

Agricultural Workers' Wage.

1968

Agreement on July 1. 1973 (applicable to Tamil Nadu)
es. old agreement

Male Worker	3.70	3.50
Female Worker	2.50.	2.25

Collector award for West Thangayur

July 1, 1973		
Male Worker	3.50	Old award 3.25
Female Worker	2.25.	2.00

Commission Recommendation:

Male Worker	3.00	It will be implemented except East Thangayur.
Female	2.25.	

New Delhi

25. 9. 73

Government has accepted the following
shares and wage
notification accordingly
on 2.8.73

R. Nallakarne

Tamil Nadu
Agricultural
Workers' Union

New rates.

Rs. 3.00 male

Rs. 2.25 female.

Pervailing rates.

Places near industrial

Centres namely Coimbatore,
Madurai etc. they get from

Dy areas. for males. Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4

Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.

in all districts Daily wage

for females = Rs. 1.50 to 2.00

Our demand was Rs. 4 for male

Rs. 3 for female

Commission had rejected the

All India Agricultural Labour

Commission's recommendation that
agricultural workers' wages
should be fixed on scientific basis.

Hongkong dist.

1968

	Hongkong.	Mozzaffarpur.	Dharbhanga.
Ploughing, Sowing and Threshing.	2.5 kg paddy sather or 1.75 kg of rice or wheat and 500 grams of sather.	32 kg paddy, wheat jowar, maize, barley, lentils, 2 kg. per khatta or 2.250 grams of jowar, pease or maize and 500 grams sather.	2. 9 kg paddy + 300 grams rice / for every 5 hrs of work. (Wazirwala. 3.8 kg paddy, wheat + 300 grams rice per day)
North.	2.75 kg paddy rest the same.		
Picking up seedlings	5 kg paddy + 500 grams sather	3.8 kg paddy & wheat maize	3.8 kg paddy + 300 grams rice for trans planing lent khallu & lent. like rate is upto August.
Transplantation.	South 3 kg Daddy + 500 grams sather North 3.8 kg paddy + 250 grams sather.		
Harvesting.			
Paddy Kharif	1/16 both north and south	1/2	1/16
Rabi	1/14 North 1/16	1/8	1/12
Winnowing		46.6 kg out of 373 Kgs.	
Drying out potatoes.		46.4 kg out of 298.4 kg.	
Doctor dinner.		Rs. 75 per month.	
Walking long (Hongkong)		Cash rate not to be less than Rs. 2.50 per day. Rate for casual workers.	
9 hrs. 6 days. adolescents.		Additional	
4 1/2 hrs to children.		Payment of 139.46 kg of paddy Other grains per year. Monthly rate 30 times the daily rate.	
Cash rate will not be less than 2.50 per day.			
Demand Rs. 5 + one meal 4 + one meal.	desolate areas. unir	2.5 kg rice + fed 3 kg other grain 2 kg maize 3 kg wheat 3 kg flour	

handwriting - 1/12

working paper to be reduced to this.

PEKING'S EUROPEAN "VISION"

By V. Komov

The second stage of the Conference on European Security, now under way in Geneva, and the new round of talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, being held in Vienna have focussed the world attention on Europe. Peking propagandists found this opportune to spread in Europe its anti-Soviet canards like "Soviet striving for hegemony in Europe," "Soviet effort to disunite Europe", and "Soviet bid to weaken the defence capacity of European countries" etc.

Unfortunately, the Peking propagandists have overdone in their enthusiasm for piling up anti-Soviet accusations. Those who are not averse to facing facts as they are could see for themselves that Soviet effort to "disunite Western Europe" has actually been instrumental to developing good-neighbourly relations among France, the FRG, Finland, Sweden etc on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

"Weakening"

And now about "Soviet efforts to weaken the defence capacity of European countries". This refers to the West European nations, and the Soviet Union which greatly respects their sovereignty, cannot in any way weaken them without interfering in their internal affairs. Unfortunately the Soviet Union will have to disappoint the Maoists if they expect the USSR to follow their example. If the Soviet Union were sending to Western Europe armed rebels to attack military and industrial projects as the Chinese are doing in Burma, Philippines, Bangladesh and India, then there would have been grounds for such idle talks. However, to the disappointment of the Maoists, the USSR greatly respects the sovereignty of other countries, a fact acknowledged even by her enemies.

