been proved a number of times. During the last six months whenever decontrol seemed imminent prices declined. The control has dislodged millions of dealers, traders, agents, brokers and their employees and the consumers continues to derive major portion of sugar from the black-market as the machinery set up by the Government to replace the normal trade channel is far from being fool proof. The maximum rise in prices recorded before the control was Rs.14=50 per bag, whereas in the controlled sector sugar has been known to sell in some States as high as Rs.80=00 per bag.

Consumers all over India, on an average, have been

Contd.

paying 35-40% more during the entire control-period, inspite of the colossal carryover of about 6 lac tons which is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ India's annual sugar requirements. Khandasari and gur prices have also enjoyed a fabulous time having gained suport from the high sugar prices.

The crop reports for the coming season indicate 20% increased sowing of sugar cane. The increased installed capacity of the factories which will work in the coming season will tend to produce atleast 26 lac tons sugar. This will further raise the surplus to a level which will leave more than 50% sugar unconsumed.

The State Governments in whom the distribution of sugar now vests, are making undue profits, leaving room scope for continued black-marketting by Anti Social elements. An atmosphere of artificial scarcity has been created and it will persist. The sugar mills continue to supply damaged and inferior sugar in such quantities as to leave no option with the allottee but to resort to malpractices.

The Sugar Merchant's Associations in the States of Bombay, West Bengal, Delhi, Gujerat, Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have passed resolutions and issued press-notes demanding immediate decontrol of sugar, but the Government has turned a deaf year to their demands and representatives. This had compelled the sugar merchants and traders all over India to observe 'Token Strike' on July 7, 1960 with a view to express their resentment and indignation. The campaign is being intensified as if goes unheeded.

The Action Committee of the All India Sugar Control Protest Movement has decided to approach you through this appeal and to seek your kind indulgence in putting an end to the prevailing sugar scandal being perpetrated on a national scale. A more glaring example of scarcity amidst plenty, black-marketing in the guise of control and of administrative timidity has yet to be endured. In requesting you to expose these facts by using your good offices to bring immediate pressure on the Government

contd.

the Committee feels that it would only be doing its duty, and associating itself with you in discharging the responsibility you share towards the people. Any further information, data or statistics required by you for your study will be gladly furnished to you.

Very truly

R.D. Purwar

(Rameshwar Das Purwar)

Convener.

CHINI CONTROL VIRODHI SANGHARSHA SAMITI

Office:- 15, Moti Bhawan,

Shakkarpatti

KANPUR, 20th July, 1960.

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Hon'ble Shri S.K. Patil,
Minister of Food and Agriculture,
Government of India,
New DELHI.

Honourable Sir,

In response to the "TOKEN STRIKE" organised throughout the country by the Action Committee of the All India Sugar Control Test Movement on July 7, 1960, we have received an overwhelming and spontaneous response from all over the country supporting strongly the move sponsored by us.

The Committee now feels compelled to bring the following facts to your notice for your consideration and immediate action on the strength of views received from the merchants, traders, exporters, consumers and agents of the country who are affected by the sugar control and seek its immediate termination.

The production of sugar in the country upto date has touched an all time record of 24.10 lac tons in response to measures taken by you last year to encourage production.

This together with 1.73 lac tons carried forward from the last year, leaves a total of 25.83 lac tons of sugar.

Allowing for a consumption of about 20 lac tons, it is hoped that a surplus carryover of about 6 lac tons will be available in the country without any doubt.

Leaving apart the above happy stock position alone, it is now to be noted that 10% to 15% increase is being reported in the sugarcane as a result of steps taken by you to raise the price of sugarcane and to encourage cane cultivation and added by timely and abundant rains in all the cane producing areas, the factories should be able to produce atleast 2 lac tons more with their existing capacity and the increase capacity of newly installed as well as of recently extended factories should account for an increase of 1 lac tons more. Thus a total production of 27 lac tons can be expected without any risk of over estimation.

After weighing the situation you have stipulated that a production of 22.5 lac tons was enough to meet the country's consumption of sugar conveniently and you had stated in October, 1959, that you would decontrol sugar no sooner the production reaches 22.5 lac tons. This remains unfulfilled.

contd.

6. The buffer stock you have intended to build is now built up. Prices have come down, though gradually, and now the prices are tending to seek a much lower level. Each time there was a rumour of decontrol, sugar prices came down but they rose again when no decontrol was announced.
7. Your fear that prices may not rise again is absolutely without any foundation in view of the abundant supply position now assured due to your foresight and almost all sugar merchants associations of the country hold the same view.
8. The present machinery set up for the sale of sugar has proved a failure. 80% of the people who live in rural areas are not getting sugar at fair prices. Government measures are principally meant and directed towards giving relief to majority of the consumers. In the present case 80% people of the country are not being benefitted at all.
9. The demand for decontrol of sugar is manifest in the country wide resentment proclaimed through press and platform and expressed through token protest strikes, hunger strikes, demonstrations and deputations all of whom have been ignored by you thus far. Even Govtt. spokesmen and State Ministers have admitted the futility of control on sugar. A parallel example is not known when a demand was so spontaneous and its reaction on your part having gone so unheeded.
10. It is quite clear that it is only the fear of excessive production and consequent drop in sugar prices that has induced the mill owners to prevail upon you not to decontrol sugar against an overwhelming justification for its decontrol.
11. It is needless to mention that the people are openly expressing their wonder at the lack of proper reaction on your part in regard to decontrol of sugar, when, knowing it too well, that you are fundamentally opposed to it, the decontrol should linger on and on. You have openly admitted that even the Govtt. machinery could make mistakes and had admitted that control breeds mal-practices.
12. You must have read the recent statement of Shri J.S. Negi, Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P., who has revealed in a press conference that the sugar position is more than satisfactory. If the situation is more than satisfactory in U.P. now then your decision for decontrol should be eminent in pursuence of your own public announcement that the control will not continue a minute longer than necessary.
13. The Gujerat Govtt. has already urged you to decontrol sugar. The views of U.P. Govtt. are also clear.
14. The monthly quotas now being released by you are abundant. The States are not lifting the quantities allotted to them with the result that the off-take from the factories is poor.
15. The voice of the traders as well as consumers all over the country is united in demanding the decontrol of sugar. The unemployment caused due to the control and hardships experienced by the consumers must needs be ended.

The case for decontrol of sugar is now abundantly clear. Any attempt on the part of Govtt. to bypass the popular demand for its decontrol can only be regarded in terms of an attempt to ignore the inherent right of million of the sugar traders to trade for their livelihood and the consumers to procure sugar at lower price than prevailing now.

Inspite of the above, if there is still any doubt in your mind that you may wish to thrash out in order to arrive at an early decision, then it would be a pleasure to us to be of service to you, should you so desire.

Yours faithfully,

R. D. Purwar

(Rameshwar Dass Purwar)

Convener.

22 OCT 1960

MAHARASHTRA RAJYA TRADE UNION COMMITTEE
(OF AITUC)

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First Floor,
Dalvi Building,
Dr Ambedkar Road,
Parel TT, Bombay 12.
18th October 1960.

Com Sriwastava,

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

You must no doubt be aware that since the last or 8 months AITUC in Maharashtra has been paying special attention to the trade union work in the sugar industry in this region. A meeting of Activists working in Sugar Industry was held in April this year and a Committee consisting of about 5 persons was formed to co-ordinate and guide the activities of our Unions in this sector. This committee chalked out a plan for about six months which was implemented with a fair major of success. As a result of this work we not only strengthened our own Unions but also made a break through in areas and regions where previously we had very little or no work at all.

A meeting of this committee took place to-day to review the work done and also to plan out our future course, particularly in the context of the deliberations of the wageboard. Com Dange was present in this meeting.

The Committee decided to organise a campaign to demand immediate announcement of the decisions of the wageboard and it's ~~xi~~ implementation by January 1961, at the latest. This was done because it was apprehended that the wageboard might announce it's decisions in the lean season, when the workers' protest or their mobilisation against it's recommendations may not be possible or effective. Details of this campaign was worked out and would be implemented forthwith. Similar campaign should be organised All India wise.


It was also decided to call a conference of all Unions working in the Sugar Industry owing allegiance to or friendly to AITUC within three weeks of the publication of the wageboard's award, to assess it's effects as well as to plan the future campaign. The committee decided that immediate steps should be taken and all necessary preliminaries should be got through quite well in advance so that the conference as proposed above may be held according to schedule. With this end in view it is proposed that the AITUC should immediately, say by the 1st or 2nd week of November call a preliminary meeting of one or two important comrades from each of the State where we are working in the Sugar Industry. The preliminary meeting would then decide on the various details about the Conference mentioned above and also will serve as an ad-hoc centre for co-ordinating our activities in the Sugar Industry

on an All India plane. Com Dange will be writing to you separately in this connection.

This is to request you to kindly arrange for the above Preliminary Meeting. In the opinion of the Committee the venue for this preliminary meeting should preferably be Nagpur. In the meantime kindly let me know the names and addresses of such Comrades so that we may also get in contact with them directly.

With greetings.-

Fraternally yours,


B S DHUME,
For General Secretary.

SAD on Sugar

.....

Wage Board report is being delayed. Their tactic seems to be that the Report may go to Govt by December. Govt may opine by February and the owners will consider and give their decisions by April - just when the season closed - so that the workers will have no opportunity to think and react. They will have to resume by October next on the new terms.

This tactic, if it works out as above, has to be fought.

So we are planning a central handbill and series of meetings, making a demand that the report be out immediately and all decisions to be taken before January.

We do not want to say anything in advance whether the report is good or bad. We do not anticipate it and shout against or for it. But speak against the above danger.

The workers must be moved and made conscious - else the advantages of a Board will be lost.

It is also proposed that by December 1st week, a small all-India sugar leaders meeting be called in Nagpur - to decide that an all-India conference of sugar be held as soon as the Board report is out, to coordinate the reaction on the report, even if it is a favourable report. That will give some central thinking to the sugar unions.

Andhra

So you should ask U.P., Bihar/and Tamilnad unions to take up the question as above.

18.10.60

~~DRAFT REPORT CONFIDENTIAL~~

EDUCATIONAL & TECHNICAL TRAINING

REQUIREMENTS OF PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS.

IN

THE

SUGAR INDUSTRY

PREPARED BY

OCCUPATION INFORMATION UNIT OF

THE

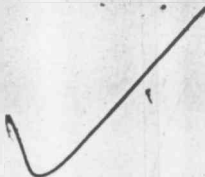
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING

NEW DELHI

OCTOBER 1960.



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RESETTLEMENT & EMPLOYMENT
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ASSESSING THE EDUCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS OF CRAFTSMEN

Industry/Branch of Industry.....

Name of Establishment and address

Occupational Code No.....

Name of Occupation

Representative Title(s).....

GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIRED

Minimum.....

Desirable

Specialisation in any particular subject(s) required.....

TECHNICAL TRAINING REQUIRED

INSTITUTIONAL

1) Duration.....

2) Nature of Award Degree/Diploma/Certificate

ON-PLANT

1) Duration.....

Specialisation in any subject, machine operation or Field required

EXPERIENCE IN OTHER OCCUPATION(S) ADEQUATE FOR PROMOTION TO THIS OCCUPATION

Title of Occupation(s) with Code Numbers

Period of Experience

Duration of any upgrading training required

Occupations to which promoted (with Code Numbers)

Annual Emoluments per month.....

MARKS

Collection

Collection.....

Signature
Officer/Investigator

.....State.

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✓
GOI concessions to Employees. ✓

I All those sugar mills which produce sugar during the coming season (commencing from 1st November, 1960) in excess of the average of their production in the two preceding seasons (1958-59 and 1959-60) will continue to enjoy the rebate of 50 per cent in the basic excise duty of Rs.11.25 per cwt. An official announcement to this effect was made in a Press note issued by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture on Tuesday, 27th September 1960. In the case of factories which went into production only in the 1958-59 season or thereafter or which did not function during 1958-59 and/or 1959-60, the question of granting rebate will, we are told, be considered on merits as during the current season (1959-60).

Case 6
The Press note does not mention anything about the policy governing payment of cane prices by sugar mills, because the decision had already been announced several months ago, as early as ~~possible~~ in April 1960. This decision, it will be recalled was merely a continuation of the policy adopted for the 1959-60 season. Accordingly, the basic minimum price for cane payable by vacuum pan factories during 1960-61 will be Rs.1.62 per maund for delivery at the gate of the factory, that for cane delivered at rail centres being 12 nP less at Rs.1.50 per maund. Further, there will be a deferred payment related to the price of sugar realised by the factories. This will be under the formula prescribed by the Centre, or under any alternative scheme applied in a state or region by the state government concerned, with the previous approval of the Centre for linking the price of cane with the price of sugar as realised by the factories, concerned.

II The following Data show at a glance the progress of white sugar production during the past five seasons:

Production.

	(in tons)
'1955-56	1,861,837
1956-57	2,026,179
1957-58	1,977,794
1958-59	1,918,192
1959-60	2,410,000

IV Thanks to the Central Government's scheme of incentives and the bumper sugarcane crop, the Uttar Pradesh sugar industry achieved during 1959-60 an all-time record output of as much as 1,221,454 tons, a rise of 333,607 tons, ~~as~~ as compared with the production of 887,847 tons in 1958-59. The production ~~of~~ ~~the~~ target fixed for the season was ~~x~~ 1,125,000 tons. The total quantity ~~of~~ of cane crushed is estimated at more than 12,60 million tons, as against 9.24 million tons. The average recovery of sugar in 1959-60 at 9.69 per cent, was higher than that in the previous season when it was 9.61 per cent.

V The sugarcane crop in Uttar Pradesh during the 1959-60 season, as already stated, was a bumper one. The quantity actually harvested was 32.03 million tons which compares favourably with 30.77 million tons. The rise in output was entirely due to the increase in the area sown. The total area under cane was 2,917,000 acres, as against 2,747,000 acres. The average per-acre yield of sugarcane was lower at 10.90 tons as against 11.20 tons. The all-India average yield was 14.50 tons. It is thus evident that, notwithstanding all talk of sugarcane development work, the conditions under which sugarcane is raised in U.P. have not improved in the least. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is bound to persist so long as cane growers are assured of a definite return in the shape of a substantial minimum price linked only to quantity and not to sucrose-content, as well as a share in the price of sugar realised by mills.

✓ 901 concessions to employees ✓

✓ SUGAR OUTPUT IN STATES

The total production of sugar in India during the 1959-60 season (up to 7th July 1960) was 2,400,763 tons. The ~~quantities~~ quantities actually produced in the different States are indicated below:-

Northern India

	Tons
East U.P.	405,746
West U.P.	815,708

Total.....1,221,454

Bihar	325,032
West Bengal	8,808
Punjab	100,704
Rajasthan	12,053
Madhya Pradesh	28,252
Assam	4,236
Maharashtra	392,012
Gujerat	9,286

Southern India

Madras	68,208
Kerala	9,287
Orissa	2,775
Mysore	86,128
Andhra	136,988

Total..... 2,400,763

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फलटण तालुका
सासर कामगार युनियन,
सासरवाडी.

तारीख : २८-९-१९६०.

ठराव क्रमांक ४.

सन १९६०-६१ सालाकरता ही समा सालील पदाधिकारी व
कार्य. समासदांची निवड करत आहे.

अध्यक्ष : श्री. वृ. वा. तथा दादासाहेब नलवडे.
उपाध्यक्ष : श्री. सं. ना. लोंढे.
" वा. था. जगताप.
" वा. वि. कटफळे.

जनरल सेक्रेटरी : श्री. मधुकरराव भिसे.
जॉ. सेक्रेटरी : " देस काका.
" व. था. नळे.
सजिनदार : श्री. सा. मा. माने.

कार्यकारी समासद.

- १) श्री. माऊसाहेब डिसले. (होळ). (२) श्री. सु. ना. देवमूख. (मुरुम सर्कल).
- ३) " सं. गं. ना. वाकडे, रावडी. (४) " रा. वा. जगज्जताप, फॅक्टरी.
- ५) " था. ल. शिंदे, होळ. (६) " गु. कॉ. माने, फॅक्टरी.
- ७) " सं. मु. जगदाळे, राजाळे. (८) " पांडा संभू माळी, होळ सर्कल.
- ९) " वी. एम्. मुलाजी, निंभोरे. (१०) " पी. एम्. राट्टीज्ज, फॅक्टरी.
(११) श्री. रा. व. गौवेकर, फलटण सर्कल.

