

LOCK OUT OF NEW BHOPAL TEXTILE MILLS.

The New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal has declared lock out because of financial crisis.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh and Government of India had inquired into the financial positions of this textile Mill and had decided to take it over. But the Labour Minister and the Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed to the Trade Unions to accept wage cut as pre-condition for restarting the Mills.

It appears that the Madhya Pradesh Government is rewarding the Management of New Bhopal Textile Mills, Bhopal for their manipulations, inflated valuation of the Mills, which is the real cause of economic crisis.

The Management has taken advantage of the pro-capitalist policy in helping the ' so-called crisis ridden ' concerns at the cost of workers and people.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. strongly condemns the pro-employer attitude of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and demands that the Mills be restarted without effecting any wage-cut forthwith.

The Council also demands that the manipulated and inflated valuation of the Mills be brought down by correct assessment and the dead weight of the financial burden be removed.

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The General Council calls upon the workers and Trade Unions to stand unitedly and resist the employers- State offensive against their wages and living standards.

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DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

WAGE BOARD FOR CHEMICAL TEXTILES INDUSTRY.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. views with concern the plight of workers in the Chemical Textiles Industry - rayon, synthetic yarns etc.

The Chemical Textiles Industry is capital intensive one and employes considerably small number of workers with big profit margin. However, the wages in this industry is very low. At some places, the wages are consolidated and at others the Dearness Allowance is meagre and not linked with cost of living index. The safety measures in the industry are too inadequate. The furnace accident in Gracim Mills, Nagda, is the pointer as regards callous negligence on the part of the employer and the Government machinery established to look after safety in the factory.

The health hazards have been pi-pointed ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ the Government of India's inquiry report conducted by Chief Commissioner of Labour New Delhi. Yet, after years the recommendations have not been implemented such as hours of work and other measures.

The A.I.T.U.C. General Council demands of the Government of India that Industrial Committee be immediately constituted to look into the problems of this Industry.

The Council also demands that the Wage Board for this industry be constituted in order to effect uniform conditions of work, wages and implementation of Government of India's Report without further delay to protect workers from health hazards and exploitation.

The Council calls upon affiliated Unions to coordinate and organise for the above-mentioned demands and to press its claim for wage increase, safety measures in industry etc.

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PROVIDENT FUNDS, GRATUITY, FOR EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE EMPLOYEES.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. views with serious concern the conditions of Employees State Insurance Corporation employees through out the country, who have been deprived of the right to ensure their future by not applying ~~& contribution~~ contributory Provident Fund, Pension cum Gratuity Schemes.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. demands of the Central Government and the Employees State Insurance Corporation to ensure speedily the application of the contributory Provident Fund, Pension cum Gratuity Schemes to these employees without further ~~delays~~ delay and with retrospective effect.

PUBLISH GRACIM FURNACE ACCIDENT ENQUIRY REPORT.

The furnace of the Gwalior Rayon & Silk Manufacturing Company Nagda (Birlagram) M.P. had blown up on 8th August, 1963, killing and wounding scores of workers.

The grave negligence of the Gracim Management and the Factory Inspectorate Staff had once again brought forth their callous attitude towards safety measures and lives of the workers.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh appointed a single member Enquiry Committee under Justice Shrivastava. The Report was submitted to the Government some two years ago. However, the Government of Madhya Pradesh is sitting tight over the Report and taking plea of 'not in the interest of public' have with-held the publication of this report. In doing so, the Government, it appears, is motivated in shielding Birla Management and its in-efficient Management of the Factory Inspectorate Staff of the Labour Department whom it takes as 'public' and whose interest it appears to be guarding.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. condemns the attitude of the Madhya Pradesh Government and demands;-

1. The accident report of the GRACIM be published forthwith.
2. All those whose guilt has been established be punished.
3. All the workers killed and wounded be compensated adequately.

BONUS IN BIRLA CONCERNS IN MADHYA PRADESH STATE.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. takes a serious view of the implementation of Bonus Act in Birla concerns - J.C.Mills, Gwalior; CIMMCO, Gwalior; GRACIM, Nagda; and Satna Cement Works, Satna, where workers have been deprived of their legitimate and due Bonus for 1964-65 by-

1. Management and INTUC agreements which have not taken into consideration the huge profits and have not followed the provisions of the Bonus Act.
2. The Birla Managements at these places have cooked up and manipulated accounts to dupe and deprive the workers of their Bonus.

The State Labour Minister and Labour Commissioner have been approached by the Madhya Pradesh State Committee of A.I.T.U.C. demanding enquiry into the accounts prepared for the Bonus Purpose. The Labour Commissioner pointing its finger to notorious MPIR Act refuses to do anything, stating that the agreements are 'valid' as these have been agreed between INTUC Representative Unions and the Management of the Birlas. Thus, the workers are being prevented to contest their claims in the Industrial Court.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. draws attention of the Labour Minister at Central and State level and demands that immediate steps be taken to ensure speedy justice in according just and due Bonus to the workers of these Birla concerns.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' HOUSING PROBLEMS.

The General Council of A.I.T.U.C. has been expressing its deep dis-satisfaction with slow pace of the housing for industrial workers. In many industrial centres - old and newly sprung up - the housing problem has assumed serious proportions. The scarcity and shortage of workers housing along with growth of slum areas around the industrial centres is causing serious deterioration of workers health.

The employers and the Central and State Governments have failed even to utilise the grants fully earmarked for housing and slum clearance allocated in the Plan.

The indifference in helping the housing cooperatives of industrial workers, ensuring cheap and developed land for such societies along with delays and obstacles in providing assistance and subsidy adequately in time is hampering the growth and progress of the housing cooperatives of industrial workers in many centres.

The facilities for withdrawal for housing construction from Provident Fund accounts of the workers are so rigid and inconvenient that workers are put to unnecessary delays and losses.

