

BIHAR JUTE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

[Registered under the Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860]

POST BOX 116
PATNA

Ref. No...522/58

Dated...18.12...1958

262

To
Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to send herewith cuttings of newspaper about the prevailing jute crisis for your kind perusal.

The Association approached you several times through letters and newspaper cuttings regarding jute crisis prevailing in Indian Union in general and Bihar in particular but I am afraid whether that reached you or not.

Yours faithfully,

(P.D.Khaitan)
Secretary, Bihar Jute Growers'
Association and member, Indian
Central Jute Committee.

Copy forwarded to

1. Shri Lal Bahadur Sashtri, Minister

BIHAR JUTE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

[Registered under the Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860]

POST BOX 116
PATNA

Ref. No.....

Dated.....195

Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi.

2. Chief Minister, Government of Bihar, Patna.

3. Shri Asok Mehta M.P. Parliament House, New Delhi.

4. Shri J.B.Kripalani M.P. Parliament House, New Delhi.

5. Shri S.A.Dange, M.P. Parliament House, New Delhi.

6. Shri A.K.Gopalan, M.P. Parliament House, New Delhi.

7. Prof. N.G.Ranga, M.P. Parliament House, New Delhi,
for information and necessary action.

(P.D.Khaitan)

Secretary, Bihar Jute Growers' Association
and member, Indian Central Jute
Committee.



बिजली के सामानों के लिए

आलोचना का अधिकार न होने पर हमारी सरकार एक तानाशाही सरकार बन जायगी और तब महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक प्रश्नों पर केवल उसी दृष्टि से और वहीं तक विचार किया जा सकेगा जसा कि अधिकारी लागू चाहेगे।”

—श्री आर्लिपम्स का एक जवाब

DAILY AWAZ-PATNA-3

१६ दिसम्बर १९५० शुक्रवार

विधायक क्लब में जूट-उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में आन्दोलन करने की समस्या पर विचार

जूट के मूल्य में सुधार नहीं हुआ तो कम-से-कम एक वर्ष तक जूटकीखेती बंदकर देनेका भी सुझाव
(संवाद समिति द्वारा)

पटना, १६ दिसम्बर। कल रात विधायक क्लबमें बिहार विधान सभा के सभी विरोधी दलोंकी एक आवश्यक बैठक प्रजासमाजवादी विधायक दलके नेता श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंहकी अध्यक्षतामें हुई। इस बैठकमें राज्यके जूट-उत्पादकोंकी संकटापन्न स्थितिकी गम्भीर समस्या पर विचार किया गया। इस बैठकमें लगभग एक सौ विधायकोंने भाग लिया।

महामाया बाबूने सरकार की जूट-नीतिकी कटु आलोचना करते हुए कहा कि विरोधी दलोंकी ओरसे जूट-समस्याके निदानके लिये जितनी आवाजें उठाई जाती हैं उतनी ही तेजीसे जूटका मूल्य गिरता जाता है। एक ओर तो यह स्थिति है और दूसरी ओर जूट-शेयरोंका बाजार ऊपर ही चढ़ता जा रहा है।

महामाया बाबूने आगे कहा कि विगत ८ दिसम्बरको केन्द्रीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्रीने लोकसभामें सरकारकी जूट-नीतिका स्पष्टीकरण करते हुए इसके मूल्यमें निरन्तर होनेवाले हासको रोकनेके लिये कुछ तरीके अपनाये जानेकी घोषणा की थी। लेकिन यह देखकर महान क्षम होता है कि इस घोषणा की प्रतिक्रिया जूट-बाजार पर प्रतिकूल हुई और जूटका बाजार-भाव पूर्वापेक्षा दो रुपये प्रतिमय और भी नीचे गिर गया।

आपने बताया कि शास्त्रीजीकी घोषणाके बाद जूटका बाजार-भाव दो रुपये प्रतिमय और नीचे गिर जानेके फलस्वरूप बिहारके जूट-उत्पादकोंको लगभग दस करोड़ रुपयेका नुकसान हुआ है।

कम्युनिस्ट नेता श्री कार्यान्वित शर्मिने अपने भाषणमें इस बातपर जोर दिया कि यदि सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रोंमें जूटकी कीमत पच्चीस रुपये प्रतिमय (सरकारका अनुमित उत्पादन खर्च) करनेकी दिशामें कोई ठोस कार्रवाई नहीं करती है तो बिहार, बंगाल, आसाम, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और आंध्र के विरोधी दलों को चाहिये कि वे जूट-उत्पादन क्षेत्रोंमें इस बातके लिये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर आन्दोलन शुरू कर दें और किसानोंको कम-से-कम जूटकी खेती एक वर्ष तक करनेसे रोक दें। आपने कहा कि विरोधी दलोंका यह आन्दोलन उस समय तक चलता रहे जब तक जूटका मूल्य एक संतुलित स्तर पर न आ जाय।

श्री शर्मिने अपने भाषणके क्रम में यह सुझाव उपस्थित किया कि इस बैठकमें समस्त विरोधी दलों द्वारा सरकारकी जूट-नीतिके सम्बन्धमें एक सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया जाय। इस सुझावके अनुसार बैठक में सर्वसम्मतिसे एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ जिसमें निम्नलिखित मांगों की गयीं:—

(क) कुछ तत्व विशेषके स्वार्थोंकी रक्षा करनेवाली सरकारकी तिकड़मी जूट-नीतिकी खुले तौरपर सार्वजनिक जांच हो और इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार एक उच्चस्तरीय आयोगकी नियुक्ति अविलम्ब करने की घोषणा करे।

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने जूट-उत्पादन क्षेत्रोंके किसानोंके सहायतास्वरूप कमसे-कम बीस लाख मन जूट शीमातिशीघ्र खरीद करे।

(ग) मिल-मालिकोंको साजिश के प्रमुख अंग बायस मार्केटका अन्त करनेके लिये कच्चे जूटके निर्यात परसे प्रतिबन्ध हटा लिया जाय।

(घ) उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और विदेशी बाजारोंकी प्रतियोगिता में मुकाबला करनेके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि मिलोंमें काम करनेके घंटेको अड़तालिस घंटेसे बढ़ा कर चौवन घंटे प्रति सप्ताह कर दिया जाय तथा जो कारखाने बन्द हैं उन्हें अविलम्ब खाल किया जाय।

विरोधी दलों की संयुक्त बैठक

वृद्धा को हिन्दू कोड की हवा

[संवाद समिति द्वारा]

सिरोही, १६ दिसम्बर। भारत में तलाक की लोकप्रियता शहरी नवजवानों में ही नहीं वृद्ध ग्रामीणों में भी बढ़ने लगी है, इसका एक दिलचस्प उदाहरण यहां प्राप्त हुआ है।

गांडवा ग्राम की सरगड़ी जाति की एक वृद्धा ने तलाक याचिका प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा कि उसकी पति से नहीं बनती अतएव तलाक स्वीकृत कर लिया जाय।

वृद्धा लकड़ी के सहारे चलती चलती अदालत तक पहुंची थीं तथा उसके पीछे ही वृद्ध भी लकड़ी का सहारा लेकर वहां पहुंची। दम्पति चलते चलते कांपते भी थे। न्यायाधीश ने दम्पति को समझाते हुए वृधावस्था में झगड़ान करने की सलाह दी, जिसे दोनों ने स्वीकार कर लिया।

उल्लेखनीय है कि इस दम्पति के दो पुत्र हैं जिनकी आयु ३० तथा ४० वर्ष की है।

पाकिस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादक गिरफ्तार

(संवाद समिति द्वारा)

लाहौर, १८ दिसम्बर। यहां के अंग्रेजी दैनिक समाचार-पत्र "पाकिस्तान टाइम्स" के प्रधान सम्पादक तथा विख्यात लेखक एवं कवि श्री सईद अहम फैज पाकिस्तान जन-सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए हैं।

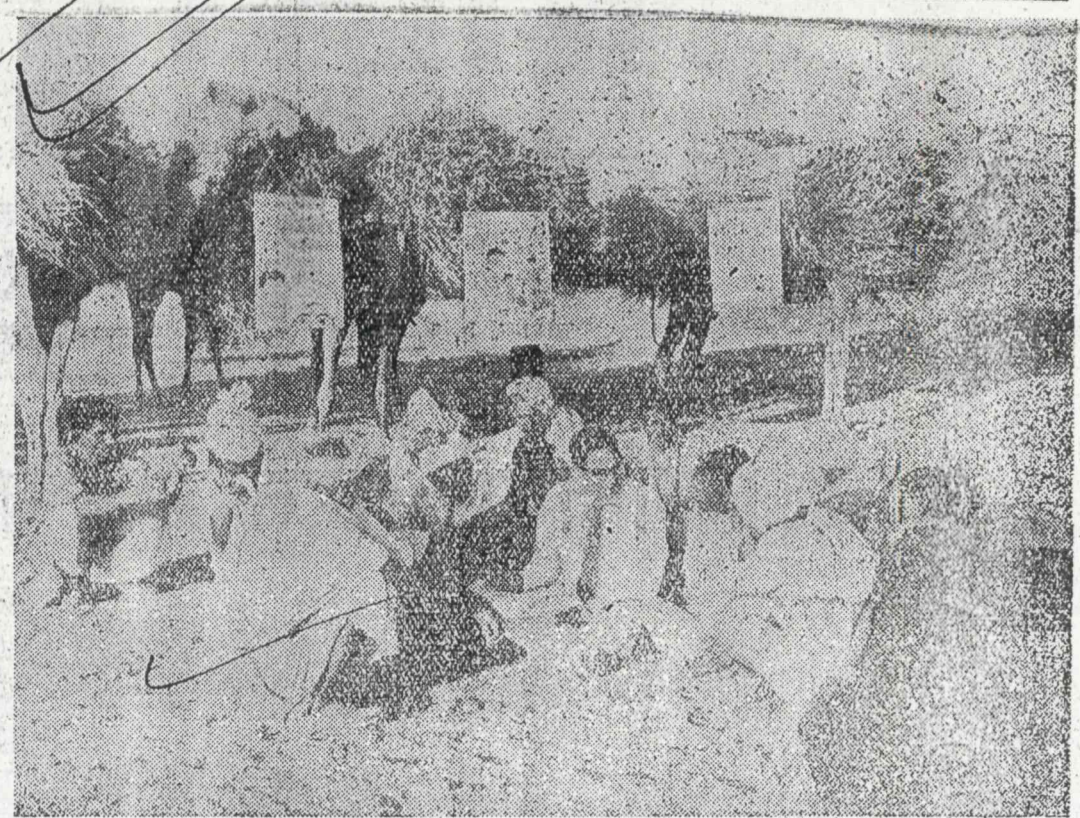
श्री फैज पिछले लगभग तीन महीनों से पाकिस्तान से बाहर थे और यहाँ हालमें ही आए थे।

नेपाल में बाल - विवाह पर प्रतिबन्ध

[संवाद समिति द्वारा]

नेपाल, १८ दिसम्बर। नेपाली परामर्शदातृ परिषद ने देश में बाल विवाह पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया।

परिषद का उक्त प्रस्ताव नेपाल नरेश के हस्तान्तर एवं राज विज्ञप्ति में प्रकाशित होनेके बाद कानून बन जाएगा।



ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बीमा की सफलता

(संवाद समिति)

राजस्थान सरकार के समर्थन और सहयोग से लाईफ इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन की अजमेर शाखा ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक करोड़ चालीस रुपये की पांच हजार बीमा पालिसियों की केवल छह सप्ताह में बिक्री की है।

बीमा कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का बुनियादी उद्देश्य यही है कि देश के सुदूर देहातों में लोगों को बीमा की जानकारी हो जाय। इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए राजस्थान में बीस राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषदों की स्थापना की गयी थी जिनमें अजमेर शाखा ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बीमा के प्रचार-कार्य में सर्व प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। गांव में बीमा की उपयोगिता के प्रचार के

लिए राजस्थान सरकार की ओर से ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट अफसरों को पूरी सुविधा प्रदान की गयी थी। और ये सारी पालिसियां प्रधान मंत्री भी जवाहर लाल नेहरू की उनके जन्म दिन के अवसर पर छोटा नागपुर जिले के राय सिंह नगर के सरपंच द्वारा भेंट की गयी।

राजस्थान एक मध्यप्रदेश है और इसके कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां जंगल की सवारी के अतिरिक्त पहुंचने का दूसरा कोई भी साधन नहीं है।

मृत व्यक्ति पति-पत्नी नहीं
होटलमें हुई आत्म-हत्या की घटनाका विवरण

दैनिक आवाजका रचनात्मक कदम

उदीयमान कलाकारों के लिए स्वर्णवसर !