Prophets of Gloom

The real reason behind the anti-Soviet tirade is something else. By discrediting the Soviet Union Peking also aims at discredit-

Minim Wages

22/2

1968

Page Committee 2011 of 20
2011 of 20

Employment Conditions of
Agricultural Labour in
Maharashtra State

with ref to Minimum Wages

July 1973

Recommendations -

I, II, III

Classification of areas into zone.

Zone I Areas falling within the
jurisdiction limit of
Corporations, "A" class Municipal
Areas excluding zone A.

II Areas falling the outside
draught prone or Chronic
Scanty areas zones

III Areas outside draught
areas

5532

Set No. 42

9 CP. 1187

Minni Waps
as follows -

A) For Adult Workers

Zone I

3.50 P.d. 4 kg. rice

Zone II

3.0 P.d. 3/2 "

Zone III

2.50 P.D. 3 "

For a worker below 18/-

Zone I. Min 60% /

lack off

losses -

management

occupation of fallow land

12 Kgs grain to be had

per month

4) Minini Waps

Rs. 4/- 5/- each month

5) House and living

or Consonchini houses,

total land illegally

occupied by bondas.

Transferred to be restored

12) house land

3) Provision of maintenance,

taeani

Sardas - Sabka

12.00 Per year (twelve months)

Monthly Rs. 100 Per month (Calend Month)

D. For worker below eighteen years.

Saldar/- 60/-

3 Holiday with pay.

D Saldar shall be given twenty four holidays with pay in a year.

3) Mahinedar shall be given two holidays ^(Monthly wage worked) in a month in a calendar month.

Normal hours of working day—

The working day for all employees shall be of eight hours that is seven hours actual work and one hours rest.

The Minimum wage must be in some way related to the cost of living. Workers must be able to meet minimum requirements of food & shelter, clothing, medicine and education.

25000 members to be enrolled before the All India Conference.

The approach should be fixed fix
Wage in kind in stable grains
first and they provide for conversion
into cash. An adult worker
should get three kilos of
Jwan (Jwan is stable grain
for majority of people in Maharashtra).

One kilo of jwan Compulsory.
Component - in kind must be given
by employer — where he
is unable to provide he should
pay cash equal to issue price
at ration or fair price shop
for first quality plus 25 p.c.
Remaining two kilos be
convertible at 18th price rate
~~for the~~

Supervisory Conciliation Committee - within seven days
at State level, nominee of the employer, registered workers, Circle Officer
to the village committee — grassroots secretary
Arbitration Panel at Block level. Award to be given within
one month. Appeal to Government to give decision
within one month.

Recommendations of the Minimum Wages

Committee appointed by Maharashtra
Government to examine the
Wages of agricultural workers. | 968

For purposes of determining wages for agricultural workers, the Committee has recommended the division of the state into three zones.

Zone I. Areas falling within the jurisdiction limit of Corporations and 'A' Class Municipal areas.

Zone II Areas falling outside drought prone or Chronic scarcity areas but excluding areas under zone I.

Zone III. Drought prone and Chronic scarcity areas.

Minimum wages shall be as follows.

For adult unskilled worker.

Zone I. Rs. 3.50 per day. or 4 kg of jowar

Zone II Rs. 3.00 per day 3½ kg of jowar

Zone III Rs. 2.50 per day 3 kg of jowar.

For a worker below 18

Zone I 60% of the wage of
the adult worker.

Zone II 60% "

Zone III 60% "

For adult worker

Sardar Sabkar. Rs. 1200 per annum.

Monthly rate worker Rs. 100 per month.

For Worker below 18 years.

1968

Sardar Sabkar. 60 p.

3 holidays with pay.

- 1) Saldar Shall be given 24 holidays with pay in a year.
- 2) Deahmedar shall be given two holidays in a month with pay.

Normal hours of Working Day.

The working day for all employees shall be eight hours. 7 hrs. actual work and one hour rest.

