

close jute units (CA)

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) AMDT. RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1718 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-552/77].

12.36 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SUGGESTION OF INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION TO CLOSE DOWN THE JUTE UNITS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported Indian Jute Mills Association's suggestion to close down the jute units for 7 to 10 days in a month due to acute shortage of raw jute and lay off in 15 jute mills in West Bengal."

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO- OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, it has been reported in the press that the Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association has given a statement suggesting block closure of jute mills in phases during next two months to restrict production to 70 per cent of the present level for the purpose of conserving raw jute in the context of acute shortage of fibre in the country at present and also to

avoid haphazard closure of mills and for ensuring a rational consumption of the available fibre.

It is fact that the jute industry is facing shortage of raw jute at present which is likely to continue till the new crop arrives in the market. The present raw jute situation would, therefore, result in shortage of stock in the case of some of the mills and also shortage of high grade fibre in the industry as a whole. To ensure better distribution of the available supply of raw jute, regulatory orders have been issued restricting the holding of stocks of raw jute by the mills upto a maximum of their four weeks' consumption. For disciplining the prices of raw jute which had shot up to a very high level, maximum prices have been fixed for different categories of raw jute.

Any measure to restrict production to 70 per cent the present level or a block closure will definitely have its adverse impact on the interests of the workers which the Government cannot permit. Even without any production cut many of the mills are likely to carry on with the stocks still available with them till the new crop arrives and only some of them, if at all, may face difficulty for short period before the arrival of the new crop. The situation is being kept under continuous review and necessary measures will be taken in consultation with the Government of West Bengal and other concerned governments

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am happy that the Minister has not agreed at least with the contention of the Indian Jute Mills Association that they will go for block closure. But, at the same time, I am very much disappointed to see that the Minister is agreeing with the contention of the IJMA. The Minister says that the jute industry is facing shortage of raw jute. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us about the short-

age. The Economic Survey (1976-77) which has been presented to this House says:

"The production of jute and mesta staged a remarkable recovery and their combined production which was 5.8 million bales in 1975-76 is estimated to be about 7 million bales."

This is the year where nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ million bales have been produced more by the cultivators. The Report of the Ministry of Commerce (1976-77) which we discussed the other day, in that Report, there is some difference about the production of raw jute. I would like to quote from that Report. On page 147, it says:

"With an opening stock of about 10 lakh bales and present crop estimate of 70 lakh bales, the total availability of raw jute during the 1976-77 season is likely to be around 80 lakh bales as against the estimated requirement of 68.50 lakh bales."

How the Minister can come here and repeat the argument which was advanced by the Jute barons of Calcutta. I am really surprised. I would like you to enlighten us on these matters.

Secondly, it is not something new that the jute mill-owners are doing. It is a regular feature. I will quote from another report which appeared in the *Economic Times*; a well-known trade union leader has said this:

"So, the Indian Jute Mills Association is up to its old trick again."

This is the trick. Every season they intervene in this way. Why do they do so? Government is aware of it. The season of raw jute arrival will be beginning now; it is not far off; it begins in July and it continues in August. Everybody in the country knows about it. We are now at the fag end of June. In another few days, there will be a lot of raw jute

available in the market. The Indian Jute Mills Association has certain goals to achieve. The House should be clearly aware of these. What is the first goal? It is to fleece the jute growers: The jute-grower will come to the market with his produce—that small man about whom, you say, you are very much concerned. They want to fleece him. He will not get a fair price. Secondly, they want to create an artificial shortage in the gunny bag market; they want to get a higher price there also. But at the same time they will not pay a fair price to the jute growers. These are the goals that the jute barons want to achieve. I want to know whether this Government is going to give concessions to these people. Every year they used to do the same thing and every year, the previous Government used to give concessions to them. I want to know whether the present Government is also going to repeat the same thing.

Another point is this. There is a new Government in West Bengal now, the Government of Mr. Jyoti Basu. This is a blackmail by the jute barons against that Government because they are afraid of one thing; under the grab of Emergency, during the last two years, the jute barons had retrenched nearly a lakh of workers, about 80,000 workers, from the jute industry, and today they think that there is a new Government and they might retaliate. The jute barons are aware of it and that is why they want to strike pre-emptively on the working class.

At this time, when there is a new Government, a new situation, I want to know whether the Government is going to allow the jute barons to play their political game. These are some of the important factors in relation to this. Its impact on the economy is very significant. It is said that one out of five persons in West Bengal is earning his livelihood from jute industry; somehow or other, everybody is associated with it. Such

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

a big industry is in a crisis. It is a crisis which is a creation of certain jute barons; 12 or 13 monopoly houses want to amass huge profits. I would like to know whether the Janata Government is going to submit to their pressure. My questions in this connection are these. Will the Government go firmly against the threat and blackmail in which the jute monopolists are engaged? Government should also make it clear here and now whether they will nationalise the jute industry and settle this problem once and for all, so that, at least in future the working class will not be held to ransom by some of the monopoly houses.