The A.I.T.U.C. General Council demands;-

1. Central and State Governments through Housing Boards undertake construction of houses in adequate numbers to end the scarcity and shortage of dwelling houses for industrial workers in industrial centres.
2. In mining areas roads, water and electric supply be ensured and residential areas be developed.
3. Cheap and developed land should be made available to the Housing Cooperatives of Industrial Workers and employees.
4. A pre-condition to construct workers housing be enforced on employers starting new industries whether it may be in private or public sector.
5. In old and established industrial centres, the employers must be compelled to construct houses for the workers in adequate numbers.
6. In fixing the rent or in allotting the constructed houses by employers or State, a Committee be formed having representation to all registered Unions to ensure justice and end corruption and nepotism along with representatives of State Labour Deptt.
7. The Provident Fund withdrawal for constructing houses, purchase of site etc. be ensured with speed and convenience. The rigidity and irrational rule 68 (b) and 68(c) should be amended, so that workers withdrawal may not be delayed and they are not put to financial losses.

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In M.P. State -

BIRLA-INTUC'S BONUS AGREEMENTS - FRAUD ON WORKERS BONUS.

The J.C.Mills (Textile) workers resorted to protest strike against Intuc's agreement on Bonus for 64-65 on 29th November 1965, which is 4.8% of the annual wage or one and half months of the basic wages. However, the profit of the J.C.Mills and allied concerns runs into crores.

Again, the Gwalior Rayon Silk Mills (GRASIM) workers, who were getting five months and four days wages as Bonus for the past two years, faced the reduction of quantum of Bonus to 20% only. However, led by GRASIM Mazdoor Union (AITUC) the workers administered stern warning to INTUC representative Union that if they accepted any thing less than the earlier quantum of Bonus, workers would resort to action.

However, INTUC entered into agreement with Birla Management for 150 days wages (without D.A.) on the basis of 1963-64 wage level. Thus deprived the workers of huge amount of Bonus.

Again, at Satna Cement Works, the INTUC agreed for 4% minimum Bonus and when workers under the Action Committee resorted to action, additional 6% Bonus was given. The Cement and Quarry Mines at Satna owned by Birlas mint huge profits; yet the quantum of Bonus is miserably ~~low~~ low. The 6% additional Bonus will be ~~recovered~~ recovered from the workers, if it is found that this quantum is ~~not~~ more than what they could get under the provisions of the Bonus Act 1965.

These are the few major instances where Birla-INTUC agreements on Bonus for 64-65 deprived the workers of the respective concerns of their due and legitimate Bonus.

As is well known, the Birlas like other business ~~concerns~~ houses constitute Joint Stock Companies with many subsidiaries around the main concern. This mechanism maintained under law to absorb the shock of loss in other concerns and compensate the same by the profits of the earning concern. Thus put up a good show of the flourishing business for the investors.

However, this method has ~~been~~ gone against the workers in ~~computing~~ computing the Bonus for the industrial workers, not only in Birla concerns but in all other similar business concerns.

The recent awards of Tribunal in Maharashtra (Rallies India) and in U.P. (Prem S & P Mills Ujhani) where the award under Section 3 and Section 34 (1&2) of the Bonus Act deprived the workers of their due Bonus.

The business concerns have started, as in the case of Birlas, preparing separate accounts of their allied or subsidiary concerns taking the advantage of Section 3 proviso of the Bonus Act to deprive the workers of their quantum of Bonus.

In the case of Birlas in M.P. State (J.C.Mills, Gwalior; GRASIM Nagda; and Satna Cement and Quarry) the Schedule second and third of the Bonus Act does not exist. In computing GROSS PROFIT of the company, Birlas have played mischief and reduced the gross profits in order to reduce the available and allocable surplus ~~for~~ for Bonus.

The following Tables of computation of GROSS PROFIT and allocable surplus are the proff of this mischief.

1. (ATTACHED STATEMENT OF COMPUTATION FOR BONUS FOR 64-65 AS PREPARED BY THE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF THE COMPANY).

(A JB)

The table one makes it clear that they have not added Reserves set aside for the year 64-65 in their Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss accounts as per Schedule 2 of the Bonus Act and added

Managing Agent's Commission of one of their allied concern $\frac{3}{4}$ Saurashtra Chemicals and also deducted its profits so as to reduce the gross profits which could have gone otherwise to increase the available and allocable surplus for Bonus.

Moreover, charges on equity ~~share~~ capital, preference shares and return on reserves are charged in computing Bonus, which otherwise would have gone to the allied concern - Saurashtra Chemicals - proportionately.

The entire amount of Bonus distributed in earlier years has been swelled and has no relation with the actual amount distributed to workers and staff of J.C.Mills Gwalior.

The most distressing position of Bonus for J.C.Mills Gwalior for 64-65 is that in the case of losses workers are entitled to minimum Bonus of 4% (basic wage plus D.A.) but with huge profits for 64-65 the workers got only 4.8% of the basic wage plus D.A.. But the Birla - INTUC agreement says that it is one and half months of the basic wage.

This is just to dupe the workers regarding the quantum. This fraud played on the workers, enraged them and they protested against the Birla - INTUC agreement by resorting to protest strike on 29th November 1965 when the agreement was made known to the workers.

According to calculation of GROSS PROFIT and available and ~~allocable~~ allocable surplus for distributing Bonus made by Mazdoor Sabha Gwalior and GRASIM Mazdoor Union Nagda (both INTUC affiliates) the position is as under.

GROSS PROFITS FOR 64-65.

1.	Including allied concerns.	Alone.
CIMMCO GWALIOR	1,17,81,071	54,75,373
ALLOCABLE SURPLUS FOR BONUS	52,52,648	6,15,000
AVAILABLE SURPLUS FOR BONUS	24,06,445	6,15,000
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2. J.C.Mills GWALIOR	3,84,13,494	1,78,39,579
ALLOCABLE SURPLUS FOR BONUS	68,05,482	54,90,117
AVAILABLE SURPLUS FOR BONUS	43,09,492	34,62,640
	20%	20%
<hr/>		
3. GRASIM NAGDA	1,16,08,352	Not available.
ALLOCABLE SURPLUS FOR BONUS	69,65,010	"
AVAILABLE SURPLUS FOR BONUS	35,02,830	"
	20%	

Note:- This is after charging according to Schedule 3 on the equity shares, preferential shares and reserves entirely.