The Minimum Wage must be in some way related to the Cost of living. Worker must be able to meet minimum requirements of food, shelter, Clothing, medicine and education.

The approach should be to fix wage in kind in staple grains first and provide for conversion into cash. An adult worker should get 3 kilogramms of jowar (jowar is the staple grain for majority of the people in Maharashtra) One kilo of jowar (component component in kind) must be given by the employer. Where he is unable to provide, he should pay cash equal to twice price at Ratnai or fair price shop for quality jowar plus 25 per cent of the price. Remaining two kilos be convertible at some price rate.

80P

o - hotel and board. P - Ps. d.c.
baud of 1 - 22.12 . area 01 - o (101.25)
baud 22.50 . # # . 08 - o 4th AP
To . 11-2-5-21 . ru. 052 each . 8d A

The General Secretary,
not in charge of Butcher's & Cultural Labourer's Union.
baud due by 22.12.73

Dear Comrade,

Please send a fraternal delegation to attend the
15th Annual Delegate Session of Punjab Khet Mazdoor Sabha
(Agricultural Labourer's Union) being held at Gurbshankar
District Hoshiarpur on 8th, 9th & 10th February, 1974.

In case your delegation cannot come, a fraternal
message of greetings may please be sent on the following
address:-

Yours Comradely,

(Guldu Khan)
General Secretary,
Punjab Khet Mazdoor Sabha,
245, Sector 21A, Chandigarh.

Dated: 15-1-74.

Karnataka
Population

26.29 - x landless labour - 0.

75.10% 0 - 10 acres. 21.52% of land.

94.77% 0 - 30. ~~47~~. 63.53 per cent

1.68. above 5 acres. 16-25%.

1908

The General Society

75.10% of the population have
got 21.52 per cent land.

Per cent

Please send a detailed information of above fig

This may be sent to Mr. J. N. Mehta, Secretary

(Political Bureau Report, a copy will be given to the Government)

Office of Home Affairs no 82, 92 & 102 Government House, Mysore.

In case you get information about a case, it will be

passed to the following

-18-

Yours C. Committee

General Society
Bengaluru
SAC

Refugee Fund

Monghi diet.

Bihar

16.12.1968. Minimum Wages

Not fixated

500 gram paddy or 500 gram sattu daily
or

1 kg. ~~rice~~ 450 gram rice or wheat

~~or~~ or 500 gram sattu - daily
or

2 kg 250 gram grams (Chana) or mutter or
maize including 500 gram sattu.

3 kg. maduva or 500 gram sattu daily

Khet & Heavy job. 5 kg paddy or 1 kg sattu daily.
~~including~~ 3 kg 500 gram rice or
wheat. or 1 kg sattu.

Trees plantation. 3 kg paddy or 500 gram sattu daily
harvesting (Kharif) $\frac{1}{16}$ - bhoja

Rabi harvesting $\frac{1}{14}$. bhoja

Muzzafarpur.

3 kg 200 gram paddy ~~etc~~, wheat,
beakai, ~~&~~ 300, harhar daily.

Ploughing 2 kg paddy or wheat ~~including~~ makai
Chana, masoor, dal. ~~daily~~.

3 kg 800 gram paddy ~~including~~
Chana, masoor daily.

Harvesting

~~#~~ ~~#~~ $\frac{1}{12}$ ~~#~~ $\frac{1}{14}$ out of

12 bhoja

Rabi harvesting $\frac{1}{14}$ out of 10 bhoja

(out of 3 quintal 73 kg $\frac{1}{14}$ kg 600)

2.

1968

Hos.

46 kg ^{400 gram} out of 2 quintal 9 & kg _{400 gram}

Toaster dinner

Rs 75 per month.

Kashubani, Sharbhaga, Purnea
Samasthjan

2 kg 900 gram paddy ~~and~~ 300 gram
rice daily for 5 hr. work.

2 kg 900 ~~100~~ Do.

3 kg. 800 gram wheat ~~wheat~~
~~paddy~~ or 300 gram rice daily
or 300 gram ~~et~~ rice daily

3 kg 800 Orakai or 300 gram
rice daily.

