

August 9, '75 Andhra Pradesh

Aug 9  
1975

The Andhra Pradesh Government has announced revised minimum wages for agricultural workers.

The rates for various agricultural operations range from Rs 3.25 to Rs 5 per day.

An adult farm servant will get wages at the following rates.

Zone 1.	Rs 1400	per annum
Zone 2	Rs 1100	"
Zone 3	Rs 900	"

257,183 house-sites in Dept

182 Cooperative House Bldg Societies  
Rs 8152 lakhs sanctioned

Rural indebtedness wiped out by another period in the last assembly session

Wages of agricultural workers linked to the price index.

Maharashtra -

30000 houses have been constructed so far for landless people.

1 lakh houses for the landless by the end of the financial year

## New Wage Rates in Andhra Pradesh.

Hyderabad,  
9 August 1975.

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An adult farm servant will get wages at the following rates.

Zone <u>I</u>	Rs 1400 per annum
Zone <u>II</u>	Rs 1100        "        "
Zone <u>III</u>	Rs 900         "         "

Patilch 10/8/75

## Wage Rates in Tripura.

New Wage rates Rs 4 per day.

Old rates Rs. 2 for men and Rs 1.50 for  
Women.

Now the discrimination against women  
in regard to wages has been removed.

Total number of agricultural workers. 87000

Out of this 29000 are tribals.

These tribal workers were working well  
for Rs 1 per day.

Indebtedness among the tribals.

Cent per Indebtedness among tribals  
in Sahar Sub. division.

Peahajanis Charge even 100 percent  
interest. 83 percent very poor. Only  
3 percent found to be rich.

Sample done by Tribal  
Research Institute conducted by  
two years ago.

K.T. 1/9/75.

## Wage Rates in Karnataka.

For ploughing, digging, harrowing, inter-culturing, sowing, irrigating and uprooting. The minimum wages are proposed to be raised from the present Rs 3.15 a day (8 hrs) to Rs 4.10 for dryland, from Rs 3.75 to Rs 4.90 for wetland and from Rs. Rs 4.30 to Rs 5.60 for gardenlands.

For other categories of work like manuring, transplanting, weeding, reaping and picking of Cotton the new rates are Rs 3.25, Rs 3.65 and Rs 4.45 for dry, wet and garden lands respectively.

The existing rates are Rs 2.50, Rs 2.80 and Rs 3.40 respectively.

August 3. 75

New Wave.

These rates have been notified in the Gazette. Decision will be taken after two months.

Wage rates  
in  
Rajasthan -

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The highest per day earning of an agricultural worker was that of a plougher. 1973-74 he earned on an average Rs. 4.35 per day. The lowest rate was Rs 1.90 by a load carrier.

The woman sower was getting only Rs. 2.64 against Rs 4.35 by male counterpart.

Maximum earning of a female labourer was Rs. 2.89 by reapers and harvesters.

— Aug 27, 1975 —

# Minimum wages of UP farm labour revised

"The Times of India" News Service

LUCKNOW, August 27: The state Cabinet has revised the minimum wages of agricultural labour, keeping in view the suggestions and objections invited earlier. The state has been divided into four regions—eastern, central, Bundelkhand, western and hill areas—for the purpose of fixing minimum wages.

The minimum wages of adult agricultural labour working on farms of less than 7.29 hectares (18 acres) are Rs. 117 a month or Rs. 4.50 a day in the eastern region, Rs. 130 a month or Rs. 5 a day in the central and Bundelkhand region, Rs. 156 a month or Rs. 6 a day in the western region and Rs. 143 a month or Rs. 5.50 a day in the hill areas.

The labour working on farms of 7.29 hectares (18 acres) or above or within eight km distance of municipal board, cantonment or notified area will get the minimum wages of Rs. 130 a month or Rs. 5 a day in the eastern region, Rs. 143 a month or Rs. 5.50 a day in central and Bundelkhand regions, Rs. 169 a month or Rs. 6.50 a day in the western region and Rs. 156 a month or Rs. 6 a day in the hill region.

The minimum wages of labour working on farms where forestry and timbering are undertaken will be the same as in the farms of 7.29 hectares.

The wages can be paid in cash or where so agreed upon, in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind

but the total value will not be less than the minimum rates fixed.

The minimum wages for children and adolescents will now be half of the wages admissible to an adult in case of children up to 12 years, two-thirds for those between 12 and 15 years and three-fourths for those between 15 and 18 years.

Thursday, July 24, 1975

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SOYUZ - APOLLO: THE BEGINNING HAS BEEN MADE

With the ASTP programme over, a Pravda correspondent asked Academician R. Z. Sagdeyev, Director of the Institute of Space Research, USSR Academy of Sciences, to comment on this notable international event.

What do you think of the significance of the now completed joint mission of Soviet and American space ships?

"The successful conclusion of the ASTP programme has demonstrated the advisability and effectiveness of cooperative work between scientists of the Soviet Union and the United States of America both on the Earth and in space. This work has been made possible by the relaxation of international tension and by the vigorous efforts of the Communist Party to achieve an all-round development of cooperation in the interests of world peace. ASTP has been a major stage in the growth of cooperation between the USSR and the USA in space studies for the benefit of mankind. It is to be supposed that it will lay down the foundation for other joint projects in this field.

"Joint flights of ships of different countries will make it possible to advance space studies to a qualitatively new stage. In these flights, measurements can be made not only from one point in space, but from several platforms manoeuvring with respect to each other."

Five joint experiments were carried out during the Soyuz-Apollo mission. Could you explain precisely why these experiments were chosen?

"The principal criterion in their choice was the possibility to use two manned space platforms in joint and separate mission configurations.

"The following experiments were chosen 'Ultra-violet Absorption,' 'Artificial Solar Eclipse', 'All-Purpose Furnace', 'Zone-Forming Fungi,' and 'Microbe Metabolism.'

"All the planned experiments have been successfully carried out, and interesting results have been obtained. This is convincing proof that international scientific cooperation is not only possible but also brings practical benefits."

What in your opinion may be possible forms of international cooperation in future space studies?

*Report*  
Memorandum submitted by Punjab Khet Mazdoor Sabha to the Punjab Labour Department for up-ward revision of minimum wages for agricultural workers.

1975  
Dor 12/1975

1. The Labour Department of Punjab Government has published a proposal dated 24th February, 1975 in Punjab Government Gazette dated February 28th, 1975, for revision of minimum rates of wages. The proposal contains exactly the same rates as were fixed by Punjab Government, Labour Department Notification No. 30.46/CA-11/48/S-5/72, dated 1st December 1972, in respect of employment in <sup>in agriculture</sup> Punjab State, although cost of living has considerably gone up since then.