Secondly, I would also like to know whether the Government, with the jute barons pleading that they are running at a loss, will look into serious charges of foreign exchange violation cases and tax-evasion cases which are pending against the jute barons.

Lastly, I would also like to know from the Government whether they would look into the high-handed measures taken by the jute industrialists against the working class under the Emergency with the connivance of the former Central Government and the State Government of West Bengal. If the Government will do something positive in this respect, I think the jute industry will have a proper future and the working class will get a better deal from the Janata Government. I hope the Minister will give a positive reply.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not only a question but a speech and a suggestion all rolled into one. I hope the Minister at least will not take so long: there are five people to speak on this subject.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I shall be very brief.

It is true, that the original estimates were of the order of 70 lakh bales, but according to the Ministry of Agri-

culture, the latest estimates are of the order of 67 to 68 lakh bales. The requirement every year is somewhere between 73 and 75 lakh bales. In the beginning of the year, because of the 15 per cent shortage it was expected that perhaps the production will not be of that order; besides, there was less demand. But, fortunately, in the past four months, there has been good demand and, naturally, production also has taken a good turn.

So far as raw jute is concerned, I would like to give the assurance that, as I have mentioned in my statement, there is no question of this Government in any way submitting to the jute barons as suggested by the hon. Member. Therefore, as I have indicated, we are not going to allow this cut as is feared. Yesterday itself the President of the Indian Jute Mills Association was here and I told him point-blank that this sort of suggestion cannot be accepted by the Government. We have, at one end, to check the rising prices and put a ban so that the prices don't go beyond Rs. 225/- per quintal basis W-5 variety at Calcutta. Secondly, we have put restrictions on the industrialist holding a stock of more than four weeks. We are also taking measures against those traders and profiteers who are retaining stocks, so that those stocks also come out. I am very much in touch with the West Bengal Government and have had talks with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. So, in consultation and cooperation with the West Bengal Government, we shall see that these barons are not allowed to loot the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, the statement made conceals more than what it reveals. To show what it conceals, I want to give another figure. According to the *Economic Times* of the 27th or 28th of this month, the total requirement of the jute mills is 72 lakh bales and the current year's production is 67 lakh

bales. So, I cannot accept the version he has given. The estimated carry-over is 5 lakh bales at the end of June this year. Therefore, having regard to the carry-over at the end of June, which amounts to 5 lakh bales, there is no question of any shortage of raw material. Armed with these facts, would the hon. Minister kindly reject straightway any kind of proposal of block closure and show the representative of the IJMA the door of his office?

The Government, the country and we on this side are very much interested in the increase in productivity of jute. It is said that the yield per acre of jute can be raised to 4.6 bales for the white variety and 5.29 bales for tossa variety against the ten year's average of 2.77 bales. But, in fact, this is not happening because of the fact that the jute growers do not have any incentive for higher production. Last year, the A.P.C. fixed Rs. 135 per quintal as the minimum support price for jute which falls far below the cost of production. In view of this, in the interest of the increase in productivity per acre, will the Government consider the proposal of enhancing the rate of minimum support price to Rs. 200/- per quintal which may be made available to the actual growers?

The future of the jute industry is not as bleak as the tycoons and barons of the industry seek to portray. My figures show that the internal consumption has shown a steady growth. It has risen from 4.72 lakh tonnes in 1974 to 7.62 lakh tonnes in 1976. From all the available indications, the growth rate is likely to be maintained. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether he has taken any initiative in the matter of formulating a package programme for the revitalization of the jute industry beginning from the question of remunerative price to the growers, increasing yield per acre, modernization of the industry and finally minimising the control of the twelve

monopoly houses over the entire industry which earns about Rs. three hundred crores of foreign exchange per year.

Lastly, I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to an editorial comment, which appeared in the *Economic Times* on the 27th. It says:

"Rocking of the boat too much at this stage might be counter-productive.

Moreover, for some mills, the difficulties lie not in the shortage of jute, but the lack of funds, to pay for it. While several more have enough stocks for others, closure provides no relief from the overhead costs."

As a matter of fact, many mills have not paid their dues to the Jute Corporation of India from whom they have taken raw jute.

I think, the *Economic Times* editorial has put the whole issue in a very right context. There is no shortage of jute, the solution of the problem lies somewhere else. All these things are very clear.