3 kg. 800 gram paddy ~~or~~ and
300 gram rice daily.

1/16 and 1/12

Comr. Bhujen Banerjee

Government of West Bengal
Labour Department
Notification.

No. 2350-L.W./LW/2W-1/68

Calcutta, the 12th Dec. 1968.

WHEREAS by the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department notification No. 4359-Lab./G/2W-7(A)/53 dated the 28th December, 1953 and No. 5735-LW/LW/2W-1/59 dated, the 3rd November, 1959 read with notification No. 149-LW/LW/2W-1/59 dated, the 14th January, 1960 the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in employments in agriculture in the State of West Bengal were fixed;

AND WHEREAS the Governor upon a review under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), of the said minimum rates of wages, considers it necessary to revise the same;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Governor after considering the advice of the committee appointed by the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department Notification No. 1788-LW/LW/2W-1/67 dated the 21st August, 1967 to enquire into the conditions prevailing in employment in agriculture in the State of West Bengal and to advise the State Government in making revision of the minimum rates of wages fixed in respect of such employment, is pleased hereby to revise the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in employments in agriculture in the State of West Bengal as specified in the Schedule below : -

THE SCHEDULE

1. The following shall be the minimum rates of wages for the daily rated employees : -

(a) Minimum daily rates of wages (without meals) for employees employed in agricultural operations other than those specified in clause (b) below : -

<u>Zones</u>		<u>Male adults</u> Rs.-nP.	<u>Female adults</u> Rs.-nP	<u>Children</u> Rs.-nP
A	...	3.54	3.27	2.02
B	...	3.00	2.73	1.74
C	...	3.05	2.78	1.77
Jalpaiguri	...	3.88	3.40	2.42
Siliguri sub-division	...	3.40	2.91	1.94
Darjeeling (excluding Siliguri sub-division)	3.03	2.77	1.75	

Explanation : In this notification - (1) Zone 'A' comprises the sub-divisions of Asansol, Chandernagar, Serampore, Hooghly (Sadar), Uluberia, Howrah (Sadar), Alipore (excluding the police stations of Jaynagar, Canning, Bangur and Bishnupur), Barrackpore, Cooch Behar (Sadar), Mokligunge, Tufangunge, Mathabhanga, Dinhata, Tamluk and Ghatal; (2) Zone 'B' comprises the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, Basirhat, Barasat, Bongaon, Burdwan (Sadar), Vishnupur, Midnapur (Sadar) Contai, Jhargram, Arambagh, West Dinajpur (Sadar) and Islampur; and (3) Zone 'C' comprises the sub-divisions of Murshidabad (Sadar), Lalbagh, Kandi, Jangipur, Nadia (Sadar), Ranaghat, Maldah (Sadar), Raigungo, the police-station of Jaynagar, Canning, Bangur and Bishnupur in the Alipur Sub-division and the district of Purulia.

By order of the Governor,

A.S.Nag,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of
West Bengal.

पौष्टि, श०६०(श०)

1968

27
Dec
1968

(स० पटना ७६४)