सुचक :- श्री. सु. ना. देवमूख.
अनुमोदन :- " सं. ना. वाकडे.

घरील ठराव बहुमताने मंजूर झाला.
(विरोधी मते ३).

ता. २८-९-१९६०.

अध्यक्ष.

फलटण तालुका
साखर कामगार युनियन,
साखरवाडी.

ठराव क्रमांक ६.

१५ व्या त्रिपक्षीय परिषदेच्या निर्णयानुसार साखर
कामगारांचे वेतन ठरले पाहिजे,
वेतन मंडळाचा निर्णय त्वरीत जाहीर करा !

सर्व साखर कामगारांना संघटीत होण्याचा आदेश.

(१) भारतातील साखर धंद्यांत काम करणाऱ्या कामगारांचे वेतन व
वेतन श्रेणी - ग्रॅज्यु. - बोनस - आदि प्रश्नांकरतां पहिल्यांदाच वेतन
संघाची नेमणूक करण्यांत आली आहे.

वेतन मंडळाची नेमणूक होऊन २ वर्षांपर्यंतचा काल लोटला आहे.
वेतन मंडळापुढे कामगारांच्या वतीने पुरावे, वगैरे देण्याचे काम संपून ६
महिऱ्यांचेवर काल झाला आहे. या काम काजानंतर वेतन मंडळाचा निर्णय
सप्टेंबर ६० अखेर प्रसिद्ध होईल, असे सांगण्यांत आले होते. परंतु आतां
सदर निर्णय डिसेंबर ६० पर्यंतही बाहेर येईल किं नाही याची शंकाच आहे.

(२) या दोन वर्षांच्या कालांत वेतन मंडळापुढे सर्वच प्रश्न असलेने
कामगारांचे पगार, महागाई भत्ता व इतर प्रश्नांबाबत निर्णय लावून
घेणेही अशक्य झालेले आहे.

वाढत्या भाव वाढीमुळे व किंमतीमुळे कामगारांना आपल्या
जिवन मानांत सुधारणा करणे अशक्य झाले असून कुटुंबाचे व स्वतःचे पालन
पोषण करणेही अशक्य झालेले आहे. म्हणून ही सभा मध्यवर्ती सरकारकडे
अशी मागणी करित आहे की, वेतन मंडळाचा निर्णय सत्वर जाहीर करावा.

(३) सदर निर्णय हा, १५ व्या त्रिपक्षीय परिषदेच्या निर्णयानुसार
झाला पाहिजे. कारण भारतातील साखर धंद्याची - त्यांतले त्यांत -
महाराष्ट्रातील साखर धंद्याची - आर्थिक परिस्थिती अत्यंत चांगली असून
किमान वेतन नव्हेच तर योग्य वेतन देण्याचीही या धंद्याची कुवत आहे.

फलटण तालुका साखर कामगार युनियन

11 2 NOV 1960

साखरवाडी

(रजिस्टर्ड, प्रतिनिधिक व मुक्त)

लोकल एरिया- फलटण तालुका

:- मुख्य कचेरी :-

मु. पो. साखरवाडी

(जिल्हा- उत्तर सातारा)

तारीख 25-11-1960

जावक नं. ...

डिप्टी कमिश्नर,

स.ब.वि.बी.

27/2

(१) आमचे युनियनची १९५९-६० ची व १९६०-६१ ची ऑफी. फी. WFTU ची व TVR ची वरिणी म.०.ने आज रवाना केली आहे.

(२) आमचे युनियनचे १९६०-६० व १९६०-६१ चे अहवाल स्वतंत्र Book-Form ने पाठवले आहेत.

(३) MARTUC व कांही कार्मिष्णा रुहीची वेतन मंडळीचे प्रकाशनात काढलेली पत्रे या सेवात पाठवली आहेत.

MARTUC च्या पत्राचा प्रमाणे महाराष्ट्रातील २६ साखर कारखाने जावर त्या अनुषंगाने प्रचार मोहीम सुरू केली असून - पत्रकारिता मारणी प्रमाणे इराव करून दे - वेतन मंडळी व मजूर मंडळी भारत सरकार यांचे कडे पाठवले आहेत.

ता. ४ पाठून ता. ७ पर्यंत - MARTUC - चे सेक्रेटरी को. थुम - प्रमुकर मिसे व शत कार्यकर्त्यांनी दिवक गार - अशोडनगर अगापूर - कोणी - मोडगांव - कोरे फोडरीवर जाहीर सभेला राबणे करून वेतन मंडळीचा जाबत पत्रकारिता मारणी प्रमाणे इराव मजूर केले आहेत.

पुढील आढवडकत - राज सर - कोडगांव फलटण - मुधुवनगर याप्रमाणे कारखानेवाट रुकांचा कार्यालय ठेवला आहे. तशी पत्रकारिता मजदुरास उघडुसत TVR वा सेपेरीज इरावे.

(४) आमचे युनियनची वाकीक रुगा को. क. वा. नलपडे यांचे अर्थ क्षेत्र केली होय. त्यात सेवात नमूद केले (साखा सुटवली) इराव मजूर केले आहेत. तशी TVR मध्ये प्रसिद्धी देण आले रा मसावे. अुसरी उघावे. उघावे.

अ - २५ - ११/६०

(४) गेले १०/१५ वर्षांत या साखर कारखानदारांनी गडगंज नफे मिळवले असून, दरवर्षी किमान १२ ते १०० टक्यापर्यंत डिठही-डंठही घेतलेले आहेत. याशिवाय गंगाजळी, मखिनरीचा घसरा, वगैरेचे फंडही लाखो रुपयांचे आहेत. आणि म्हणूनच साखर कामगारांचे वेतन ठरवतांना साखर धंद्याची आर्थिक कुवत, धंद्याचे वाढते स्वरूप, वगैरे बाबी वेतन मंडळाने विचारांत घेतल्या पाहिजेत.

(५) वेतन मंडळाकडून साखर कामगारांचे वेतन ठरवण्याबाबत जर त्रिपक्ष कराराच्या तत्वांचा व धंद्याच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीचा विचार केला नाही, व त्रिपक्ष करारापेक्षां अगदी कमी वेतन देण्याचा निर्णय जाहीर केला तर त्या निर्णयाविरुद्ध महाराष्ट्रांतील सर्व विचारांच्या कामगारांनी आपली अमेच एकजूट उभी करून, अंग्रजीतर्फे संघटीतपणाने या कामगार विरोधी निर्णयाविरुद्ध लढा देण्यास, आतांपासूनच तयार राहावे अशी हांक ही सभा सर्व साखर कामगारांना देत आहे.

(६) वेतन मंडळाचा निर्णय जाहीर होणेपूर्वीच सर्व ठिकाणच्या साखर कामगारांनी सभा, निदर्शने, आवेदि मागांनी आपल्या न्याय्य मागणीचा आवाज उठवून - " त्रिपक्ष परिषदेच्या निर्णयानुसार वेतन द्या " अशी मार्गणी सर्वांनी एकजुटीने केली पाहिजे. निर्णय कामगारांसारखा न लागलेस त्याविरुद्ध लढा देण्याची तयारीही कामगारांनी आतांपासूनच केली पाहिजे व त्या कामगारां सर्व साखर कामगारांनी तयारीने अशी हांक ही सभा देत आहे.

सुचक :- श्री. सु. ना. देवमुक्त.

अनुमोदक :- श्री. मधुकर भिसे.

दि. २८-९-६०.

वरील ठराव एकमताने मंजूर झाला.

अध्यक्ष.

फलटण तालुका
सासर कामगार युनियन,
सासरवाडी.

दिनांक : २८-९-१९६०.

ठराव क्रमांक १३.

(१) राजाळा सर्कलवरील कामगारांच्या मुलांची इ. ४ थी चे पुढील शिक्षणाची अत्यंत गैरसोय होत असून, त्याकरतां मुलांना अन्यत्र ठेवून - सर्चाचा आर्थिक भ्रासही कामगारांना सहन करावा लागतो.

कंपनीच्या घालकांचे शिक्षणाबाबत जें उदारपणाचें धोरण आहे, त्यास अनुसरून त्यांनीं सर्कल राजाळा येथें इ. ४ थीचे पुढील वर्ग - (इ. ५ थी, ६ थी व ७ थी) सत्वर सुटं करावेत, अशी ही समा कंपनीचे घालकांकडे मागणी करत आहे.

(२) कंपनीनें वरील वर्ग सुटं केलेनंतर, युनियननें एक स्वतंत्र ट्रस्ट करून त्या ठिकाणीं माध्यमिक शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था हातीं घ्यावी, व प्रथम इ. ८ थीचा वर्ग सुटं करावा. असा ही समा निर्णय घेत आहे.

सुचक :- श्री. रा. ता. डिसले.

अनुमोदक :- श्री. मधुकर मिस्रे.

दि. २८-९-६०.

वरील ठराव एकमतानें मंजूर झाला.

अध्यक्ष.

फलटण तालुका
साखर कामगार युनियन,
साखरवाडी.

ता. २८-९-१९६०.

ठराव क्रमांक ३.

(१) युनियनच्या १९५९-१९६० च्या संघटनात्मक कार्याच्या अहवालास
ही सभा संमती देत आहे.

(२) युनियनच्या १९५९-१९६० च्या जमासर्व ताळेबंद अहवालास व
आडीट रिपोर्ट यांस ही सभा संमती देत आहे.

दि. २८-९-६०.

सुधका - जनरल सेक्रेटरी - श्री. मधुकर मिसे.
अनुमोदक :- सजिनदार - सा.मा. माने.

वरील ठराव एकमताने मंजूर झाला

अध्यक्ष.

फलटण तालुका

साखर कामगार युनियन,
साखरवाडी.

ठराव क्रमांक २ :

तारीख : २८-९-६०.

भारतीय लोकसभेचे सदस्य व लोकसभेतील एक नामवंत खासदार व माताचे एक सुपुत्र श्री. फिरोज गांधी यांच्या आकस्मिक निधनाबद्दल ही समा दुखवटा व्यक्त करत असून त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांच्या दुःखांत ही समा सहभागी होत आहे.

श्री. फिरोज गांधींच्या निधनाने भारत देश एका सध्या देशभक्ताला मुकला आहे. लोकसभेत ते आपल्या प्रभावशाली वक्तृत्वाने सरकार पक्षाची मंवेरी उडवत असत. कोणत्याहि राष्ट्रीय व आंतर-राष्ट्रीय पुरोगामी कार्यास ते सदैव पाठिंबा देत असत. राष्ट्राची व जनतेची सेवा करण्यासाठी ते पक्षभेद बाजूला सारून सर्व पुरोगामी शक्तीला एकत्र आणणे हे त्यांचे गुणवैशिष्ट्य होते. सं. म. चळवळ, मुंबई प्रकरण सरकारी नोकरांचा संप व इतर अनेक महत्वाच्या प्रकरणां त्यांनी फार मोठे प्रभावी कार्य केलेले आहे.

पुन्हा एकदा ही समा त्यांच्या स्मृतीस आवरांजली अर्पण करून दुखवटा व्यक्त करत आहे.

दि. २८-९-६०.

चेअरवरून,

वरील ठराव एक मताने मंजूर झाला.

अध्यक्ष.

भांडवलदारांनी कामगारांच्या जीवनावर, जनतेच्या साखरेवर, शेतकी कामगारांच्या दारिद्र्यावर, नफेवाजीची व महर्षतेची मिठी बसविली आहे. तिच्या विरुद्ध एकीची चळवळ उभावन महाराष्ट्र राज्याला आणि त्याच्या मवितव्याला सुस्थितीचा मार्ग दाखवू या.

पुण्यातील साखर कामगार कार्यकर्त्यांच्या मेळाव्यातील निर्णय समजावून सांगण्यासाठी महाराष्ट्रातील प्रत्येक साखर कारखान्यावर लवकरच आम्ही सभा घेणार आहोत. त्यावेळी कामगारांनी मोठ्या संख्येने हजर रहावे, अशी विनंती आहे.

- ★ जीवनावश्यक किमान वेतन मिळालेच पाहिजे !
- ★ महागाईच्या प्रमाणात महागाई भत्ता मिळालाच पाहिजे !
- ★ वेतनमंडळाचा निकाल लवकरात लवकर जाहीर करा !
- ★ साखर कामगारांच्या लढाऊ एकजुटीचा विजय असो !
- ★ महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा विजय असो !

आपले विश्वास,

संतराम पाटील
मधुकर भिसे
रंगनाथ पंढरकर
भास्कर जाधव

प्र. ज. रोहम
जीवनराव सावंत
मधुकर कात्रे

कोल्हापूर साखर कामगार युनियन, वारणा सहकारी साखर कारखाना कामगार युनियन, पंचगंगा सहकारी साखर कारखाना कामगार युनियन, फलटण तालुका साखर कामगार युनियन, श्रीगोंदे तालुका साखर कामगार युनियन, इंदापूर तालुका साखर कामगार युनियन, गंगापूर शहर मिल कामगार युनियन, श्रीरामपूर तालुका साखर कामगार युनियन—यांच्या वतीने.

ता. ३ मे १९६०

बी. एस. धुमे
जनरल सेक्रेटरी

महाराष्ट्र राज्य कमिटी
(ऑल इंडिया ट्रेड युनियन कॉंग्रेस)

प्रद्रक : जयंत भट, न्यू एज प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, १९०-बी खेतवाडी मेन रोड, मुंबई-४.
प्रकाशक : बी. एस. धुमे, जनरल सेक्रेटरी, महाराष्ट्र राज्य कमिटी, ऑल इंडिया ट्रेड युनियन कॉंग्रेस, दळवी ब्रि. पोय बावडी, परेल मुंबई-१२.

जीवनावश्यक किमान वेतन मिळवून घेण्यासाठी लढ्याची तयारी करा

वेतन मंडळाची दिरंगाई बंद करा : कमी पगाराचें करार करूं नका
कामगार बंधूनां,

महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कॉंग्रेसच्यावतीने पुणे येथे तां. २८-४-१९६० रोजी महाराष्ट्रातील साखर कामगार कार्यकर्त्यांचा मेळावा झाला. या मेळाव्यास महाराष्ट्रातील एकूण २६ साखर कारखान्यांपैकी २० कारखान्यांतील १०० कार्यकर्ते हजर होते. कार्यकर्त्यांमध्ये रिपब्लिकन पक्षाला मानणाऱ्या कामगार कार्यकर्त्यांची चांगली संख्या होती. कॉ. एस. ए. डांगे, कॉ. दत्ता देशमुख, महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कमिटीचे जनरल सेक्रेटरी कॉ. बी. एस. धुमे, तसेच रिपब्लिकन पक्षाचे नगर जिल्हाचे पुढारी श्री. पी. जे. रोहम मेळाव्यास आले होते. या मेळाव्यातील निर्णय महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व साखर कामगारांना समजण्याचे दृष्टीने आम्ही हे पत्रक काढित आहोत.

वेतनमंडळाच्या कामकाजातील दिरंगाई थांबवा

हिंदुस्थानभरच्या साखर घंघासाठी मध्यवर्ती सरकारने अखिल भारतीय वेतनमंडळ (वेजबोर्ड) नेमून आता २॥ वर्षे होत आहेत. किमानवेतन, स्केल, बोनस हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे प्रश्न वेतनमंडळाकडे सोपवले असल्यामुळे वेतन-मंडळाच्या निकालाकडे कामगारांचे डोळे लागले आहेत. वेतनमंडळाला सरकारने एक वर्षाची मुदत दिली होती. दुसरे वर्ष उलटले तरी वेतनमंडळाच्या निकालाचा पत्ता नाही. येत्या सप्टेंबरपर्यंत निकाल जाहीर होईल असे बोलले जात आहे. पण या बातम्यांवर न विसंबता वेतनमंडळाच्या कामकाजातील दिरंगाई बंद करा, निकाल लवकरात लवकर जाहीर करा या मागणीची मोहीम साखर कामगारांनी उभारली पाहिजे.