Now let us look into the Bonus quantum that has been distributed according to Birla - INTUC agreements.

1. J.C.Mills Gwalior :- 4.8% (basic wage plus D.A. or one and half months basic wage) @ 4% the amount is 5½ lacs and @ 4.8% the amount is 7 lacs i.e. equal to one and half months basic wage.
2. CIMMCO GWALIOR:- 4% of the wages for 62,63 & 64, while for 62,63 it may be 4% each but for 64-65 it comes to 18.75% i.e. 6,15,000.

3. GRASIM NAGDA:-

Bonus for year	For workers	For staff officials
1963-64 (134 days basic wage)	9,39,000	4,96,000
1964-65	9,08,000	3,02,000

This is on the basis of 1963-64 basic wage earning when D.A. was not paid separately. But in 64-65 workers secured increase in wage and also D.A. for five months from Nov.64 to March 65, the accounting year.

Thus, the period taken as basis for the Bonus distribution may be little less, however. They are deprived of Bonus on the earning of 1964-65.

The above mentioned Birla - INTUC agreements on Bonus for 64-65

are indicative and has become a phenomena with all the business houses required to pay Bonus under the provisions of the Bonus Act.

In all these Bonus settlements, the Labour Department Officials were not only instrumental in bringing about the anti-working class Bonus settlements but actually defended the manipulations by the Birlas to slash down Bonus to miserable quantum.

However, after great efforts on behalf of AITUC, the Labour Minister has intervened into this matter. One has to wait for the results.

Some of the top INTUC leaders also accepted that there is some gadbadzala in these agreements entered by their respective units by the local leaders who are incapable of understanding the manipulations of accounts by Birlas, nay, they have deeper faith in the employers righteous methods and more advantages in collaboration against the working class interests.

In all these cases INTUC being the Representative Union under M.P. Industrial Relations Act, had entered into any agreement which ~~can~~ could not be challenged into Court and thus workers are tied down hand and foot.

It is for the Trade Union movement in the country to take up the issue to weed out the flaws in the Act and secure justice for the workers.

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MADHYA PRADESH TRADE UNION CONGRESS,

(STATE COMMITTEE OF A. I. T. U. C.)

मध्य प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस,

495, M. G. ROAD,
INDORE.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Ref No.....

J.C. Mills Ltd.

Date.....196

COMPUTATION OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

Net profit as per profit & Loss A/C 1,01,95,972

Add:

1. Bonus.	1947246
2. Depreciation.	1837290
3. Development Rebate.	391132
4. Provision for Taxation	10990000

1,51,65,668.

2,53,61,640

Add Back also:

1. Donations.	219652
2. Proportionate M.A. con. on Saukem.	<u>401975</u>

6,21,627

2,59,83,267

Deduct:

a) Capital Receipts & Capital profits:

i) on fixed Assets.	4532
ii) On Investments.	1669481
iii) Income from invest- ments.	2772038

b) Excess provision of
earlier Years relating
to Bonus.

5141

○ c) Profit from Saukem. 4103758

85,54,950

GROSS PROFIT AS PER SECOND SCHEDULE

1,74,28,317

B

MADHYA PRADESH TRADE UNION CONGRESS,

(STATE COMMITTEE OF A. I. T. U. C.)

मध्य प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस,

495, M. G. ROAD,
INDORE.

J.C. MILLS LTD.

Ref No.....

(Textile Division)

Date.....196

COMPUTATION OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1964-65

Gross profit as per 2nd Schedule. 1,74,28,317

Less prior charges:

a) Depreciation. 1672567
b) Development Rebate. 391132

c) Direct Taxes:-
income tax. 7616310
Surtax. ~~442930~~
----- 8059240

d) Deduction as per
3rd Schedule.

i) 8.5 % on ordi-
nary share
capital. 3941050
ii) 7.36 % on pref.
share capital 845194
iii) 6% return on
capital. 2934396
----- 7720640

Less @ 6 % on cost
of investment i.e.
on Rs. 2,05,99,600. 1235876

----- 6484764

----- 1,66,07,703

Available surplus 8,20,614

ALLOCABLE @ 60 % of above Rs.

----- 4,92,360

60 Lacs 4.75 % --- 7,50,000.

sd/- M.L. Sharma & Co.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

To

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The Chief Minister,
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
BHOPAL.

Subject:- Labour trouble of the Larson & Tubro Co. at Korba.

Dear Sir,

It must be well known to you by now that since 30th September, '65 there is stoppage of work at Korba by the Larson & Tubro Co. The news about the stoppage came outside Korba in the press for the first time on 6th October '65. On being called by the worker I went to Korba on 16th and 17th October, and had a detailed talk with number of workers and other people with the intention of knowing the exact nature of the trouble and cause of this unrest. Afterwards I had talks with the Assistant Labour Commissioner and also the Labour Officer in this regard. My definite conclusion is that the situation at Korba is becoming serious due to the most unreasonable, anti-working class attitude of the Management and gangsters methods being used by the stooges of the management against active workers of the Union. Below I would like to mention the facts as I understood till this date:-

1) BACKGROUND: This Company is a foreign company abnormally exploiting the workers, by taking advantage of this backward region away from public vigilance. The workers have denied even the legal rights of earned leave, casual leave, compensation and the like. The wages are abnormally low. The workers whenever attempted to organise themselves into a union, there were heavy repression let loose on them. Just few months back the workers had to go on strike to get some very minimum demands, under INTUC leadership. The 45 days road block had to be conducted even by a INTUC union. For some reason or other not satisfied with the INTUC leadership the workers organised themselves into a independent union not affiliated to any central trade union organisation. The management started terrorising the workers by sacking them, and worst part of it was that the management were utilising a gangster group enrolled as their employees against all active workers of Union. The workers were not prepared to be cowed down and submitted certain demands through their union few days back. The management know that the worker mean business this time and will go through the legal process till they get justice. The management was out to create a terror atmosphere and break and breakup the union.