पटना, बुक्वार, २७ दिसंबर, १९६८

अम एवं नियोजन विभाग।

अश्विनीराम

१६ दिसंबर, १९६८

एस०बी० १०२२—प्रिनियम बैजेज रेबट, १६४८(११, १६४८) की आरा ५ की उपचारा(२) के साथ वाकिल उक्त अधिनियम की आरा ३ की उपचारा(१) के खंड (दी) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग अरते हुए और उक्त अधिनियम की आरा ५ की उपचारा(१) के खंड (८) के अधीन नियुक्त समिति के परामर्श पर विवार कर लेने के पञ्चात्, विहार राज्यपाल, उक्त अधिनियम की आरा ४ की उपचारा(१) के खंड (११) के अर्थात् गैत, राज्य सरकार की अश्विनी संस्थाजौ(१) द्वा० डब्लू ३-१०१४। पृष्ठ-स्टल०--१६७१, दिनांक ७ जुलाई, १६५८, (२) द्वा० डब्लू ३-१०१५। पृष्ठ-ल०--१६७४, दिनांक ७ जुलाई, १६५८, (३) द्वा० डब्लू ३-१०१६-स्टल०-१६०९८, दिनांक १४ नवंबर, १६५८, (४) द्वा० डब्लू३-१०३। पृष्ठ-स्टल०--१६१२, दिनांक ६ जुलाई, १६५९ और(५) द्वा० डब्लू ३-१०१७। पृष्ठ-ल०--१६७२ दिनांक ७ जुलाई, १६५८ में नियोजित न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दर का पुनरीकाण करते हैं जो अनुबंध अनुसूचियाँ १, २, ३, ४ और ५ के स्तम्भ २ में अंकित प्रत्येक कृषि कार्य के सामने स्तम्भ ३ की अनुसूची प्रविष्टियों में दर्शायी गयी है, तथा जो क्रमशः पुरे मागलपुर, मुंगेर, संथालपहाड़ा, पूर्णियाँ और सहसा जिलें में कृषि नियोजन के विभिन्न कार्यों तथा कृषि से अनुषंगी कार्यों के लिए लेतिहार मजदूरों को दुनान होगा।

अनुसूची --२।

मुंगेर जिला

क्रम सं०। कृषि कार्यों के नाम

मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर।

१ २ ३

१: जौवना, गाँधी वांधना, लादा
देना, दुनना, पाढ़-पीट एवं ढाने
जो खेत से जला जाना और
ओराना।

गंगा नदी से डक्किण पढ़ने वाले गंगा नदी से उपर खेतों पढ़ने
वाले दोत्र:-

२ किलोग्राम ७५० ग्राम जान और
५०० ग्राम लहू प्रतिदिन।

या

१ किलोग्राम ७५० ग्राम नावल
या गेहूं और ५०० ग्राम सबू,
प्रतिदिन।

या

२ किलोग्राम २५० ग्राम वना या
मटर या मक्की और ५०० ग्राम सबू
प्रतिदिन।

या
२ किलोग्राम २५० ग्राम वना या
मटर या मक्की और ५०० ग्राम
सबू प्रतिदिन।
(कृ०३०३०)

या
१ किलोग्राम ७५० ग्राम गेहूं
या नावल और ५०० ग्राम
सबू प्रतिदिन।

बा

या

उक्त किलोग्राम सही रुपरुप इच्छा
सुनाते हुए प्रतिदिन।

२: एक कट्ठा उखाड़ने के लिए

३ किलोग्राम मढ़ा और
५०० ग्राम सूत्र प्रतिदिन।

५ किलोग्राम धान और १
किलोग्राम सूत्र प्रतिदिन या
सूत्र ~~प्रतिदिन~~ का ३ किलोग्राम
५०० ग्राम बावल या गेहूं
और १ किलोग्राम सूत्र।

३: रोपना

३ किलोग्राम धान और ५००
ग्राम सूत्र प्रतिदिन।

४: धान की कटनी

काटी गई फसल के सोलह
बौफे में एक बौफा।

३ किलोग्राम २५० ग्राम खेसारी या
मुरथी या मढ़ा और ५०० ग्राम सूत्र
प्रतिदिन।

५ किलोग्राम ५०० ग्राम धान और १
किलोग्राम सूत्र प्रतिदिन या ३ किलो-
ग्राम ५०० ग्राम बावल या गेहूं और
१ किलोग्राम सूत्र प्रतिदिन(अगर
मजदूरी किसी दसरे अन्न में मुगान
की जाने वाली हो तो ऐसे अन्न का
प्रवलित मूल्य गेहूं, बावल या धान के
मात्रे के मूल्य के बराबर हो)।

३ किलोग्राम ५०० ग्राम धान और
७५० ग्राम सूत्र प्रतिदिन या २
किलोग्राम २५० ग्राम गेहूं या बावल
और ७५० ग्राम सूत्र प्रतिदिन।