Under the Minimum wages Act, 1948, the Schedule of minimum wages for agricultural workers was fixed for the first time through a Notification dated 12th March, 1951. The rates were fixed on the recommendations of a Committee appointed for the purpose. A separate Schedule was notified in case of PEPSU dated 6th February, 1953. After ~~merger~~ merger of PEPSU into Punjab, a single schedule of minimum wages was notified on 1st February, 1960, on the basis of recommendations of 1959. A fresh Committee to recommend revision of minimum wage rates was set up in the Summer of 1966. But notification prescribing upward revised rates on the basis of Committee's recommendations was issued as late as on 18th January, 1968. A Committee was again set up in the Summer of 1972. Its recommendations formed the basis of notification issued on 1st December, 1972.

Thus since 1951 when minimum wages were first fixed under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, they had been revised thrice in the course of 21 years. But revision was each time ~~made~~ made on the basis of recommendations of a Committee on which both employees and employers were represented. It is incomprehensible why that whole-some procedure is being by-passed for the first time.

We therefore urge that a Minimum Wage Committee be set up to  
into the question on receipt of suggestions from various quarters in  
response to the Proposal notified.

2. This Memorandum is being submitted on behalf of Punjab Khet Mazdoor Sabha which is the sole representative organisation of agricultural workers of the State. It was founded in 1954 and has recently held its 16th Annual Session at Mansa district Bhatinda



on 21st, 22nd and 23rd March, 1975. Its membership stands at 1,03,41<sup>4</sup> spread over 1500 villages. Ehen Singh Bhaura M.P. is present of the Sabha.

The Sabha was through AITUC represented in three previous Minimum wages Committees of 1959, 1966 and 1972. It had made constructive proposals for consideration of the successive Committees and played a significant role in framing their recommendations.

It would be useful to quote the resolution adopted by 16th Annual Session of Punjab Khet Mazdoor Sabha on the subject before we proceed to deal at length with the question of up-ward revision of minimum wages and connected issues of hours of work, over-time payment, enforcement machinery etc.

The said Resolution had made the following demands:-

1. A fresh Committee be set up for up-ward revision of minimum wages rates for agricultural workers in consonance with increase in the cost of living since 1972 when the minimum wage schedule was last fixed. Minimum wage rate for a day's work be fixed at Rs. 7 plus food and for attached workers Rs. 1800 a year plus food.
2. Daily hours of work should be fixed at 8.
3. Over-time payment be made at twice the normal rate.
4. A legislation be passed on Kerala pattern to safeguard the interests of agricultural workers.
5. A separate Inspectorate under Labour Department be set up to look after implementation of minimum wages for agricultural workers.

We shall deal with various aspects of the problem one by one

The question of upward revision of minimum rates will be taken at the end.

3. Enforcement machinery. Minimum wage rates just remain on paper unless an effective machinery is set up for implementation thereof. And that machinery to be effective must be in the form of Labour Inspectorate under the Labour Department of the State Government. At present there are a number of officers said to be entrusted with the job- Labour Inspector, Patwari, Qanungo, B.D.O, S.D.M, District Welfare Officer and Cooperative Inspector. They belong to different Departments of the Government-Labour, Revenue, Panchayati Raj and Cooperative. Responsibility is diffused. Also most of them lack the competence to deal with the problem.

The Minimum Wages Committee of 1959 had made the following

**Recommendations:-**

" The Government should set up a separate and adequate Inspectorate under the Labour Commission for proper enforcement of the Act in Agriculture. There should be at least one- Inspector for each Tehsil."

In his Memo. No. 1373-3Labour-II-60, the Secretary Labour Department had written to Punjab Agricultural Workers' Union as follows:-

" As regards appointment of separate Inspectorate for enforcement of these rates, it is further stated that a scheme has been included in the draft of III Five Year Plan".

The Committee of 1966 had re-iterated the same recommendation. But no heed was paid to it.

The 1972 Committee also had supported the demand.

But the State Government rejected this demand supported by all the successive Committees. The Schedule of minimum wages has, therefore, remained a dead letter except where agricultural workers have waged struggle in the face of Nakabandis enforced by rich employers.

4. Fixation of hours of work. At present, agricultural workers have to work for indefinite time. Under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948 maximum number of hours of their work is nine. Minimum rates of wages had been fixed keeping it in view that they will not be made to work for more than 9 hours. But that is not adhered to. Seldom is extra wage given to agricultural workers for over-time, though legally it is laid down that they will be paid 150% of the normal rate for over-time.

The Labour Commissioner, Punjab had brought out a brochure in 1973, containing minimum wages notified on 1st December, 1972. Therein it had been stated that the Government was considering the question of allowing agricultural workers one day off in a week and increasing over-time payment to double the normal rate.

The Government should treat agricultural workers at par with industrial workers and fix hours of work at 8 a day, enforce payment

of over-time at twice the normal rate and allow one day off to attached workers, besides holidays on occasions of festivals.

5. The Punjab Legislative Assembly had in its Budget Session in January, 1975, adopted a resolution unanimously to the effect that the Government should frame a suitable legislation to ban Nakabandi or socio-economic boycott as a cognizable offence.

Earlier Evaluation Committee appointed by Ram Kishan Ministry to assess the impact of welfare schemes for scheduled castes had on page 27 para 4.8 made the following recommendations:-

" Social boycott by one community against the other is tyranny. The Government should examine this question and bring forth positive legislation for coping with this evil".

The mere fixation of minimum wage rates by the Government, does not automatically lead to implementation thereof. For that two things are essential, namely, an effective enforcement machinery and united but peaceful struggle by agricultural workers.

During recent years, hit by spurt in prices, agricultural workers in numerous villages have launched peaceful strike struggles for better wages and sometimes against wage cuts. Almost in every case, rich employers have enforced Nakabandis or socio-economic boycott against them. They forbid agricultural workers and their women folk to cut grass from foot-paths, to graze cattle in common lands and even to ease themselves in the fields. Sometimes the village shopkeepers are forbidden to sell them eatables or other consumer articles. Kheti Bari Union rich farmers in Ludhiana district had been going round in their jeeps to neighbouring villages exhorting the <sup>farmers</sup> workers there not to employ the striking workers.

Nakabandi is a worst form of social oppression. The State Govt. should therefore go in for a suitable legislation to ban it at an early date so that agricultural workers could conduct a peaceful movement to secure at least the minimum rates of wages.

6. Ensure fair deal to agricultural workers women.

The year 1975 has been declared by U.N. General Assembly as International Women's year. A Committee representing 34 social organisations under presidentship of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has been set up to observe the year.

The State Government should undertake effective

Administrative and legislative measures to improve the lot of agricultural labour women, who are socially the most oppressed and economically the worst exploited section of Indian women.

The least that the State Government should do is to ensure to them equal wage for equal work with men.

Woman agricultural workers engage in cotton and chillie picking for instance. But wage earned by them per day is much less than that earned by a man for a day's work. Very meagre wages are paid to them for farm<sup>yard</sup> work. In cotton picking women are as efficient as men in operations they perform.