Finally, will the hon. Minister be good enough to take steps to reinstate 80,000 jute workers who have been retrenched during the emergency in West Bengal or whose employment is being threatened and see that there is no further unemployment of the jute workers on any account.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I have already indicated, firmness would not flow only from the words here but out of our action. The Government has already taken action and we shall take care that whatever raw jute exists in the country is made available for the mills and for that, whatever measures are needed, they will be taken in co-operation with the State Governments concerned because along with West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Andhra also. As also Nepal.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, Andhra also—these are the States which are producing jute and some jute mills are very much there.

It is true that the internal consumption has fortunately gone up from 4 to 5 lakhs tonnes to nearly 7.5 lakhs tonnes. But, unfortunately, so far as the external demand is concerned, while our exports were of the order of 9.5 lakhs tonnes in the year 1964-65, they have come down to nearly 5 lakhs tonnes. But, anyway, to say that the whole future of the jute industry is bleak is not correct and I do not accept that sort of position. I have no doubt whatsoever that with concerted effort, we can certainly revitalise the whole jute industry and, we can take care of the existing mills also. Regarding the per-acre yield I am very much with the hon. Member on this point. We have already had a discussion with the Minister of Agriculture and his Ministry are right from this year we have initiated measures so that there should be a better yield and also wherever possible, we should have more acreage under jute cultivation....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What about remunerative price?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That alone will ultimately solve the problem. Yes, remunerative price is very much a problem. It is very difficult to accept at this stage Rs. 200 per quintal as support price because it will escalate the whole price situation. Yesterday only the Cabinet has taken a decision and even though the recommendation was to retain the price of Rs. 136, we have taken a decision to increase it to Rs. 141/- per quintal for W-5 variety in up country market by way of support price. Now, what is needed more is to have more centres so that the farmers do not suffer as their goods are not purchased and

to that extent, the Jute Corporation of India has already taken a decision to have more purchasing centres in all the jute-producing areas. This is how we are trying to tackle the problem.

Then, Sir, I can assure the House that no pressures whatever will work so far as the Janata Government is concerned and we shall see that this vital industry giving employment to nearly 2.5 lakhs of our people....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is direct employment.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, and indirect employment to more than 40 lakhs of our people who are producing jute is given all attention it needs. So, in the circumstances we are very much concerned with this industry and we shall take all care.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The first thing I would like to do through your good offices is to suggest very strongly to the hon. Minister to go, I will say, rush to Calcutta at once and sit with Mr Jyoti Bosu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal and settle the issue and make sure that not a single person, not a single worker employed in the jute industry, who comes there from Bihar, UP, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and from all over the country is touched and thrown on the streets of Calcutta. Unfortunately, jute industry is one of the worst exploited industries which exploit the farmer all the time taking his jute at far below the cost of production. Workers lose wages, lay-offs, retrenchments, *badili*, casual labour—all sorts of malpractices having been going on merrily for the last 30 years of Congress rule. They have grown beyond any proportion.

Sir, the jute industry is a congregation of economic offenders. They have been talking about 12 monopoly houses. I am coming to nine family-based business houses practically controlling the entire jute industry in West Bengal.

The latest technique they adopt is invoice manipulation and of course, the erstwhile Government had been on their pay-roll. We know the performance of the erstwhile Commerce Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya and his relation with the IJMA President, R. P. Goenka of Duncan Brothers. Don't we know all these things. Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House in narrating all those things. They extracted Rs. 100 crores in concession, abolition of duty, cash assistance, holding everybody to ransom, declaration of weight at the time of shipment, etc. All these details are given in the report of the Public Account Committee and all these *magar-machis* of the jute industry are sitting there and doing it.

13.00 hrs.

Jute industry has earned foreign exchange for the centre in 1947 to the extent of Rs. 127.82. Upto December the earning was to the tune of Rs. 187.55 crores. Therefore, Centre has to take the entire responsibility in the matter.

On 12.3.1977 the Jute Commissioner had said, and it is as quoted in *Economic Times*:

"What is more, the goods are being sold at much higher prices. The scars of uneconomic operation of about 20 months are being healed in the process.

The industry, according to the Jute Commissioner should not have any cause for grievance as the government had not only abolished the export duty, but allowed a cash subsidy of 10 per cent on the FOB price....."

They are fleecing both ways.

So far as the profits of the mill owners are concerned, they are really having a good time. The amount of money that they are making is unbelievable.

It is said by "the Patriot"—

"The mill owners make every year on an average Rs. 20 crores as profit from the raw jute trade. The mills do not go to the market when the growers are forced to sell."