काटी गई फसल के सोलह बौफे में
एक बौफा।

५: रबी की कटनी

काटी गई फसल के चोदह
बौफे में एक बौफा।

काटी गई फसल के सोलह बौफे में
एक बौफा।

नोट-(क) अनुसूची के नम्बर २ में उल्लिखित कार्यों के लिए नम्बर ३ में निर्धारित मजदूरी की दरों
आकस्मिक और सहवारी दोनों प्रकार के मजदूरों के लिए होंगी। उसे होड़ कर एक सहवारी
मजदूर नास्ते के अतिरिक्त प्रवलित पृष्ठाली के अनुसार दिन रात दोनों समय भोजन
और नपाना प्राप्त करेगा।

(ख) शब्द 'दिन' का अर्थ होगा—(१) वयस्क के लिए ६ घंटे का कार्य,(१) किशोर के लिए
६।३३ घंटे का कार्य और(३) बालक के लिए ४।५ घंटे का कार्य जो समान्य कार्य-दिन
समकां जायगा जैसा कि विहार मिनिमम वेजेज रूप्त्व, १९५१ के नियम २४ में उपवाच्चत किया
गया है।

व्याख्या—(क) जहाँ मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर नवद में मुगान की जाती है, जिसी में मुगान की जाने
वाली मजदूरी का नवद मूलांकन विहार मिनिमम वेजेज रूप्त्व, १९५१ के अनुसार लगानित
किया जायगा, जैसे कि नवद मुगान प्रतिदिन २।५० रुप्त्व ५० पैसे से कम न हो।

मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के लिए कृषि कार्यों में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरें :

(न्यूनतम प्रारिश्रमिक अधिनियम १९४८ के अन्तर्गत)

बिहार सरकार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में कृषि में विभिन्न धन्धों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी की दरें राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या ६३८८/३—१०८८/५६ एल० एन्ड-ई० ४०६८ दिनाँक ४-३-५६ द्वारा तय की थी, लेकिन पुनः राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या १०६२/७० २२४५ (६) दिनाँक २३-११-७० द्वारा इसका पुनरीक्षण कर दिया गया है इसके अनुसार कृषि नियोजन में लगे खेतिहर मजदूरों को निम्नलिखित निर्धारित दर से मजदूरी दी जानी चाहिए।

धन्धों का नाम

- (क) हल चलाना, खाद डालना, निकौनी करना, बाँध बाँधना, पानी पटाना, आदि धन्धों के लिए।
- (ख) कोरनी, कुदाल का काम।

(ग) धान का बीज उखाड़ने एवं रोपने में।

(घ) धान कटनी।

(च) रब्बी की कटनी।

(झ) मकई एवं मरुआ फसल की कटनी, एवं ओस्टोनी।

(ज) आलू एवं अलुआ की कोरनी, मिर्चा तोड़ने में।

(क्ष) ट्रैक्टर ड्राइवर।

नोट:—(१) ऊपर जो मजदूरी की दरें तय की गयी हैं वह संलग्न आकस्मिक मजदूरों को सामान्य रूप से देय है।

(२) दिन प्रतिदिन की मजदूरी के अलावे संलग्न मजदूरों को १ किवन्टल ३९ किलो ९६० ग्राम धान, मकई या गेहूँ या चना या मसूर प्रतिदिन।

(३) मासिक मजदूरी की दर दैनिक मजदूरी की दर से तीस बार गुणित करके होगी।

(४) नकद भुगतान २ रु० ५० पैसे प्रतिदिन से कम नहीं होगी।

उपर्युक्त निर्धारित मजदूरी दरों से खेतिहर मजदूरों की कम मजदूरी देना न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम १९४८ के अन्तर्गत जुर्म है। अतः जो नियोजक खेतिहर मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी से कम मजदूरी, वार्षिक अतिरिक्त मजदूरी तथा मजदूरी के साथ साप्ताहिक छुट्टी नहीं देंगे वे सज्जा के भागी होंगे। इसके लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम १९४८ के अन्तर्गत ५०० रुपया तक जुर्माना तथा ६ माह जेल की सज्जा की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसके साथ ही साथ बाकी मजदूरी की कुल रकम का दस गुना ज्ञातिपूर्ति के साथ नियोजकों द्वारा मजदूरों को देय होगा।