In 1974 for instance wage for cotton picking was on the average Rs. 4.57 per day against Rs. 7.54 for ploughing, Rs. 7.59 for sowing, Rs. 7.36 for weeding and Rs. 7.74 for other agricultural operations.

In Bhulla Rai in Kapurthala district women workers received only Rs. 3.25 per day for cotton picking, while men received Rs. 7.88 a day for weeding. In village Guruser in district Faridkot, woman cotton picker received Rs. 4.33 per day, while man worker received Rs. 7.78 for sowing per day. It may be argued that man's work is harder than that of a woman. Nevertheless both types of work are equally productive.

Wages paid to woman workers who pick cotton or chillies must be raised.

7. Protection of interests of 'Siris' . 'Siris' are attached workers who work with the employers on annual contract basis. They are given generally one-fifth of the produce of grain, but no fodder dry or green, except some amount of it depending on the goodwill of the employer. Some employers dismiss them towards the close of the year to deprive them of their share in the harvest. They have no off-days. When they become ill, deduction is made from their wages at prevalent wage rates.

The Minimum wages Act does not apply to 'Siris'.

The Minimum wages Committee of 1972 had brought to the notice of the Government the question of 'Siris'. It had recommended that their problem be dealt with separately.

Much earlier the Evaluation Committee on welfare of scheduled Castes to which reference had been made in a previous para had recommended " The whole question of 'Siris' should be gone into afresh by the Revenue Department in cooperation with the Welfare Department to protect their rights."

The Government should bring up a suitable legislation to regulate the relations between ' Siris' and their employers.

8. Need for up-ward revision of minimum wages.

There would be little disagreement on the need for upward revision of minimum wages as fixed on 1st December, 1972, for the cost of living has considerably increased since then.

Then what should be the criteria for determining the quantum of increase ?

Agriculturally Punjab is the most developed State in the country. But for certain drought years, its agricultural production has made steady headway. As a result mainly of increase in agricultural production, per capita income of our state is the highest in the country. Agricultural workers have made great contribution towards this development. In bigger farms, they constitute the sole labour force. According to the census of 1971, they constitute 20.11% of the total working force of the State, both urban and rural. But they are 32% of the work force engaged in agriculture. They are not paid wages in proportion to the contribution they make and in consonance with rise in the cost of living. Most of them are casual workers who find full employment only in busy seasons- at the most for 6 months a year. They live below the poverty line.

The following factors should be taken into consideration for upward revision of minimum wage rates.

1. Increase in consumer price index for agricultural workers since 1972 when the existing schedule of minimum wages was fixed.
2. Increase in agricultural production since 1972 leading to increase in income from agriculture accruing to employers and the State.
3. Need to overcome income disparities in rural areas in pursuance of Directive Principles of the Constitution.

Rise in prices and consumer price index.

According to Labour Bureau of Government of India following are consumer price index numbers for agricultural workers in Punjab and neighbouring states of Delhi, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Rise in the index for Punjab would be higher as consumption standard here is higher than in the neighbouring states.

	1960-61	Index 100
1971	<u>Food</u> 212	<u>General</u> 204
1972	239	218
1973	268	243
1974	323 (September)	342

The general index has risen from 218 in 1972 to 342 in September 1974 i.e. by 56.88%. Further rise took place after September, 1974. To neutralise the increase in the cost of living there should be corresponding increase in minimum wage rates.

Major portion of family budget of a agricultural worker is spent on purchase of food. There has been steep rise in prices of wheat, maize and bajra in this period as following figures would indicate:-

Average Annual Wholesale prices per quintal in rupees.

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	As on 18.3.75 in Amritsar Market
Wheat	86.35	84.02	108.63	120( Dara)
Maize	64.49	65.49	120.13	140
Bajra	85.98	126.34	104.75	185

As on 18.3.75, prices of maize and Bajra -main food grains consumed by village poor-had more than doubled compared with average of 1972 and wheat price risen by 39.5%.

Increase in the minimum wage rates in accordance with rise in consumer price index would at best neutralise the increase in the cost of living. There will be no increase in their real income which is warranted by increase in agricultural production and per capita income accruing from agriculture.

Increase in agricultural production

In the newspaper supplement "Three years of Zail Singh Ministry" published recently it had been claimed that production of

foodgrains had risen from 73.07 lac tonnes in 1970-71 to 77.28 lac tonnes in 1973-74. The Director of Agriculture has claimed that there will be record production of 81 lac tonnes in 1974-75.

There was set back to foodgrains production after 1971-72 when it had reached the highest peak so far. But there was increase in index of production of all agricultural commodities in 1973-74 as against 1971-72.

Taking triennium ending 1961-62 as base with index of 100, index changed as follows from 1971-72 to 1973-74:-

<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>
224.89	222.13	229.45

Average rates of wages in 1974 as compared to 1972.

As a result of peaceful movement of agricultural workers, their average wages for the state as a whole had increased in 1974 as compared with those prevalent in 1972 as the following would show (in rupees per day):-

	ploughing	sowing	weeding	Harves- ting	Picking cotton	Other work	carpain- ter	Black smith
1972	<u>6.64</u>	<u>6.73</u>	<u>6.74</u>	<u>8.24</u>	<u>3.29</u>	<u>6.76</u>	<u>12.45</u>	<u>12.44</u>
1974	7.54	7.59	7.36	8.38	4.57	7.74	13.73	13.73

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab-1974).

The minimum wage for a day's work, if entirely paid in cash, was fixed at Rs. 6.50 in December, 1972. For various agricultural operations the daily wage was already in that year somewhat above the minimum except in case of cotton-picking.

In 1974, as the above table would show, the average wage level had risen by Rs. 1 or some what more or less for various operations.

There are areas where workers have secured Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 plus food per day as in Moga sub-division. There are other places where they get just the minimum wage fixed in 1972 and still others where even now they are not paid the minimum wages. In the year 1974, daily wage paid for weeding in one selected village of each district was as follows:-

<u>District</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Wage for weeding</u>
Curdaspur	Narot Mehra	Rs. 5.00
Amritsar	Gehri/Chhapa	Rs. 8.00
Kapurthala	Bhulla Rai	Rs. 7.88
Jullundur	Dayalpur	Rs. 8.11
Hoshiarpur	Sataur	Rs. 6.50
Ropar	Mianpur	Rs. 7.61
Ludhiana	Pakhowal	Rs. 8.08
Ferozepur	Sodhinagar	Rs. 8.07
Paridkot	<del>Curdaspur</del> Gurusar	Rs. 7.78
Bhatinda	Bhagta	Rs. 8.33
Sangrur	Fatehgarh	Rs. 8.44
Patiala.	Kakrala	Rs. 6.50

The above table shows that wage paid for weeding in Narot Mehra( district Curdaspur) is much less than minimum per day rate of Rs. 6.5. In Kakrala district Patiala and Sataur district Hoshiarpur it is just at the level of minimum wage rate. Elsewhere it is much above the minimum rate fixed on 1st December, 1972.