बाल-साहित्यके निर्माणको बल देने की नई योजना !!

कथा-साहित्य और स्पष्टतया बाल-साहित्यके निर्माणकी दिशामें आज जो कुछ हो रहा है, उनका यदि ईमानदारीपूर्वक मूल्यांकन किया जाय तो हमारी गतिको सन्तोषजनक नहीं माना जा सकता। स्वस्थ साहित्यके अभावकी पूर्ति राष्ट्रकी एक ऐसी अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है जिसकी ओर रचनात्मक कदम उठाना प्रत्येक साहित्यकार और पत्रकार का कर्तव्य है। इसी प्रेरणासे अनुप्राणित होकर 'दैनिक आवाज' ने एक महत्वपूर्ण रचनात्मक योजना तैयारकी है। इस योजनाका एक विशिष्ट उद्देश्य है स्वस्थ बाल साहित्यका निर्माण करना और कथा साहित्यके उदीयमान नक्षत्रोंको भी प्रोत्साहन देना।

उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत "दैनिक आवाज" ने प्रतिदिन बाल-रचनाओं को प्रकाशित करनेका प्रवृत्त लिया है अतएव बाल-साहित्यमें अभिरुचि रखनेवालों से अनुरोध है कि वे अपना योगदानसे इस राष्ट्रीय योजनाको सफल बनायें। साथ ही देशके नौनीहालों और विशेषतया उनके अभिभावकोंसे आशा की जाती है कि वे नियमपूर्वक सप्ताहमें कमसे कम एक रचना अपने बच्चोंसे लिखवायें और उसे निम्न पते पर भेजकर उल्साहित करेंगे।

इस योजनाका दूसरा अंश है कथा साहित्यके भण्डारको समृद्ध करनेमें योग देना। इस योजनाके अन्तर्गत प्रतिदिन आवाजमें कहानियोंका प्रकाशन होगा। यहाँ इस बातकी सहर्ष घोषणा की जाती है कि कथा साहित्यके नये लेखकों की रचनाओंको प्रश्रुता दी जायगी।

हम ऐसे लोगोंको लिखी हुई चीजों पर ध्यान देंगे जो कहानी जानते हैं, पर लिख नहीं सकते। जिन्दगी में अनेक रहस्य झुपाए हुए हैं पर कागज पर उतार नहीं सकते। आँखों से दर्द और खुशी देख सकते हैं परंतु लिखने की भाषा नहीं जानते। वे, जो कुछ जिस तरह लिख सकें लिखें, और भेज दें। 'दैनिक आवाज' के जरिए ऐसे व्यक्तियों की भावनायें लोगों तक पहुंचाने में हम अपने को धन्य समझेंगे।

दैनिक आवाज

(साहित्य विभाग)

पुश्पराजपथ, पटना-३

फोन : ३२७७

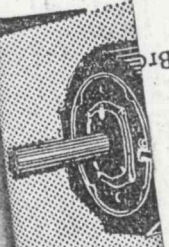
तारीख की प्रतीक्षा करें

Saturday, Dec. 20, 1951

Day

Macmillan, told the House

Dec. 18: ...
alls each ...
e known ...
alth Day ...
r. Harold ...



to 200 H. P.

SKAR ELECTRO

& CO. LTD.

A Boo

Sa



Resolving Jute Crisis

OPPOSITION PARTIES SUGGESTIONS

PATNA, Dec. 19:

A meeting of all opposition groups in the Bihar Assembly was held at the Legislators' Club last night under the presidency of Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, leader of the Bihar Legislature P.S.P. party, to discuss jute crisis in the State.

Mr. Mahamaya Prasad, in his presidential speech, strongly criticised the attitude of the Government and said the stronger the voice raised by the opposition parties to tackle this crisis, the more steep was the fall in raw jute prices. The price of jute shares, on the other hand, he pointed out, was going up and up and that of manufactured goods was constantly steady at the cost of jute growers without also giving any relief to consumers.

Referring to the six-fold policy announced in the Lok Sabha by Mr. L.B. Shastri, Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, to arrest the fall of jute price, Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha said that the immediate reaction of Mr. Shastri's statement had been a further fall in the jute price by Rs. 2 per maund instead of arresting it.

Mr. Sinha disclosed that the prevailing slump in the jute market had caused a loss of Rs. 10 crores to the jute growers of this State.

Mr. Karyanand Sharma, Communist Leader, opined that if the Government did not bring up the price of jute to the level of Rs. 25/- in the villages all opposition parties should launch an inter-state campaign in the jute growing areas of Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, U.P. and Andhra for mobilising public opinion in favour of abandoning its cultivation for at least full one year, so that the Government might be compelled to assure economic price to the growers.

Thereafter the meeting passed the following resolutions.

(i) There should be a public enquiry into the present scandalous jute policy benefiting some vested interests by a high power commission constituted by the Union Government for the purpose.

(ii) The Central And State Governments of all jute producing states should at once start implementing a price support policy by purchasing at least 20 lakh maunds of jute as relief measure.

(iii) Free export of raw jute should be allowed immediately to destroy the buyers market created by manufacturers.

(iv) The working hours of the mills should be increased from 48 to 54 hours per week and sealed looms reopened without any further delay in order to step up production and tone up competition in foreign markets.

the film
Pit
educ
Bil
(Am
pas
bill
in th
prim
Dist
ind
in
rush
legi
sat
and
The
norm
been
next
Aff
har
of th
tion
passe
Educ
Gang
consi
it was
meet
mary
He
had
der
dren
6 to
of 19
ould
of pr
The
utilise
Govern
the pe
was
lakh
already
der the
verme
tion to
educat
school
the Ch
Sri B
moved
lect for
the Dir
constit
mary
should
and con
a period
sed only
the stat
Sri B
posing
the loca
to levy
body
ment, th
rush th
Shri B
verning
a tempo
cal auth
piled the
gency of
Srimati
potting
money
ding pri
State w
backward
that the
empted
were ec
and over
Eri. Yo

Sad Plight Of Jute Growers In Bihar

(By Kamaldeva Narayan Sinha, M.L.A.)

On account of concerted drive made both by the Govt. of India and the State Governments for increasing jute production the country has, for the first time, attained self-sufficiency in regard to raw jute and mesta. In the year of partition, the output of jute and mesta was only 1.66 million bales. This rose to 5.8 million bales in 1956-57. There was a slight fall in output in 1957-58 when the total figure of production was 5.3 million bales. The total estimated yield for the current year is 6.5 million bales of jute and mesta. While it is a fact that the production of jute in this year amounts to 65 lakh bales the acreage under cultivation as stated by the Minister, Commerce and Industries, is not correct as the acreage under mesta has not been ascertained up till now which, according to us, has definitely increased.

In 1955-56 the acreage under cultivation of jute and mesta was 23 lacs. The acreage this year has not decreased, rather it must have increased in comparison to 1955-56. Unfortunately, however, there has been marked recession in prices of raw jute, particularly during the current season, causing great distress to the growers. This has been further accentuated by the high prices of paddy. The average fair parity between raw jute and paddy prices was estimated by the Jute Enquiry Committee, 1957 at 2.7:1. This would work out to 1.8:1 between jute and rice prices.

On account of increased internal production and the dumping purchase policy of the jute mill owners, the ruling prices of raw jute in the mofassil market, have fallen below economic levels. The average price of the bottom (including x-bottom) variety at Purnea market in November last works out at Rs. 15.75 per maund. The corresponding price in the mofassil market was at least Rs. 3/- less than the ruling price at Purnea. Against this, the latest cost of production has been estimated at Rs. 25/- per maund by 1957 Jute Enquiry Committee. Thus the ruling price would appear to have gone below by half the cost of production at village level. This has created a very disquieting situation and it is feared that unless the growers are assured reasonable price, the production of jute will be adversely affected next year.

When prices are running high it is not necessary to fix or announce economic prices; but in the present case, since the ruling prices have fallen below economic levels, it seems necessary to fix and announce minimum support prices for raw jute. It may not be out of place to mention here that by their Press Note No. 11-05/6445 dated 14.6.57 the Government of India assured the agricul-

turists that the prices of agricultural commodities would not be allowed to fall below the economic level and that they would take suitable steps, from time to time, to achieve this end. The recent agricultural delegation to China also recommended that minimum price should be fixed for jute and other commodities. In fact, minimum and maximum price of raw jute used to be fixed by Government during the war period. This was, of course, then done more from the point of view of preventing prices from going above a certain level than for protecting the interests of the cultivators.

The imperative need for fixing a floor price for raw jute was considered at the annual general meeting of the Indian Central Jute Committee held at Calcutta on Nov. 29, 1958 and it is understood that the committee recommended to the Government of India to fix a floor price for raw jute.

Dr. M. S. Randhwa, I. C. S. President of the Committee, who is also additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, announced at the meeting that the matter was receiving the attention of the Government who were concerned about the prevailing position, particularly over the depressed prices prevailing in Bihar and assured the committee that the matter would be taken up by the Government of India and a decision would be arrived at to ensure minimum price to the cultivators.

BUFFER STOCK OPERATION

In view of the facts stated above it should be possible for the Government of India to fix and announce a minimum price of raw jute immediately. The consensus of opinion is that a mere announcement of the minimum price would tone up the market and keep price well above the minimum. If, however, prices do sag and tend to fall below a minimum level the most effective method of supporting it would be through the "buffer stock operation". In this operation the Government organisation enters into the market and buys the commodity on its own account at the specified minimum price and thus checks them from falling below that level. This, no doubt, requires a certain amount of working capital and adequate warehousing facilities. This method was followed successfully in the case of foodgrains in 1954-55.

In case the Government itself does not want to undertake the buffer stock operation, the work could be entrusted to the Cooperative Marketing Union or a Marketing Association of the trade or of bills which could purchase raw jute from the cultivators at the specified minimum price and held stocks at appropriate

stages in the process of marketing and selling in the market so as to maintain the prices within the range fixed by the Government. The Government would not then have to find the working capital and as the possibilities of a loss are remote, it may, in fact, achieve the purpose, as stated earlier, by simply announcing the prices of raw jute and entrusting the work to an independent organisation.

JUTE MILLS ASSN.

An indirect method enforcing the minimum prices is to lay down a buying programme for the mills so that specified quantities are bought by them according to a fixed time table. It is indeed regrettable that the Indian Jute Mills Association have not yet implemented their own promise to buy extra stocks up to their three month's requirements. Against their three months' requirement of 15 lac bales, they are reported to have had a total stock of about 7 lacs bales only. This has been enquired into and ascertained by the Bihar Government in Oct/Nov. 1958. According to this they ought to have purchased 13 lakh bales more. The statement of the Minister of Commerce and Industry speaks of above 21.94 lac bales purchased by Mills from July to Oct '58. This means the Mills did not build up and maintain three months extra stock but kept quiet by purchasing the bare minimum consumption of a month.