2) In this background on 3-9-65 one Ramesh Driver was sent on duty to Champa in a jeep. The jeep returned but Ramesh Sharma did not return. This Ramesh Sharma was a pet of the top officers of the company. He was in known of many ill-conceived acts and many illegal activities of those officers. For some reason or other Ramesh fell out from the management and joined the Union. The officers were very much upset apprehending that their illegal actions might be exposed by Ramesh to the Union. They started harrassing and threatening Ramesh. Ultimately on 3.9.65 he was sent out but he never returned. His poor wife reported

was approaching the officers to know his whereabouts and approaching the Police for making complaints. But none cared for her. Ramesh has might have been finished off by the goondas of the management. The workers were agitated and very much upset over this development.

3) PRESENT INCIDENT:- In this state of affair on 27-9-65 Sardar Khajan Singh Welder, and active worker of the union went to the Transport Incharge Mr. Cloud D Soza and insisted that a jeep was needed to take to hospital one Karam Singh Rigger who was seriously ill. It may be mentioned that Khajansingh was deputed by the Union to look to the injured and sick workers and see that the management is made to give them all facilities and treatment. As such he had to go and fight with the officers daily for some worker or the other, to get necessary facilities. On 27-9-65 he was given the jeep with reluctance. While returning jeep after coming from hospital Khajansingh told D Soza that he would require the jeep again on 28-9-65 morning as the doctor has asked for Karamsingh again. He was told by D Soza readily that he would get the jeep. Unusually D soza posed himself to be very kind to Khajansingh.

On 28-9-65 morning at about 9.30 Khajansingh went for jeep. Jeep was kept ready. He was allowed to take the jeep but with a new driver who never went with that jeep to the hospital. When he was about to leave D soza told him that there was another Karnail singh who was also sick and he should also be taken in that jeep. Khajansingh did not object. But to his surprise alongwith Karnail singh three more gangsters sat in the jeep. On being objected they said they were accompanying Karnailsingh to the hospital. Jeep left but did not go to Karamsingh's house for whom Khajansingh had taken the jeep. The jeep returned but Khajansingh did not return. The workers became restive by evening. They were demanding from management as to whereabouts of Khajansingh. They had seen jeep going with the above mentioned persons. They had known that Karamsingh was not taken for whom Khajansingh had taken the jeep. They saw jeep returned but Khajansinghsingh not coming back. They had in their mind the the previous incident of Ramesh Sharma. Naturally there was alround apprehension of big foul play. They management did not ^{give} ~~give~~ them ~~any~~ any information and showed their ignorance. On 29th the workers became more restive. The management did not tell them anything and in return started threatening them. Under these conditions from 30.9.65 there was stoppage of work. The workers were going daily for work but no work was there. The Union and workers were frantically in search of Khajansingh might be at Tatanagar. To prevent unrest growing the union immediately issued a circular to the workers informing them that they had come to know the whereabouts of Khajansingh and they will any how bring him to Korba by 15th. The workers were asked to be not restive and remain calm.

4) The management by now became apprehensive that their misdeeds will now be exposed once Khajansingh comes to Korba, and, therefore, they were out to create further complications so that the attention of the workers might be diverted from the issue of

Khajansingh to their own existence - And on 12th the management is said to have further provoked the workers by putting up a notice that 230 of them are going to be sacked. Even then the workers remain peaceful. On 15th Khajansingh was brought to Korba from Tatanagar. By then the workers came to know of the dastardly acts of the management. What Khajansingh reported?

5) Khajansingh's version was known to the workers. On 28-9-65 Khajansingh was waylaid to a jungle place by those goondas. He was mercilessly beaten. His hand was broken, all round injuries inflicted. On way he was detained at a place from where the jeep returned. The jeep came back after about two hours with that same D'soza. He was compelled to write a resignation letter. Immediately D'soza made him sign one paper alleged to be an acknowledgement of his full and final settlement of his claims. D'soza left. Khajansingh was again mercilessly beaten to a state of semi-consciousness. He was taken to Champs. He was bundled up in a compartment of the mail train going to Calcutta. Accidentally he was met by another Sardar who was an employee in Sindri Factory where Khajansingh happened to be known to him. He helped Khajansingh get down at Tata where he was under treatment. He was so much terrorised that he did not dare to inform his whereabouts to anybody, till he was brought by some workers who has gone from Korba.

6) On 15th the Labour officer was at Korba. The Union Leaders on being questioned by him told him that the normal work could be resumed only with the minimum conditions that Khajansingh affair should be investigated by the special branch of police from Bhopal and all chargesheet be withdrawn and persons arrested be released. The Labour Officer was in agreement with them. The management again became apprehensive that if normalcy is restored there will be demand in a big way to investigate their dastardly acts about Khajansingh. They were determined not to allow the situation to normalise least Khajansingh became the main issue. They refused to accept the suggestion of labour Department. Further to aggravate the situation and against the labour Department advice the management unilaterally terminated the services of those 230 workers.

7) In the meanwhile unfortunately three of the leaders of the workers were arrested under D.I.R.,

8) About the alleged resignation of Khajansingh it may be noted:-

- * Khajansingh is alleged to have resigned on 28th. And the bill for payment with all details is supposed to have been made immediately and final payments also is supposed to have been made on the same day within a couple of hours.
- * For every worker resigning, he is required to deposit all articles of the company with him and get a clearance certificate. But the relevant articles are with Khajansingh.
- * Even though he is supposed to have resigned he is shown to have been paid retrenchment compensation.
- * Every resignation goes through the departmental heads. In this case it is the head of the project who is supposed to get it direct.
- * The alleged fact of resignation was not told to the workers by the management for days together.

9) I found an all round apprehension in the minds of M.P.E.B. Officers about the immense influence the Larsen & Tubro is supposed to be carrying with the higher ups. They are afraid to touch this Company.

10) It is so very strange that while on the one side workers are arrested on complaint by this company, even after Khajansingh's statement being recorded on 15th in presence of Magistrate, none of those gangsters have yet been taken into custody. It is further strange that this foreign company has the audacity of throwing to the winds the advice of the Labour Department, various Labour Unions and others. They have the audacity of further talking publicity that none can do any harm to them. They go on threatening and provoking the workers further with full impunity.