It is suggested forcefully that the minimum daily wage be raised from Rs. 5 plus food to Rs. 7 plus food. It will mean increase of only 40% in the cash portion of the daily wage.

As regards attached worker, his annual wage should be increased ~~from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1800~~ from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 1800 minimum plus food.

The attached workers in district Amritsar are known as Attris who are paid annual wage in grain. They receive from 40 to 50 maunds of grain a year. Let us take 45 maunds as average wage. Taking price per maund at Rs. 48( Rs. 120 a quintal) their wage is cash would come to Rs. 2166 besides food. Hence fixation of food is quite reasonable.

*minimum annual wage at Rs. 1800 plus*

Need to overcome disparities in income

Successive Plan documents have drawn attention to the fact that disparities of income have been growing between the rich land-owners and the rural poor while rural rich have accumulated wealth, the poor have become relatively poorer and continue to live below the poverty line. While fixing minimum wage for agricultural workers Directive Principles of the Constitution have to be borne in mind



which enjoin that steps should be taken to overcome disparities in income.

We suggest that the schedule of minimum wages as notified on 1st December, 1972, be revised up-ward by at least 40 to 50%. The new rates should be fixed as follows:-

1. Attached Worker (a) Kandi areas : Rs. 1400 a year plus food.  
(b) Rest of the State: Rs. 1800 a year plus food.
2. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, scouring and manuring (a) Kandi areas: Rs. 5.50 plus food  
(b) Other areas: Rs. 7 plus food.
3. Transplanting of rice (a) Japanese method: Rs. 7 per Kanak plus food.  
(b) Traditional method: Rs. 5.5 per Kanal plus food.
4. Weeding (a) For Kandi areas: Rs. 5.50 per day plus food.  
(b) For other areas: 7. per day plus food.
5. Irrigation: Rs. 7 per day plus food.
6. Harvesting of wheat: One Bhari per day or 1/20th of harvested wheat or equivalent thereof in cash.
7. Threshing of wheat: Rs. 8.50 per day with meal.
8. Winnowing including carriage of grain and stacking (a) 1/20th of winnowed grain  
(b) Bhooosa
9. Jhoka (or stoker employed on Gur making) 1.25 Kg. of Gur per 40 Kgs. of Gur produced.
10. Picking of Cottons: 1/16 of the kapas picked or 25 p. per kg. of kapas picked.
11. Picking of chillies: 1/10th of chillies picked.
12. Threshing of paddy: 8 kgs. per quintal of paddy threshed.
13. Blacksmiths or carpenters who are employed in operations incidental to or in conjunction with farming. Rs. 14 plus food.
14. Tractor Drivers: Rs. 250 a month.
15. Harvesting of ground-nets or any other crops other than wheat: Rs. 7 per day plus food
16. Tubewell operators: As fixed by Govt. for Tubewell operations employment.
17. Mali:-
18. Other operations:- (a) Kandi areas: Rs. 5.50 a day plus food.  
(b) other areas: Rs. 7 plus food per day.

Date: 12/5/75

345 - Sector 21 - B, ---

Chandigarh

No. 588 ..... L.W.

Calcutta,  
The 18th April, 1975

LW/2W-36/72

NOTIFICATION

WHEREAS by the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department Notification No. 7000-LW., dated 30.9.74 the minimum rates of wages payable to the employees employed in the employment in agriculture in the State of West Bengal were revised on the basis of Agricultural CPI Number ( 1960 - 61 = 100 ) for 1972-73 (July to June) at 233 point.

AND WHEREAS, the annual average CPI number for agricultural Labour has gone upto 276 for the year 1973-74 totalling a rise of 43 points over the annual average CPI Number for 1972-73;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the terms laid down in item Nos. 5 and 6 of the aforementioned notification, the Governor is pleased to announce that the minimum rates of wages of both daily-rated and monthly-rated workers shall be as shown in the Schedule below, with effect from the 1st October, 1974 :

SCHEDULE

	<u>Daily rate</u>			<u>Monthly rate</u>		
	<u>Basic</u>	<u>D.A</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Basic</u>	<u>D.A.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Adult	Rs. 5.60	Rs.1.03	Rs. 6.63	Rs. 80.60	Rs.26.66	Rs.107.26
Child	Rs. 4.00	Rs.0.74	Rs. 4.74	Rs. 39.00	Rs.19.35	Rs 58.35

By order of the Governor,

J. V. R. Prosada Rao.

Dy.Secy. to the Govt. of West Bengal

No. 588/1(40)LW.

Copy forwarded for information to -

Calcutta,  
The 18th April, 1975.

Sd/ Illegible  
Assistant Secretary.

Sept 12, 1975 - PATRIOT

# Highest minimum wages for Punjab farm labour

**S**EVERAL States have initiated action for the revision of minimum wages of agricultural workers, reports PTI.

According to the information received in the Labour Ministry, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu have notified their proposals for upward revision. While Kerala and Tamilnadu have enacted special legislation for fixation of wages for these workers, Punjab and Rajasthan have already revised the wages this year.

An official release said that it was agreed in the last Labour Ministers' conference that States that have comparatively low rates of minimum wages would notify their revised wages by 15 August, 1975. It was also decided that the States that are in the process of revising minimum wages will complete revision before that time.

Consequently, the Centre has decided to revise wages for agricultural workers in the central sphere which will range between Rs 4.45 and Rs 6.50 per day according to areas.

## DETAILS

The detailed position regarding States is as follows:

**ANDHRA PRADESH:** The present rates of wages which became effective in 1974 are Rs 2.25 to Rs 3.00 per day for men and Rs 2.25 per day for women workers) according to the zone and occupation. The State now proposes to revise the minimum wages which would range from Rs 3.00 to Rs 4.00 per day.

**ASSAM:** The present wages are Rs 5.00 to Rs 6.00 per day or Rs 4.50 to Rs 5.50 per day if one meal is provided according to occupation. These wages are effective in the State from October, 1974.

**BIHAR:** The minimum rates of wages have been fixed in kind. Cash value of such wages is computed in accordance with Bihar minimum wages rules, 1951, subject to a minimum of Rs 4.00 and Rs 5.00 plus nasta per day according to area. These wages are prevalent since December, 1974.

**GUJARAT:** The workers receive Rs 3.00 per day, which were last fixed in 1972. According to the information, a revision is under consideration by the State Government.

**HARYANA:** The present rates of wages range between Rs 4.50 per day with meals and Rs 6.00 per day without meals which were revised in 1973. The State Government proposes to set up a committee to revise the present minimum wages.