It was expected that the voluntary efforts of the Indian Jute Mills Association would serve the purpose and it may not be necessary for the Government to prescribe a buying programme statutorily. Since the Association have failed to implement their own promise, the Government may decide to enforce the programme statutorily. Since export of raw jute was banned the Jute Mills tend to go slow in making purchases when the jute crop comes on to the market and the cultivator is keen to sell his produce. They know that the internal production would be available to them any how and they are in no hurry to buy this crop. On the other hand, they try to purchase whatever they require from Pakistan during the early months of the season. This depresses the prices for internal production to the detriment of the cultivators' interest and when the cultivators holding power is exhausted the mills build up relatively large stocks towards the end of the season at a relatively low price and these large stocks enable them to repeat the go-slow purchase policy during the early months of the next season. If a buying programme is fixed up and enforced statutorily, this contingency may not arise.

In view of the increased in-
(Contd. On Page 5)

JUTE CULTIVATION TO BE RESTRICTED

East Pakistan Governor Outlines Policy

DACCA, DEC. 10.—The East Pakistan Governor, Mr. Jakir Hossain, said that "many problems" relating to jute had "already received serious attention of the Government as they should".

HEAVY RISE IN ACTIVE NOTES

Bankers' Deposits Down

The following is the comparative statement of the main items of the latest returns of the Reserve Bank of India with change from previous weeks (in crores of rupees):—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT		
Liabilities:	Dec. 5	Change
Notes held in		
Banking Dept.	11.04	-29.21
Notes in Circulation	1582.23	+27.05
Total Notes issued	1593.27	-2.18
Total Liabilities	1593.27	-2.18
Assets:		
Bullion	117.76	—
Foreign Securities	164.68	—
Rupee Coin	136.16	-2.16
Rupee Securities	114.73	—
Total Assets	1593.27	-2.18
BANKING DEPARTMENT		
Liabilities:		
Capital paid up	5.00	—
Reserve Fund	30.00	—
National, Agricultural credit (long-term operations) fund	25.00	—
Do. (stabilisation fund)	3.00	—
Deposits:		
Central Govt.	61.59	+2.00
Other Govt.	12.19	-11.96
Banks	73.02	-16.15
Others	118.82	-0.07
Bills Payable	14.87	-0.23
Other Liabilities	20.67	+0.44
Total Liabilities	412.14	-24.79
Assets:		
Notes & Coin	11.06	-29.22
Bills etc.	1.94	+2.52
Foreign Balance*	18.84	+2.39
Loans to Govt.**	24.97	+8.04
Other Loans	54.70	+0.88
Investments	258.55	-3.88
Other Assets	10.56	+0.05
Total Assets	412.14	-24.79

*Includes Cash & short-term Securities.
**Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

ADVANCES AGAINST BILLS
The item "Other Loans and Advances" includes Rs 67,36,000 advanced to scheduled banks against urance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Treasury Bills

BOMBAY, DEC. 10.—Tenders for rupees three crores of ninety-one days' Government of India treasury bills were opened yesterday, a Press communique issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, said.

Total amount offered was Rs 3,95,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99,395 above were accepted in full and those at Rs 99,390 allotted approximately 40 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs 3,00,00,000—the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2,420 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 3,00,00,000 of ninety-one days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi) up to the close of business on Monday, the 15th December, 1958. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 19th December, 1958. Other conditions will be as usual.

Ninety-one days' intermediate treasury bills will be sold from the 10th December, 1958 to 13th December, 1958 at Rs 99,411½ subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without notice if Government think it necessary).

Ninety-one days' intermediate treasury bills sold from the 3rd December, 1958 to 6th December, 1958 at Rs 99,400.

The "policy of the Government", he added, "is to strike suitable balance between the interests of growers, consumers, industrialists and traders".

The Governor, who was addressing the annual meeting of the Dacca-Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industries, said, it was a matter of some concern to the Government that buying of jute, particularly of low quality, in the border areas had "slowed down considerably".

He added that apart from the cuttings there was a "little more of low-grade jute on our hands than we should". It was, therefore, proposed to restrict the cultivation of jute to areas which grow good quality jute. In these areas attempt would be made to better yield so that lower acreage would be sufficient to grow requisite quantity of jute "there by releasing other areas now growing jute for cultivation of rice and other much needed food crops."

As to tea industry, the Governor regretted that during the last ten years, the increase in acreage and production had been "disappointing and far short of what Pakistan was permitted under late international tea agreement". He said steps were under consideration to step up production of tea by extending the area.—P.T.I.

Pakistani Jute Goods Export Up

DACCA, DEC. 10.—Exports of jute goods from East Pakistan in September, 1958, rose to 7,894 tons from 5,269 tons in the corresponding month of last year, according to the jute trade and industry here.

The U.S.A. was the principal customer in September, 1958, with an offtake of 1,817 tons followed by Iran and Australia which lifted 1,529 tons and 1,231 tons respectively. Other important customers were Cuba (909 tons), S. Africa (488 tons) Burma (429 tons) and Nigeria (417 tons).

In September last year S. Africa topped the export list with an offtake of 1,908 tons followed by the U.S.A. and Cuba which took 953 tons and 567 tons respectively. Other major buyers were the Netherlands (550 tons), Belgium (393 tons) and W. Africa 382 tons.

Out of the total exports in September this year hessian accounted for 2,997 tons, sacking for 4,876 tons and other goods for 21 tons. In September, 1957, Hessian and Sacking exports amounted to 2,279 tons and 2,990 tons respectively. There were no shipments of other constructions.

Despite the improvement in September this year, however, total exports of Pakistani jute goods during July-September, 1958, were lower at 22,578 tons compared to 22,847 tons in the corresponding period of last year.—NAEPN.

Jute Inactive

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.—The jute market ruled inactive without any business of importance passing.

Jute Goods:—The gunny and hessian markets remained closed today on account of death of a member of the Jute and Hessian Exchange Committee.

Safeguarding Jute

Growers' Interests

E K L
zar Patr

Monday & F

MSB ANE

RA

on fe
me
St
te
of
Te
Ra
op
OU
su
we
we
in
17
K
de
(S
42
Tr
(D
(1
F
(3
N
R
R
(4
66
M
M
P
A
L
(1
G
T
S
K
R
B
A
C
S
S
P
(S
H
(G
(4
SYD
man
put
ie
frot
South
holders
(FINAL
(Sout
(G. St
87)
New
declare
To
J
Calcu
r the
(Ch
(jedne
CAS
(S. U
(alt.
(tr T
pse
the
Sport
id
sen

Harvey
from
between
Loader
(bott
t kepe
Graven
or
An
SYD
man
put
ie
frot
South
holders
(FINAL
(Sout
(G. St
87)
New
declare
To
J
Calcu
r the
(Ch
(jedne
CAS
(S. U
(alt.
(tr T
pse
the
Sport
id
sen

Dust Tea Prices Look Down

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.—In today's Internal Tea Sale No. 23, the 22,328 chests of Dust on offer met only a fair general demand resulting in a number of withdrawals. Clean leaf orthodox descriptions showed a drop of some 6 to 8 nP but teas with fibre often sold at lower rates or were neglected. Leggy cut teas followed the easier trend. Darjeeling teas with flavour sold readily at about valuation but the poorer types from this district met with little interest. The poorer and medium C.T.C. types met a fair inquiry but at rates up to 10 nP and sometimes 15 nP below last. The better liquoring sorts and few brown grainy exportable types of this manufacture, however, sold at or above valuation.

Quotations were:
 Medium Doars Dust Rs 1.72
 Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.74 to 1.76
 Medium Assam C.T.C. Dust Rs 1.85 to 2.05
 Best Assam C.T.C. Dust Rs 2.40 to 2.80 (Nominal).
 Exclusive of 3½ nP per pound Excise Duty.
 Leaf: Offerings amounted to only 1,549 chests. Orthodox types met a good demand around valuation but C.T.C. types were a little easier.

Djakarta Tea Sales

DJAKARTA, DEC. 10.—For week ended December 6 the quality of approximately 2,500 packages offered was about unchanged. The market moved around the previous week's levels with demand mostly centred on good liquoring broken which advanced in price. Broken peakes met slightly increased demand but supplies were scarce.—Reuter.

London Tea Auction

From Our London Office.
 LONDON, DEC. 10.—Altogether, 18,646 packages were offered yesterday. There was a strong demand. Prices were irregularly dearer except for a few light liquoring invoices. 17,677 packages of South Indian Teas were also offered yesterday. This growth sold readily at general to dearer rates.

Foreign Exchanges

LONDON, DEC. 10.—Following are yesterday's closings:—
 London Exchanges:—India 15.97 to 16.03; U.S. 2.8025 to 2.8031; Madrid 117.00 to 119.00.
 New York Exchanges:—London official 278 to 282; Free 250.932 to 250-1132; India official 21.00; Free 21.00 to 21.03.—Reuter.

Mr. P. D. Khaitan, Secretary of Bihar Jute Growers' Association has pleaded with the Government of India to discard its "wait and watch" policy on jute prices and take bold steps to tide over the recent slump in the market.

Mr. Khaitan who is on a visit in Calcutta to study the reaction the Government's announcement of a 6-fold policy to arrest the falling jute prices said that jute growers of Bihar "cannot be saved" until and unless a drastic measure was taken like free export of jute with subsidy on finished goods through an internal production tax.

Referring to the six-fold policy announced in Lok Sabha by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Khaitan said that he was gravely concerned about it as a member of the Central Jute Committee on behalf of the growers of Bihar.

The immediate reaction of Mr. Shastri's statement could be seen in the further fall in jute price by Re. 1 per maund instead of arresting fall of prices. The steps announced by the Commerce Minister which included fixation of margin by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange, curtailment of jute imports and the decision to export a limited quantity of raw jute through the State Trading Corporation, Mr. Khaitan said. "It is nothing but an eye-wash to the jute growers and it would go to swell the profits of the jute manufacturers at the cost of the cultivators who have been thrown into a state of miserable condition following the plight in the jute industry."

He said that fixation of the margin by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange had involved Rs. 8 per maund less than the average cost of production along with other incidental charges from one place to another, amounting to Rs. 30.50 nP. (official figure) per maund as against the fixation of Rs. 22.50 nP. The market rate in Calcutta on the 9th instant showed came down to Rs. 21.92 nP. as against the minimum fixed. Mr. Khaitan urged for early rectification of artificial buyers market created by the manufacturing interests obviously.

JUTE POLICY—A PLEA FOR REORIENTATION

By

P. D. KHAITAN,

Secretary, Bihar Jute Growers' Association

COMMERCIAL production of jute is limited to a few countries only. In addition to India and Pakistan which together produced about eighty per cent of the total supply of jute, mention may be made of Brazil, Famosa, China, Iran, Manchuko, Japan French Indo, China, Belgian Congo, Nepal and Burma. Of these countries again, China, Brazil and Famosa are the most outstanding. China produced 1,37,000 tons of jute in 1954; Brazil 25,000 tons in the same year and Famosa 10,893 tons in 1951.

Jute thrives best in damp heat and the soil best suited to its growth is loam or sandy loam. Therefore, its commercial cultivation in India is confined to West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura. In 1953-54 these States were responsible for 24.7, 25.3, 21.5, 4.2, 3, and 1.3 per cent respectively of the all India jute acreage. Jute cultivation was attempted also in Bombay, Andhra, Travancore Cochin and Manipur. Its cultivation met with some success in Bombay and Manipur, but difficulties in marketing the fibre stood in the way of the continuance of its cultivation. Jute cultivation of the other States did not, however meet with success.

There are two cultivated varieties of jute, *Corchorus Capsularis* or white jute and *Corchorus Ciltoriosus* or tossa jute. According to the marketing survey these two varieties are cultivated in the proportion of (75 : 25).

Jute is ready for sale between July and September depending upon the tract where it is grown. (1) Time of harvesting, (2) Transport conditions, (3) Growers financial position and (4) Storage facilities at growers houses affect the commencement and progress of jute sale. About two thirds of the growers marketable surplus are sold in West Bengal and Assam by October, in Bihar by November and in Orissa by December.