दिल्ली दरानुसार किमानवेतन ठरले पाहिजे

वेतनमंडळाच्या कामकाजात मालकमंडळी कामगारविरोधी कारवाया करित आहेत. साखरघंघाचे किमानवेतन कमीत कमी ठरविले जावे अशा त्यांच्या खटपटी चालूच आहेत. उत्तर प्रदेशातील साखर कारखानदार व तेथील हंटकचे पुढारी मांनी साखरघंघाचे किमानवेतन ७५ रुपये असावे असा करार करून त्या कराराप्रमाणे वेतनमंडळाने निर्णय द्यावा असे एक कारस्थान रचले जात आहे.

दिल्ली येथे भरलेल्या १५ व्या त्रिपक्ष मंजूर परिषदेत जीवनावश्यक किमान वेतनासंबंधी जो एकमताचा निर्णय मालक, सरकार व कामगार या तिघांच्याही प्रतिनिधींनी मंजूर केला त्या ठरावाप्रमाणे वेतन मंडळाने किमानवेतन ठरवावयाचे आहे. वेतनमंडळावर तसे बंधन आहे. या ठरावाच्या आधारे महाराष्ट्रातील आयटक, इंटक, हिंदू मजदूर सभा यांना जोडलेल्या सर्व युनियन्सनी एकजुटीने व एकमताने १५५ रु. किमान वेतन मागितले. सरकारी नोकरीसाठी नेमलेल्या पे कमिशनने दिल्ली ठरावानुसार किमान वेतन निदान १२५ रु. असेल असा हिशोब केला आहे. असे असतांना ७५ रुपयांत साखर कामगारांची बोळवण करण्याच्या कारवाया चालल्या आहेत.

साखर धंद्यातील बहुसंख्य कामगार वर्षभराचे साखर उत्पादन केवळ पांच सहा महिन्यांत करतो. वर्षभराच्या कामासाठी त्याला पांच सहा महिन्यांचाच पगार मिळतो. याचा अर्थ असा की, साखरधंद्यासाठी जे काही किमानवेतन ठरेल त्याच्या खरोखरी निम्म्यानेच वेतन प्रत्यक्षात बहुसंख्य कामगारांना मिळणार.

म्हणून वेतनमंडळांत किमान-वेतनाबाबत चाललेल्या लढपटीवर आपण कामगारांनी नजर ठेवून आपण सहज मुलांच्या एक आवाजात बजावले पाहिजे की "दिल्ली ठरावाप्रमाणेच किमानवेतन ठरवा." "वेतनमंडळावरील कामगार प्रतिनिधींनी—मग ते इंटकचे असोत वा हिंदू मजदूर समेचे असोत—सर्व कामगार संघटनांचा विचार घेतल्याखेरीज कोणत्याही कराराला संमति देता कामा नये किंवा अशा एखाद्या स्थानिक कराराचा आधार घेऊन आपले मत देता कामा नये.

महाराष्ट्रातील साखरधंदा अतिशय भरभराटीत आहे. महाराष्ट्रांत दर एकरी ऊस उत्पादन उत्तरेपेक्षा चौपटीने अधिक आहे. उर्गातील साखरेचे प्रमाणही १। पटीने अधिक आहे. येथील साखर कारखानदारांनी गडगंज नफे कमावले आहेत. या सर्व गोष्टी लक्षात घेता महाराष्ट्रातील साखर कामगारांचे प्रतिनिधी म्हणून वेतनमंडळाचे सभासद असलेले श्री. गंगाधर ओगळे यांनी साखर कारखानदारांच्या कारवायांबद्दल जागरूक राहिले पाहिजे आणि दिल्ली ठरावाप्रमाणेच किमान वेतन ठरविण्याचा आग्रह सोडता कामा नये.

फॅक्टरीचा लेबर ऑफिसर कामगार प्रतिनिधी कसा होऊ शकतो ?

कामगारांचे वर्गीकरण व हुद्देवारी सर्व कारखान्यांत सारखी करण्यासाठी वेतन मंडळाने एक पोटसमिती नेमली असून या पोटसमितीवर श्री. ओगळे यांना कामगारांतर्फे घेण्यांत आले होते. पण या तांत्रिक प्रश्नांचा आपल्याला तितका समज नाही म्हणून श्री. ओगळे यांनी महाराष्ट्र शुगर मिल्सचे लेबर ऑफिसर श्री.

डी. बी. काले यांची कामगार प्रतिनिधी म्हणून नेमणूक केली. मुळांत मिलचा लेबर ऑफिसर कामगार प्रतिनिधी म्हणून बसूच शकत नाही. तथात श्री. काले हे कामगारांना सतावणारे म्हणून महशूस आहेत. श्री. ओगळे यांनी श्री. काले यांना आपले प्रतिनिधी म्हणून नेमल्याच्या बातमीमुळे महाराष्ट्रातील साखर कामगारांना जबर धक्का बसला आहे. श्री. ओगळे यांनी ही नेमणूक रद्द करून माहितगार ट्रेड युनियन कार्यकर्त्यांची त्या जागी नेमणूक करून घेतली पाहिजे.

महागाईच्या प्रमाणांत महागाईभत्ता मिळाला पाहिजेत

महागाईच्या प्रमाणांत महागाईभत्ता मिळाला पाहिजे. वाढत्या महागाईबरोबर महागाईभत्ता वाढला पाहिजे हे आज सर्वमान्य तत्त्व झाले आहे. पण साखरधंद्यांत हे तत्त्व लागू नाही. एवढेच नव्हे तर महागाईभत्ता फक्त ४१ ते ४७ रुपये एवढाच दिला जातो. किमानवेतन घेणाऱ्या कामगाराला पुरेपूर भरपाई मिळेल इतका महागाईभत्ता देण्याचे जे तत्त्व गिरण्या, बँका, खाणी इत्यादि धंद्यांत मान्य केले आहे तेच साखरधंद्यालाही लागू केले पाहिजे.

सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांतील कामगारांचा प्रश्न

महाराष्ट्रात साखरधंदा वाढत आहे आणि बहुतेक नवीन कारखाने तथाकथित सहकारी पद्धतीने उभारण्यांत येत आहेत. ८० टक्के भांडवल सरकारचे, कारखान्याचा कारभार मूठभर धनिक शेतकरी म्हणविणाऱ्या टोळक्यांच्या हाती आणि एक दोन एकराच्या लहान भागीदार शेतकऱ्यांची कोंडी व नाडणूक असा या बहुतेक कारखान्यांचा खाक्या आहे. भांडवलदार मालकांपेक्षासुद्धा ही तथाकथित सहकारी कारखान्यांची चालक मंडळी कामगार संघटनेला अधिक विरोध करतात. भांडवलदारांच्या कारखान्यापेक्षा सहकारी कारखान्यांतील कामगारांना पगार, महागाईभत्ता व इतर सवलती कमी असल्या असा काहींजणांचा प्रयत्न आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील साखर कामगार चळवळीची याबाबतीत भूमिका स्पष्ट आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील सर्व साखर कारखान्यांत सारखे वेतन व सारख्या सवलती मिळाल्या पाहिजेत. त्याच दृष्टीने सहकारी साखर कारखान्यांच्या नियमांत कामगारांना २ महिन्यांपेक्षा जास्त बोनस देऊ नये अशी अट आहे. ही उठवून घेतलीच पाहिजे.

साखर कामगार चळवळ आपल्या मागण्यांसाठी लढत असतांनाच साखर कारखान्यांच्या पंचकोशीतील लहान शेतकरी बांधवांना त्यांचे प्रश्न सोडवून घेण्यास जास्तीत जास्त सहाय्य करील.

कामगार बंधुनी मराठी जनतेने लढून आणि बलिदान करून मिळविलेले महाराष्ट्र राज्य स्थापन झाले आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या अत्यंत किफायतशीर धंद्यांतील

—साखर वेतन मंडळाच्या दिरंगाई मागील डाव ओळखा !
—या वर्षाअखेर पगारवाढ-बोनसच्या शिफारशी अंमलांत
आल्याच पाहिजेत !!

महाराष्ट्र राज्य ट्रेड युनियन कमिटीचे पत्रक

कामगार बंधूनां,

साखर वेतन मंडळाची नेमणूक होऊन आज पुरी तीन वर्षे होत आली, तरी अजून या मंडळाचा अहवाल सरकारलाही सादर झालेला नाही. सतत मुदत वाढवून दिली जाते आणि अहवाल प्रसिद्ध होण्याची तारीख पुढे पुढे ढकलली जाते.

प्रथम जून १९६० ला हा अहवाल सादर होईल असे प्रसिद्ध झाले होते. चालू हंगामाच्या सुरवातीस व थंडाच्या दिवाळीला काही तरी हार्ती येईल अशी स्वामाविकच कामगारांत आशा निर्माण झाली. जून उलटल्यावर सप्टेंबर जाहीर झाला आणि आता नोव्हेंबर जाहीर झाला आहे. पण एकूण बेत मात्र असा दिसतो की, मुदत वाढवीत वाढवीत, हा अहवाल थंडाच्या हंगामाच्या शेवटी सादर व्हावा. आणि म्हणूनच की काय, मंडळाच्या गेल्या ४-५ सभाना, या राब्यांतील मालकांचे प्रतिनिधी हजरच राहिले नाहीत !

अर्थात या चालढकलीचे कारण उघड आहे. भर हंगामांत अहवाल जाहीर झाला तर टुटपुंज्या सवलतीवर कामगारांची बोलवणे करणे कठीण जाईल याची सर्वांनाच धास्ती वाटते. या उलट हंगामाच्या शेवटी अहवाल सादर केल्यास, हंगामानंतर बहुसंख्य कामगार इतस्ततः विखुरल्यावर, व बिगर हंगामाच्या काळातील बेकारीच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर अहवाल जाहीर झाला म्हणजे अत्यंत तोकळ्या सवलती कामगारांच्या गळीं उतरविता येतील, ताबडतोब प्रतिकाराची शक्यता राहणार नाही, असा हा धुतं डाव उघड उघड खेळला जात आहे.

मालक, वेतनमंडळ आणि सरकार यांचा हा दुष्ट डाव उघडून लावलाच पाहिजे. कंस गाळण्याचा हंगाम आता सुरू होत आहे. हंगामाच्या सुरवातीसच सभा-मिरवणुका द्वारा, प्रचंड निदर्शने करून, या दिरंगाईचा तीव्र निषेध करा. या वर्षाअखेर पगार-वाढ आणि बोनस वगैरे बाबतीतील वेतनमंडळाच्या शिफारशी जाहीर होऊन अंमलांत आल्याच पाहिजेत, अशी निग्रहाची मागणी उठवा. सर्व साखर केंद्रांतून ही निदर्शने जास्तीत जास्त व्यापक एकजुटीची होतील यासाठी

खास प्रयत्न करा. या मागण्यांचे ठराव वेतनमंडळाच्या कमिटीकडे आणि केंद्रीय मजूरमंत्री ना. गुलझारीलाल नंदा यांच्याकडे पाठवून द्या. यासाठी मुद्दाम या दोन कचेऱ्यांचे पत्ते खाली देत आहोत.

१. मे. अध्यक्ष, मध्यवर्ति साखर वेतनमंडळ, कैसा रोड, गोरखपूर.
२. ना. गुलझारीलाल नंदा, केंद्रीय मजूरमंत्री, सचिवालय, नवी दिल्ली.

कामगार बंधूनां, वेतन-मंडळाच्या शिफारशीनां केवळ महाराष्ट्रातीलच नव्हे तर सान्या देशांतील साखर कामगारांचें भवितव्य, पुढील कांहीं वर्षांसाठी तरी ठरविलें जाणार आहे. वेतनमंडळाच्या शिफारशी समाधानकारक असल्या तर ठीक. त्या तशा नसल्या तर त्या बदलून घेण्यासाठी कामगारांना प्रखर लढ्याची तयारी करावी लागणार. या वेतन मंडळाची आतांपर्यंतची कार्यपद्धती, साखर कारखानदारांचें एकूण दडपण आणि सरकारचें या बाबतींतील धोरण या सान्या गोष्टी लक्षांत घेतां, साखर कामगारांना आतांपासूनच लढ्याची जुळवाजुळव करावी लागणार, अशी चिन्हे उघड उघड दिसत आहेत. या गोष्टींचा विचार करण्यासाठी अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड युनियन काँग्रेसच्या वतीनें, लौकरच सान्या देशांतील साखर कामगारांच्या प्रतिनिधींचा मेळावा घेण्याची तयारी केली जात असून, वेतन मंडळाच्या शिफारशी जाहीर होतांच या बाबतींतील पुढील कार्यक्रम निश्चित केला जाणार आहे.

- साखर कामगारांच्या एकजूटीचा विजय असो !
- मध्यवर्ती साखर वेतन मंडळाच्या दिरंगाईचा निषेध असो !!
- या वर्षाअखेर पगारवाढ-बोनस वगैरेंच्या वेतन मंडळाच्या शिफारशी अंमलांत आल्याच पाहिजेत !!!

मुंबई, २४-१०-१९६०

बी. एस. धुमे
जनरल सेक्रेटरी
म. रा. ट्रे. यु. कमिटी.

मुद्रक : जयंत भट, न्यू एज प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, १९०-बी खेतवाडी मेन रोड, मुंबई-४.
प्रकाशक : बी. एस. धुमे, जनरल सेक्रेटरी म. रा. ट्रे. यु. कमिटी, दळवी बिल्डिंग,
पोय बावडी, परळ, मुंबई-१२.

THE SHRIGONDA TALUKA SAKHAR KAMGAR UNION

(R. No. 2189)

(Representative and Approved under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act)

HEAD OFFICE

Trade Union Centre
Maliwada, Ahmednagar

PRESIDENT

D. B. BELHEKAR

GENERAL SECRETARY

M. M. KATRE

BRANCH OFFICE

Belvandi Sugar Farm
Dist. Ahmednagar

Ref No. Gen 202 of 1960.

Ahmednagar

Date 2-10-1960

✓ To

The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a report of our activities in Walchandnagar for your information. The application for affiliation of the Indapur Sakhar Kamgar Union will be sent to you soon.

Yours comradely,

M.M. Katre

(M.M.Katre.)

Vice President, Indapur
Sakhar Kamgar Union and
Member of Sugar Workers

Sub - Committee of the MRTUC.

Copy f.w.cs. to

Com. K.G. Shrivastava, Editor Trade Union Record
New Age Printing Press, Rani Jhansi Road New Delhi.
with a request to publish the enclosed report.

WALCHANDNAGAR WORKERS' BEGIN TO ORGANISE.

Walchandnagar, which originally started 30 years back as a small Sugar Factory with its own farm attached to it, has now developed into an industrial estate on the borders of Poona-Sholapur and Satara Districts in the Maharashtra State. It comprises of a big Sugar Factory with 2,000 ton daily capacity and a sugar cane farm with an area of 18,000 acres. It has an Engineering industry which manufactures sugar industry's machinery (85 % of the requirement of sugar refining plant are manufactured here) which is fast growing. An alcohol distillery, Oil mill which manufactures vegetable oil (Dalda, Soap, etc.) and other small plants which manufacture plastic articles, confectionery etc. On its 65 square miles with 15,000 workers are auxiliary trades which are conducted by the same concern.

In spite of the progress made by the Indian Trade Union movement elsewhere in the country, the workers in the Walchandnagar Industries could not organise themselves uptill now. All the attempts of organisation were ruthlessly suppressed. Civil liberties were virtually absent, for these workers. No Trade Union worker could enter Walchandnagar and continue his activities without being instantly detected by its "security" department which physically ousted all such workers and the organisation alike. There is one company-sponsored Union which is affiliated to INTUC, which always safeguards the interests of the employers. Shri Gulabchand, the son of Late Walchand Hirachand, the big industrial magnate in India.

Consequently Walchandnagar workers remained the most exploited and down trodden. The wages of Sugar Industry workers are the lowest as compared to the existing wages in sugar industry in Maharashtra. Workers with a service of 15 to 25 years of are kept on daily wages and are deprived of many facilities which are given to a few only monthly paid workers. The farm labour are the worst paid workers most exploited, majority of them are employed on "MUSTER" "C Muster" i.e. on contract basis and their wages range between 5 to 7 rupees per fortnight. The only added benefit is that they receive "free" ration value of which is only Rs. 3.00 per fortnight. In Engineering industry there is no scale grade, dearness allowance is quite low as compared to engineering industry elsewhere.