11) PRESENT POSITION: Out of "400 workers of the company hardly 40 of their stooges are with the company. About 200 or so knew hands not conversant with this job have been recruited Just to demoralise the workers. The first phase of this Project, 50 m.w. should have been completed by 30-9-65 whereas, it is far from completion. As the present rate it may take another six months. Delay in this plant will effect the production at Bhilai at the state of 2.5 million ton capacity. This foreign company must not be allowed the liberty and latitude to sabotage and disrupt this National Project, and to get out of their exposure in relation to this dastardly attack on a poor worker.

12) We, therefore, demand, with the confidence of getting the approval of workers, the following, for bringing the situation to normally immediately:-

- * Release those arrested;
- * Compel the management to re-instate all workers and restore the position of 28.9.65.
- * Compel the management to pay the workers full wages for this period, as the workers were not at fault for this situation. The management was wholly and solely responsible to create this present position;
- * Compel the management to re-instate Khajansingh, He actually never resigned nor he was paid a single pie to meet his claims.
- * IMMEDIATELY ARREST GANGSTERS WHO ATTACKED KHAJANSINGH. WHO HAVE BEEN HANDED BY HIM. INSTITUTE SPECIAL BRANCH INVESTIGATION BY HIGHER S.B.OFFICERS INTO THIS WHOLE EPISODE.
- * Immediately transfer the local police officers who is completely hand in glove with the management in this affair.

13) We sincerely expect the Government and all concerned to act immediately for the sake of justice and industrial peace. We demand the above for the sake of smooth construction of this National Project, and with the best intention to prevent the situation from further extension and deterioration.

Pray immediate intervention and action. We assure our full responsive co-operative to bring back normachy.

Sd/-
(SUDHIR MUKHERJEE)
Voice President,
Madhya Pradesh Trade Union Congress
& Member State Labour Advisory Board.

Dated, 21st October' 65.

C.M.Bhopal
Labour Minister, Bhopal.

Management gangsterism led larsen tubro kobra work stopage (stop) Compel management reserve work reinstating all(stop) refer wages issue arbitration(stop) special branch investigation Khajansingh and Ramesh affair (stop) pray urgent intervention remove management adamanoy (stop) report sent Sudhir Mukerjee member labour advisory board.

23rd October' 65.

SUDHIR MUKHERJEE.

PTO

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M. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS
495 N. G. ROAD, INDORE.

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TO

SHRI GULJARILAL NANDA,
UNION MINISTER FOR LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT
&
CHAIRMAN, INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE,
B A N G L O R E .

SUBJECT :- ITEM NO. 2 OF THE AGENDA OF THE
INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE "REDUCTION
OF HOURS OF WORK IN HAZARDOUS -
OCCUPATIONS."

DEAR SIR,

ON BEHALF OF MADHYA PRADESH COMMITTEE OF
AITUC AND GWALIOR RAYON SILK MANUFACTURING CO. (GRASIM)
MAJDOOR UNION, NAGDA - BIRLAGRAM (M.P.), WE WOULD LIKE
TO ~~XXXXXXX~~ SUBMIT THIS MEMORANDUM TO THE DELEGATES
SESSION OF THE INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE FOR INFORMATION
AND NECESSARY ACTION. WE HOPE THAT THE I.L.C. WOULD TAKE
ACTIVE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT IN PRACTICE THE LETTER AND
SPIRIT OF THE ITEM ON THE AGENDA MENTIONED ABOVE.

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT THE FACT ON RECORD THAT
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF " THE SURVEY OF CARBON -
DISULPHIDE, HYDROGEN SULPHIDE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE HAZARDS
IN THE VISCOSE RAYON INDUSTRY IN INDIA" WAS PUBLISHED
IN 1959. OUR AFFILIATE TRADE UNION - GRASIM MAJDOOR
UNION BIRLAGRAM NAGDA, STATE COMMITTEE (M.P.T.U.C.)
AND ALSO OUR NATIONAL TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION AITUC
HAVE BEEN DEMANDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE -
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SURVEY REPORT.

IT WAS WELL OVER THREE YEARS THAT THE ABOVE
MENTIONED SURVEY REPORT REMAINED A DEAD LETTER AND THE
WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY CONTINUED TO SUFFER

AND FACE HAZARDS ^{To} THEIR HEALTH AND LIFE ITSELF.

WE DO NOT WISH TO DILATE ON THE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY REPORT AS THE REPORT IS WITH THE LABOUR MINISTRY. IT WAS SHRI N. S. MANKIKER, CHIEF ADVISOR FACTORIES WHO IN HIS PREFACE TO THE SURVEY REPORT STATED " CARBON DISULPHIDE, A VERY TOXIC SUBSTANCE, IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STARTING MATERIAL FOR - MANUFACTURE OF VISCOSE RAYON. POISONING BY CARBON SULPHIDE HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES UNDER SECTION 89 OF THE FACTORIES ACT 1948.

THE SURVEY REPORT IS COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL - CUM-ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AND HAS BROUGHT FORTH ALL THE MAIN HAZARDS IN THE INDUSTRY AND HAS CORRELATED, THESE WITH MEDICAL FINDINGS.

GWALIOR RAYON SILK MANUFACTURING CO. WAS CONSPICUOUS IN THE FINDINGS OF THE SAID SURVEY REPORT BECAUSE OF HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CARBON DISULPHIDE IN THE FACTORY AND SHOWED HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS AS IS SHOWN IN THE FINDINGS.

THOUGH THE REPORT DOES NOT NAME ANY OF THE FACTORY BY NAME, THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE GRASSIM FACTORY AND THEIR UNIONS - AFFILIATED TO AITUC OR INTUC COULD EASILY SPOT OUT FROM THE FINDINGS, THE HAZARDOUS EFFECT ON WORKERS HEALTH AND LIFE OF GRASSIM.