The average cost per maund of jute was about Rs. 25/-

varying between a little above Rs. 17/- at Bhandarak and Samsi and as high a figure as Rs. 39/- at Barasat. The per acre input was however the highest at Barpeta Road and minimum at the above two low cost centres.

Statement showing the area and yield.

Season	Area	Output	Yield per acre.
1950-51	14,54000 acres	33,01000 bales	2,27 bales.
1956-57	18,83000 acres	42,21000 bales	2,24 bales

According to unofficial figures this year the output is expected to be 70 lakh bales (3 and half core maunds) but the consumption in India is only of about 65 lakh bales i. e. five lakh bales are surplus. According to statement showing area and dyield production has decreased while the acreage has increase at the cost food.

The revised target of jute production under the second five year plan has been revised at 55.4 lakh bales with state-wise breakup as below :

Assam ..	1,200	(Thousand bales).
Bihar ..	1,160	(do)
Orissa ..	350	(do)
U. P. ...	110	(do)
West Bengal.	2,650	(do)
Tripura ..	70	(do)
Total 5,540.		

India is self-sufficient according to unofficial estimates though officially it is still not self-sufficient. The unofficial claim can be proved by examining the despatches by boats, rails and local purchase made by factories.

Indebtedness amongst jute growers was found to be widespread about fifty per cent of the growers interrogated having borrowed money. About ninety six per cent of the credit was obtained from professional or farmer money lenders and merchants at high rates of interest. Co-operative credit constitutes only about three

Year	Jute	Paddy	Other crops	Other farm products.	Total.
1948-49	191.13	260.50	101.60	192.00	745.31.
1956-57	122.79	229.71	292.49		697.95

Annual expenditure per farming family.

Year	Cash	Kind	Total.
1948-49	831.90	60.2 p. c.	549.19 39.8 p. c. 1380.19 100.0 p. c.
1956-57	951.57	61.8 p. c.	592.12 38.2 p. c. 1550.69 100.0 p. c.

Obviously given the necessary resources all these could be avoided but even the present level of expenditure which is the barest minimum for hiring labour or for subsistence during

the growing period of the crop, forced a good many farmers to run into debt—sometimes at usurious rates of interest ranging from 150 per cent to 300 per cent.

A survey was carried out in 1951 at Nowgong in Assam where the position was the worst amongst the five centres. The findings are briefly summarised below—

Loan period	Amt. taken	Amt. to be repaid as loan.	Security
6 months	Rs. 600/-	Rs. 1800/-	Principal Register plus 18 red sale mds. of 2 acres of land.
4 months	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 450/-	Personal security.
5 months	Rs. 600/-	Rs. 1200/-	Registered sale of 2-2/3 acres of land.
5 months	Rs. 400/-	Rs. 800/-	Handnote for Rs. 800/-

There is a large body of growers who produce jute at a loss. This is particularly true of the share croppers who have to pay heavily in rent in kind.

The average profit from jute being of the order of Rs. 60/- per farm the jute grower is hardly left with any surplus for agricultural improvement after meeting his other urgent commitments in cash expenditure. The position does not materially alter even if we consider the farmer's net income from jute. The average cash expenditure of a farmer's family is of the order of Rs. 800/- per year. The net income from jute, the major cash crop of the farmer, hardly meets even a fifth of his cash requirement.

The input or operational cost per acre decreases and with it the output as the farm size increases. Evidently the big cultivators do not exert themselves as much to increase farm efficiency as the small ones do not make a living out of their tiny holdings. Or the resources of the former are not adequate enough in proportion to the farm size for making the necessary outlay.

कटिहार में कांग्रेस को पछाड़ने

की पैतरेबाजियां शुरू

किसान-मजूरों की दुर्दशा से राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश

विरोधी दल चुनाव-दंगल में जोर आजमाईश के लिए अखाड़े की मिट्टी अभी से ही लगाने लगे हैं

(हमारे स'वाददाता से)

पटना, १६ नवम्बर। श्री अबधेशकुमार सिंह के देहावसान से रिक्त हुए स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए कटिहार संसदीय क्षेत्र में जो उपचुनाव होने-वाला है उस दंगल में जोर आजमाईश की तैयारियां विरोधी दलों की ओर से प्रारम्भ हो गयी हैं और एकाध विरोधी दलों ने तो मतदाताओं के बीच कांग्रेस विरोधी प्रचार भी अभी से ही शुरू कर दिया है।

कांग्रेस विरोधी तरबों ने मतदाताओं को जो विशेषतया किसान-मजूर हैं—उभाड़ने के लिए जूट समस्या को अपना हथकंडा बनाया है और अभाव पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में जाकर जिन्दगी एवं मौत से लड़नेवाले किसान मजूरों की भावनाओं को भ्रामक प्रचार द्वारा उच्चैजित करने की कोशिशें की जा रही हैं।

कटिहार स्थित सम्वाददाता ने सूचित किया है कि पूर्णिया जिले का जूट-उत्पादन क्षेत्र इस समय सबसे अधिक दुर्दशाग्रस्त है और किसान-मजूरों के अधिकांश परिवार अन्न की जगह घास की रोटियां खाने पर मजबूर हो गये हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण यह बताया जा रहा है कि जूट के बाजार-भाव में निरन्तर मन्दी आने के कारण किसानों की क्रय-शक्ति घटती गयी है और इसका प्रभाव प्रभाव मजूरों के आर्थिक जीवन पर भी पड़ा है।

कहा जाता है कि सरकार की ओर से खाद्यान्न की दूकानों में इलाके में मौजूद हैं लेकिन जूट-बाजार की नरसंहारकारिणी मन्दीने किसानों को इस प्रकार कंगाल बना दिया है कि वे दूकानों में अन्नका डेर ललचायी आंखों से देखते हैं लेकिन खरीदने के लिए बिलबिलाकर रह जाते हैं और अपनी जीवन-रक्षा के लिए उन्हें घास-पातों का आहार-ग्रहण करना पड़ रहा है।

कांग्रेस विरोधी एक राजनीतिक दल के प्रवक्ता ने सम्वाददाता को ज्ञातचित के क्रम में बताया कि कटिहार के संसदीय उपचुनाव में कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार को पराजित करने का यह सुगहला अवसर है। स्थितिका विश्लेषण करते हुए प्रवक्ता ने आगे कहा कि जूट-उत्पादन क्षेत्र के किसान-मजूरों की जो दर्दनाक हालत है उसका राजनीतिक फायदा कांग्रेस विरोधी प्रचार में अच्छी तरह उठाया जा सकता है और केवल एक जूट समस्या पर ही किसान-मजूरों को उभाड़ कर कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार को हराया जा सकता है। इस समय किसान मजूरों में जूट की मन्दी से सरकार के विरुद्ध जितना लोभ है उसको देखते हुए विरोधी दलों का अनुमान है कि यदि संयुक्त मोर्चा बनाया जाय तो कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार को पराजित कर देना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं।

बिहार राज्य जूट-उत्पादक संघ के मन्त्री तथा भारत सरकार की केन्द्रीय जूट कमेटी के सदस्य श्री पी० डी० खेतान ने आश्चर्य प्रकट करते हुए आज सम्वाददाता को बताया कि यह रहस्य समझ में नहीं आता है कि जूट-उत्पादकों को

से जूटका बाजार-भावभी नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। इसके लिए किसको दोषी करार दिया जाय समझ में नहीं आता। पता नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार का वाण्य मन्त्रालय अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई कड़ा कदम क्यों नहीं उठाता जबकि जूट-उत्पादक बर्बाद हो रहे हैं और मिल मालिक किसी कारण विशेष से प्रभय पा रहे हैं।

समस्याका समाधान कैसे हो ?

सम्वाददाता द्वारा समस्या के समाधान के सम्बन्ध में पूछे गये प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए खेतान साहब ने यह सुझाव उपस्थित किया कि जूट-व्यवसाय सरकार अपने हाथ में आविर्भाव ले ले और इस योजना को ठीक आधार पर कार्यान्वित किया जाय जैसा राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश की है।

खेतान साहब ने मिल-मालिकों और व्यापारियों को इस बात की कड़ी चेतावनी दी कि यदि उन्होंने अतृप्त-मुनाफे की राष्ट्र-विरोधी भावना का अन्त कर जूट के मूल्य को संतुलित करने की दिशा में प्रयास नहीं किया तो किसानों की प्राण-रक्षा के लिये जूट-व्यापार का आरेख के सुपुर्द कर देना सरकार के लिये अनिवार्य होगा और तब उन्हें अपने काले करनामों पर परचाताप करना पड़ेगा।

जूट उत्पादकों की दुर्दशा के लिए खेतान साहब ने सरकार की दुर्लभ नीतिको भी जबाबदेह ठहराया और कहा कि यदि इसकी जांच की जाय तो सनसनीखेज रहस्यों के प्रकाश में आने की सम्भावना है। आपने कहा कि जूट-उत्पादकों की हित-रक्षा की उपेक्षा इस समय जिस ढंग से की जा रही है उसका परिणाम सरकार और कांग्रेस दोनों के लिए खतरनाक और अहितकर होगा। यदि देशके आर्थिक पहलू को पुष्ट करना है तो केन्द्रीय वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय इस दिशा में ऐसा कदम उठाये जिससे राष्ट्र के नायक गहारी करने वालों की साजिश

आंखों देखा वर्णन

खेतान साहब पूर्णिया जिले की दौरा समाप्तकर अभी-अभी वापिस आये हैं। उन्होंने जूट-उत्पादन क्षेत्र के किसान-मजूरों का अपनी आंखों जो हाल देखा है वह बड़ा ही भयावह और दर्दनाक है। खेतान साहब के कथनानुसार जूट-उत्पादक कंकाल हो रहे हैं और आज उनकी यह दुर्दशा है कि अधिकांश परिवारों को छत्र की जगह घास-पात पर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करनी पड़ रही है।

ट्यूशन या अभिशाप ?

(संवाद समिति द्वारा)

हजारीबाग, १८ नवम्बर। आजकल यहाँ के कुछ कुछ शिक्षकों ने अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए जो ट्यूशन का धंधा अपनाया है, वह अत्यन्त खेदजनक है। माता-पिता सोचते हैं कि इससे उनके लड़के विद्वान बनेंगे तथा परीक्षा में पास कर जायेंगे। मगर यह वह मार्ग है जो विद्यार्थियों को प्रकाश प्रदान नहीं करता, बल्कि अन्धकार की ओर ले जाता है। सुना गया है कि यहाँ के कुछ स्कूलों के उन्हीं शिक्षकों को अधिक ट्यूशन मिलता है जो कक्षा में पढ़ाई-लिखाई की तरफ से उदासीन रहते हैं। यहाँ के कुछ शिक्षकों को दिनभरमें लगभग बीस-बीस लड़कों के भुण्डको चार-चार बार अपने घरमें पढ़ाते देला गया है।

मूँदड़ाको जेल भेजवाने की व्यवस्था करें

कानपुर, १८ नवम्बर। स्थानीय जुडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट श्री आर० सी० निगमने लखनऊके ए० डी० एम० जुडिशियलको लिखा है कि वे ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशनके संचालकमण्डलके भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री हरिदास मूँदड़ाको २७ नवम्बर तक कानपुर जिला जेल भेजवानेकी व्यवस्था कर दें ताकि यहाँ चलने-वाले एक मुकदमेमें वे हाजिर हो सकें। स० स०

सूडानके नये शासनको मान्यता

काहिरा, १८ नवम्बर। 'अल अहराम' पत्रने आज खबर दी है कि संयुक्त अरब गणतन्त्रने सूडानके नये शासनको मान्यता दी है।

राहुलजी स्वदेश लौटे

काशी, १८ नवम्बर। सुप्रसिद्ध भारतीय साहित्यकार श्री राहुल सांकृत्यायन चीनसे स्वदेश आ गये हैं। इस समय आप कलकत्तेमें हैं। तथे मीयादी खबरसे पीड़ित हैं। आपको प्रती तथा बच्चे भी आपके पास हैं। आशा है आपके स्वास्थ्यमें

श

पु

विस्
गैज
ग्राम
११
एक
होव
सारी
हैं गि
से स
डाणु
उनां
टांगं
नोंद
किन्
एहए
सुस
बार
गोल
मजद

वहाँ
करने
प्राप्ति
किन्तु
पहरा
प्राप्ति
कर
गोल

सु
रहे
पूर्व
की
ली
धर
लेक

men dancing in the pitch. habitual the
Everybody knows that and
greater mass action for the achievement of this objective.