In the conference of Sugar Workers which was held on Poona on 23-4-1960, on behalf of the Maharashtra Rajya Trade Union Committee, which was attended by Shri S.A. Dange, it was decided that MRTUC should pay special attention to organise the Walchandnagar Workers and accordingly MRTUC sent special organisers to that area. The organisers just organised the workers in the Sansar Co. Op. Sugar Factory (Bhavaninagar) which is at a distance of 10 miles from Walchandnagar in the local area of Indapur Taluka (Under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, the Union with the largest membership is declared as Representative Union). The workers of Bhavaninagar have thrown the yoke of the INTUC union there and are unanimously joining the Indapur Sakhar Kamgar Union, under the leadership of MRTUC. With the help of Bhavaninagar workers many of whom were formerly employed in Walchandnagar contacts were established in Walchandnagar and a rally of workers, agricultural laborers and small peasants was organised on 15-9-1960 at Kalamb one mile away from the Walchandnagar. In spite of all attempts by the management to seduce the workers, the rally became a starting signal for the workers, and 10,000 of them attended the same, besides 5000 others. The rally was presided over by Shri Vasantrao Pawar advocate of Baramati and leader of Peasants and Workers' Party. The rally was addressed by among others by Sarvashri Nana Patil, M.P. Karnavir Dadasahib Gaikwad, M.P. Santaram Patil, M.L.A. J.P. Mali, M.L.A. Londhe, M.L.A. K.M. Katre, E.G. Pandharkar (General Secretary). More than 50% of

of Walchandnagar workers are neo-Budhist (formerly members of the Scheduled caste) and the appeal of their leader Shri Dadasahib Gaikwad went a long way in organising the workers to call of the Union. The rally has created enthusiasim amongst the workers and mass enrōllment of membershi-p has been has been undertaken. Within one week of the rally, 500 members have been enrōlled the orgibisers are confident to reach the target of 5000 members with within a couply of months. It has been decided to affiliate this Union to the AITUC.

Workers in other industries in Walchandnagar have also -- started to enroll themselves in Walchandnagar Industries Kamgar Union.

M.M. K. K. K.
2/16/60

THE SHRIGONDA TALUKA SAKHAR KAMGAR UNION

(R. No. 2189)

(Representative and Approved under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act)

HEAD OFFICE
Trade Union Centre
Maliwada, Ahmednagar

PRESIDENT
D. B. BELHEKAR
GENERAL SECRETARY
M. M. KATRE

BRANCH OFFICE
Belvandi Sugar Farm
Dist. Ahmednagar

Ref No. *Rev 202* of 1960.

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Ahmednagar
Date *2-10-1960*.

To
The Secretary,
All India Trade Union Congress,
New Delhi.

Dear Comrade,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a report of our activities in Walchandnagar for your information. The application for affiliation of the Indapur Sakhar Kamgar Union will be sent to you soon.

Yours comradesly,

M.M. Katre
(M.M. Katre.)

Vice President, Indapur
Sakhar Kamgar Union and
Member of Sugar Workers

Sub-Committee of the MRTUC.

✓ Copy f.w.c.s. to

Com. K.G. Shrivastava, Editor Trade Union Record
New Age Printing Press, Rani Jhansi Road New Delhi.
with a request to publish the enclosed report.

6 SEP 1960

रजि० नं० १८८१

'दुनियाँ के मेहनत कशो एक हो'

फन्नी जी शुगर मिल मजदूर यूनियन (रजि०)

बुलन्दशहर (उ० प्र०)

संख्या... Misc/118/60

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बुलन्दशहर

दिनांक... ५... ८... ६०...

श्री

जगल सेक्रेटरी
फन्नी जी शुगर मिल मजदूर यूनियन कां.रा.म.
४ अशोक रोड नई दिल्ली

कोष्य

रहितमिल को ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकाधिक मिल के प्रयत्न में हमारी
यूनियन की ओर से एक धान सभा हुई जिस में सर्व सम्मति से पारित
किया गया प्रस्ताव आप की सेवा में भेजा जा रहा है :

भाषिय

M. M. B. E.

संलग्न : प्रस्ताव की प्रतिलिपि : फन्नी जी शुगर मिल

Some Important Facts Regarding Sugar Control



292



THE CITIZEN PRESS, KANPUR.

Ramcharan Bhartla
President,
VYAVSAYI SANGH LTD.,
KANPUR.

The Control of sugar in India has had a chequered history. Though sugar is not the most important food for human consumption, it was the first commodity to attract Government's attention and to be brought under control in 1942. It was also the last to be decontrolled in 1947.

Even after decontrol, the Government's interest in the regulation of sugar distribution did not cease. The Mills were allowed to sell in the open market only such quantities of sugar as were released by the Government under a quota system. This regulation was enforced in a peculiar fashion. The quotas were increased and decreased arbitrarily, and there were no fixed dates or timings when these quotas would be released. This prevented the sugar trade from attaining any kind of stability despite decontrol.

Be as it may, since the first lifting of the control on sugar, the Government has been allocating to the Mills a fixed quota for sale in open market. More than this quota the Mills cannot sell in the open market. The Government's policy in the release of the quotas has been strange, that is, they have been increased and decreased arbitrarily. So has been the case with the quantities of quotas, and the dates of release. This prevented slavilisation of sugar market.

In 1958 the Government again imposed partial control on sugar. With the control of price, the Government also introduced in regard to U.P. and Bihar Mills,

the practice of sales of 25 percent of the sugar produced on the basis of tenders, which caused many difficulties. This tender system brought into sugar trade many people who had no previous experience of it. There was no time limit for the acceptance of tenders, and the tenders were liable to rejection on the slightest error in them. The difficulties were further aggravated by the Government's accepting tenders only from certain markets. There were unnecessary delays in the arrival of sugar stocks in markets and the prices started going up.

Upto March, 1959, there was a price variation of one to two rupees, but in that month the Government all of a sudden reduced the quota from 1.66 lak tons to 1.50 lak tons and later on this was further cut down to 1.40 lak tons. This strange and shortsighted action of the Government created a crisis in trade and artificial scarcity in the markets. While there was no dearth of sugar in the Mills godowns there was not enough sugar in the market to meet the consumers demand, which generally goes up in the marriage season and when the summer season comes.

It may be recalled that India's sugar production in 1958-59 season was 19.19 lak tons. Together with the previous year's carry-forward of 2.50 lak tons, this meant that 21.69 lak tons sugar was available for distribution. Had the Government maintained a monthly quota of 1.65 lak tons, this would have accounted for only 19.80 lak tons in the year, leaving 1.89 lak tons at the end of the season, to be carried over to the next one.

Unfortunately the Government authorities heeded no advice, and they went ahead with their plans of arbitrary control and regulation of sugar trade. It was no fault of theirs the traders were blamed by the consumers for the shortages and for the rise in prices. The traders, who included many well known patriotic people, were dubbed as profiteers and blackmarketers by the people, who did not appreciate what was really responsible for the difficult conditions in the market. Not satisfied with these steps, the Government placed a further obstacle in the way of movement of sugar, by stipulating that sugar could not be moved from the mills to the markets by road. The talk of the possibility of Government allowing export of 50,000 tons sugar to earn foreign exchange also aggravated the situation and helped to create a bullish sentiment in the market and the prices shot up further.

For this price rise the traders were not at all to blame. Sugar traders are not less patriotic than any other people in the country. They have always been keen on serving the best interests of the consumers, for the long experience of trade has convinced them that their interest, and the consumers' interest are not inseparable. Confronted with this uncalled for rise in the sugar prices, the traders have also done their best to mitigate the hardship to the people.

When prices in April, 1959, shot up all of a sudden, the sugar merchants of Kanpur made whole-hearted efforts to keep the prices down. They did everything that lay in their hands to achieve this object. Even hunger strike and picketing were resorted to by them.

As a result of these vigorous efforts the prices came down by Rs. 11 to Rs. 12. We are proud that under the Shakkar Vyavsayee Sangh we voluntarily opened 170 retail shops in the city, and a loss of profit, we were able to serve the consuming public. This action was unique, in the history of trade, not only in Kanpur but in the whole country perhaps. But, when in spite of all this, the traders are blamed for the price rise, we are naturally hurt, and we wonder what right have those people who live in glass houses to throw stones on others.

The upward tendency of prices, as noted above, however, continued and this could not escape the attention of the popular Government, which also tried to check this trend. But the situation it seemed, had gone out of control, and the Government, it appeared had no alternative except full control, which was imposed for the Northern India in July last year. The Government, however, also simultaneously increased the quota releases, the quota having been stepped up to 1.75 lak tons upto February last. From April this year the quota has been further raised to 1.85 lak tons. The increase in the quotas, however, was like locking the stable after the horse had bolted. If failed to produce the effect it would have had the quotas been increased last year when the prices had begun shooting upward due to scarcity of sugar in consuming markets. Had the Government acted in time there would have been no need for imposing such a rigorous control as they were forced to.

Sometimes controls may be unavoidable, but it cannot be lost sight of that they also produce reactions which are not good for the social and economic health of the nation. A sentiment of scarcity is automatically created. Fear of shortage and rise in prices leads to hoarding. The very rigour of control, without which it cannot be successful, gives birth to corruption and anti-social activities. The consumer in whose name the control is imposed gains the least from it. He cannot get beyond the allocated quantity, and has no option but to buy whatever offered from the ration shop, whatever the quality. Long queues at ration shops and waste of many man-hours become unavoidable. The benefits of an open competitive market to the consumers are not inconsiderable, and these all are lost in a controlled economy. The working of the Government regulations is naturally expensive, and the price of it all has to be borne by the consumer.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the present position of sugar trade in India should be a cause for anxiety. The consumer complains against high prices, and the trader bewails the loss of his bread. The authorities also do not seem overhappy with the present situation.

While the production of sugar in the last season had declined, coming season's production is expected to be higher. Even now the Mills are engaged in production, and upto April 30 this the season Mills had already produced 23.21 lak tons sugar. Very wisely the Government have by reducing excise duty by about Rs. 4 provided the necessary incentive for greater production. Other

similar facilities would give a further fillip. If such aids are given timely there should be no difficulty in attaining higher production targets. Increased production besides meeting internal demand can also help in earning foreign exchange. It is estimated test production this year will be 24 lak tons. March rains have led to early sowings, and good cane prices are responsible for larger sowings. More sugarcane would lead to greater sugar production, in the next season.

We had estimated in our correspondence with the Hon'ble Shri S. K. Patil, Minister for Food & Agriculture, that the production this year will be 24 lak tons, when from all sides the expectation was only of 21 lak tons. We are happy that our estimate of production, is now expected to come true. If nothing untoward happens, production of sugar in the next season will be more than this year.

The Hon'ble Shri Patil on several occasions has said that with the attainment of 2.50 lak tons reserve, the need for sugar control would disappear. The production figures so far leave no doubt that after meeting the entire consumption demand there would be a surplus of 5 lak tons. This belief is strengthened by the fact that consumption in the five months ending 30th March was 7.74 lak tons, which gave a monthly average of 1.55 lak tons. On this basis the year's consumption would be 18.60 lak tons. Even if in the remaining seven months consumption is estimated at 20,000 per month extra, the total consumption for the year in no case will be beyond 20 lak tons. This year's lower sugar consumption is

mainly due to greater production of Khandsari and its free sale. As the production of Khandsari goes up the consumption of mill sugar would go down.

Upto April 30 production was of 23.21 lak tons. As the Mills were still working a further production of .50 lak tons was anticipated and it was estimated that the season's total production would go up to 23.75 lak tons. By adding the carry forward of 1.75 lak tons from previous year, we have a total of 25.50 lak tons sugar available. After meeting the consumption for the year, this will leave a surplus of 5.50 lak tons.

Another notable point in this connection is that whereas in the above five months the Government allotted 8.75 lak tons to the mills for sale, mills had actually issued only 7.74 lak tons, leaving 1 lak tons with them. Why this happened is not known. Perhaps the actual allotment was less by 1 lak tons or the sugar might not have been lifted from the mills despite allotment. The consumer, however, was forced to by his requirements in the open market by paying higher prices.

It is, therefore, my humble submission that you may be pleased to consider the entire situation and decide whose interest are served by this control.

It is, therefore, time that the Government decided to lift control over sugar. The mere rumour of the possibility of lifting the control leads to fall in prices. Stability, however, will be achieved only after the control has been definitely lifted. The lifting of control is in the interest of the consumer, the trader and the Government. In

(8)

this lies the benefit of all. People's and country's interests demands it.

We appeal to your public spirit and patriotism to help in the lifting of this control, whose continuance further is not at all justified. In fairness to all, we hope you will be pleased to use your influence with the Government so that a right decision is taken betimes, and the country rid of the unwanted and irksome control of sugar.

We Remain,

Federation of All India Sugar Merchant Associations

KANPUR OFFICE

449, NAYA BANS

SHAKKAR PATTI

DELHI 18th NOV. 1960

FOR KIND ATTENTION OF MEMBERS PARLIAMENT.

WHY DECONTROL OF SUGAR IS NECESSARY

I draw your kind attention to the proceedings of the Question Hour of the Parliament held on 26th August, 1960. Where following questions were discussed :—

(1) Whether Govt. intend to abolish control on sugar in view of production being over 24 lakh tons in 59-60 and a carry over of 1.73 lakh tons as against annual consumption of 20 lakh tons ; and

(2) Whether export would be undertaken in view of the increased production of sugar.

Honble Shri M.V. Krishanappa, Deputy Food Minister informed the House on further complementary questions, various things which require your immediate attention.

First of all Federation is most grateful that the important question of decontrol has been raised keeping in view the fate of those TEN LAC of people who are idle and most of them are now starving. In this connection Federation has discussed all points referred to by Shri Krishanappa on the floor of the House and bring to your kind notice the following true facts for you further information. Honble Speaker permitted DEBATE on this subject on 8th September, 1960, but due to untimely death of Shri Feroz Gandhi on that date, the same was postponed for the current session. It is hoped that debate on sugar will be allowed soon.

Shri Krishnappa pointed out two main reasons for not decontrolling sugar (1) To check the current crop. (2) To keep in view EXPORT at the time of surplus. In respect to these two main points it is necessary to mention :—

(a) That so far current crop is concerned it is bumper one which would break all previous records. Although Directorate of Economics statistics, Min. of Food and Agriculture published on 18th August 1960, that coming crop acreage is about 2½ Lac acre more yet our Honble Deputy Minister had doubts about it. Further interesting, that Cane Commissioner Lucknow on 3rd August, 1960 called leading members of Iddian Sugar Mills Association (U.P. Branch) and informed them that only in U. P. this year there is more acreage of about 4 Lacs acres. On this Mill owners have started their factories early this year.

The crop position is much more satisfactory and according to crop estimates the current production would be not less than 27 Lac tons.

Under the circumstances when there is surplus of about Six lac tons (after meeting country demand) on 1-11-1960 and about Seven Lac tons surplus estimated in the current crop how the question of Scarcity or Rise in prices comes.

(b) As regards Export there is no objection from any corner to earn Foreign Exchange but our Honble Deputy Food Minister himself admits that (1) price of Indian Sugar is much higher than the world price (2) That India can export sugar only if some country comes forward to buy at these high rates.

Export policy has not yet been decided and on the other hand the current crushing has already started which estimates much higher production than the season 1959-60. Moreover India is not the member of the International Board and unless a country becomes member, it is not possible to Export Sugar to any country.

Most important point which requires your immediate attention is that Indian Govt. had already surrendered 1958-1959 export quota of One Lac ton and out of quota of 50,000 ton now granted it seems that nothing has been exported although quota was Announced two months back. Secondly our Govt. will have to apply to World Sugar Council for Export quota and that will take atleast six months to arrive at any decision. These all factors prove that if at all our Govt. is able to export (which we doubt very much), that would be not before middle of 1961. But by that time there would be a surplus of about 13 Lac tons in the country.

Now other factors are being placed before your goodself which would prove that the continuation of control in these circumstances is not required at all.

Truly speaking the factors stated by the Honble Deputy Food Minister on 26th August, 1960 were simply an eye wash and to avoid the demand of decontrol. No minister would give such statement before the house knowingly the following important points. It seems that control is being maintained for SOME POLITICAL REASONS and not for any scarcity or rise in prices for which it was imposed. Kindly see the following important points.

1. Govt. is giving publicity that American markets are interested in buying Indian sugar but for this it is necessary to keep in view that so far America was buying Cuban sugar which is considered to be the best and refined sugar and similar quality is hardly manufactured in India. Specially during control period the quality of Indian Sugar has been much graded. Thus it can be presumed that America would not be interested to buy this quality sugar some time till the quality is improved.