अतः इस सम्बन्ध में जिन खेतिहर मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर से कम मजदूरी, वार्षिक मजदूरी तथा मजदूरी के साथ साप्ताहिक छुट्टी नहीं मिलती हो, वे सहायक श्रमायुक्त, मुजफ्फरपुर अथवा ज्ञेत्रीय श्रम निरीक्षक के यहाँ शिकायत पत्र प्रेषित करें तथा सम्पर्क स्थापित करें। किसान अपने मजदूरों को निर्धारित दर से ही मजदूरी देवें।

सहायक श्रमायुक्त,

तिरहुत प्रमण्डल, मुजफ्फरपुर।

क्रम सं० कृषि कार्यों के नाम

मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर ।

- | | |
|--|--|
| १-थारु रोपने के लिये खेत की जुताई | २ किलो ६०० ग्राम धान एवं ३०० ग्राम चावल प्रत्येक ५ घंटे कार्य के लिये । |
| २- दूसरे कामों के लिये जुताई | २ किलो ६०० ग्राम धान एवं ३०० ग्राम चावल प्रत्येक ५ घंटे कार्य के लिये । |
| ३- बांध, बांधना, होगा देना, खाद देना, बुनना
निकोनी, करना पाथी पटाना, पीटपीटके कर
दाने को भूसे से अलग करना, ओसाना एवं अन्यान्य। | ३ किलो ८०० ग्राम गेहूं या धान और ३०० ग्राम चावल प्रति दिन या ३ किलो ८०० ग्राम मकई और ३०० ग्राम चावल प्रतिदिन |
| ४-उखाड़ना और रोपना(दो कट्ठा धान रोपने के
लिये अगस्त तक) | ३ किलो ८०० ग्राम धान और ३०० ग्राम चावल प्रतिदिन । |
| ५- उखाड़ना और रोपना(एक कट्ठा धान रोपने के
लिये अगस्त के वाद) | ३ किलो ८०० ग्राम धान और ३०० ग्राम चावल प्रतिदिन
काटी गयी फसल के १६ बोके में १--
बोका |
| ६- कटनी (धान) | काटी गयी फसल के १२ बोके में १---
बोका |
| ७-कटनी (रब्बी) कृष्णप्रसाद | |

WAGE RATES IN PALGHAT DISTRICT (KERALA)

The United Front Government in 1968 fixed the wages for agricultural labourers as follows.

Male Rs. 4.50

Female Rs. 3.00

Wage for harvesting at the existing rates. The landlords in some cases got stay orders from the High Court against these wage rates. But by and large these rates were enforced the Palghat and Kuttanad areas.

A conference held in Palghat at the instance of Government decided to give 6 measures of paddy to males and 5 measures to females during the harvesting season and at the rate of 5 and 4 measures during non-season as wages. The harvesting wage was fixed as 1/9 of the paddy harvested. (This was in place of cash payment).

In 1969 the Achutha Menon Government increased these rates by 10 per cent. But this was stayed by the High Court.

A district level conference held at Palghat fixed the wages as 7 and 6 measures during season and 6 and 5 during non-season period. Harvesting wage was fixed at 1/8 of the paddy harvested.

The same rates continued in 1971.

In 1972 a struggle was organised for the increase of wages. The struggle lasted for 53 days. Several attempts were made to come to a negotiated settlement on the wage issue. The Government then issued an order under DIR fixing the wage as 1/7 of the paddy harvested. This order was issued on 19.9.1972, but was withdrawn in November 1972. After another round of negotiation Government declared paddy cultivation as an essential service. But no mention was made about wage in this declaration. We argued that as the cultivation of paddy has been declared as an essential service, the status-quo regarding wages should continue. We demanded the same wage rate as in the previous season. Landlords approached the High Court. We also went to the court. The High Court gave a judgement that the wages should be paid at the rates which prevailed in the previous season. This is the latest position.

The landowners are now taking up a position that they would not recognise the workers as permanent employees. They also threaten that they would obstruct the implementation of the provisions of Kerala's Agricultural Workers' Bill which is now under the scrutiny of a select committee of the State Legislature. In this obstructionist tactics of Karshaka Samaj (an organisation of the land owners) they get support from CPI.

5-3-1973.

P.SANKAR.