TRADE UNIONS OF THE GRASSIM FACTORY AT NAGDA BIRLAGRAM (M.P.) BELONGING TO AITUC OR INTUC DEMANDED WITH ONE VOICE THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE - RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SURVEY REPORT. THE INDIFFERENCE AND INACTIVITY ON THE PART OF THE UNION LABOUR OR STATE LABOUR MINISTRY, INSPITE OF THE CONSTANT COMMUNICATION, AGITATION AND DEMAND WAS REALLY DEPLORABLE. IT WAS AT INSTANCE OF AITUC, AFTER SUCH LONG LAPSE OF TIME, THAT THE SUBJECT IS TAKEN ON THE AGENDA OF INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ONE OF THE MAJOR AND MOST IMPORTANT -

RECOMMENDATION OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SURVEY REPORT IS:

" RESTRICTED HOURS OF WORK TO SHORTEN THE EXPOSURE. AN IDEAL SHOULD BE 5 HOURS IN A DAY AND NOT MORE THAN $2\frac{1}{3}$ HOURS AT A TIME (BASED ON THE BRITISH STANDARDS - FACTORY DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM 1943 - (RECOMME-NDATION NO. 14).

IN ADDITION TO THIS " AIR - CONDITIONING WITH REFREGERATIVE COOLING IS RECOMMENDED FOR SPINNING SECTION (NO.9).

THE RECOMMENDATION REGARDING REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS IN RAYON SILK INDUSTRY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH GO TO IMPROVE - ENVIRONMENTAL AS WELL AS WORKING CONDITION INSIDE THE VISCOSE RAYON FACTORY REMAINED ON PAPER ONLY NOT ONLY IN GWALIOR RAYONS FACTORY BUT IN ALL OTHER FACTORIES OF THIS INDUSTRY IN INDIA. THIS CALLOUS AND UTTER DISREGARD OF THE WORKERS' HEALTH AND LIFE IS REALLY BEYOND IMAGINATION AND ALMOST VERGED ON CRUELTY.

WE ARE SORRY TO STATE THAT IN A RECENT - ARBITRATION ON THE DISPUTE OF DEMANDS SHRI RAMSINGH BHAI VERMA VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTUC WAS A PARTY TO REJECT REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS TO 5 IN RAYON SILK INDUSTRY AT NAGDA.

MOREOVER THE INTUC UNION WAS FORCED TO WITHDRAW SUCH DEMANDS AS :- (I) AIR-CONDITIONING OF THE SPINNING DEPARTMENT (II) ONE HOUR AND 20 MINUTES REST PERIOD IN EIGHT HOURS (III) 10 % ALLOWANCE FOR WORKING IN CERTAIN DEPARTMENT OF THE GRASSIUM MILLS. THE ARBITRATORS - SHRI RAMSINGH BHAI VERMA M.P. INTUC CHIEF IN M.P. AND SHRI D.P.MANDELIA DID NOT THINK IT

PROPER TO ENTERTAIN AND EXAMINE THESE DEMANDS, WHICH HAVE BEARING ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SURVEY REPORT.

AS IF THIS WAS NOT ENOUGH THE INTUC UNION ACCEPTED TO WORK ON INCREASED WORK LOAD. THE PRODUCTION WAS RAISED FROM 60 TONS PER DAY TO 81 TONS A DAY BUT THE STRENGTH OF THE LABOUR REMAIN^{ED} CONSTANT AND IN CERTAIN CASES REDUCED.

THE DEMAND FOR REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS TO 5 PER DAY WAS SOUGHT TO BE COMPROMISED BY FICTITIOUS INCREASE IN WAGES ON THE PLEA OF COMPENSATION FOR 3 HOURS' WAGE PER DAY, AS ADDITIONAL INCREASE BY INTUC DISREGARDING THE MEDICAL EXPERTS FINDINGS ON THE SURVEY REPORT & HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN FOR FIVE YEARS' PERIOD BY INTUC.

IN THE RECENT PAST - SAY WITHIN A YEAR THERE WERE 4 DEATHS OF THE WORKERS BECAUSE OF EFFECTS OF THE CARBON DISULPHIDE.

THE DAILY CASES OF ATTACK OF THE CS₂ GAS WERE AROUND 50-60. HOWEVER HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE GRASIAM FACTORY WERE ASKED TO RECOMMEND, IF A WORKER IS IN NEED OF TREATMENT OR NOT. THIS BROUGHT DOWN THE NUMBER OF DAILY ATTACKS TO 35-40 PER DAY. THIS ON BASIS OF THREE SHIFTS, WHOSE TOTAL COMPLEMENT IS 1200 OR SO APART FROM GENERAL AND POWER PLANT - EMPLOYEES, THE CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NATURE OF ATTACK OF THE CS₂ IS BROADLY AS UNDER :-

1. GAS EFFECT ON EYES	10 - 12	PER DAY
2. GAS REACTION	4 - 5	" "
3. CHEST PAIN	2 - 3	" "
4. PAIN IN THE STOMACH	10 - 12	" "
5. HEAD ACHE	5 - 7	" "
6. GAS INJURIES	6 - 8	" "
7. ACID AND GAS IN EYES BURNS ETC.	8 - 10	" "

THERE ARE 4 TO 5 CASES IN A MONTH OR SOME TIMES MORE EVEN, IN WHICH OXYGEN GAS OR CORAMIN INJECTIONS ARE ADMINISTERED.

IT IS NOT ONLY THAT WORKERS IN RAYON FACTORY THAT STAND TO SUFFER FROM VARIOUS DISEASES BECAUSE OF THE VERY NATURE OF THEIR WORK BUT THE CITIZENS OF NAGDA - SOCIETY AT LARGE ALSO SUFFERS FROM THE BAD EFFECT OF THE C.S. 2 GAS IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

EVEN IN LARGE COKING PLANTS THE DAILY QUANTITY OF GAS TO BE PURIFIED DOES NOT EXCEED 3.5 MILLION CUBIC FEET, WHEREAS IN RAYON PLANT WITH A DAILY OUTPUT OF 60 TONS (GWALIOR RAYON'S OUTPUT IS 81 TONS A DAY) THERE ARE NO LESS THAN 250 MILLION TONS CUBIC FEET OF GAS IN DEALT WITH. IN FACTORIES PRODUCING BOTH FILAMENT RAYON (TRANVACORE RAYONS) AND STAPLE FIBRE THE QUANTITIES INVOLVED ARE STILL LARGER. WITH AN ESTIMATED DAILY PRODUCTION OF 20 TONS OF STAPLE FIBRE OR 15 TONS OF FILAMENT RAYON THE AMOUNT OF WASTE GAS WOULD BE 850 MILLION CUBIC FEET.