2. Govt. says that at present State Govts. are not in favour of decontrol and they justified because some of them are earning a lot. When some of the State Govts. are getting profit of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 6/- per maund (over and above the control price) why those should recommended decontrol. It is necessary to mention that CONTROL WAS IMPOSED for the benefit of the CONSUMERS but the consumer is now paying much more price than he was paying in free trade period. This proves that Sugar Control was imposed for the benefit of the SUGAR MILLS and not for the consumers.

3. There is control on sugar only in U.P., Bihar and Punjab and all other provinces have been exempted. Although MAHARASHTRA and South are also producing quite a large quantity yet there is no control on those Provinces and the reasons could be judged well.

4. Govt. fears that on the announcement of Export policy the price of Sugar may not upward trend hence for the protection to the consumer, it is suggested that stock of Lac tons of Sugar may be kept for emergency purposes and the balance may be sold.

5. There is also fear in the mind of the Govt. that due to heavy surplus of Sugar in the country, prices may not fall so that industry or cultivator may not suffer. For this it is necessary to mention that when monthly releases are being made by the Govt., the question of increase of prices does not arise.

6. During control time Sugar Mills have degraded their quality and mostly in all sugar mills are supplying D-29 quality sugar but they are marking on the bags as B-29 and as such making undue profits, charging high price according to price differential of price D-29 Rs. 37/85 nP, C-29 Rs. 38/22 nP, B-29 Rs. 38/97 nP, A-29 Rs. 39/59 nP.) Ultimately consumers suffer.

7. Shri Krishanappa informed the house that only few dealers are in favour of control and it seems that he said under the impression because his own province is not controlled otherwise he knows very well that how many representations from all over India he is getting and persons involved, there in.

(a) Honble Minister knows, how many thousands of telegrams were recd. on 7th July 1960 in Food Ministry from Sugar Merchants Associations of All India and it is not understood why the Honble Minister claims that only few dealers are in favour of decontrol.

(b) FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY has also recommended to the Govt. for the DECONTROL OF SUGAR, vide their letter dated 15th July, 60, but if few people are interested why such body should recommend our case.

8. HONBLE FOOD MINISTER SHRI S. K. PATIL inaugurated the Conference of All India Sugar Merchants in Oct. '59 at Kanpur and assured the trade that he would remove the control as soon as production touches 22.50 lac tons. (Production 24.10 lac tons.) His hopes were given even after that but so far he has not fulfilled any of the promise.

9. On 21st July, 60 a deputation of the Federation of All India Sugar Merchant Associations waited upon the Food Minister Shri S.K. Patil and it was very surprising to note that he told the deputation THAT CONTROL WAS NOW BEING MAINTAINED SO THAT PRICES MAY NOT FALL AND THAT INDUSTRY WAS NOW NOT IN FAVOUR OF DECONTROL. IT IS THUS CLEAR THAT CONTROL WAS NOT IMPOSED FOR THE CONSUMER BUT IT WAS IMPOSED TO HELP THE MILL OWNERS.

10. Why Industry is not in favour of Decontrol, for this it is very clear that they are in favour of the Bumper Crop. position of the current season. Moreover, as soon as the Export Policy is Declared, Mills may dictate terms for Crushing of Extra Sugar-cane. In these instances ultimately cultivator would suffer.

11. As the Minister concerned was not prepared to decontrol sugar trade submitted FORMULA on 26th July, 60 to THE MINISTER requesting that rehabilitation of millions of people who are out of jobs is required immediately otherwise they will be starved. Accordingly a suggestion was made that to rehabilitate the trade to some extent should allow 50% of the quota to trade for free sale in that specified State. This 50% should be given out of the quota now being allotted to each state Govt. It was suggested that Govt. may keep all type of controls for sometime more due to fears in their mind but 50% should be given to trade for free sale in market and watch the reaction. In case trade proves favourable and there is no rise of Prices, Scarcity etc. Govt. may continue the trade quotas otherwise cancel it. But regret no action has yet been taken. Although reminders have been sent but Honble Minister has not so far given any reply.

I therefore, request your honour to kindly help those poor people who are idle since more than one year and press the Govt. for the decontrol of sugar when there is no sugar in the country. This is a genuine case for which I am requesting you and placing before your honour the true facts.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Federation of All India Sugar Merchant Associations
Sd/- NANAK SINGH CHAWLA

19 NOV 1960

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi-2.

No. 01/11/4/60(Sugar)

November 16, 1960.

From

Dr. S.N. Channa,
Director of Employment Exchanges.

To

The Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.,
4-Ashoka Road,
New Delhi.

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**Subject: Assessment of Educational and Technical
Training Requirements of production
process workers in the Sugar Industry.**

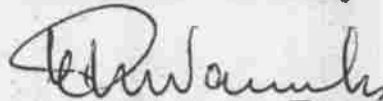
Sir,

I am directed to enclose a copy of report on "Assessment of Educational and Technical Training Requirements of production process workers engaged in the Sugar Industry. The assessment is based on data collected personally by occupational analysts from Sugar Industries. The study has been made possible by a grant to the Government of India by the Ford Foundation.

2. In order to ensure an adequate supply of properly trained workers, it is felt that an assessment of the actual levels of education and technical training considered necessary and desirable in various industries should be collected. The present report is a step in this direction. Your attention in this connection is particularly invited to Chapters I & II and to the Appendices VI & VII.

3. It will be appreciated if you could kindly let this Directorate have your comments on this draft report at an early date.

Yours faithfully,



(K.T.N. Nambiar)
for Director of Employment Exchanges.

Encl. 1

NGH
REAU:
HEDING:
RC
NDIA)

अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस
ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Telephones : 46771

43415

4, ASHOK ROAD,
NEW DELHI.

GUARAJKAR.
S. A. DANGE, M.P.

November 7, 1960

General Secretary,

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Dear Comrade,

You must be aware that the wage board for sugar Industry is unduly delaying the submission of the report to the Government. According to the news appeared in the press the report may be submitted in the 2nd week of November. Even it takes place it may take two or three months for the Government to give its opinion and publish the same. Thus if it is made available to the workers in the month of February they may not get the time to think over it and react upon it.

Recently two meetings of the representatives of sugar unions affiliated to AITUC were held in Poona (Maharashtra) and Meerut (U.P.) where the question was discussed in detail. Com. Dange attended the meeting in Poona, wherein it was decided to organise a campaign to demand immediate announcement of the decisions of the wage board and its implementation by January 1961 at the latest. It was also suggested to call a convention of all unions working in sugar industry owing allegiance to or friendly to AITUC within 3 weeks of the publication of the Report.

The meeting in Meerut also came to similar conclusions and decided to organise a state-wide conference of sugar unions some time in December.

So far we have not received any report about similar activities in your state, nor do we know what steps you propose to take in this connection.

There is an apprehension that the announcement of the Report and Govt's opinion may come by the end of this season when the workers' protests or their mobilisation may not be possible or effective.

It is also feared that in the next season when the workers will be taken back the employers will make attempt to dictate their terms on the workers as only those workers will be taken back who will show readiness to submit to the wishes of the employers. This will be a serious blow to the workers as well as the TU movement. Hence, it is suggested that we should start preparing right from now to foil these attempts and demand an early publication of the report along with the opinion of the Government.

We would like to hear from you at an early date about the situation existing in your state as well as the possibilities of steps you can take on this issue.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,
K. G. Sriwastava
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

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SUGAR WAGESBOARD - WHY DELAY

(By Ram Asrey; General Secretary UPTUC)

The Central Wage Board for Sugar Industry came into existence in December, 1957. It is still said to be deliberating somewhere in the south. The authoritative information earlier had revealed that the Board will submit its recommendation by September - so that the Government of India central office by November and they could be give effect in 1960-61 season.

Now the whole time-table seems to have been changed - the Board is delaying submission of its recommendations. It is feared that it may submit its report actually in December and then the Government of India may take 2-3-months to decide about the same. Naturally, the employers in their turn will take time for "consideration" of the Report and by that time, the season will be either over or just at its end.

The tactics seem to be that the workers may not get an opportunity to think and react as they will resume only in early November, 1961.

Meanwhile the government and the employers are busy in helping each other with the 'measures' to increase production - after all increase in production is in national interests! The Government of India have again offered to continue rebate of 50% in the basic excise duty of Rs.11.25 per cent, to all such sugar mills which produce sugar during 1960-61 season in excess of the average of their production in the two preceding seasons.

To the demand of the cane-growing peasants the government had already given deaf ears and despite last years agitation the prices of sugar-cane shall remain the same i.e. Rs.1.62 per mand for deliverly at the gate and Rs.1.50 for delivery at railcentres.

According to U.P.'s Industry's Minister Shri H.N. Bahuguna, UP Government is reported to have submitted certain proposals for acceptance to the Central Government which if implemented will increase State's sugar output by 4,00,000 tons per annum. And this increase is to be over and above the record production of the state in the preceding season, which is 12,21,454 tons, a rise of 3,33,607 tons as compared to ~~22~~ 8,87,847 tons of 1959-60. In fact the sugar industry all over the country achieved an all-time record in 1959-60 season by producing 24,00,763 tons by July 7, 1960, the previous maximum being 20,26,179 in 1956-57.

Last week Sugar Millowners' Association Chief is reported to have once again raised the question of increasing price of sugar inside the country. It is well-known that for long a cry has been raised for the decontrol of price of sugar in view of the increased production.

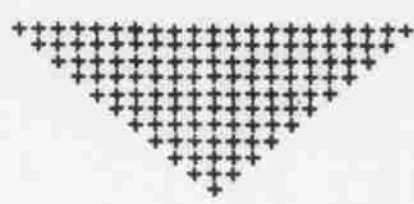
Having failed to have got decontrol now these 'patriotic' owners are raising the cry of increasing sugar prices internally so that with a view to earn "foreign exchange" the sugar stocks may be exported on still lower price to U.S.A. - of course Cuba being two revolutionary, we cannot refuse to be even this much humanitarian just as not to export sugar to America.

The sugar-season has started - and AITUC unions working in Sugar Industry in Maharashtra and Western Uttar Pradesh held meetings at Poona old Meerut respectively last week. Com.S.A. Dange attended Poona meeting. After ~~having~~ having reviewed the position with regard to Wage-Board the two meetings demanded immediate submission of the Wage Board Report and Government decision on the same by January, 1961. The U.P. meeting has decided to hold a Sugar Workers Conference in Shamli in the last week of November in which AITUC unions from all over the State are expected to participate.



The A.I.T.U.C. is further considering of holding an All-India Conference of its affiliated unions in Sugar Industry sometime in December. To prepare for this conference one or two leading comrades from each States are expected to meet in 2nd week of November.

The AITUC wishes to ensure fair price of sugar came to the grower and sugar at reduced prices to consumers. The workers and peasants together engaged in this industry with the patriotic support of the people from all over the country must move - as SUGAR IS THE CONCERN OF ALL AND THE CAPITALISTS IN THIS SECTOR BE ALLOWED NO MORE TO FATTEN ON THE LOOT OF THE PEOPLE AND MERCILESS EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS AS WELL AS PEASANTS.



14, Old Sugar Factory
Compound, Pilibhit, U.P.
Dated 26.12.60.

The General Secretary,
A.I.T.U.C.,
4, Ashok Road,
New Delhi.-1.

292

Dear Sir,

We are herewith enclosing a letter addressed to the Labour Commissioner and Secretary, Implementation and Evaluation Board, U.P. Kanpur for your kind perusal and needful action, because if these writs are withdrawn by the employers then we can get a grand success in enrolling of members of our union in this crushing season and defeating the I.N.T.U.C. union very badly.

Apart from this the Wage Board of Sugar Industry of India have submitted its report to the Govt. of India and the same has been placed in the House for needful action. We are urgent need of the same. We shall be thankful, if you kindly let us know at your earliest possible convenience whether all volumes of the same are available for purchase, if so, please let us know full particulars so that we may be in a position to purchase all volumes of the same., as the crushing season is going on and every workman is very anxious to know its details and particulars.

Thanking you for early reply.

Yours faithfully,

B. S. Chauhan
26.11.60
(B. S. Chauhan)

Member, U.P. T.U.C.,
14, Old Sugar Factory Compound,
Pilibhit. U.P.

*As regards the report
it will be found by the post.
Available with B. S. Chauhan.
Send him for publication.
We can provide the money
to T.U.C. of ———.*

*MS
3/2
Replied on
3.2.61
Postcard*

14, Old Sugar Factory
Compound, Pilibhit.
Dated 26.12.1960.

R E G I S T E R E D.

The Labour Commissioner, and Secretary,
Implementation and Evaluation Board,
Post Box No. 220,
Kampur.

Dear Sir,

The Employers of M/S L.M. Sugar Factories & Oil Mill (P) Ltd., Pilibhit, U.P. are actually indulging in unfair labour practices. In breach of the Code of Discipline they are arbitrarily entering into the agreements out side the courts with the rival union viz- L.M. Sugar Factories Masdoor Union, Pilibhit. The cases which are referred to adjudication and are decided in favour of the workmen are not implemented and in every such case the employers go in writs. They are members of the Indian Sugar Mills Association. Within a period of a year they have filed four writs, which are all on the basis of decided points. The details of which are given as under :-

S.N.	G.O. No under which cases were referred.	Case Nos.	Date of decision of the Labour court or Tribunal	Writ No.
1.	No. 244(Reference)-174-R-(BR)-1957 dated 14.4.1958.	Case No. 20 of 1958.	Decided by the Labour Court, Bareilly on 20.1.1959. and published on 18.2.1959.	Writ No. 283 of 1959.
2.	No. 252(Reference) 143-B(BR)/1957 dated 18.4.1958.	Case No. 22 of 1958.	Decided by the L.C. Bareilly on 7.11.58 and published on 13.12.1959.	Writ Petition No. 657 of 59.
3.	No. 621(LG)/XVIII-LA -42(BR)/1959 dated 19.8.1959.	Case No. 42 of 59.	Decided by the I.T.(I)U.P. Allahabad on 20.11.59 and published on 23.12.59.	Writ petition No. 439 of 1960.
4.	No. 819(Reference) 135-B(BK)-57 dated 29.10.1958.	Case No. 93 of 1958.	Decided by the L.C. Bareilly on 16.12.59 and published on 19.1.1960.	Writ Petition No. 785 of 1960

We have the pleasure to approach this Board to intervene in the matter and persuade the employers to withdraw them at an early date.

Thanking you.

The Pilibhit Sugar Mill Labour Union, Yours faithfully,
PILIBHIT. (U. P.)

(B.L. Kohli)
Secretary,

Pilibhit Sugar Mill Labour Union, 14, Old Sugar
Factory Compound, Pilibhit.

Copy forwarded for information and needful action to :-

1. The General Secy. A.I.T.U.C. 4, Ashok Road, New Delhi-1.
2. Sri M.S. Sinha, Joint Secy, U.P.T.U.C. and Member, Evaluation Committee.

Copy to Kampur

विश्व के श्रमिक सचवध ।

कन्ति अमर हो ॥

वान्तरगंज शूगर मिल मजदूर युनियन

ट्रेड युनियन एक्ट द्वारा-प्रमाणित सं २६६-१९४६-४७

पो० वान्तर गंज

जिला बस्ती (U.P.)

पत्र WSMU/32

दिनांक 23-12-60

The Secretary
All India Trade Union Congress
New Delhi.

Dear Sir

We are interested in the following publications:-

1- Trade Union Record.

2- 15th, 16th, 17th + 18th Labour Tripartite Conference Report.

Kindly let us know if you can supply us the above publications and if so whether in English or in Hindi and what will be their charges.

Thanking you for an early reply.

Yours faithfully

Secretary

List of Publications
sent on 4.2.61
MCP

फलटण तालुका साखर कामगार युनियन

साखर वाडी

(राजि स्टर्ड, प्रातिनीधिक अॅपुव्हड)

लोकल एरिया- फलटण तालुका

-: मुख्य कचेरी :-

मु. पो. साखरवाडी
(जिल्हा उत्तर सातारा)

जावक नं..... ५३०-६०-६१.