He expressed the hope that necessary co-operation would be forthcoming in ample measure.—P.T.I.

PRICE SUPPORT FOR BIHAR JUTE

M. P. Sinha Endorses Growers' Demand

PATNA, NOV. 6.—Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, M.L.A., Bihar P.S.P. leader, has issued a statement supporting the recent demand of the President of the Bihar Jute Growers' Association, Mr. Lakshmi Narain Sudhansu, M.L.A. (Congress) for price support for jute.

He also demanded that relief measures should be undertaken on a "war footing" for helping the jutegrowers of the State till jute prices were stabilised at an economic level.

Mr. Sinha regretted, however, the allegation made by Mr. Sudhansu at a Press Conference here on November 3 to the effect that opposition parties were exploiting the three lakh families of jutegrowers of Bihar by taking advantage of the slump in jute prices and engineering a mass upheaval against the Government and the Congress organisation. He said, "I do not know what other opposition parties are doing in connection with the jute crisis. But if my partymen have taken up the just and legitimate cause of 15 lakh starving jutegrowers and are agitating for their survival, it will be uncharitable to dub them as political exploiters and self-seekers. Mr. Sudhansu's statement seems to be politically biased."—P.T.I.

Giridih Municipality

GIRIDIH, NOV. 5.—Mr. Shyam Sundar Bagaria (Congress) was elected Chairman of the Giridih Municipality today by defeating his rival Mr. Prafulla Mitra, by 13 votes to 6.—P.T.I.

Mr Jugal Kishore, U.P.'s Labour and Social Welfare Minister. —P.T.L.

lines of the body which met for 5½ months in London last year and ended in stalemate.

In the apartment floor of the palace

PRICE SUPPORT FOR JUTE DEMANDED

Subsidy On Export Goods Urged

From Our Special Correspondent

PATNA, Nov. 3.—Mr Lakshmi Narain Sudhanshu, M.L.A., President of the Bihar Jute Growers Association at a Press conference here this evening, called on the Union Government to set up a judicial commission to investigate the "scandalous" conditions existing in the jute trade.

Mr Sudhanshu demanded that the Centre's policy regulating trade in jute should be guided by the Indian Central Jute Committee and he suggested that its governing body should meet every three months to examine periodical problems.

He stressed the value of jute to 1.5 million growers in North Bihar. He declared that steep fall in prices of North Bihar jute had inflicted a loss of Rs 5 in the current selling season on Bihar peasants. All Opposition parties were trying to cash on the situation and he urged the Congress to stop the present distress selling of jute. While growers could have their produce stocked in co-operative warehouses for short periods, workers who had received jute as wages in kind and who had only a few seers to sell for their daily subsistence were forced to sell and lose heavily in the value of their wages.

He regretted that manufacturers and middlemen had been able to create a buyers market at every level, and he warned the Indian Jute Mills Association that the jute industry would eventually collapse if they persisted in their present policy. He pointed out that while jute prices were going

down the price or shares in jute were going up. Raw jute prices had already come down 30 to 40% in the last six months, he said. If the Government curbed prices during booms it could not refuse to interfere when selling prices became uneconomic.

He did not think that an advance through co-operatives of 50% of the price of jute stored in Government warehouses would be of any special advantage because 50 to 60% of this year's yield had already been sold at heavy loss.

He suggested an immediate ban on import of inferior jute from Pakistan. Indian banks to advance loans to cultivators after Government had announced its price support policy.

Mr P. D. Khaitan, member, Indian Central Jute Committee and Secretary, Bihar Jute Growers Association, explained the intricacies of the jute market and how these were manipulated against Indian and Bihar growers much to the country's disadvantage. Mr Khaitan wanted an increase in the working hours of jute mills to absorb any surplus jute and an export subsidy on finished goods by an internal production tax.

As
co
or
y
e
ne
an
of
y
in
b
As
the
sh
W
fil
ed
in
co
an
the
nat
pos
T
Br
yes
con
Dr
Co
Fil
CO
U
As
mi
13
res
nu
Fo
O
Pa
B
Pa
P
Pa
T
Pa
M
to

ATTACK ON CENTRAL JUTE POLICY

High-Power Judicial Body Demanded For Inquiry

From Our Patna Office

NOV. 4.—Immediate ban on import of Pakistani jute and setting up of a high-power Judicial Commission to inquire into the present "scandalous jute policy" was demanded by Mr. Lakshminarain Sudhansu, M.L.A., former president of B.P.C.C. and the present President of Bihar Jute Growers' Association.

Addressing a Press conference here this evening, he said that the Government should at once announce price support policy as relief measure to save the 50 lakh jute growers of India of which 15 lakh belongs to Bihar. He wanted fixation of minimum price of jute with at least 20 per cent margin of profit over the cost of production.

He narrated how taking advantage of the great slump in jute prices in the jute growing areas of Bihar, namely, Purnea, Saharsa, Bhagalpore, and Darbhanga, the Communists and the Socialists and other Opposition parties were exploiting the situation. Communists in particular had let loose their "Trojan horses of hatred and revolt against both the Congress and the Government," he said.

In Bihar, Mr. Sudhansu said, 10 lakh acres of land were under jute cultivation and 15 lakh people were employed in it. The present jute policy of the Union Government had made only manufacturers and certain middlemen richer at the cost of the growers. He alleged that vested interests like Indian Jute Mills Association influenced the Union Government's jute policy. This, he said, was evident from the fact that while jute prices

were going down prices of jute shares were going up. During the last six months jute prices had dropped by about 30 to 40 per cent and up to the present time poor growers lost nearly Rs. 5 crores. By the next December, the entire jute crop would be in the hands of the manufactures and the growers would be left with nothing. The Bihar Government's plan for purchase of jute by co-operatives would also not be helpful inasmuch as most cultivators sold their jute in distress. He said that immediate ban on import of Pakistani jute would surely help rise the jute prices.

Mr. P. D. Khaitan, Secretary, Bihar Jute Growers' Association, suggested that working hours of the jute mills should be increased from 48 hours to 54 hours a week to ensure greater production and longer employment for workers. He suggested release of all looms held in reserve by jute mills in pursuance of the directive from Indian Jute Mills Association for production. Increased production would lead to lowering the prices benefiting the consumers and it would enable India to compete with Pakistan in export of jute goods to foreign countries.

नवराष्ट्र

मैं जूट उत्पादकों की आवाज सोम बुलंद करना सर्वथा उचित

श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंह का वक्तव्य

पटना, ५ नवम्बर। बिहार विधान-सभा में प्रजा-समाजवादी दल के नेता श्री महामाया प्रसाद सिंह ने आज एक वक्तव्य द्वारा यह स्पष्ट किया है कि बिहार के १५ लाख जूट-उत्पादकों की समस्याओं को लेकर प्रजासमाजवादी दल के लोगों ने उचित और न्यायसंगत रुख ही अपनाया है।

स्थानीय ४ नवम्बर की हो गयी। श्री कपड़े की दुकान लगभग बीस पोनान के साथ गरम कपड़े, विभिन्न प्रकार नाइलोन की जाती हैं। दुकान के सब के बाद भी सही-जिससे यह अनु-पोदरेज के तालों से खोल कर इस काम में टे लगे होंगे। ही पुलिस के छोटे पर आये और दी। बाजार के को पुलिस ने किया है और मुस्तैदी के साथ—हि० स० का भाषण म्बर। अखिल-सप्ताह के अन्तिम सचिव-नेता श्री

बिहार जूट-उत्पादक संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण सुधांशु द्वारा ३ नवम्बर को पत्रकार-गोष्ठी में व्यक्त किये गये इस बात पर कि बिहार के जूट-उत्पादकों की दयनीय स्थिति का विरोधी दल वाले अनुचित राजनीतिक लाभ उठा रहे हैं, उन्होंने प्रतिवाद किया है और बताया है कि “अन्य दलों के बारे में यद्यपि मैं कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ, किन्तु जहां तक मेरे दल के लोगों का सवाल है, उन्होंने बिहार के १५ लाख कुष्ठघापीकृत जूट-उत्पादकों की उचित और न्यायसंगत मांगों को ही हाथ में लिया है और इसलिए उन्हें राजनीतिक शोषक या स्वार्थ-प्रेरित कहना अनुचित है।”

श्री सिंह ने आगे कहा है—

“ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि श्री सुधांशु का वक्तव्य राजनीतिक दृष्टि से पक्षपात-मूलक है।”

श्री सिंह ने यह भी बताया है कि कांग्रेस-सरकार के नीति-निर्धारकों की घातपूर्ण नीति का ही परिणाम है कि बिहार के चार जिलों, पूर्णिया, सहरसा, भागलपुर और दरभंगा के जूट-उत्पादकों को भुखमरी का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है। उन्होंने मांग की है कि ऐसी हालत में तो कांग्रेस-सरकार को अपनी गद्दी पर बने रहने का भी अधिकार नहीं है और उसे तुरत इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। फिर भी श्री सिंह ने श्री सुधांशु की मूल्य-साहाय्य नीति अपनाने की मांग का समर्थन किया है।

—हि० स०

सत्या
वादी
श्री वे
मास
तथा
दंड
ग्रहि
वाले
और
बिह
१६
जिले
उस
जि
वा
च
द
मु
जि
इ
में
औ
में

OCTOBER 7, 1958

SAVE 3 LAKH FAMILIES OF BIHAR JUTE GROWERS

Plea For Immediate Price Support By State Govt

PATNA, Oct 6—Mr. P.D. Khaitan, Secretary, Bihar Jute Growers Association, and member, Indian Central Jute Committee

today expressed his concern here over the recent slump in the jute market and suggested immediate action at government level for saving three lakh families of Bihar jute growers from ruin. He said if immediate price support was not given by Government, the poor growers would be forced to sell their produce at a price which would meet even half the cost of production.

Mr. Khaitan welcomed the move of the State government to open godowns in Purnea district to purchase jute from the growers to stabilise prices. He said Government machinery, however, was moving very slowly and he doubted if it could be geared into action before two months. Since the growers did not have the power to hold on, the present move of the Government would be of little help to them.

He suggested that the Government should advise the banks to advance money liberally against jute to prevent distress sale and to give a guarantee against loss, if any. He also suggested that the Union government should themselves purchase low-grade Pakistani jute and sell it to the manufacturers at a reasonable price to prevent the creation of a buyers market in India by the manufacturers. The policy of the Government should be such as to stabilise the price of jute at a slightly higher level than the cost of production. At present Purnea jute was selling in the villages between Rs 13 to Rs 16 per maund while the cost of production according to government estimate was Rs 21 bar 50 per maund.

For keeping up the price level in the internal market, Mr Khaitan said, Government should also impose a production tax on jute goods. The money thus realised might be given as export subsidy to the manufacturers to enable them to compete with Pakistani jute goods in the foreign market. —P.T.I.