THE GWALIOR RAYONS OR SIMILAR OTHER FACTORIES IN INDIA, SO FAR FAILED TO INSTAL MODERN EQUIPMENTS TO PURIFY AND UTILISE TOXIC, POISONOUS GASSES GENERATED DURING PROCESS OF PRODUCTION AND THAT IMPERILS LIVES AND HEALTH OF THE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THIS INDUSTRY.

WE THEREFORE URGE UPON YOU TO TAKE SERIOUSLY NOTE OF THESE PROBLEMS ALONG WITH THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK TO 5 A DAY AS RECOMMENDED BY THE SURVEY REPORT OF YOUR MINISTRY. THIS SHOULD BE DONE WITH NO LOSS IN WAGES AT THE SAME TIME.

IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO KNOW THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GWALIOR RAYON AND SILK MANUFACTURING CO. OWNED BY BIRLA BROTHERS.

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	
SALES	10.88	9.70	8.36	3.70	IN CRORES
GROSS PROFIT	3.79	3.50	2.51	0.68	
DEPRE.	0.41	0.43	2.04	0.22	
RESERVES	2.20	1.65	-	-	
DIVIDENDS	OR 22.5 %	20 %	10 %	-	
" 6 %	12.92	53-12	23.67		IN LACS
PREFERENCE.					

THESE FEW FIGURES ARE ELOQUENT AND REFLECT THE PROSPEROUS FINANCIAL POSITION OF RAYON SILK INDUSTRY. OTHER UNITS IN THE COUNTRY ALSO TELL - SIMILAR STORY OF THEIR FINANCIAL POSITION. THIS CAN BE VERY WELL CONTRASTED WITH WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS AND THE ILL EFFECT ON HEALTH OF THE WORKERS, WORKING IN THE INDUSTRY.

APART FROM HAZARDS TO HEALTH AND LIFE GRASIM WORKERS ARE VERY LOWLY PAID. THE WAGE STRUCTURE IS IRRATIONAL. THE CONSOLIDATED WAGE OF A WORKER IS RS.90/- ONLY (ACCORDING TO RECENT AWARD) WHILE A OFFICE BOY IN THE TEXTILE MILLS AT NEARBY CENTRES OF RATLAM AND UJJAIN GETS BASIC RS. 36 + 64 D.A.= 100 HOWEVER THE GRASIM FACTORY WORK IS SKILLED ONE AND IS ATTENDANT WITH RISK OF HAZARDS TO HEALTH AND LIFE OF THE WORKERS AS SUCH PROPER AND ADEQUATE WAGES IS A IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.

WE, THEREFORE, URGE UPON YOU TO ACT UPON THIS ITEM OF THE AGENDA AND TAKE ACTIVE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THEM WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY. WE FERVANTLY HOPE THAT THE DELEGATES TO INDIAN LABOUR CONFERENCE, MEETING AT BANGLORE WOULD GIVE THEIR ESTEEMED - CONSIDERATION TO THIS ITEM ON AGENDA AND URGE UPON THE UNION MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT TO IMPLEMENT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SURVEY REPORT IN TOTO.

THANKING YOU IN ANTICIPATION IN THE HOPE THAT THIS ITEM ON AGENDA WOULD RECEIVE DUE CONSIDERATION.

3-10-61

YOURS FAITHFULLY,

Hemant Singh

M.L.A.

GENERAL SECRETARY

Diwaker

SD. DIWAKAR

SECRETARY

MADHYA PRADESH T.U.C.

SD.K.SWAMI
PRESIDENT

SD. KANAK SINGH

GRASIUM MAJDOOR UNION
(RED FLAG)

NAGDA - BIRLA GRAM

5/3
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DIWAKAR - VICE PRESIDENT & COM. BADRI - SECRETARY MADHYA PRADESH
TRADE UNION CONGRESS HAVE ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO PRESS.

816
31/6/66
RELEASE COM. HOMI DAJI M.P. AND OTHERS.
WITHDRAW SECTION 144

Com. Homi Daji M.P.- General Secretary M.P.T.U.C., Shri Yagnadatta Sharma - Convener Secretary of Nagrik Samiti and other Trade union & public leaders have been sentenced to three months jail custody if they failed to execute personal bonds and security of Rs. 1000/- each. Similarly, Com. Badrilal - Secretary Communist Party Mhow and Com. Aziz of Mhow are sentenced for one year.

These leaders were leading the activities and protesting against the rising prices of consumer goods, food-grains etc. and non-supply of rice in Indore. The deep discontent of the people was expressed in huge mass meetings in Indore.

The failure of the local Administration in dehoarding stocks, checking continuous rise in prices and callous disregard for supplying reasonable quantity of rice (the rice is sold in other M.P. non-rice areas either through ration shops or in open market but Indore is accorded inferior treatment) aggravated the discontent.

The political organisations, Indore Bar Association, & Civil Liberties Union demanded withdrawal of Section 144 which comes in handy to bureaucrats to cover up their inefficiency.

It is rather irony that Section 107 & 117 Cr. P.C. were used against the elected representatives of the people - M.P. & Corporators - under the unwarranted pretext of peace, law and order which the alien British Imperialist Rulers wantonly used to suppress popular movements and impose defuncting upon the peoples leaders. The local administration in Indore, shielding the vested interests in Trade & politics have come down with notorious measures to suppress popular movements deserves severe condemnation by all democratic minded people and organisations.