तारीख..... २.२.२०१६

जनरल सेक्रेटरी,

फलटण तालुका साखर कामगार युनियन, साखरवाडी, यांजकडून :-

मा. जनरल मैनेजर,

दि फलटण डुगर वर्क्स लि. साखरवाडी, यांना :-

विषय :- १६व्या त्रिपक्षीय परिषदेत ठरलेल्या 'तक्रार
निवारण योजना' (ग्रिडव्हन्स प्रोत्साहर)
अंमलांतआणणे विषयी.

महाशय,

अनेक वेळांआपल्या कारखान्यामध्ये कामगारांच्या वैवंदिन
निर्माण होणाऱ्या तक्रारी सामोपचाराने मिळविण्याची कोणतीही
योजनानसल्यामुळे कित्येक वेळां - या ठोख्या व लहान सहान
तक्रारींचे औद्योगिक कलहांत रूपांतर होते. कित्येक वेळां उपाय
योजना घालीतर - हे कलहाचे प्रसंग टाळतां येणे शक्य आहे. ङ्क
लहान सहान तक्रारींचे प्रमाण कमी करण्याचे हेतूने व टाळण्याच्या
दृष्टीने १६व्या त्रिपक्ष परिषदेत या बद्दत निश्चित कांहीं योजना
अंमलांत आली असून त्या बाबतचे कांहीं निश्चित निर्णय घेण्यांत
आलेले आहेत. त्यासाठीं प्रत्येक कारखान्यांतून त्यासाठीं - मालक
व कामगार संघटना यांना मान्य होशील अशी तक्रार निवारण
योजना - बनवण्यांत यावी, असे ठरलेले आहे.

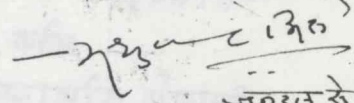
(२) मागे पहाणे.

२) या बाबत आमच्या मध्यवर्ती संघटनेने - केंद्रीय मजूर मंत्री-यांना कळवले होते. त्याबाबत केंद्रीय मजूर मंत्री यांचेकडून आमच्या ए.आय.टी.यू.सी.या मध्यवर्ती संघटनेला उत्तर आले असून त्यांत ते म्हणतात की - "ज्या कंपन्या व कारखाने, मालकांच्या विविध संघटनांशी संलग्न आहेत, त्या सर्व कंपन्यांत तक्रार निवारण योजना - अंमलांत आणणे संबंधी - त्वर संघटनांस यापूर्वीच सूचना दिल्या आहेत व त्यानुसार त्या त्या संलग्न संघटनांनी आपल्या संलग्न कंपन्याकडे याबाबतच्या सूचनांची प्र परिपत्रके पाठवली आहेत."

३) त्वरी या महत्त्वाच्या प्रश्नाबाबत आपणांकडे आपल्या संघटनेकडून परिपत्रके द्वारे सूचना आल्या असतीलच.

४) त्वरीसुद्धा सूचनाप्रमाणे व १६व्या त्रिपक्ष करारांत ठरलेल्या निर्णयाप्रमाणे त्वरित "तक्रार निवारण योजना" अंमलांत आणणे विषयी कळवीत आहोत. त्वरी सुलासा चहावा.

आपला विश्वासू,



जनरल सेक्रेटरी.

प्रत रवाना:-

- १) मा. डांतीलाल उहा, मजूर मंत्री,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य व अध्यक्ष, तक्रार
निवारण योजना, अंमल बजावणी समिती, मुंबई
- २) मा. सेक्रेटरी, ए.आय.टी.यू.सी.
४ अशोक रोड न्यू दिल्ली,
- ३) मा. सेक्रेटरी, महाराष्ट्र राज्य हेड युनियन कमिटी,
दुखवी विल्डिंग, परळ, मुंबई नं. १२.

फलटण तालुका



साखर कामगार युनियन

(रजिस्टर्ड, प्रातिनीधिक अंप्रुव्हड)

लोकल एरिया- फलटण तालुका

-: मुख्य कचेरी :-

नु. पो. साखरवाडी

(जिल्हा उत्तर सातारा)

भावक नं.....

292

तारीख...२०...११...१९६८

का पध्द - यांना सा- वंय.

१) या कोणा - वनात निवास योजना अंमलात आणणे संबंधी कायद्यान्वये विहीरिल्या प्रकल्प प्रत पाठवता आहे.

२) साखर वेतन मंडळाचा अहवाल राज्य मंत्रालयास सादर करून देण्यात येईल. निधीय असेल अरुमांश्वित काटड आहेत. सब उशिभारकी समजल्या नव्हित. तशिपण अहवालपूरा या बाबत अहवाल आहे. आपणास रुदर रिपोर्टिजरीज उशिभारकी समजल्या असल्यास या विकारात आला मुड वल्या व अहवाल आहे.

३) को. डी. आले मंत्र या रिपोर्ट या को. मुद्रा उशिभारकी अहवालपूरा वरील वेळ देण्यात यावी. अहवाल जाते. या बाबत अहवाल मुद्रा काय अहवाल वेतन मंडळास पाठवता.

४) साखर वेतन मंडळाचा उशिभारकी बाबत U.P. विभाग मंडळास कडील कामगारात काय प्रतिक्रिया आहेत तशि मुद्रा प्रमाणे अहवाल आटपवता आहे. या न प्रमाणे.

Replied on.
16.12-60
MKP

को. डी.
मुद्रा मंत्र

* बिसवां शुगर फैक्टरी वर्कर्स यूनियन *

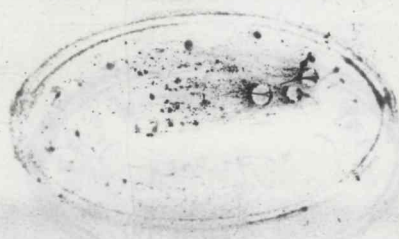
(जिला सीतापुर)

क्रमसंख्या

दिनांक

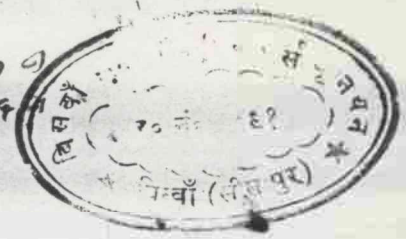
श्रीमान् चरण २९/१२/२०१०

- | | | |
|------|---------------|---|
| १ - | श्रीमान् | श्रीमान् गोपाल मेहता - बमाल - सितापुर |
| २ - | उमेश | श्रीमान् गुण रामापुर - फैक्ट्री - बमाल |
| ३ - | " | श्रीमान् पाल सिंह - इंडस्ट्रियल - सितापुर |
| ४ - | प्रधान मंत्री | श्रीमान् बरधवाज सिंह - युनायटेड |
| ५ - | उमेश मंत्री | श्रीमान् प्रसाद - फैक्ट्री |
| ६ - | श्रीमान् | श्रीमान् प्रसाद - लोकोमोटिव - इंडस्ट्री |
| ७ - | महेश | श्रीमान् |
| ८ - | " | श्रीमान् |
| ९ - | " | श्रीमान् |
| १० - | " | श्रीमान् |
| ११ - | " | श्रीमान् |



मन्त्री

२९/१२/१०
Ecom (H) १०



नाम-प्रमाण १२६८-६९

१ - भाषा	श्री श्रीराम सिंह बघेल	भुवनेश्वर
२ - ३५	" श्री राम गुप्त	सम्भारपुर
३ - " "	" लाल	भुवनेश्वर
४ - भगत	श्री अमरगोपाल मदन	भुवनेश्वर - सीतापुर
५ - ३५ भगत	" श्री राजाजी	भुवनेश्वर
६ - " "	" सुमनसजी	भुवनेश्वर
७ - भाषा	" सुलतल	भुवनेश्वर
८ - लाल	" स. कटा प्रसाद पांडे	भुवनेश्वर
९ - " "	" मि. प्रसाद	भुवनेश्वर
१० - " "	" गारल प्रसाद	भुवनेश्वर
११ - " "	" रामेश्वर	भुवनेश्वर



* विसवां शुगर फैक्टरी वर्कर्स यूनियन *

(जिला सीतापुर)

क्रमसंख्या

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१५-१२-६० दिनांक

जो मान लेके दो साइव . A.I.T.U.C. दिल्ली

नदेशपत्र !

जो मान लेके दो साइव वाइर है। उपपुस्ट लेके दो गोपार है।
 नजपुस्ट दो ले प्रापे नत्र जो उचार लेके है। सालाना गेहते लगे है।
 वाजि कीस ११) उगले येके क लतुले दाने पर प्रोबु गेगो को प्रवन्ध
 किता जाने गे।

कृपया वाजि क प्रोबु लक्षण म प्राल - हे विपु प्रस्ताव उके
 पूरित व नी कोले प्रस्तुत है।

१ - उचार प्रवर्शो के दू गो गोती मिलो के रूपत के डरे शाव को
 शोर ले संगठन व दाने को मरल क प्रयत्न किता जाने।

२ - विसवां शुगर फैक्टरी नकल पूरित व को लक का दिश पूरित
 वताजा गे। जो उले के लिये उले कर लमले साधत उपलब्ध किने
 जाते। मधु कि इस पूरित व को शुगर फेडरेशन के किता ले भी सम्बन्ध
 नदी रक गयो है। पुनः उडे गोती मिल मजदूर फेडरेशन भी लगी शा
 आरवा कर ले है। नजपुस्ट प्रापि नत्र जो उचार भी गे दो वगै है।
 लले लडेन गौरे काल डेन से दू गो लोग साधत कीत भेड है।
 कृपया इत बात पर प्रवन्ध द्याता किता जाने।

३ - वेगो वाड चीको मिले नी दिने हे लागू करेते प्रो लोतत तने
 २५५५५५ लोग को शोशो मिलाने पर कि प्रार किता जाने।

४ - उचार प्रवर्शो के चीको मिलो नी पूरित व को लक के लिये लका
 फेडरेशन को उचित प्रवन्ध देता जावे। (कृपया मता मंगी ले)

महापत्र -

लीक - सोलै यश 17 दूर कोने के नगरा
 सो जे पल्ले कोने के नगरा कोइ डेही गेटे मकु म न ले गे।
 कृपया उर प्रवेश म के डू न पत्र को उर गे कोरी सु न पत्र
 के नगरा पद कोने को प्रकल कर पो गे। तय पीता -
 लकवली हर जात कोरा प्रात को रकत कोइ को।
 म्हे कि पीता लकवली कोइ को रकत कोइ को। लकवली
 नकल रकत के। उर के को लोग L.N.T.U.C. ले कोइ
 रकत के। म्हे कि कोइ रकत कोइ कोइ नगरा कोइ
 प्रात कोइ कोइ। कृपया कोने को कोइ। कोइ

प्रात को

पुल पत्र

की नगरा

महापत्र -

१२ - १२ - ६०



* बिसवां शुगर फैक्टरी वर्कर्स यूनियन *

(जिला सीतापुर)

क्रमसंख्या

दिनांक. १२/१२/६०

महीना	वारंतायका शाय	वारंतायका अंश
१२/१२	30	3 = 22 नये पैसे
1		x = x
2		92 = 22 " "
3	30	x = x " "
4		90 = 30 " "
5		28 = 42 " "
6		2 = 22 " "
7	22	3 = 20 " "
8		90 = 32 " "
9		96 = 22 " "
10	22	90 = 26 " "
11		20 = 62 " "

योग :- ख. 292 / योग रु० 920 = 26 " "

शिकायतों के आधारों :-

मापलों की लंबाई जिसे लक्ष्यता प्राप्त हुई

संयोजकों के माप शिकायतों की लंबाई

मापल के माप - 6
अन्य विभागों - 9

साधारण माप 99
माप साधारण की लंबाई 2

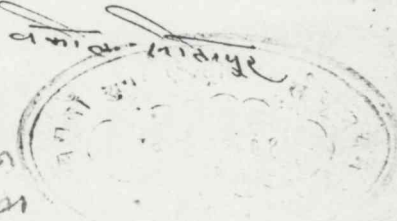
सफलता - 1 - साल्टी इन्डिया टूट्टू नियमन मंत्राल (U.P.T.U.E)

2 - मुनाइस्ट योना मेल मजदूर फेडरेशन

उत्त वास्तु, लज्जकों के नाम जो सर्वो के काम में लक्ष्य संकेतों प्रदान करे हैं।

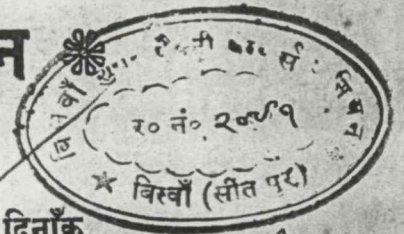
जो मदन गेप वालों के रूप - लक्ष्य - सीतापुर

हस्ताक्षर - [Signature]
[Signature]



* विसवां शुगर फैक्टरी वर्कर्स यूनियन *

(जिला सीतापुर)



क्रमसंख्या

१२ नवंबर १९२८ को १२/२२ - ६०.

दिनांक

१२/२२ - ६०

वैतन

वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में लक्ष्यों की संख्या - ३०

१२ महीने वाले लक्ष्यों की " १

वर्ष के अन्त में कुल संख्या २४ = पुरुष - स्त्रियाँ x

वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में व्यय रु- ३५ - ०२ नैपैपे

प्रारम्भ में व्यय रु-

लाभार्थी द्वारा दिए गए पैसे रु ११८ - ००

वर्ष के अन्त में व्यय रु- १२८ = २१ नैपैपे

असुल ११८ - ००

असुल (वर्ष के अन्त में)

वकाफा x x

द्वारा दिए गए पैसे २२ = १६ नैपैपे

वर्ष के अन्त में व्यय २ = ०२ नैपैपे

भाग - रु. १५३ = ०२ नैपैपे

भाग १५३ = ०२

लाभार्थी नाम की लक्ष्य रु. २ = ०५ नैपैपे

लाभार्थी के द्वारा दिए गए पैसे रु. २ = ०५ नैपैपे

दैनिकी का भाग रु. २ = ०५ नैपैपे

दैनिकी का भाग २ = ०५ नैपैपे

लाभार्थी - कुल पैसे

लाभार्थी को लाभार्थी के द्वारा दिए गए पैसे रु. २ = ०५ नैपैपे

नोट

मन्त्रा को लाभार्थी पता - जो रुपया वरुदा सिंह राजाजी के लिये दिया गया।
पैसे को देर -

लाभार्थी लक्ष्यों में - १ लिखा है

विसवां " " १ " "

वर्ष के अन्त में असुल रु. ११८ - ००

वकाफा जो असुल रु. ११८ - ००

वकी



१९२८

1. B.S.Dhume, MRTUC
2. Subba Rao, Shakkarnagar
3. Pamba River Factory Workers Union, Kerala

December 16, 1960

292

Dear Comrade,

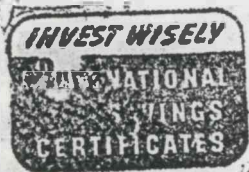
Your letter asking for supply of copy of the Sugar Wage Board's Report. The report has not yet been printed. Only a cycloed copy was placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha on December 9.

We are publishing the official summary released by Government, in the TRADE UNION RECORD dated December 20.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary



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SUBBARAO =

T. 30-5/53

MCIFFPAh. 58-5-4-18-2,95,81



To
 Com. K. G. Srivastava
 Secretary
 All India Trade Union Congress
 4, Ashoka Road
 NEW DELHI

geting inquiries from
 our official comm
 about various details
 at our these moments
 An early reply will be
 appreciated.
 with regards ✓

[Signature]



NEW DELHI
 Com. K. G. Srivastava
 A. I. T. U. C. Office
 4, Ashoka Road



5 DEC 1960

THE PAMBA RIVER FACTORY WORKERS' UNION

Certificate No. 59 of 1123

VALANJAVATTOM, THIRUVALLA, KERALA STATE

PRESIDENT

E. M. GEORGE B. A., B. L.

GENERAL SECRETARY

V. K. ABRAHAM

PULIKEEZH,

Ref: No.

13.12.1960

The Secretary

A. I. T. U. C.

4, Ashoka Road, New Delhi

Sir,

Sugar Wage Board Report

We urgently require a copy of the Sugar Wage Board Report. Now there exists a dispute between the management of the Pamba River Factory, Thiruvalla and this Union regarding the issue of Re-grading. So you may be pleased to arrange to send a copy of the report at the earliest. If it is not readily available the main recommendations ^{at least} may be communicated to us.