**HIMACHAL PRADESH:** The wages were revised in 1974 and are Rs 4.25 per day or Rs 127.50 per month.

**KARNATAKA:** The workers get wages between Rs 2.50 to Rs 4.30 per day according to type of land and class of work. The State Government has already announced an increase of 30 per cent of wages from 2 October, 1975.

**KERALA:** The State Government has fixed Rs 4.50 per day for men and Rs 3.00 for women worker. These wages became effective from July 1973. According to the information available, special legislation has been enacted to ensure payment of fair wages.

**MADHYA PRADESH:** The present minimum rates of wages became effective from February, 1974 and were between Rs 1.60 to Rs 2.20 per day zonewise. The

State proposes to revise wages which are likely to range between Rs 2.75 to Rs 4.00 per day.

**MAHARASHTRA:** The agricultural minimum wages were revised in 1974 ranging from Rs 3.00 to Rs 4.50 per day, according to area.

**MANIPUR:** The prevalent minimum wages in the State, according to area, are Rs 4.00 to Rs 4.50 per day.

**MEGHALAYA:** The State proposes to revise the wages which will range from Rs 4.50 with one meal or Rs 5.00 per day. The present wages in the State are Rs 4.00 to Rs 5.00 per day for men and Rs 3.25 to Rs 4.50 per day for women.

**NAGALAND:** No minimum wages have so far been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. The current rates range between Rs 8.00 and Rs 10.00 per day.

**ORISSA:** The State has fixed minimum wages of agricultural workers as Rs 3.00 per day and it proposed to revise it as Rs 4.00 per day.

**PUNJAB:** The rates were revised in July this year which are Rs 4.65 to Rs 5.65 per day with meals or Rs 6.70 to Rs 7.70 per day without meals, according to area.

**RAJASTHAN:** The minimum wages in the State were revised in January this year, and are Rs 4.25 to Rs 5.00 per day, according to the area.

**TAMILNADU:** The minimum wages are Rs 3.00 per day for men and Rs 1.75 per day for women workers. Special legislation has been enacted for fixation of wages of agricultural workers in some parts of the State. A committee has been constituted by the State Government to advise it in the matter of revision of minimum rates of wages for employment in agriculture.

**TRIPURA:** Though the minimum wages for agricultural worker in Tripura are Rs 2 per day but the workers are actually getting higher wages. The wages for male worker range between Rs 3 and Rs 4 per day and for female Rs 2.50 to Rs 3 per day. In peak seasons the wage rates are as high as Rs 5 per day.

**UTTAR PRADESH:** The present minimum wages are Rs 3 to Rs 4.50 per day, according to the size of farms. It is reported that the State has proposals for revising the wages ranging between Rs 5 and Rs 6.50 per day or Rs 104 and Rs 155 per month according to area and size of farm.

## MONTHLY RATES

**WEST BENGAL:** The minimum wages were effective from October, 1974. The present minimum wages are about Rs 7.25 per day for adults and Rs 5.19 for children. The monthly rates are Rs 123.38 for adults and Rs 70.05 for children along with at least two meals and accommodation.

**CHANDIGARH:** The present wages are Rs 3 to Rs 3.50 per day.

**DELHI:** The wages are Rs 5 per day or Rs 130 per month. The State proposes to revise wages at the rate of Rs 6.50 per day or Rs 169 per month.

**DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI:** The minimum wages are Rs 3 per day.

**GOA, DIU AND DAMAN:** There are no minimum wages fixed under the minimum wages act but the Government has notified proposals for fixation of minimum wages for agricultural employment at Rs 4.00 per day for the lowest paid unskilled worker.



DEAR Comrade,

Bhopal.  
7/10/75

Received your circular dated 26.9.75. I am sending the true copy of the notification on wage revision by State Govt.

With Comradely greetings  
your Comradely  
BK Gupta

No.5071-10106-XVI- Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (No.XI of 1948) in its application to the State of Madhya Pradesh, read with ~~the~~ Section 4 of the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act (~~1962~~), 1962 (No.XVI of 1962), the State Government under this Department's Notification No.3570-4113-XVI, dated the 10th July 1975, published a proposal in "Madhya Pradesh (Extraordinary) Gazette", dated the 10th July 1974 in the matter of ~~revision~~ revision of the minimum rates of wages fixed under this Department's Notification No. 338-40-XVI, dated the 25th January 1974 in respect of the "Employment in Agriculture" for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 and sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (No.XI of 1948), in its application to the State of Madhya Pradesh, read with Section 4 of the Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962 (No. XVI of 1962), the State Government, after considering the representations ~~required by the~~ received in this behalf and also after consulting the Advisory Board as required by the provision to the said ~~section~~ sub-section (2) of Section 5 in the matter of revision of the existing minimum rates of wages and in supersession of the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Department's said notification dated the 25th January 1974, hereby revises the ~~minimum~~ rates of minimum wages as specified in column (2) of the Schedule given below for the clauses of employees employed in the said employment as shown in column (1) of the said schedule and further directs that the revised rates of minimum wages shall come into force with effect from the 2nd October 1975:-

Schedule

Classes of employees	Revised rates of minimum wages			
	Zone I.		Zone II	
	Rs.	P	Rs.	P.
For Unskilled work				
Adult Employee	4	00	3	50
Child Employee	76 percent of the rate payable to adult Employee		70 percent of the rate payable to adult	

EXPLANATION.

For the purpose of this notification:-

1. (a) Zone I shall comprise of the areas included within the municipal limits of a municipal corporation or municipality with a population of 50,000 and above and places within 8 kilometers from the limits of of such corporation or municipality.
- (b) Zone II shall comprise of all such places which are not included in Zone I.
2. (a) The money-value of customary perquisite, if any, shall not count in computation of the minimum wages paid to an employee.
- (b) In the case of employees employed on monthly basic the minimum rate of wages payable shall be calculated by multiplying the minimum rate of daily wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

*Received*  
*15/10/75*

*15 Oct 1975*



ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ రాజ పత్రము

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GAZETTE

PART I—EXTRAORDINARY  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 326. ]

HYDERABAD, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1975.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

( T. )

REVISION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE UNDER MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

NOTE :

[G. O. Ms. No. 1092, Employment and Social Welfare (T.), 2nd December, 1975.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act 11 of 1948) and all other powers hereunto enabling and after having consulted the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby revises the minimum rates of wages as specified in column (3) of the Schedule below as payable to each category of employees specified in column (2) thereof and employed in Agriculture in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the same having been previously published as required under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act.