They put their foot on the neck of the grower and squeeze the blood out of him. Here is an option. Once he grows the jute, either take it or leave it. That is the only way. The Minister is saying that the production should be encouraged. It can be encouraged if the Government could ensure to buy at economic prices. Otherwise, jute fields are going to be converted into rice fields. You would not be able to prevent that. Furthermore, again it is said:

"This attention has not been paid despite the enormous profits made by the mill owners. On an investment of only Rs. 4000 per loom, made more than a century ago, the annual average profit has been a minimum of Rs. 5000. There are 70,000 looms in the jute industry in West Bengal, and the profit thus adds upto an astronomical figure."

This is white money. I cannot deal with the black money.

Shri Mohan Dharja on 1st April said categorically in reply to my Short Notice Question which you were good enough to admit:

"I can assure the House that out of 8 mills which were closed on 30.12.1976, at least six mills will be operating within the next three or four months."

There is no re-opening of six or eight mills. There is a lay off in 1/3rd mills. More Government purchases are necessary. Higher and retention price has to be made very obligatory. If anybody violates that, it should be made a criminal offence.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The current year production figures have been given. These are higher than the last years figures. Why is this block closure of 16 Mills? There is a reduction in production by about 35 per cent. The Minister himself has replied in his statement which contradicts I.J.M.A.'s move. The reply says—"Even when production goes, many of the mills are likely to carry on with stocks still available with them. Till the new crop arises some of them, if at all, may face difficulty for a short period till the arrival of the new crop." I.J.M.A.'s move is an economic crusade against this. I tell you an inside story. It is a retaliatory measure to discredit the new CPI(M) led leftist friendly Government in West Bengal. Some of the people controlling jute mills conspired and succeeded in preventing alliance between the leftists and the Janata front against the will of the Janata Central leadership which was almost headed by Shri R. P. Gocnka of Duncan Bros., the money collector of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Some mills have introduced cuts upto 40 per cent. 72,000 workers are laid off. In Budge Budge area, in my Constituency, 750 people have been laid off. That means starvation for the workers of the family. I.J.M.A.'s proposal for 10 days a month during July-August has to be turned down at once and drastic step should be taken against the economic offenders and anti-national people.

New crop is coming in the beginning of September. In the meantime hon. Minister may import jute and Naptha from Thailand through S.T.C. and not through private agencies. All money will immediately go into Swiss banks and New York banks. They can also try from Bangladesh if we can import some jute. I am sorry to point out that the Jute Corporation is headed by a defeated Congress person and I don't know whether he knows what a jute mill

looks like. My hon. friend Mr. Chitta Basu has said that it is not a question of shortage of jute. They have got black money but they can't bring that into the payroll. That is the difficulty. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he will air-dash to Calcutta, seek the cooperation of the Government there which is friendly to him, and see that nothing is done without consulting them. There should be no closure under any circumstances. These jute barons have made lot of money during the last century. I request him to consider all the points which I have mentioned just now. He may answer whatever he likes.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am really grateful to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for having given me the permission to say whatever I like. He has raised very vital issues. So far as jute growers are concerned, it is very much true that when raw jute comes to market the prices are at the lowest level and once they are purchased by the traders and agents of the jute millers the prices start rising. On the one hand, we have ordered the Jute Corporation of India to take the initiative. At the same time, may I appeal to the Members from the jute growing areas about this? We should encourage the cooperative of farmers to purchase their own goods so that they will be their own masters. Hon. Members know what happened in Maharashtra—it is the farmers who are owners of sugar factories. Just like that, is it not possible for us to have these jute factories to be run and managed by farmers through cooperatives?

As a Minister for Cooperation, I can assure them that whatever cooperation is needed in this regard will be offered by me. Without that I cannot solve this problem.

About the closed mills I had said that I would take care that six out of eight mills lying affected by work stoppage on 30.12.76 were opened.

The House will be happy to note that the management of Khardah and Co. Ltd. and Union Jute Mill have been taken over. Waverly Jute Mill has started its operation. Kealvin Jute Mill has started operation. Regarding Alexandra Jute Mill, even though the matter was in the court, we moved the court to allow us to have certain investigation. Those investigations are complete. We are now moving the court to allow us to take over the mill. This is the position.

Besides that, regarding Rai Bahadur Mills, we are having our discussions with the Chief Minister and the other Ministers of Bihar. So far as Naffar Chandra Jute Mills are concerned, Chapdani Jute Mills have taken their shares and they have assured us that they are trying to start this Mill. So, under the circumstances, not six but, perhaps, it may be possible to start, seven mills.