CATTLE DEALERS ROBBED

KATIHAR, Oct. 5—Some miscreants waylaid and robbed a

that they
ence and
men Am-
lay an im-
manipating
He called
the slavery,
asis for the
ssation of
d said that
as self-sum-
tata Agra-
led over the
ke of Gan-
ncipation of
na Devi wel-
and Shrimati
ted the vote
ates and one
ach were dis-
trainees. The
ted on July 1
three months,
ti was arran-
library which
by Mr. Kedar
ided over by
M.P.
ng the local
college observe
on of its. Se
ety which wa
by Mr. Kedar
Minister.
s. of Baluar
entitled Anda
ocal Kala Sar
of Fine Arts an
me of centra
and a charha
also held on the
y age
Confidently
ster Inspects
College

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATIHAR (PURNA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No. L/No. 23/58.

Date 24.10.1958

The Hon. Labour Minister,
Govt of Bihar, Patna

Hon. Sir,

The tragic closure of Katihar jute Mills (Private) Ltd, Katihar, since 26th Aug, 1958, has thrown its workmen and employees numbering about 1500, amidst untold of misery & hardships. There was negotiations, persuasion and assurance of rendering every possible help to improve this situation - not only on behalf of the workmen's union but also on behalf of the State Govt. itself. The Honble Chief Minister of Bihar, too made his kind efforts in co-operation with you to make this management agree to re-start the mill but nothing could persuade this management to do so. On the other hand, there has been no payment, no arrangement for alternative employment and the workmen have been left to starve and gradually perish. The meagre relief rendered to them by the

2700-1958

by the District Magistrate only helped them to resist the first onslaught of the management, but now nothing except dire consequences are there. The situation has worsened beyond imagination and after selling away all their household utensils and ornaments whatever they had. They have come down to the status of beggars. And, properly a natural, brings with it all the social circles, which are gradually but firmly getting fertile soil to creep up among them. In one word, the situation is inhuman.

There has been no payment of the relief granted by the Interim Board of learned Chairman, Sri A. Hussein of Industrial Tribunal, Bihar, nor the assurance on behalf of the officials of Labour Dept, that suitable amount from Provident Fund will be advanced as loans since last two months, have been translated into action. Naturally the workmen have lost faith and desperation is growing. Under such circumstances, this organisation begs to impress you that the workmen will launch peaceful hunger strike in unison before the

P.T.O.

(3) Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATIHAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.

Date.....195

before the District Magistrate, Purnea,
from 28th of Oct, 1958, for the imple-
mentation of (1) Interim Award =
(2) Advance of loans from Provident fund
(3) Sanction of relief till alternate employ-
ment is not provided with and
(4) Compelling the management of R.D.H.M
Jute Mills to run the mill three shifts
and provide the unemployed workers
with jobs.

In the conclusion, I beg to state that
you be kind to take necessary and
prompt action for the improvement of
the present situation and for this I
shall ever pray.

Yours faithfully,

Badal Chowdhry

Asst. General Secretary, Katihar
Jute Mills worker's Union.
P. T. D.

Patna Jute Mills Workers Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

1, 0, DABRIA MILLS, PATNA (BURMA)

Copy to :-

(1) Hon'ble Chief Minister,
Govt of Bihar, Patna.

(2) Commissioner of Labour
Patna, Patna

(3) Ministry of Industry and
Commerce Govt of India,
New Delhi.

(4) To, The District Magistrate
Patna.

(5) Secy. Ref. Bahadur Gow.
M.P., New Delhi.

27 SEP 1958

Regd. No. 428

Katihar Jute Mills Workers Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.

VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.

GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.....

Date... 23rd Sept. 1958

G.

Comrade Raj Bahadur Gow, M.P.
Secretary, ALL-India Trade Union
Congress.
4, Ashoke Road,
New Delhi

Dear Comrade,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge a copy of your letter addressed to Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, dated 29 Aug, 1958.

In this concern I beg to inform you that the management has not uptill now agreed to re-open the mill nor they have paid anything to the workers. The chief Minister of Bihar intervened, came down to Katihar personally, but with no effect, for the Government pleads their inability to take over the mill under the present Constitution. On the otherhand no amount of help could make the management agree to start the mill and hence the government is attaching the property for arrears of income tax, provident fund and State Insurance Scheme, and on behalf of both the Unions we are submitting petitions to the Secretary, Labour Department, Govt. of Bihar for the realisation of the dues of the workmen u/s 30(c) of Industrial Disputes Act. The Govt. have also given some relief

100 apart from the unions. The property is under the Seal of the Government, though there has been no auction sale yet.

In the Conclusion, I would like to impress you about the grave starvation situation that has arisen here. We have done what we could do and have exhausted the entire resources of the union. The I. N. T. U. C. Union has received Rs 1000/- from their central organization which they are giving as relief, while we are unable. Moreover we have to appear in the Tribunal on 30.9.58, (for 3 references are pending before Tribunal - 2 concerning general demands and 1 concerning this illegal closure and layoff) - & this present Tribunal is regarding the Reference 11 of 1958 concerning the closure and lay-off of Katihar Gate Mills. I am sending you a copy of the memorandum and this very memorandum has been submitted by the I. N. T. U. C. also.

Under such circumstances on behalf of the Union my appeal and request to you is that please send us Rs 500/- for relief work and conduct the Tribunal. We have no other source - for throughout the entire district - famine

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
 VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
 GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.....

Date.....195

Situation prevails. The amount should reach us within this month. Further, please also appeal on behalf of A. I. T. U. C. to our Unions in the Jute Mills of Bengal and to Bengal Chalkal Nazdur Union to render us some help in this critical situation.

Hope you will place it before the Committee and particularly to Com. Dange and help us in this critical situation - for 1500 workmen and their family members are concerned.

Thanking you,

Comradely yours

Bimal Kumar Banerjee,
 General Secretary, Katihar Jute
 Mills Worker's Union.

Copy to :- Secretary,
 Bihar Provincial Committee,
 A. I. T. U. C.
Patna.

262

Sept 27, 1958

Com. Bimal Kumar Banerjee, ✓
General Secretary,
Katihar Jute Mills Workers' Union,
P.O. DAHARIA, MILLS, KATI HAR,
Bihar

Dear Com. Banerjee,

Your letter of 23rd Sept. Thanks
for the report. We are pursuing the
matter with the Labour Minister.

2. We regret that at the moment it
is not possible for us to give any
financial aid from the Centre.
Com. Dange has gone abroad.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

hmo
sch
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

262



June 9, 1958

Dear Com.Raj Bahadur,

The Jute Labour Union, Eluru, has sought our help in the preparation of their statement before an Industrial Tribunal set up to deal with the question of bonus.

We have asked them to contact you at Hyderabad in this respect.

We hope you will do the needful.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

Kmo
9/6

(K.G.Sriwastava)

To

Sri S. M. Wazir,
The Hon' Deputy Labour and Law Minister,
Government of Bihar, Camp: KATIHAR.

Dated, Katihar, the 8th Sept'1957.

Hon'ble Sir,

The happy presence of your honour has opened the avenue for the jute workers of Katihar to place their demands and grievances before you. On behalf of the Jute workers, our Union Katihar Jute Mills workers Union, Regd. No 428, has been placing these demands before Labour Department and management from long time back. But in place of their fulfillment, the workers have been frowned upon and Labour Department has always been utter callous regarding the fate of Jute workers.

Therefore, we are taking the opportunity to place these demands on behalf of our Union for your consideration and we urge upon you to constitute a tribunal for giving judicious decisions about these demands.

Thanking your honour.

Yours faithfully.

Badat Chowdhury

General Secretary,
Katihar Jute Mills workers Union

Regd. No. 428.

✓

Demands of the Workers of R. B. Jute Mills Private Ltd.,

K A T I H A R.

1. The Basic Pay of all the workmen be increased by Rs.9/- per month from 1st January 1956, with retrospective effect:-

2. Dearness allowance of all the workmen be increased to Rs.40/- per month and it should not be linked with attendance.

3. Bonus equal to three months consolidated wage be given to all workmen from 1953.

4. The Balance sheet of the company given to all the registered unions from the year 1952, and monthly production report of spinning and weaving department be given regularly to all unions latest by 15th instant of each month.

5. The great scale of workmen and mill-mistries, Factory-mistries, Work-shop Boiler and Engine, Moulder - shop who are monthly and weekly rated be revised in the light of Bengal Jute Textile Award of 1956. It should also be do in connexion with clerical staff of all categories.

6. There should be equal number of hands in both shifts ~~corresponding~~ corresponding with equal number of Machine and such hands should be deemed permanent, the list of which should be supplied to each Union.

7. The management should run a school for free education of the Children of employees immediatly and managing Committee composed of the representing of Unions and management be formed.

8. Before retrenching or dismissing or removing any workmen in any manner, any worker by the management they should consult with the Unions before hands, and a list of such workers with reason of their removal in any manner be given to the Unions.

9. The worker Jainudding who was retrenched, was not paid gratuty which should be paid immediatly.

Yours faithfully.

Badal Chowdhury

General Secretary.
Katihar Jute Mills Workers
Union, Regd. No. 428.

To
This is the form u/s 30(c) of Industrial Disputes Act - the workmen are being employed through the union of which they are members and this is more through than I. N. T. U. C. through. We are conducting wrong thing formally.
23.7.58

The Secretary,
Govt. of Bihar [Labour Dept.] Patna.

The Labour Officer, Purnea.

Subject - Claim petition under Section 33 (C) of the Industrial Disputes Act for recovery of dues under Section 25 F. F. F. (1) of I. D. Act.

Sir,

I have to prefer claims under Section 33 (C) of the I. D. Act for recovery of notice pay, retrenchment compensation as provided under Sec. 25 F F F (1) of the I. D. Act and other dues in respect of the workman whose name and other relevant details are given below.

1. Name—
2. Token No.—
- Department—
4. Name of Employers
 - (i) Seth Ratan Lal Chamaria
 - (ii) Seth Bachdhray Chamaria
 - (iii) Shri Charanji Lal Chamaria.
 - (iv) Shri B. C. Dutta.
5. Monthly rates of Wages
6. Date of appointment
7. Date of termination of service
8. Amount of retrenchment Compensation
9. Amount of notice pay
- 10 Other dues, if any.

Total Rs. _____

Yours faithfully,

General Secretary,

I,.....authorise Shri.....

.....General Secretary.....

to represent my case before the authorities concerned.

Signature of the workman.

Before the Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal, Bihar, Patna.

Ref: No. 11 of 1958

Katihar Jute Mills(P) Ltd.

Versus

Their workmen represented by Katihar *Jute Mills Workers*
Union, Masdar Sangh, Katihar.

Written statement on behalf of workmen
aforesaid.

Most respectfully sheweth:-

1. That in the State of Bihar, Purnea is the main jute producing area and in the days of undivided India, Purnea jute successfully competed with Bengal jutes in the local and world markets.
2. That there are three jute factories in the State of Bihar, since pre-partition days, namely, Katihar Jute Mills(P) Ltd., Katihar; R.B.H.M. Jute Mills, Katihar; and, Rameshwar Jute Mills, Muktapur, in the district of Darbhanga.
3. That the R.B.H.M. Jute Mills, and Muktapur Jute Mills (P) Ltd., are running without any complain of loss, whereas the Katihar Jute Mills(P) Ltd. (hereinafter mentioned as the factory) on more than one occasions prior to this one, either closed the mill completely or partially or laid-off the ~~xx~~ workmen or resorted ~~xxxxxx~~ to retrenchment on one plea or another.
4. That the management of the factory unfortunately belongs to that group of management who even in these days look upon any organized movement of labour with disfavour and make all sorts of attempts to disrupt and break the workers organization.
5. That in this factory the relation between employees and employer remained very very unhappy

from the very beginning.