The revised rates of wages shall come into force with effect from 2nd December, 1975, i.e., the date of publication of the notification in the *Andhra Pradesh Gazette*.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Class of work or employee.	All inclusive minimum rates of wages.		
		Zone-I.	Zone-II.	Zone-III.
(1)	(2)	(3)		
I. FARM SERVANTS OR ATTACHED WORKERS :				
		p.a. Rs.	p.a. Rs.	p.a. Rs.
(1)	Adult Farm Servant ..	1,400	1,100	900
II. CASUAL LABOUR :				
		per day Rs. P.	per day Rs. P.	per day Rs. P.
(2)	Ploughing } ..	5.00	4.50	4.00
(3)	Threshing } ..			
(4)	Sowing } ..	4.50	3.50	3.25
(5)	Transplanting } ..			
(6)	Harvesting } ..			
(7)	Weeding ..	4.00	3.25	3.00
(8)	Any other light operation not involving skill or hazard ..	4.00	3.25	3.00
(9)	Digging ..	5.00	4.50	4.00
(10)	Stacking ..	5.00	4.50	4.00

- (1) Children where employed shall be paid 50% of Wages as fixed or revised for adults as the case may be ;
- (2) Where any category of employee is actually in receipt of higher rates of wages than those specified above, he/she shall continue to get the benefit of such higher rates of wages ;
- (3) The rates proposed above are inclusive of rest day wages
- (4) The above rates are applicable to men and women ;
- (5) Zone-I comprises the following areas :—

Visakhapatnam District : Prakasam District :

Ankapalle Taluq. Chirala Taluq  
Addanki Taluq.

East Godavari District : Nellore District :

Kakinada Taluq Kovur Taluq  
Amalapuram Taluq Nellore Taluq.  
Razole Taluq Chittoore District :  
Ramachandrapuram Taluq Chittoor Taluq.  
Kothapeta Taluq

Rajahmundry Taluq Cuddapah District :  
Pithapuram Taluq All villages in the Ayacut area  
Peddapuram Taluq. under K.C. Canal.

West Godavari District : Kurnool District :

Kovvur Taluq Kurnool Taluq  
Narsapur Taluq Nandyal Taluq.  
Tadepalligudem Taluq Nandikotkur Taluq  
Tanuku Taluq Nizamabad District :  
Bhimavaram Taluq Bodhan Taluq  
Eluru Taluq. Banswada Taluq

Krishna District : Nizamabad Taluq  
Bandar Taluq Armur Taluq.

Divi Taluq Nalgonda District :  
Gannavaram Taluq Huzurnagar Taluq  
Vijayawada Taluq Miryalaguda Taluq.

Guhivada Taluq Mahaboobnagar District :  
Kaikalur Taluq. Alampur Taluq.

**Guntur District :**

Tenali Taluq  
Bapatla Taluq  
Repalle Taluq  
Guntur Taluq  
Sattenapalli Taluq  
Narasaraopet Taluq  
Palnad Taluq.

Zone-II comprises the following areas :—

**Visakhapatnam District :**

Visakhapatnam Taluq  
Yelamanchili Taluq  
Vizianagaram Taluq  
Bhimunipatnam Taluq.  
Non-Agency areas of  
Narsipatnam Taluq  
Do. Chintapalli Tq.  
Do. Paderu Taluq.  
Do. Chodavaram Tq.  
Do. Srungavarapukota Tq.

**Srikakulam District :**

Srikakulam Taluq  
Chipurupalli Taluq  
Bobbili Taluq  
Pathapatnam Taluq  
Narasannapeta Taluq  
Tekkali Taluq  
Sompeta Taluq  
Ichapuram Taluq.  
Non-Agency areas of Salur Tq.  
Do. Parvathipuram Tq.  
Do. Palakonda Taluq.  
Do. Palakonda Taluq.

**East Godavari District :**

Tuni Taluq  
Prathipadu Taluq.

**West Godavari District :**

Chintalapudi Taluq  
Non-Agency areas  
of Polavaram Taluq.

**Krishna District :**

Tiruvur Taluq  
Jaggiahpet Taluq  
Nandigama Taluq  
Nuzvid Taluq.

**Guntur District :**

Vinukonda Taluq.

**Prakasam District :**

Ongole Taluq  
Kandukur Taluq  
Giddalur Taluq.

**Warangal District :**

Warangal Taluq  
Mahaboobabad Taluq.

**Medak District :**

Medak Taluq  
Sangareddy Taluq  
Zaheerabad Taluq.

**Khammam District :**

Khammam Taluq  
Madhira Taluq.

**Hyderabad District :**

Hyderabad urban area comprising the area covered by the Municipal Corporation and including all places within a distance of 8 K.Ms. from the periphery of the Corporation.

**Nellore District :**

Kavali Taluq  
Gudur Taluq  
Sulurpet Taluq  
Venkatagiri Taluq  
Rapur Taluq  
Atmakur Taluq  
Udayagiri Taluq.

**Anantapur District :**

Anantapur Taluq  
Gooty Taluq  
Hindupur Taluq  
Tadapatri Taluq  
Kadiri Taluq  
Rayadrug Taluq.

**Chittoor District :**

Bangarupalayam Taluq  
Chandragiri Taluq  
Kalahasti Taluq.  
Satyavedu Taluq

Puttur Taluq  
Madanapalli Taluq  
Vayalpad Taluq  
Punganur Taluq.

**Cuddapah District :**

Cuddapah Taluq  
Kamalapuram Tq.  
Jammalamadugu Tq.  
Proddatur Tq.  
Rajampeta Taluq.

Other than  
villages in  
K.C.  
Canal  
area:

**Kurnool District :**

Adoni Taluq  
Allagadda Taluq  
Atmakur Taluq  
Banaganapalli Taluq

**Aluru Taluq.****Koilkuntla Taluq.****Nizamabad District :****Kamareddy Taluq****Yellareddy Taluq.****Nalgonda District :****Suryapet Taluq****Bhongir Taluq****Nalgonda Taluq****Ramannapeta Taluq****Devarakonda Taluq.****Adilabad District :****Khanapur Taluq****Nirmal Taluq****Non-Scheduled areas of Lakshettipet Taluq.****Hyderabad District :****Medchal Taluq****Hyderabad East Taluq****Hyderabad West Taluq****Vikarabad Taluq.****Mahaboobnagar District :**

Mahbubnagar Taluq  
Shadnagar Taluq  
Wanaparthy Taluq  
Gadwal Taluq  
Atmakur Taluq.

**Karimnagar District :**

Sirsilla Taluq  
Huzurabad Taluq  
Karimnagar Taluq  
Peddapalli Taluq  
Metpalli Taluq  
Jagtial Taluq.

Zone-III comprises the following areas :—

**Visakhapatnam District :**

Agency areas of Narsipatnam Tq.  
Do. Chintapalli Tq.  
Do. Paderu Taluq  
Do. Chodavaram Tq.  
Do. Srungavarapukota Tq.

**Anantapur District :**

Kalyandrug Taluq  
Dharmavaram Taluq  
Uravakonda Taluq  
Penukonda Taluq  
Madakasira Taluq.

**Srikakulam District :**

Agency areas of Salur Taluq  
Do. Parvathipuram Tq.  
Do. Palakonda Tq.