Also the House would be glad to know about the commitments made by the Janata Party Ministers and they have tried their level best to implement this assurance. One more suggestion has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I am grateful to him for that suggestion. Again he will be happy to note that I have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. It is true that I am overburdened with the work. I am carrying now the load of five Ministers who were then functioning for these two ministries. Even now, my plan is that I shall be visiting Bengal on Sunday and Monday to resolve all these issues and I shall be having a meeting with the Chief Minister, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I think that a lot of discussion has taken place on the subject and the Minister has also given an assurance on the floor of this House. But, still, I find that the minister's reply is evasive because his reply consisted mainly of sensationalism. Mr. Bosu asked the Minister to air-dash to Calcutta to meet Mr. Jyoti Basu. If

the same thing continues, I am sure, next year, in the Lok Sabha, the same Call Attention Motion will be raised and Mr. Bosu will again request the Commerce Minister to air-dash to Calcutta to meet Mr. Jyoti Basu. This is a problem that has been happening in the last so many years which the Congress Government have not been able to solve. It is just before the jute season that the big millowners try to depress the prices. They announce that this sort of closure or pressure is brought so that the prices go down. The only solution for this will be monopoly procurement of jute by Government. This year also Government has made a statement earlier that it has got 36 direct purchasing centres with the Jute Corporation whereas it needs 400 direct purchasing centres to take over the entire jute. But, the Government has no proposal to increase the number of DPCs. It is said that it will go in for the price support. My first question is: how many direct purchasing centres is the Government going to open this year in order that its operation may not only be confined to the price support operation but also on the monopoly procurement operation so that the jute farmers are protected? My second point is this. I am personally affected here because there are twenty two jute mills in my constituency and about one lakh workers are working. In West Bengal in the last two years in emergency period, 70,000 to 80,000 workers had lost their jobs. It has been admitted here. It is also true that after the Janata Party took over, due to closing down of one shift, 25,000 to 30,000 people have lost their jobs. The present Plan of the IJMA, as a conspiracy, is to lay-off the workers on a mass scale. So, not only is a solemn assurance from the Minister necessary at this stage, but it is also necessary for him to see that those 80,000 workers who had lost their jobs in the last 2 years as also 25,000 workers who had been thrown out of job due to closing of one shift due to power and raw jute shortage should also be taken back to work.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

My other question is: will the Minister take the necessary steps in that regard? I have been writing to the Minister from March and I am very glad that he has replied to all my letters. But, till now, he has not mentioned anything about the Alexandra Jute Mills.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. Correspondence is quite a different thing.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the Alexandra Jute Mill which was closed down in Jagatdal has not been opened till now. I gave a proposal to the Minister that he may ask the Jute Corporation of India to take over the Alexandra Jute Mills so that it finds an avenue for marketing the Jute which it has purchased. But, the Minister has turned down my proposal. As a result of that, this year also, the Jute Corporation for selling is raw jute will have to depend on the jute barons who will not make the payment in time. My question to the Minister is: Is he going to take over any of the closed jute mills through the Jute Corporation of India so that the Jute Corporation of India finds a channel for marketing its own goods? He has stated something in the Rajya Sabha during Question Hour, I suppose.

MR. SPEAKER: I think hereafter I shall have to restrict that to one question: .

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is a very vital question. The Minister has made a statement that he is not going to take over the export trade in raw jute. Last year, there was a proposal that the S.T.C. would enter into the market for the export of both raw jute as well as jute goods. The strangle-hold of these 9 families on this trade should be broken. I may also request to the Minister, Sir, if it is not possible to nationalise

the jute mills at the present moment at least let him take-over the export trade in raw jute.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, regarding opening of the centres, it is already planned to open 100 centres and 20 sub-centres through the Jute Corporation of India. I shall be discussing this matter with the Chief Minister of Bengal as to whether we could open—in cooperation with West Bengal government and other governments—more centres.

As regards Alexandra mill the matter is *sub-judice*. We requested the court to allow us investigation. After the investigation is complete and it is found to be a viable proposal then we will be moving the court to allow us to take over this mill. We hope to get the permission. As soon as we get permission from the High Court further measures will be initiated.

Regarding 25,000 workers who have been laid off by the mill owners because of power shortage or raw jute shortage I shall also be taking up this issue with the Chief Minister and the concerned bodies during my visit to Calcutta.

As regards the suggestion that STC should now go into export of raw jute, I shall discuss the matter with the STC. So far as exports through STC are concerned we shall have to erect the mechanism. It is no use announcing the decision here without making the necessary arrangements.

13.19 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SHIFTING OF PAY AND ACCOUNTS OFFICE
OF DEFENCE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
FROM MATHURA TO NASIK ROAD CAMP