6. That the management in the beginning adopted the tactics of paying one group of workmen against the other and encouraged formation of rival unions. But, after some time, the workmen saw through the game and in spite of their belonging to different unions, they combined together and exerted strong pressure on the management to ameliorate their lot.
7. That the management retaliated and in the year 1951 closed the factory on the spurious plea of non-availability of jute.
8. That the matter was referred to Industrial Tribunal presided over by Sri H.K. Chaudhuri, when the workmen seized several cartloads of jute sold and transported to other places by the management, the factory changed their plea and submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal that the closure was necessitated on account of re-organization, repairs and re-alignment of plants and machineries.
9. That the matter ended in a compromise and the factory was re-started.
10. That after all the management succeeded in their plan because the workmen had to remain content with the existing conditions and withdrew their demands.
11. That since then, the factory went on running merrily till the workmen again became restless due to their miserable economic conditions and the management immediately retaliated by a lay-off on the plea of shortage of coal in the year 1954.
12. That in the year 1955, the Bengal Tribunal gave its award affecting all the jute factories of Bengal.
13. That the workmen of Katihar Jute Mills (P) Ltd. demanded that the Bengal Award should be applied in

in their cases too.

14. That after protracted negotiations and conciliation the matter was referred by the State Government of Bihar to the Industrial Tribunal, Bihar, for adjudication in the month of June, 1958.
15. That the said matter is still pending before the Tribunal as reference no.6 of 1958.
16. That the management submitted the written statement on 23rd July, 1958, on the said reference.
17. That within three days i.e. on 26th July, 1958, the management resorted to their old tactics and issued a notice proposing closure of the mill. The notice is Annexure 'B' of the Government Notification.
18. That the reasons for closure as stated in the said notification are not the real ones. The real motive behind this move for closure is to once again coerce the workmen by threat of starvation to submit to the dictates of the management.
19. That in the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the factory for the last seven years beginning from the year 1951, be carefully scrutinised, it will be found that the losses are not real but paper manipulations only.
20. That management although submitted their memorandum of Re.No.6 of 1958, on 23rd of July, 1958, closed their gates from 29th of July, 1958, without obtaining any permission from the Tribunal and thus made a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act in letter and spirit. Hence, it is an act of illegality and gross unjustifiability.
21. That when the Commissioner of Labour intervened in the matter and held conciliation meeting, the management

management put forth the following pre-conditions of running the factory :-

- (a) Loan of Rs.2 lacs from the Workmen's Union.
- (b) Supply of jutes for six months on credit by the Union.
- (c) Withdrawal of all demands pending before a Tribunal.
- (d) ~~xxx~~ Payment of half of the wages to the workmen for one year after re-opening.
- (e) No demand to be made by the workmen for increase of their wages etc. till 1960.
- (f) Etc.etc.

22. That the above demands clearly indicated the real motive behind closure.

(A) That the closure is malafide is further indicated by the fact that the factory is in the habit of selling out its loom-hours to other jute factories and have done so this year also, rendering the workmen under-employed in previous years and completely unemployed this year. This has been accepted by the management before such a responsible officer of the Government of Bihar as the Commissioner of Labour of Bihar, and the District Magistrate, Purnea.

(B) That the malafide intention of the management is further proved by the fact that when some workmen went to take their settlement as notified by the management, they refused to pay them.

23. That under the circumstances the closure is illegal, unjustified and malafide and in reality it is an illegal lockout resorted to as a measure of highly objectionable unfair labour practices.

24. That the Tribunal should order the management not to unemploy or layoff any workmen, to pay all their due for all these days of forced idleness treating the workmen to be always on duty.
25. That the action of the management in seeking the termination of the services of the workmen without giving of statutory notice as required by law was illegal and the action taken is void.
26. That the management laid-off their workmen from 30th July, 1958 to 5th August, 1958, without obtaining the permission of the Tribunal and without any authority under the Standing Order as applicable in the factory. Thus, the action is illegal and unjustified.
27. That the petitioners are informed that the Finance Corporation, in response to the application for loan by the management, wanted certain particulars and informations necessary for the consideration of the application. But, the management did not supply them and hence their application could not be considered by the Corporation.
28. That the above circumstances clearly indicates that non-availability of loan from the Finance Corporation was due to their own action and the petitioners submit that the management was never serious about their application.
29. That on 23rd July, 1958, a Conference was held by Sri S.N.Pandey, Labour Commissioner, Bihar, in which the District Magistrate, Purnea, S.D.O., Katihar, Secretary, Department of Industries, Bihar, were present, besides Sri Sachraj Chamarla, Director, and general manager of the head office, with his officers, representing the management, and Sri Sukdeb Narain Singh, M.L.A. and others on behalf of the Union.

30. That in the said Conference, the Government offered to the management all possible help they may require for running the factory and specifically made, amongst others, the following offer :-

- (a) Loan of 3 lacs from Finance Corporation immediately.
- (b) Supply of jute from Jute Co-operative for six months on credit.
- (c) Supply of coal on credit for six months by D.M.
- (d) Guarantee of 14 tons production by the workmen.
- (e) Etc.etc.

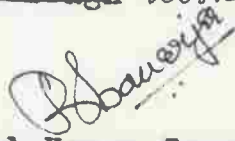
31. That, in spite of the above offer, the management did not agree and on the plea of consultation, they went out of the Conference and did not join the same afterwards, and thus all attempts to re-start the mill failed.

32. That the workmen reserves the right to amend, alter or supplement this written statement if and when found necessary.

For and on behalf of workmen

and

For and on behalf of Katihar ^{Jute Mills}
~~Masdur Singh~~ Workers Union


(Bimal Kumar Banerjee)
General Secretary.

Dated, Katihar, the 2nd Sept. 1958.

V e r i f i c a t i o n :

I, Bimal Kumar Banerjee, s/o M.R. Banerjee, deceased, of Katihar, District Purnea, do hereby solemnly say and affirm as follows:-

1. That I am the petitioner.

2. That I have read the petition and understood the same.
3. That the facts stated in the above petition are true to my knowledge and informations derived from various sources mentioned therein, except those which are mere submissions.

Signed at Katihar, on 2nd Sept. 1958.

Bimal Kumar Banerjee
Signature: General Secretary, Katihar
Jule Mills Workers Union
Po: Daharia Mills
Katihar, Purnea.

Copy to :- ① General Secretary,
ALL India Trade Union Congress,
Delhi.

② Secretary,
Bihar State Committee,
ALL India Trade Union Congress.

B. K. Banerjee
23.9.58.

25
JUTE LABOUR UNION

Regd. No. 1082

జూట్ లేబరు యూనియన్

రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ నం. 1082

FROM: **A.Sarveswa row**
DESIGNATION: **J.Secretary**
ELURU West Godevarty Dt.

To
The Secretary,
All-India Trade Union Congress
4-Asoka Road, New Delhi.



Enclosures :

No.

Dated. 24-5-58

Dear Comrade,

The issue of Bonus for the workers for the year 1956 has not been settled yet by the Management inspite of our best efforts and hence the issue was referred to the Industrial Tribunal. The Union has to submit its Statement of Cliams to the 'Court before 26th. of May 58 . We request the Court to give us more time for filing the Statement. You are requested to help us in drafting the Statement.

All the particulars with regards to profits etc; of the Management that we can get, we use in the preparation of the Statement. You are requested to give us some genetal instructions that are useful and to be included in the Statement and a copy of any Statement of Cliams for Bonus filed by any Union that you have on hand for our guidance, at an early date and oblige.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

A.S.R.
24/5

Handwritten notes in the bottom left corner:
Dr. Contr...
part...
...
...

June 7, 1958

General Secretary,
Jute Labour Union,
ELURU, N. Godavadi Dt.

Dear Comrade,

Your letter of the 24th May.
We regret we could not reply earlier
since the Working Committee was
meeting at Darjeeling, as you are
perhaps aware.

We would advise you to contact
Com. Raj Bahadur Gour, M.P., Secretary,
AITUC, C/o Andhra PTUC, who would
give you the needed help stated in
your letter.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

K.G.
76
(K.G. Sriwastava)
Secretary

Copy to:

Com: Raj Bahadur

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
GENERAL SECRETAY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.....

Date..... 20th Mar. 1958

TO
Office Secy,

A. I. T. U. C.

New Delhi

Conrad,

you know the importance of Katihar,
Katihar is the biggest industrial place
in the Northern Bihar. we are launch-
ing struggle for Basic wages, D.A.
Bonuses etc for 5000/- jute workers.

So, we kindly wish to know
the wage system in the different
depts in the 1000 mill of Andhra.
So, inform us the above immediately.
so we can help to form demands.

Another we kindly to know
what is the Rate of and D.A. wages
in the factory Match factory
in various factory.

Because we are going to launch struggle
for the Katihar Match workers (0) Ass. Women

and you are also requested to send us the Address
of the A. I. T. U. C. Office.

Urgent

Regd. No. 428

Katihar Jute Mills Workers Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATIHAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.....

Date. 20th May, 1958

90

Comrade S. A. Dauge, M. P.
General Secretary, All India Trade
Union Congress,
Delhi

Dear Comrade,

We have learnt from Trade Union Record that the working Committee meeting of A.I.T.U.C. will take place at ~~Delhi~~ Darjeeling from 29th May to 31st May. The passage to Darjeeling is via Katihar if you go by train, and on your way back you can give us one day for mass meeting. The importance of Katihar is well known to you. There are two jute mills, one Match Factory, 2 Flour Mills and nearly 9 thousand Railway workers. (Total Labour strength is 14000/)

Hence, you kindly inform us immediately whether we can avail your presence for mass meeting or not; and if so on what date. We can also meet you at Katihar Station, if previously informed.

Comradely yours

Bimal Banerji

28/5/58

N.B. you kindly inform us address given above.

Recd.
Mr. He is not
present that day.

262

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.....

Date..10..5.....1958.

From: Bimal Kumar Banerjee,
General Secretary, Katihar Jute Mills
Factory Mazdub Union,

PO: Daharia Mills, Katihar,
Dt: Purnea (Bihar)

To

Sri S. A. Dange, M. P.

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

Dear Comrade,

We have learnt from paper as well from a circular that State Labour Ministers Conference is going to take place at Simla from 15th May to 17th May, 1958. We have also learnt that closure of industrial units is also among the different agendas and hence our organization which is newly formed (and which will be affiliated to A.I.T.U.C) has decided to avail this opportunity through you as you too are to participate in the said Conference!

The history of this particular industrial unit manufacturing matches is as follows:-
In the State of Bihar this is the only match

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.....

Date.....195

factory and before the year 1947 it produced matches of good quality and had a very good market. The workers of this industry were organized under the banner of A. I. T. U. C. and Comrade Rajkishore Singh was the general secretary of this union. The factory was known as "Katihar Match Works Ltd" Po: Katihar, Dt: Purnea (Bihar) and operated upto the year 1947. In that very year due to the dishonesty of the then mill manager one chowdhry, the factory was completely closed down and as a result nearly 1500 workers were thrown in the ranks of unemployed. At that time our union leaders were thrown behind the bars and the union office was locked by the police. The mill remained totally closed upto 1953, though after coming out from jail we time and again agitated for its re-opening etc etc. In the year 1954 the mill was purchased by a proprietor of R. B. H. M. Jute Mills, Katihar, and Sri Ram Kumar Saxeria, who is one of the directors of the Jute Mill is also one of the proprietors of this factory. This match factory is now named as "Katihar Match Works (P) Ltd". The machines have remained the same and it started from the year 1954. But though 4 years have passed yet the factory is not working in full capacity and it is only God who knows what is the problem with these factory owners. The total number of workers

P. T. O.

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.
GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.....

Date.....195

employed is nearly 50 (fifty only) though it has the capacity of employing 1500 (fifteen hundred) workers. In the last month we revived our old organization and on 3rd April, 1958, I personally as the General Secretary of the newly formed union met the Commissioner of Labour, Bihar and placed before him a memorandum urging the full working of the factory and implementation of various Labour Acts and Laws along with proper terms of employment. You will be surprised to learn that average pay of a worker is Rs 3-4 per week and though this particular factor along with our demand for full starting of the factory was brought to the notice of Labour Commissioner, Bihar, Patna, in our memorandum, yet nothing has been done.