These wanton acts besmear the heritage of our National Freedom movement. Therefore, M.P.T.U.C. raises strong voice of protest against these wanton measures and ask the M.P. Government to assure democratic masses that these measures will not be used against political & Trade Union workers and Civil Liberties will not be curtailed at the whims of local bureaucrats.

M.P.T.U.C. demands release of ~~the~~ all those sentenced under Section 107 & 117 unconditionally and withdrawal of Section 144 forthwith.

It also urges upon all the political, Trade Union organisations and defenders of democratic rights and Civil Liberties to raise their voice of protest and condemnation against these wanton undemocratic measures ~~xxxxxxx~~.

Sadr
28.6.66
M. P. TRADE UNION CONGRESS
24, M. G. ROAD, INDORE.

N.B.

Com. Homi Daji telegraphically informed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Home Minister Nanda of his decision to go on hungerstrike from 1st July '66 in Jail in protest against this sentence under Section 107 & 117 Cr. P.C. and asked their intervention.

Sadr

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MADHYA PRADESH TRADE UNION CONGRESS,

(STATE COMMITTEE OF A.I.T.U.C.)

मध्य प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस,

7 Jail Road No. 1
495, M.G. ROAD,
INDORE.

Date... 3rd October 1966

Ref. No. MP.TUC/110

133

A. I. T. U. C.	
Received	4669 7/10/66
Replied

Shri S. S. Patidar,
Labour Minister,
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
B H O P A L. (M.P.)

Subject :- Convening of M.P. Minimum Wages Advisory Board meeting and the consideration of the Minimum Wages Committees' Reports.

Dear Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter No. 566/LM/66 dated 22-9-66

Since the receipt of the letter referred above, I have received the Madhya Pradesh Government Notification of 15th September 1966 revising the Minimum Wages in Bidi Industry.

I also learnt about a Note of Dissent submitted by Shri Prakash Roy - workers' representative on the above mentioned Minimum Wage Committee. I have already gone through this Note

I feel strongly that the Chairman ought to have convened meeting of the Advisory Board as an obligatory part of duty as the chief functionary of this organisation. But it appears that the dual capacity in which he is acting (1) as the Labour Commissioner and (11) as chairman of the Minimum Wage Advisory Board has confused matters and prevented him from acting as an independent Chairman of the Board.

You have referred to Section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act to make the position clear. However, I have gone through Section 5 as well as Section 7 & 9 also. I feel after reading these Sections and going through certain decisions of M.P. High Court and Supreme Court of India, that the Labour Commissioner as an independent Chairman has failed in the discharging of his duties and responsibilities.

I refer to the Judgement of M.P. High Court 1961 (M.P. 182) and also Supreme Court Judgement - A.I.R. S.C. 33 for your information. Kindly go through these two judgements and my point on insisting on the functioning of Minimum Wage Board towards discharging of its functions and responsibilities will be clear.

I am quoting here from A.I.R. 1955 Supreme Court 33 -
(6) As regards the procedure for fixing of Minimum Wages

MADHYA PRADESH TRADE UNION CONGRESS,

(STATE COMMITTEE OF A. I. T. U. C.)

मध्य प्रदेश ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस,

495, M. G. ROAD,
INDORE.

Ref. No.....

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Date.....196

before fixing wages the advice of the Committee, if one is appointed or the representatives on its proposals made by persons, who are likely to be affected thereby. Consultation with Advisory Bodies has been made obligatory on all occasions of revision of Minimum Wages and Section 8 of the Act provides for the appointment of the Central Advisory Board for the purpose of Advising the Central as Well as the State Government both in the matter of fixing and revision of Minimum Wages.

" Such Central Advisory Body is to act also as a co-ordinating agent for the co-ordinating of the work of different Advisory Bodies. In the Committees or the Advisory Bodies the employers and the employees have an equal number of representatives and there are certain independent members besides them, who are expected to take a fair and impartial view of the matter. These provisions, in our opinion constitute an adequate safe guard against any hasty or capricious decision 'by the appropriate Government.' " (Page 55, A.I.R. S.C. '55)

I hope that with this reference and also M.P. High Court decision of 1961 it is clear that consultation with Advisory Body is obligatory on the part of the Government. It may create difficulties, as happened last time, while fixing Minimum Wages in Bidi Industry in 1958 August.

I hope you will let me know your opinion at the earliest and request the Chairman of M.P. Advisory Board to convene the meeting at the earliest and oblige.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply.

Yours faithfully,

Dwakar

Member,

M.P. M.W. Advisory Board

Copies forwarded to for information & necessary action.-

1. Labour Minister, Government of M.P., Bhopal.
2. Labour Commissioner, Government of M.P., Indore.
3. Chief Minister, Government of M.P., Bhopal.
4. Shri Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, New Delhi.
5. Secretary A.I.T.U.C., New Delhi.

J
1/2

BAKIR ALI KHAN

M.A. Bhopal

२४.११.६६

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133

बिग रमेश बाबू
गमरने।

मोपाह पुहुंय कर रुसी दिस्से सुनाने में लगाहुं।

आपसे दो तीन काम हैं-

१. आपके पागल मजदूर का का. लेनिन वाला फोटो व पिछी सोवियत
दूतावास भेजकर धन्यवाद पत्र भिजवा दीजिये। वह शरबस मेरी जान
खा रहा है।

२. कैमरा काँ. गुलाब याँ काँ. गोविन्द बाबू के-हस्ते पुहुंया दीजियेगा
आर- उसके साथ दफते काम दो रील भी।

जको काम में बरत गया हुं, फिर खत में लिख दूंगा।

३. एक काम फिर याद आ गया सुन लीजिये में आपने
लेटर पेड का गभूना पहजार धरवाने के- लिमे आपसे

दे आया था 13 जे न्यू एज प्रेस
 में छपवा कर के गुवाया का.
 गोविन्द बाबू दे **RENEW** दीजिये
 आर पोस्ट कार्ड से **RENEW** दीजिये
 तबि के यता न छपवाऊ।

आपका साथी

~~...~~
 (शाकिर अली खां)

filed
 AM

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To
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 5, Rani Thansi Road

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