With best regards

Yours faithfully

[Signature]
For Secretary

21/12/60
M. T. M.

13/12/60

DEC 1960

Comp 12/10
S-3
10



292

No.

0587



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General Secretary

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8 a.m.

una shan ~~ms~~ President

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

UNION

292

December 11, 1960

Dear Com. Bhadram,

Your postcard of 8th inst.

The report of the Sugar Wage Board has not yet been printed. Only a cycloed copy was placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha. It appears that it might take some more time to obtain printed copies.

An official summary of the Report released by the Press Information Bureau, Government of India, is appearing in the Trade Union Record of December 20.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G.
Sriwastava

(K.G. Sriwastava)

292

780



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SUGARCANE CULTIVATORS SARTING HARTAL FROM TOMORROW FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD DEMANDING INCREASE RATE OF TWO RS PER MAUND SUGARCANE PRAY EXPEDITE ACTION

SECY KISANSABHA ALOTE DISTT RATLAI

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from the text.
L.O/5a.—PB/177/52 GMR. 7. 7. 52—7 lakhs 517WOP—177—P&T—27. 6. 52

292

خدمت آنرسل لیٹر عنبر گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا
نئی دہلی

ہم دستخط کنندگان ملازمین

شوگر ملز

(پنجاب) آپ سے تیز زور مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ شوگر بورڈ
کی سفارشات فوراً شائع کی جائیں

5/12
60

مال برائے

لیٹر عنبر پنجاب

سے
माननीय श्रम मंत्री,
भारत सरकार,
नई दिल्ली

हम हस्ताक्षर करने वाले कर्मचारी

शूगर मिल

(पंजाब) आप से सबल मांग करते हैं कि शूगर क्रिज बोर्ड के सुझाव
को तुरन्त प्रकाशित किया जाये।

दिनांक

१५-१२-६०

प्रति लिपि

श्रममंत्री, पंजाब, चण्डीगढ़

Copy file

Analysis

292

పంచదారపరిశ్రమపై రిపోర్టు

పరిశ్రమ చరిత్ర :- ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో పంచదార పరిశ్రమకు ప్రముఖస్థానమున్నది. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతంలో ఇప్పటికే 11 ఫ్యాక్టరీలు, తెలంగాణప్రాంతంలో భారతదేశములోని కెల్ల పెద్దదైన 'బోధన్' ఫ్యాక్టరీలవు. ఇవిగాక ప్రయివేటు రంగంలో ఆంధ్రప్రాంతంలోని తూర్పుగోదావరిజిల్లాలో మరి రెండు ఫ్యాక్టరీలు నిర్మింపబడుచున్నాయి. ద్వితీయ పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళిక కాలములో మరి 6 ఫ్యాక్టరీలు సహకార పద్ధతిని ప్రారంభించుటకు ప్రయత్నాలు జరిగినా, విదేశాలనుంచి కావలసిన యంత్రాలను దిగుమతి చేసుకొనుటకు, విదేశ మారకద్రవ్యం కొరతవలన కేంద్రం అనుమతించనందున, రెండు ఫ్యాక్టరీలకు మాత్రమే మిషనరీని దిగుమతి చేసుకొనుటకు అనుమతించినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది.

ఘన రాష్ట్రంలోని పంచదార ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో అతి పురాతనమైనది సామర్లకోటలోని ఫ్యాక్టరీ. ఇది "ప్యాకీ" కంపెనీవారి యాజమాన్యమున నడుపబడుచున్నది. ఈ కంపెనీ 1897 వ సం॥లో స్థాపించబడినది. 1943 వ సం॥ము వరకు ఈ ఫ్యాక్టరీలో తాటిబెల్లంద్వారా పంచదార తయారు చేయబడేది. 1943 అనంతరమే చెరుకుద్వారా పంచదార తయారు చేయబడుతోంది. మిగిలిన ఫ్యాక్టరీలన్నీ 30 సం॥ లోపులో ప్రారంభించబడినవే.

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో ఘమారు 1,50,000 ఎకరాల భూమిలో, ఘమారు 35 లక్షల టన్నుల చెరకు పండించబడుతోంది. దానిలో 15 లక్షల టన్నుల చెరకు ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో

అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ట్రేడ్ యూనియన్ కాంగ్రెస్

ఉపయోగింపబడుతోంది. తయారుచేయబడుతోంది. మిగతా చెరకునుండి బెల్లము రాష్ట్రంలో బెల్లం ఉత్పత్తి కేంద్రాలలో, అనకాపల్లి, విత్తూరు, హిందూపురం ముఖ్యమైనవి.

ఈ సంవత్సరమే తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో రెండు ఖండసారి చక్కెర పరిశ్రమలు స్థాపించబడి పనిచేయుచున్నాయి. వీటిలో ఒకటి స్వాస్థీ రీల్ లో ఒకటి 40 లక్షల రూపాయల వ్యయంతో, ఇంకొకటి ఈ పరిశ్రమలో తయారు చేయు పంచదారకు ఎక్స్ట్రా పనులు మినహాయించబడుతోంది. కాని ఈ పుణ్యనే ప్లాంట్లలో బెల్లము సమావేశములో 'ఖండసారి చక్కెర' పై ఎక్స్ట్రా సుంకం విధించుచున్నట్లు ప్రకటించబడింది. అయితే వెద్ద పరిశ్రమలో తయారుచేయబడు పంచదార పైపున్న ఎక్స్ట్రా పనుల్లో సగం మాత్రమే 'ఖండసారి చక్కెర' పై వేయబడినది.

ఈ పరిశ్రమకు కౌవలసిన ముడిపదార్థము సరిములో కొద్ది నెలలు మాత్రమే లభించుటవలన, ఈ పరిశ్రమ సీజనల్ పరిశ్రమగా పరిగణింపబడుతోంది. అందువల్ల ఈ పరిశ్రమలో పనిచేసే నూటికి 75 మంది కాళ్ళింకలకు సంవత్సరములో 4 లేక 5 నెలలు మాత్రమే ఉద్యోగములు కల్పింపబడుచున్నాయి. నిగిలిన కాలము నిరుద్యోగమునకు గురిచేయబడుచున్నారు.

చెరకుపండించడానికన్న సాకార్యాల దృష్ట్యాన, వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులమబట్టి, ఈ పరిశ్రమ అభివృద్ధి అగుటకు మనరాష్ట్రంలో అనుకూలమైన పరిస్థితులున్నాయి.

ద్వితీయ పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళిక అభియంతానికి మన దేశంలో పంచదార ఉత్పత్తి 20 లక్షల టన్నులకు రావాలని అంచనాలుకాగా ద్వితీయ పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళిక రెండవ సంవత్సరములోనే వై ప్రమాణమును అధిగమించి, విదేశాలకుకూడా ఎగుమతిచేయబడుతోంది.

ఉత్పత్తియగుచున్న పంచదారదృష్ట్యా, దేశంలో, ఈ రాష్ట్రం నాలుగవ స్థానము గలిగివున్నది.

నిజామాబాద్ జిల్లాలోని నైజామ్ షుగర్ ఫ్యాక్టరీకి (బోధన్) మాత్రమే స్వంత చెరకు ఫారము 15 వేల ఎకరాలు కలదు - ఈ ఫ్యాక్టరీలోని 70 వంతుల నాటాలు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానివే. చల్లపల్లి ఫ్యాక్టరీకూడా 2 వేల ఎకరాలు ఫారం కేటాయించబడింది.

ఈ పరిశ్రమలో పంచదార తయారుచేయుటద్వారా వచ్చే ఇతర పదార్థాలు అనగా, "మొలొసెస్", చెరకుప్పిత్లో ఉప పరిశ్రమలు స్థాపించుటకు అవకాశముగలదు.

తుమ్మపాలలో స్పిరుటు; షోడాగ్యాసు; సామర్లకోటలో స్పిరిటు, షోడాగ్యాసు; ఉయ్యూరులో స్పిరుటు, షోడాగ్యాసు, పిప్పరమెంట్లు తయారుచేయబడు ఉప పరిశ్రమలు గలవు.

చెరకుప్పిత్లో కాగితం తయారుచేయుటకుగాను వెద్ద పరిశ్రమనొకటి 'బోధన్'లో నెలకొల్పుటకు ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుచున్నవి.

చెరకు రసాన్ని వడకట్టుటద్వారావచ్చే మట్టిని ఫిల్టరు(వెక్ మడ్) వ్యవసాయ ఘాములకు ఉపయోగించు సున్నారు.

ఈరకంగా ఈ పరిశ్రములో ఏ పద్ధాముకూడా రదు కాకుండా, పరిశ్రమకు ఉబుచ్చేకూర్చి పెట్టుతోంది.

గత రెండు నీజనుల ఉత్పత్తి వివరాలు దీనికిజతచేసిన అనుబంధములో చూపబడినది.

ఈ పరిశ్రమ దేశంలో ద్వితీయస్థానాన్ని ఆక్రమించి ది.

గత 3 లేక 4 నీజనులనుంచి రైసులకు చెరకు నిమిత్తం ల్లించవలసిన రేటులో ఎటువంటి మార్పులేనప్పటికీ, త్వత్తి ఖర్చులుకూడా ఇదివరలోకన్న తగ్గినా, పెట్టుబడి కారులు యుద్ధపురోజులలో సంపాదించిన లాభాలకు ఏ గాత్రం తగ్గకుండా తమ లాభాలను నిలబెట్టుకొనుటకుగాను పంచదారధర పెంచబడింది.

ప్రతి ఫ్యాక్టరీకి వివరితలాభాలు వస్తున్నప్పటికీ అరుగు ల ఫండు పేరుతోను; మిషనరీ పునరుద్ధరణ (Replacement reserves) నిధి పేరుతోను లక్షలకొద్దీ మినహాయిం గున్నప్పటికీ, బోధన్, ఉయ్యూరు, సామర్లకోట ఫ్యాక్టరీ గో 10 లక్షలనుంచి 30 లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు నికర లాభాలు వస్తున్నాయి.

తణుకులోని విజయలక్ష్మీ ఘగరుమిల్సు ఈ నీజను ల చేయుటలేదు. సక్రమమైన మేనేజ్మెంటు లేనందున పరిశ్రమ మూయబడినది.

ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో ఒక దార్లపూడిలోనిది తప్ప తక్కినవన్నీ ప్రయివేటు పెట్టుబడిదార్లవే. దార్లపూడి ఫ్యాక్టరీ సహకార పద్ధతిపై నడుపబడుచున్నది.

కార్మికోద్యమం

తణుకులోని ఫ్యాక్టరీలోతప్ప తక్కిన అన్ని ఫ్యాక్టరీల లోను బలీయమైన కార్మికసంఘాలు పనిచేస్తున్నాయి. ఐతే ఒక్క సామర్లకోటలోతప్ప తక్కిన అన్ని ఫ్యాక్టరీలలోను రేంజీసి సంఘాలు పనిచేస్తున్నాయి. వీటిలో తుంపాల, ఏటి కొప్పాక, పితాపురం, సీతానగరం, బాబ్బిలి ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో వున్న రెండవ సంఘం గుమాస్తాలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించి పనిచేస్తోంది.

బోధన్, బాబ్బిలి, సీతానగరం, దార్లపూడి ఫ్యాక్టరీల లోని కార్మికసంఘాలు 'హింతూమజుదూర్ సొసైటీ'.

తుమ్మపాల, పితాపురం, సామర్లకోట ఉయ్యూరు, నగరం ఫ్యాక్టరీలలోని కార్మికసంఘాలు 'ఆలిండియా ప్రేడు యూనియన్ కాంగ్రెసుకు అనుబంధింపబడి పనిచేస్తున్నాయి.

పంచదార పరిశ్రమలో ఆంధ్రలో మొట్టమొదటి కార్మికసంఘం 1936 వ సం॥ లో సామర్లకోటలోనే ప్రారం భింపబడినది.

ఈ పరిశ్రమలోని కార్మిక సంఘాలన్నికలసి 1954 నవంబరు నెలలో రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వమును నిర్మాణంచేసి, దానిని ప్రేడు యూనియన్ ఆక్టుక్రింద రిజిస్టరు చేయించ బడినది. ఇది ప్రస్తుతం సక్రమంగా పనిచేయుటలేదు.

రం,
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కార్మికుల పేరి గదులు

మనరాష్ట్రంలో పంచదార పరిశ్రమలో బోధనలో కంపెనీ చెరకుతోటలో పనిచేయు కార్మికులుకూడా కలిపి ఘనము 21 వేల మంది కార్మికులు పనిచేయుచున్నారు.

ఏరిలో 100కి 75 మందికి 4 లేక 5 నెలలుమాత్రమే ఉద్యోగములు కల్పించబడుచున్నది.

కార్మికులకు ఇవ్వబడుచున్న వేతనములు, ఇతర సౌకర్యాలు ఒక ఫ్యాక్టరీకి, మరియొక ఫ్యాక్టరీతో సంబంధంలేదని దీనికి జతచేసిన అనుబంధములద్వారా తెలియగలదు.

కార్మికులను వారి పనిస్వభావాన్ని బట్టి సిగ్నల్లు, సెమీ సిగ్నల్లు, అన్ సిగ్నల్లు కార్మికులుగా భావించుటలోకూడా ఒక ఫ్యాక్టరీకి మరియొక ఫ్యాక్టరీతో సంబంధములేకుండా వున్నది.

సామర్లకోట; పితాపురం; ఉయ్యూరు; బోధన్ ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో కార్మికసంఘాలకు, యజమానులకు మధ్య దీర్ఘకాల ఒడంబడికలు జరిగి అమలులోవున్నాయి. కాని ఉయ్యూరు; బోధన్ యజమానులు వాటిని సక్రమంగా అమలు జరుపకుండా అనేకచిక్కులు కల్పించుచున్నారు.

కరువుభత్యం :- బొబ్బిలి; శీతానగరం; తుమ్మపాల; డార్లపూడి ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో పనివారలకు, విశాఖపట్నం జీవన వ్యయసూచిక ననుసరించి 100 పాయంట్లుపైనున్న ప్రతిఒక్క పాయంట్లకు 0-12 న. పై. లు చొప్పున ఇవ్వబడుతోంది.

పితాపురంలో కార్మికులకు నెలకు 42|-లు, గుమాస్తాలకు రు 47|-లు ప్లాటుగా చెల్లించబడుతోంది.

ఉయ్యూరులో ప్లాటుగా రు 42|-లు చెల్లించబడుతోంది.

సామర్లకోటలో కార్మికులకు విశాఖపట్న వ్యయ సూచిక ననుసరించి 100 పాయంట్లుకుపైన వెరిగిన ప్రతిఒక్క పాయంట్లకు 0-16 న. పై. చొప్పున; గుమాస్తాలకు మద్రాసు వ్యయసూచిక ననుసరించి 100 పాయంట్లుకుపైన వెరిగిన ప్రతి 5 పాయంట్లకు ఒక్క రూపాయి చొప్పున ఇవ్వబడుతోంది.

చల్లపల్లి, నగరం; తణుకు ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో కరువుభత్యముతోసహా సామాన్య కార్మికులకు నెలకు 50|-లు మాత్రమే చెల్లించబడుతోంది.

బోధన్ లో రు 45|-లు బేసిక్ వేతనం పొందేవారికి రు 30|-లు కరువుభత్యంయిస్తూ, రు 150|-లు నుంచి 160|-ల వరకు బేసిక్ వేతనం పొందేవారికి "సర్పంచేజీ" పద్ధతిన, రు 170|-లు పైన బేసిక్ వేతనం పొందేవారికి రు 60|-లు కనీస కరువుభత్యంగాను చెల్లించబడుతోంది.

గృహ సౌకర్యము :- బోధన్ లో పర్మినెంటు కార్మికులకు ఇళ్లు ఇవ్వబడినాయి. నీజనల్ కార్మికులకు వాకల వేసు కొనుటకు కావలసిన సామాగ్రి ఇవ్వబడుతోంది.

ఉయ్యూరులో 100 ఇళ్లు నిర్మించుట నిర్ణయించబడ్డాయి. తక్కిన ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలనుంచి వచ్చిన వారికి మాత్రమే ఇళ్ల సదుపాయం ఇవ్వబడుతోంది.