**Chittoor District :**

Palmaner Taluq  
Kuppam Taluq.

**East Godavari District :**

Yellavaram Taluq  
Rampachodavaram Taluq.

**Cuddapah District :**

Rayachoti Taluq  
Pulivendla Taluq  
Badvel Taluq  
Siddavatam Taluq.

**West Godavari District :**

Agency areas of Polavaram Tq.

Kurnool District :  
Dhone Taluq  
Pathikonda Taluq.

**Prakasam District :**

Markapur Taluq  
Kanigiri Taluq  
Podili Taluq  
Darsi Taluq.

**Nizamabad District :**

Mandur Taluq.

**Medak District :**

Narayankhed Taluq  
Jogipet Taluq  
Narsapur Taluq  
Gajwel Taluq  
Siddipet Taluq.

**Mahaboobnagar District :**

Kalvakurthi Taluq  
Kollapur Taluq  
Nagarkurnool Taluq  
Makthhal Taluq  
Kodangal Taluq  
Achampet Taluq.

**Khammam District :**

Yellandu Taluq  
Boorgampadu Taluq  
Nugur Taluq  
Bhadrachalam Taluq  
Kothagudem Taluq.

**Hyderabad District :**

Ibrahimpattam Taluq  
Chevella Taluq  
Pargi Taluq  
Tandur Taluq.

**Karimnagar District :**

Mantani Taluq.

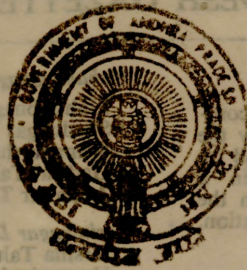
**Warangal District :**

Jangaon Taluq  
Parkal Taluq  
Mulug Taluq  
Narsampet Taluq.

**Adilabad District :**

Utnoor Taluq  
Mudhol Taluq  
Asifabad Taluq  
Sirpur Taluq  
Chennur Taluq  
Adilabad Taluq  
Boath Taluq  
Scheduled areas of  
Lakshettipet Taluq.

DILSUKHRAM,  
Secretary to Government.



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HYDERABAD, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1975.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT  
EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT  
( T. )

REVISION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE UNDER MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948.

[G. O. Ms. No. 1092, Employment and Social Welfare (T.), 2nd December, 1975.]

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act 11 of 1948) and all other powers hereunto enabling and after having consulted the State Minimum Wages Advisory Board, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh hereby revises the minimum rates of wages as specified in column (3) of the Schedule below as payable to each category of employees specified in column (2) thereof and employed in Agriculture in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the same having been previously published as required under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act.

The revised rates of wages shall come into force with effect from 2nd December, 1975, i.e., the date of publication of the notification in the *Andhra Pradesh Gazette*.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Class of work or employee.	All inclusive minimum rates of wages.		
		Zone-I.	Zone-II.	Zone-III.
(1)	(2)	(3)		
I. FARM SERVANTS OR ATTACHED WORKERS :				
		p.a. Rs.	p.a. Rs.	p.a. Rs.
(1)	Adult Farm Servant	1,400	1,100	900
II. AGRICULTURE :				
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
(2)	Ploughing	5.00	4.50	4.00
(3)	Threshing	..	..	..
(4)	Sowing	..	..	..
(5)	Transplanting	..	..	..
(6)	Harvesting	..	..	..
(7)	Weeding	4.00	3.25	3.00
(8)	Any other light operation not involving skill or hazard	4.00	3.25	3.00
(9)	Digging	5.00	4.50	4.00
(10)	Stacking	5.00	4.50	4.00

NOTE :

- (1) Children where employed shall be paid 50% of Wages as fixed or revised for adults as the case may be ;
- (2) Where any category of employee is actually in receipt of higher rates of wages than those specified above, he/she shall continue to get the benefit of such higher rates of wages ;
- (3) The rates proposed above are inclusive of rest day wages
- (4) The above rates are applicable to men and women ;
- (5) Zone-I comprises the following areas :—

Visakhapatnam District : Prakasam District :

Ankapalle Taluq. Chirala Taluq  
Addanki Taluq.

East Godavari District : Nellore District :

Kakinada Taluq Kovur Taluq  
Amalapuram Taluq Nellore Taluq.  
Razole Taluq Chittoore District :  
Ramachandrapuram Taluq Chittoor Taluq.  
Kothapeta Taluq

Rajahmundry Taluq Cuddapah District :  
Pithapuram Taluq All villages in the Ayacut area  
Peddapuram Taluq. under K.C. Canal.

West Godavari District : Kurnool District :

... Taluq  
Nandyal Taluq.  
Tadepalligudem Taluq Nandikotkur Taluq  
Tanuku Taluq Nizamabad District :  
Bhimavaram Taluq Bodhan Taluq  
Eluru Taluq. Banswada Taluq

Krishna District : Nizamabad Taluq  
Bandar Taluq Armur Taluq.

Divi Taluq Nalgonda District :  
Gannavaram Taluq Huzurnagar Taluq  
Vijayawada Taluq Miryalaguda Taluq.  
Gudivada Taluq Mahaboobnagar District :  
Kaikalur Taluq. Alampur Taluq.



**Guntur District :**

Tenali Taluq  
Bapatla Taluq  
Repalle Taluq  
Guntur Taluq  
Sattenapalli Taluq  
Narasaraopet Taluq  
Palnad Taluq.

Zone-II comprises the following areas :—

**Visakhapatnam District :**

Visakhapatnam Taluq  
Yelamanchili Taluq  
Vizianagaram Taluq  
Bhimunipatnam Taluq.  
Non-Agency areas of  
Narsipatnam Taluq  
Do. Chintapalli Tq.  
Do. Paderu Taluq.  
Do. Chodavaram Tq.  
Do. Srungavarapukota Tq.

**Srikakulam District :**

Srikakulam Taluq  
Chipurupalli Taluq  
Bobbili Taluq  
Pathapatnam Taluq  
Narasannapeta Taluq  
Tekkali Taluq  
Sompeta Taluq  
Ichapuram Taluq.  
Non-Agency areas of Salur Tq.  
Do. Parvathipuram Tq.  
Do. Palakonda Taluq.  
Do. Palakonda Taluq.

**East Godavari District :**

Tuni Taluq  
Prathipadu Taluq.

**West Godavari District :**

Chintalapudi Taluq  
Non-Agency areas  
of Polavaram Taluq.

**Krishna District :**

Tiruvur Taluq  
Jaggiapeta Taluq  
Nandigama Taluq  
Nuzvid Taluq.

**Guntur District :**

Vinukonda Taluq.

**Prakasam District :**

Ongole Taluq  
Kandukur Taluq  
Giddalur Taluq.

**Warangal District :**

Warangal Taluq  
Mahabubnagar Taluq.

**Medak District :**

Medak Taluq  
Sangareddy Taluq  
Zaheerabad Taluq.