Then in the first week of April, 1958, the Labour Commissioner, Bihar, personally came to Katihar to study the situation and before him the workers of the same factory demonstrated for their above demands. He promised us to expedite the affair and make proper enquiries but with no visible change whatsoever. As a matter of fact the officials of Labour Department and Bihar government are callous beyond imagination regarding this factory and no officer (!) is in a position to tell you anything about this industry. The Inspector of Factories, Darbanga Circle, Samastipur, Darbanga, often comes down to this place and we always placed before

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN.

VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI.

GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY.

Ref. No.,.....

Date.....195

him these facts, yet he expresses his inability and ignorance. As a result the workers have started taking out procession throughout the town and only on 7th May, 1958, the District Magistrate, Purnea and S. D. O. Katihar sub-Division intervened and with much difficulty could compel the management- (which fled underground hearing that District Magistrate has summoned them) to appear before him. There was a long discussion before the D.M. with us and at last they agreed to employ 50 persons on permanent basis and inform the D.M. within 2 months whether they will operate the industry or not finally. But they have flouted that agreement too and in place of 50 persons they have only employed 22 persons. Here the entire story stops and while I am writing this letter to you the workers are waiting before Union Office.

Therefore, you please take up the affair with Labour Minister of Bihar, in the coming Simla Conference, and please inform me at the above address what they are thinking or contemplating to do. If the present management is unable to run the industry then it should be included in State sector and government should not allow its closure.

Hope you will pay your serious attention and for this I shall feel obliged

Comradely yours,
B. Banerjee -

262

✓

May 24, 1958

General Secretary,
Katihar Jute Mills Workers Union,
P.O.DAHARIA MILLS, Katihar, Purnea

Dear Comrade,

Your letter of the 20th inst. Please write to the following addresses for the information required by you: *K: Jute mills*

1. Com.Indrajit Gupta,
General Secretary, Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union
249 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta-12
2. Com.Ghanshyam Sinha,
Mazdoor Sabha,
12/1 Gwaltoli, Kanpur
3. Chittivalasa Labour Union,
Tagarapuvala A, CHITTIVALASA, Vizag Dt., Andhra

For details on Match industry, please write to:

1. Com.S.V.Parulekar, M.P.
Wimco Mazdoor Union, Apparao Chawl,
AMBARNATH, Thana Dt.
2. Prof. N.N.Banerjee,
Communist Party Office,
Civil Lines, BAREILLY, U.P.

We have also received your letter to Com.Dange. He is not travelling by that route to Darjeeling and hence no programme can be fixed on that basis.

With greetings,

Yours fraternally,

V.K.G.
24/5
(K.G.Sriwastava)
Secretary

20/5
30/5

212

Katihar Jute Mills Worker's Union

(AFFILIATED TO A. I. T. U. C.)

P. O. DAHARIA MILLS, KATI HAR (PURNEA)

PRESIDENT : HABIBUR RAHAMAN,
VICE-PRESIDENT : BIMAL KUMAR BANERJI,
GENERAL SECRETARY : BADAL CHOWDHRY,

Ref. No.

Date....., 195

Go

Comrade S. A. Dauge.

General Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.
Camp Darjeeling.

Dear Comrade.

your presence at Darjeeling opens a great opportunity for us to hold a mass meeting at Katihar which is the biggest industrial centre of North Bihar. There are two jute mills, one match factory (half closed) & flour mills and biggest Rly Centre of N.E. Rly. Specially the Railway employees and workers have stressed on your presence here for a day only. At Kerala you promised our delegate to come here. So, our request is that you return to Jamshedpur or Delhi or anywhere according to your scheduled programme via Katihar and we will accordingly arrange your mass meeting.

We hope you will be so good as to agree to our programme.

We are arranging for your mass meeting and announcing your name.

Comradely yours

Bimal Kumar Banerji.

Katihar Jute Mills Workers' Union
P. O. Daria Mills, (Purnea.)

REPORT ON UNITED CONVENTION AGAINST RATIONALISATION IN JUTE INDUSTRY
=====

An event of utmost significance for the trade union movement in West Bengal occurred on July ⁶ 15th, when for the first time since 1947, the jute workers' unions affiliated to all 4 trade union centres held a joint meeting at the Muslim Institute Hall, Calcutta, on the issues of Rationalisation and Wage-revision in the Jute industry.

After a gap of 10 years, there appeared together on the same platform I.N.T.U.C. leaders like Dr. Mrs. Maitrayee Bose (who presided) and Sri Kali Mukherji, AITUC leaders Sri Bankim Mukherji and Sri Indrajit Gupta, UTUC General Secretary Sri Jatin Chakravarty, and Sri Bibhas Ghosh of H.M.S. (Sri Sibnath Banerjee was a convenor of the meeting but unavoidably absent).

What brought them together, especially the top-most state leaders of the INTUC who had hitherto never agreed to appear in public with the others? It was the compulsive force of events during precisely this last decade - an uninterrupted record of merciless rationalisation offensive by the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) resulting in reduction of the labour complement by about 75,000, arbitrary increase in workload, retrenchment by all sorts of unfair labour practices, and, during the last year, deliberate mill closures which have so far affected 16 units employing about 25,000 workers.

Absence of strong organisation and of a united industry-wide movement have enabled the jute monopolists to do practically as they please, with the subservient connivance of the State government. Even the INTUC leaders are becoming completely disillusioned and have been doing some heart-^{Search}screeching since the 1957 General Elections when the Congress lost practically all the Assembly seats in the jute mill centres.

After the 15th Indian Labour Conference, the West Bengal Government was prevailed upon, at long last, to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee (tripartite) on Rationalisation in the jute industry. This Committee's discussions have proved more or less abortive due to the adamant attitude of the IJMA. It was

the T.U. representatives on this Committee who, through their collective experience and mutual co-operation, recently decided to issue a joint press Statement and to convene a meeting of union organisers and leading workers to chalk out a course of action.

The meeting of the 16th July was attended by about 500 leading cadres from the various unions and mills. The atmosphere was pervaded by a spirit of great enthusiasm and expectancy, and all references by speakers to the need for strengthening and developing this newly-laid basis of united action were warmly applauded.

After adopting 3 resolutions (copies attached) the meeting resolved to organise an agitational campaign throughout the jute belt by holding united meetings in the various localities and issuing a central handbill.

This joint initiative has created quite a stir, not only in the trade union movement, but in the local Press and business circles. In view of the forthcoming first meeting of the Industrial Committee on Jute, convened by the Government of India on August 1st & 2nd, the possibilities of a united campaign by the workers are immense.

AGREEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH BONAFIDE CLOSURE OF MILLS .

1. In accordance with the policy laid down in the 1st and 2nd Five year Plans and the guiding principles as evolved by the 15th Indian Labour Conference that rationalisation should not involve any involuntary retrenchment, rationalisation in the jute Industry should be effected through natural wastage.
2. A jute mill before closing down shall give six weeks' notice to the workers concerned. The State Government shall also be notified 8 weeks in advance so that appropriate arrangements can be made for re-absorption of displaced workers through proper distribution of loom hours, etc.
3. In the event of closure of a jute mill and transfer of workers to other mills, the employers and the employees will adhere to the following principles :
 - (a) Guarantee of continuity of service for all permanent workmen.
 - (b) Quarters at the disposal of the mills for the workmen and their families, if available, at the prevailing rent.
 - (c) Failing (b), and in the event of the new place of employment being more than 3 miles by road from the mill closing down, Rs. 5/- per month for one year or Rs. 50/- as a lump sum shall be paid to tide over any difficulty about house accommodation. The distance for the purpose shall be counted between the mill gates.
 - (d) Free transport for the workmen, their families and personal belongings.
 - (e) Full payment on the day of shifting which shall be treated as a normal working day.
 - (f) Loan from the Provident Fund account to those workmen who apply for it so far as it is permissible under the provident fund Rules.
4. In the event of any workman being unwilling to accept alternative employment in a new mill involving loss of earnings, he shall be paid retrenchment compensation and other dues.
5. In the event of closures budhis who have qualified for compensation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, shall receive compensation or alternative employment as above.
6. Nothing in the above shall operate to the prejudice of the rights of either party under the law.

30-9-58.

T. B.

262

STRIKE NOTICE.

The Jute Labour Union, Glura has submitted a charter of demands as long back as 29-3-1954. But almost all of them have not been conceded to this day. The representatives of the Union met the management a number of times and represented the views of the workers. Similarly the matter was brought to the notice of the Labour department many times. But it is deplorable that neither the management nor the government took proper steps to settle the matter. After a lapse of about 2 years since the above demands were placed before the management for consideration, the workers ran into despair and had no other alternative except to resort to some direct action as they are finding it very difficult to maintain their families. The Glura Jute Labour Union Executive committee at its meeting on 20-4-1958 decided to conduct ballot among the workers on the issue "whether to go on strike or not". 94% of the workers, working in the Mill participated in the ballot conducted secretly on 29-4-58, just before the Mill-gate and 89.4 % of those that took part in the ballot voted in favour of strike. As such, the Glura Jute Labour Union had decided to issue this strike notice. The Jute Labour Union gives notice hereby that if the following demands are not conceded within 15 days from the date of receipt of this notice, the workers will go on strike from any day within forty (40) days from the date of receipt of this notice.

D e m a n d s.

1. To grant bonus to the workers of Sri Krishna Jute Mills Ltd., Glura at the rate of 3 months peak wages per year for the year 1957.
2. To provide equal pay for equal work.

3. To increase the production bonus to 0-8-0 per 1000 yards.
4. To introduce gratuity scheme for the benefit of the workers.
5. To enhance night shift allowance to 0-4-0 per day to the regular night shift workers, and 0-8-0 per day to rotationary night shift workers.
6. To declare Divali, May Day, Ramzan, and Christmas also as holidays with wages besides the festival and National Holidays that are being observed now.
7. To grant 15 days privilege leave in addition to the leave allowed as per the factories Act.
7. To maintain the labour complement of the mill categorywise at 19-3-55 level.
8. To increase the wages of the workers in the workshop to be in level with those paid to the corresponding workers in the Chittivalam Factory and to provide two pairs of dresses to the workshop staff.
9. To provide fans in the rest room canteen and to provide Urdu papers in the reading room.
10. To provide proper housing accommodation to the workers and to meanwhile pay an interim monthly housing allowance of Rs 4/- per worker to those that draw Rs 50/- per mensem, Rs 10/- for those that draw Rs 100/- per mensem and 10 rupees to those that draw more than Rs 100/- per mensem.
11. To increase the rates of the following contract coolies as given below:-
 - (a) To increase the rate for weighing and piling of bales in the godown from Rs 4-9-0 to Rs 6-4-0 per 100 bales.
 - (b) For weighing and storing the local jute in the godown from Rs 1-12-0 to Rs 3-2-0 per 100 maunds.

3.

(c) For weighing and handing over the jute from godown to Batching department from Rs 3/- to Rs 4-11-0 per 100 maunds.

12. While taking new workers into the factory, the present practice has been not to pay them any wages for the first four weeks. This is not proper. The period of apprenticeship should be as short as possible and during that period the new workers should be paid at least the dearness allowance and immediately after that period they should be paid the basic wage and Dearness allowance.

13. At the time of admitting new workers, the workers committee should be consulted as to how many persons are to be admitted into which department.

14. The wages and Dearness allowance have been low in this factory and the Dearness allowance is not corresponding to the rise in the cost of living. Hence the basic wage should be fixed at Rs 1/- per head per day with corresponding increase in the contract rates and to grant Dearness allowance at the rate at which it is paid at Chittivalase.

The Union once more expresses its concern at the way in which these demands were neglected and requests the management and the Government to settle the matters within 15 days of the receipt of this notice and avert the strike. If this is not complied with, the workers cannot be blamed for the strike that takes place.

Pudi Appalarao

Secretary,

The Jute Labour Union,
Regd. No. 1082, Eluru.

Eluru,

dated 5-3-58.