రనం, ప్రతి క్యూ కలల ను లో ర్త చ

వైద్యసదుపాయం :- ఒక్క బోధనలో తప్పితే మరే ఫ్యాక్టరీలోను వైద్యనిమిత్తం కంపెనీ హాస్పిటల్సులో మంచాలు ఏర్పాటులేదు. ఒక్క ప్రథమచికిత్స మాత్రమే చేయబడుతోంది. కార్మికులు దీర్ఘకాల అనారోగ్యమునకు స్వంతముగా వైద్యము చేయించుకొనవలసి వస్తోంది. వారికి ఫ్యాక్టరీలు ఎటువంటి సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయుటలేదు.

విద్యాసౌకర్యం :- ఏవిధమైన సౌకర్యాలు యజమానులు కల్పించలేదు.

కాంటీన్ :- ప్రతి ఫ్యాక్టరీలోను కాంటీన్ నడుపుటకు బైట ఆసామాకి కంట్రాక్టు ఇచ్చి నడుపబడుతోంది.

గ్రాబ్యుటీసీము :- బోధనలో ప్రతి సంచి ము సర్వీసునకు 15 రోజుల వేతనం ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. ఉయ్యూరులో 'రెగ్యులరు' కార్మికునికి సంచి ము సర్వీసునకు 15 రోజులు చొప్పున, "సీజనల్" కార్మికునకు ఒక సీజను సర్వీసునకు 7 రోజులు చొప్పున ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. పితాపురంలోను, సామర్లకోటలోను 'రెగ్యులరు' కార్మికులకు ప్రతి సంచి ము సర్వీసునకు ఒక నెల వేతనము చొప్పున (గరిష్ట గ్రాబ్యుటీ 15 నెలలు వేతనము) సీజనల్ కార్మికునకు ప్రతి సీజను సర్వీసునకు 20 రోజుల వేతనం చొప్పున (గరిష్ట గ్రాబ్యుటీ 15 నెలల వేతనము) ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. అయితే ఏ కార్మికుడైనా 'రిటైరింగ్' చేయబడిన ఎడల అతడు రిటైరింగ్ మెంటు కంపెనీ సేవన్ గాని లేదా, గ్రాబ్యుటీ గాని ఏదో ఒకటి మాత్రమే పొందును.

వర్కు కమిటీలు :- ఈ కమిటీలు కొన్ని ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో ఏర్పర్చబడినప్పటికీ సక్రమంగా పనిచేయుటలేదు. ఇవి చాలాచోట్ల ఆచరణలో నిష్ప్రయోజనకారిగా తయారయి ఇప్పుడు చాలాచోట్ల పనిచేయకుండా నామమాత్రముగానే వున్నాయి.

నైటుషిఫ్టుల ఎలవెన్ను :- బోధనలో కార్మికుల బేసిక్ వేతనముపై 6% అదనముగా 'నైటుషిఫ్టు' పనిచేసిన రోజులకు ఇచ్చెదరు. సామర్లకోటలో రోజుకు 0-25 న. నైటు అదనముగా ఇవ్వబడుచున్నది. ఇదిగాక పితాపురం, సామర్లకోట, బోధన్ ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో రాత్రి షిఫ్టు కార్మికులకు 'టీ' ఉచితముగా సప్లయచేయబడుతోంది.

కంట్రాక్టు :- సీజను అనంతరము సీజనల్ కార్మికులను పేరుతో ఎక్కువమంది కార్మికులను 'లే ఆఫ్' చేస్తూ, ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో మిషనరీ ఓవర్ హాలింగుతప్ప ఇతర పనులు కంట్రాక్టరుద్వారా చేయించుచున్నారు. ప్రతి ఫ్యాక్టరీలోను ఈ కంట్రాక్టు పద్ధతి ఏదో రూపములో వున్నది. ఎగుమతి దిగుమతులకు వినియోగించు కార్మికులను పీసురేటుపద్ధతిని, ఒక్క సామర్లకోటలోతప్ప తక్కిన అన్ని ఫ్యాక్టరీలలోను పనిచేయించుచున్నారు.

బాబ్బిలి, శీతానగరం, తుమ్మపాల, ఉయ్యూరు ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో ఆఫ్ సీజనులో (Off season) సీజనల్ కార్మికులను కొన్ని పనులనిమిత్తం తీసుకొంటున్నప్పటికీ వారికి క్యాజువల్ (5)

(Casual Worker) కార్మికునిగా. రోజుకు రూ 1/-లు మాత్రమే వేతనము ఇవ్వబడుతోంది.

రిటైనింగు ఎలవెన్యూ :- యు. పి., బీహార్ రాష్ట్రాలలో పంచదార పరిశ్రమలోని సీజనల్ కార్మికులకు వారి చేయుపనియొక్క నైపుణ్యత ననుసరించి 12 1/2% మొదలు 50% వరకు వేతనములు ఆఫ్ సీజనకాలమునకు రిటైనింగు ఎలవెన్యూగా ఇవ్వబడుతోంది.

కాని మనరాష్ట్రంలో తుమ్మపాల, పితాపురం ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలనుంచివచ్చిన స్కీల్డు కార్మికులకు మాత్రమే రిటైనింగు ఎలవెన్యూ ఇవ్వబడుచున్నది. ఈ మధ్యనే పితాపురంలో ఆంధ్రా కార్మికులలో స్కీల్డువారికి ఇచ్చుటకు ఒప్పందము జరిగింది.

బోనస్సు :- యు. పి., బీహార్ రాష్ట్రాలలో పంచదార పరిశ్రమలోని కార్మికులకు ఉత్పత్తిచనుసరించి బోనస్సు ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. కాని దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలో ఈ పద్ధతికి యజమానులు అంగీకరించక లాభాలపైన మాత్రమే బోనస్ చెల్లించుచున్నారు. ఈ లాభాలు తేల్చుటలోకూడా "ఎప్పి లేటు ట్రిబ్యూనల్" తీర్పు ననుసరించి అనేక రకాలుగా లక్షల రూపాయలు మినహాయించివేసి నికర లాభాలు బహుస్వల్పంగా చూపబడుచున్నాయి.

1936 లో స్థాపించి సమాకారపద్ధతివై చదువబడుచున్న దార్లపూడి ఫ్యాక్టరీలో ఇంతవరకు ఏ ఒక సం॥ ము కూడా బోనస్సు చెల్లించలేదు.

బోధనలో 'రెగ్యులర్' కార్మికులు 5 నెలల వేతనం, 'సీజనల్' కార్మికులు 2 1/2 నెలల వేతనం బోనస్సుగా, ప్రతి సం॥ ము పొందుచున్నారు. ఉయ్యూరులో కూడా రెగ్యులరు కార్మికులకు 5 నెలలు, సీజనల్ కార్మికులకు 3 నెలల వేతనములు బోనస్సుగా చెల్లించబడుతోంది. బోధనలోను సామర్లకోటలోను జరిగిన ఒడంబడికల ననుసరించి, బోధనలో లాభాలతో నిమిత్తం లేకుండా నిర్ణయించబడింది. సామర్లకోటలో కంపెనీ నికర లాభాలపై ఆధారపడి నిర్ణయించబడింది.

కోర్కెలు - తక్షణ కర్తవ్యాలు

కార్మికుల ఆందోళన ఫలితంగా పంచదార పరిశ్రమలోని కార్మికుల జీవిత పరిస్థితులను విచారించుటకు 1957 డిశంబరులో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము "వేతన నిర్ణాయకసంఘం" (Wage board) ను నియమించింది. ఈ మధ్యనే ఈసంఘం తాత్కాలిక సహాయము ప్రకటించినది. ఈ తాత్కాలిక సహాయమును ప్రకటిస్తూ కొన్ని షరతులను కూడా ప్రకటించినది. ఈ షరతులనుసరించి మన రాష్ట్రంలోని పంచదార పరిశ్రమలోని ఏ ఒక్క కార్మికులకు యీ సహాయం వర్తించకుండా నిరుపయోగమైనది.

సామర్లకోట మరియు ఫ్యాక్టరీలలోను ఇంజనీర్ల స్టానే ఎలక్ట్రిక్ మోటార్లు వెట్టి తద్వారా కార్మికులస్రంఖ్య తగ్గించబడుతోంది. అయితే ఈ తగ్గింపు ప్రత్యక్షంగా కాకుండా, (50 సం॥ వయస్సు పూర్తి అయినందునో, అనారోగ్యము వలన పనికి అర్హుడు కాడనో, లేదా కార్మికులు తమంత

తాముగా మానివేసిన, చనిపోయినందువల్ల ఏర్పడిన భారీ లను భర్తీ చేయకుండా) పరోక్షంగా తగ్గించబడుతోంది. పని భారంకూడా కొంతవరకు వెంచబడుతోంది.

ఉయ్యూరులో కార్మిక సంఘముతో చేసుకొన్న అగ్రి మెంటును యజమానులు సక్రమముగా అమలుజరుపకుండా కార్మిక సంఘ ముఖ్య కార్యకర్తలను 4 మందిని పనిలోనుంచి తొలగించినారు. యూనియన్ తీవ్ర ఆందోళన చేసినప్పటికి నిరాహారవ్రతం సాగించినా ప్రభుత్వం కనీసం ఈ తగవును ట్రిబ్యూనల్ కు పంపుటకుకూడా నిరాకరించింది.

పటి కొప్పాకలో గత సీజనులో అక్కడి కార్మికులు ఏరోచితమైన పోరాటాన్ని నడిపినప్పుడు, ప్రభుత్వం ఇచ్చిన హామీల ననుసరించి సమ్మె విరమించినా నేటికీ ప్రభుత్వం తన హామీ ననుసరించి అక్కడి తగవులను పరిష్కరించ లేదు. కనీసం ట్రిబ్యూనల్ కు రిఫరు చేయుటకు కూడా ప్రభు త్వం నిరాకరిస్తోంది. నేటికీ "ఎగుమతి దిగుమతి" కార్మికులు 24 మంది గత సమ్మె అనంతరమునుంచి పనిలోనికి తీసుకొను టకు యజమానులు నిరాకరించినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వం ఈ వివా దమునుకూడా పరిష్కరించకుండా కాలయాపన చేస్తోంది.

తుమ్మపాల ఛార్జర్ల యజమానులు ఈ సీజనులో దిగు బడి తగ్గిందనే కారణముతో అకస్మాత్తుగా గత నెలలో మిల్లు మూసివేసి, 212 మంది వెర్మనెంటు పనివారిని లే ఆఫ్ చేస్తూ ప్రకటించినది. ఇప్పుడు ఆ ప్రాంతంలో, చెరకు దిగుబడి సక్ర మముగా లేనందున, చెరకు రైతులనుంచి చెరకు సప్లయి గ్యారంటీలేదనే కారణముతో తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని

"ఎర్రవరం" అనే గ్రామంవద్దకు ఈ మిల్లును మార్చుటకు ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుచున్నట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఈ సందర్భ ములో ఎర్రవరం ప్రాంతంలో రైతులవద్దనుంచి చెరకు సప్లయి గ్యారంటీ నిమిత్తం టన్ను 1కి రు 15/-లు చొప్పున 1 క్రి.లక్షల రూపాయలదాకా వసూలు చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది.

కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంచే నియమించబడిన వేతన నిర్ణాయక సంఘంచే కార్మికులకు సక్రమముగా వేతనములు, వక్రైరా నిర్ణయించజేయుటకు, యజమానులు అగ్రి మెంటులను అమలు జరుపకుండా కార్మిక సంఘాల కార్యకర్తలను డిస్ మిస్ లు చేస్తున్న విషయంలోను, ప్రభుత్వం సీజనల్ కార్మికులకు రిటైనింగు ఎలవెన్యు సంపాదించుకొనుటకు, కార్మిక సంఘాలందు అనుసరించుచున్న పక్షపాత వైఖరిని ఐక్యతలో ఎదు రొక్కనుటకు రాష్ట్ర ఛైర్మనును పటిష్టమొనరించి సక్రమ ముగా నడచునట్లుగా చేయవలసి వున్నది.



పంచదార పరిశ్రమ ఉత్పత్తి వివరాలు

1956-57 వీజను

1957-58 వీజను

	వీజనుపని చేసిన రోజులు	ఆడిన చెరకు టన్నులలో	తయారయిన పంచదార టన్నులలో	సగటు జిగురుబడి	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) శిశానగరం	95	84,002	2102	9.108%	157	56619	5875	9.40%
(2) బొమ్మిలి	126	67,491	6522	9.68	146	81187	7758	9.417,,
(3) కుమ్మపాల	174	85,712	7102	8.29,,	127	69492	6242	9,,
(4) దార్లపూడి	165	90,278	9019	9.99,,	150	79880	7145	9,,
(5) పీఠాపురం	200	1,45,629	12,815	8.80,,	178	1,51,044	18114	8.68,,
(6) సామర్లకోట	171	1,16,880	10,849	9.26,,	160	1,11,566	9989	8.98,,
(7) తణుకు (అంధానుగరం)	129	10,70,78	11,460	10.70,,	164	1,47,208	15,441	10.21,,
(8) తణుకు (వియలక్ష్మినుగరం)	48	3011	288	7.91,,	31	300	8	5,,
(9) ఉయ్యూరు	212	3,28,357	26,668	8.25,,	159	2,78,278	24378	9.14,,
(10) చల్లపల్లి	NIL	.....	.....	.....	121	52,948	5088	9.47,,
(11) నగరం	NIL	.....	.....	.....	76	20,780	1752	8.61,,
(12) బోధవ No. I Factory	228	2,37,060	54066	9.55	197	2,09,519	55,988	10.72,,
No. II ,,	225	3,30,988			190	3,15,526		

వి. పంచదార పరిశ్రమ ఉత్పత్తి వివరాలు 1956-57 వీజను

వివిధ ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో కార్మికుల వేతనాలు

ఫ్యాక్టరీల పేర్లు	సామాన్య కార్మికులు			అర్ధ నిపుణులు			నిపుణులు		
	కనీస వేతనం	సాంవత్సరిక యింక్రిమెంటు	గరిష్ట వేతనం	రు	రు	రు	రు	రు	రు
గార్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ-శక్కర్ నగర్	26/-	1/-	35/-	45/-	2½/-	80/-	80/-	4/-	120/-
లిమిటెడ్, ఉయ్యూరు	26/-	1½/-	84/-	80/-	1½/-	40½/-	50/-	2/-	70/-
గార్ లిమిటెడ్	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
స్టీలు గుగర్	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
లిమిటెడ్	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
గుగర్ అండ్ అబ్జెక్ట్ లిమిటెడ్, సామల్ కోట	26/-	1/10/-	35¾/-	80/-	2/-	56/-	45/-	2½/-	75/-
గుగర్ మిల్స్ లిమిటెడ్	25/-	1/-	35/-	80/-	1½/-	45/-	50/-	3/-	80/-
ఎక్ కోపలేటివ్ ఆగ్రి ఇండస్ట్రీయల్ సొసైటీ లిమిటెడ్	16/-	2½/-	36/-	80/-	3/-	45/-	60/-	3/-	90/-
200 గుగర్స్ అండ్ లిమిటెడ్, కుమ్మవరం	19½/-	1/2/-	31/-	28/-	1½/-	40/-	60/-	3/-	90/-
స్టీల్ మిల్స్ లిమిటెడ్ శివనగరం	21/-	1/1/-	26/-	25/-	1¼/-	35/-	60/-	1½/-	75/-
గుగర్స్ లిమిటెడ్,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
గుగర్ మిల్స్ లిమిటెడ్	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CC

వెట్టు బడులు

రిజర్వు నిధులు

తుమ్మపాల	రూ. 7,48,266	రూ. 42,796
దార్లపూడి	8,88,117	2,74,004
బాబ్బిలి అండ్ శీతానగరం	18,00,000	తెలియదు.
పితాపురం	17,46,100	తెలియదు.
సామర్లకోట	53,48,000	28,46,243
ఉయ్యూరు	16,68,090	67,50,000
బోధన్	1,45,88,402	1,90,86,686

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అండ్	1,42,88,402	1,90,86,686
అయ్యూరు	16,68,090	67,50,000
సామర్లకోట	53,48,000	28,46,243
పితాపురం	17,46,100	తెలియదు.
బాబ్బిలి అండ్ శీతానగరం	18,00,000	తెలియదు.
దార్లపూడి	8,88,117	2,74,004
తుమ్మపాల	7,48,266	42,796

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