**Khammam District :**

Khammam Taluq  
Madhira Taluq.

**Hyderabad District :**

Hyderabad urban area comprising the area covered by the Municipal Corporation and including all places within a distance of 8 K.Ms. from the periphery of the Corporation.

**Nellore District :**

Kavali Taluq  
Gudur Taluq  
Sulurpet Taluq  
Venkatagiri Taluq  
Rapur Taluq  
Atmakur Taluq  
Udayagiri Taluq.

**Anantapur District :**

Anantapur Taluq  
Gooty Taluq  
Hindupur Taluq  
Tadapatri Taluq  
Kadiri Taluq  
Rayadrug Taluq.

**Chittoor District :**

Bangarupalayam Taluq  
Chandragiri Taluq  
Kalahasti Taluq.  
Satyavedu Taluq

**Kurnool District :**

Adoni Taluq  
Allagadda Taluq  
Atmakur Taluq  
Banaganapalli Taluq

**Nizamabad District :**

Kamareddy Taluq  
Yellareddy Taluq.

**Nalgonda District :**

Suryapet Taluq  
Bhongir Taluq  
Nalgonda Taluq  
Ramannapeta Taluq  
Devarakonda Taluq.

**Khanapur Taluq :**

Nirmal Taluq  
Non-Scheduled areas of Lakshettipet Taluq.

**Hyderabad District :**

Medchal Taluq  
Hyderabad East Taluq  
Hyderabad West Taluq  
Vikarabad Taluq.

**Mahaboobnagar District :**

Mahbubnagar Taluq  
Shadnagar Taluq  
Wanaparthy Taluq  
Gadwal Taluq  
Atmakur Taluq.

**Karimnagar District :**

Sirsilla Taluq  
Huzurabad Taluq  
Karimnagar Taluq  
Peddapalli Taluq  
Metpalli Taluq  
Jagtial Taluq.

Zone-III comprises the following areas :—

**Visakhapatnam District :**

Agency areas of Narsipatnam Tq.  
Do. Chintapalli Tq.  
Do. Paderu Taluq  
Do. Chodavaram Tq.  
Do. Srungavarapukota Tq.

**Anantapur District :**

Kalyandrug Taluq  
Dharmavaram Taluq  
Uravakonda Taluq  
Penukonda Taluq  
Madakasira Taluq.

**Srikakulam District :**

Agency areas of Salur Talu o  
Do. Parvathipuram Tq.  
Do. Palakonda Tq.

**Chittoor District :**

Palmaner Taluq  
Kuppam Taluq.

**East Godavari District :**

Yellavaram Taluq  
Rampachodavaram Taluq.

**Cuddapah District :**

Rayachoti Taluq  
Pulivendla Taluq  
Badvel Taluq  
Siddavatam Taluq.

**West Godavari District :**

Agency areas of Polavaram Tq.

**Kurnool District :**

Dhone Taluq  
Pathikonda Taluq.

**Prakasam District :**

Markapur Taluq  
Kanigiri Taluq  
Podili Taluq  
Darsi Taluq.

**Nizamabad District :**

Mandur Taluq.

**Medak District :**

Narayankhed Taluq  
Jogipet Taluq  
Narsapur Taluq  
Gajwel Taluq  
Siddipet Taluq.

**Mahaboobnagar District :**

Kalvakurthi Taluq  
Kollapur Taluq  
Nagarkurnool Taluq  
Makhthal Taluq  
Kodangal Taluq  
Achampet Taluq.

**Khammam District :**

Yellandu Taluq  
Boorgampadu Taluq  
Nugur Taluq  
Bhadrachalam Taluq  
Kothagudem Taluq.

**Hyderabad District :**

Ibrahimpattam Taluq  
Chevella Taluq  
Pargi Taluq  
Tandur Taluq.

**Karimnagar District :**

Mantani Taluq.

**Warangal District :**

Jangaon Taluq  
Parkal Taluq  
Mulug Taluq  
Narsampet Taluq.

**Adilabad District :**

Utnoor Taluq  
Mudhol Taluq  
Sirpur Taluq  
Chennur Taluq  
Adilabad Taluq  
Boath Taluq  
Scheduled areas of  
Lakshettipet Taluq.

DILSUKHRAM,  
Secretary to Government.

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ వ్యవసాయ కార్మిక సంఘం

# Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Workers Union

(Affiliated to Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union)

అధ్యక్షులు:

గుజ్జుల యల్లమందారెడ్డి

President:

Gujjula Yallamanda Reddy

ప్రధాన కార్యదర్శి:

కోండ్రు సుబ్బారావు, యమ్.ఎల్.సి.

General Secretary:

Kondru Subba Rao, M. L. C.

మఖ్దూమ్ భవన్

MAKHDOOM BHAVAN

హిమాయత్ నగర్

HIMAYAT NAGAR

హైదరాబాద్ - 500029

HYDERABAD-500029

PHONE: 32473

Date: 10.12.1975.

To,

10 Dec 1975

Com. P. K. Kodiyam

General Secretary

Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union.

Comrade,

As it is instructed by Com Kondru Subba Rao, General Secretary, A.P. Agricultural workers Union, I am here with sending two Gazette Notification copies of A.P. Government's,

"Minimum wages for A.P. Agricultural workers".



Yours Comradely

Kondru Tata Rao

(KONDRU TATA RAO)

Office Secretary.

Andhra Pradesh Agr. W. Union

# Wage Rates in Rajasthan

23 Sept 1979

Jaipur Sept. 22.

Earning the load carrier and herdsmen, the farm labourer is the lowest paid worker in villages in Rajasthan.

According to a study, the lowest wage is earned by a load carrier (85 paise per day) and the highest by a mason Rs 6.60. Second in the lowest rung was the herdsmen earning Rs. 2.70 per day. Those earning more than Rs. 5 were tailor Rs 5.53, Carpenter Rs 5.81, blacksmith Rs. 5.21 and Cobbler Rs 5.24.

The labour engaged in the work of sinkuig wells earned Rs 4.85 while the barber Rs 4.27.

Amongst the farm labour, lowest earner was picking man (Rs 3.08) while highest was plougher (Rs. 3.89) Earnings of other types of farm labourers were: sowers Rs. 3.69, weeders Rs. 3.29, irrigation and allied workers Rs 3.30, reapers and harvesters Rs. 3.26, transplanters Rs 3.19 and muddunpung workers Rs. 3.35.

The study also reveals that the wages of women workers were much lower for the same type of work as compared to their male counterparts, the disparity being between Re 1 to Rs 2.33. The lowest paid woman worker was the plougher, getting Rs 2.08 only just equivalent to the earnings of a minor. Highest amount earned by a female farm worker engaged in sinkuig wells was Rs 2.52.

Amongst all the women workers, the highest earning was Rs 3.04 by those engaged in tailoring.

Economic Times

23/9/74.