

**GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING**

**VISAKHAPATNAM**

**JANUARY 6-8, 1997**

**CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS  
GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT  
ACCOUNTS**

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 1954

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# CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

*Visakhapatnam, January 6-8, 1997*

## Resolution On Condolence

### **Comrade Sunil Maitra**

The General Council meeting of CITU held at Vishakhapatnam (AP) from January 6-8 1997 expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of Comrade Sunil Maitra, Polit Bureau Member of the CPI(M) and Editor of Peoples Democracy who died on September 18, 1996. All through his active political life spanning over 5 decades Com.Maitra was closely associated with the Working Class movement. His political and organisation abilities propelled him to become one of the builders of trade union movement among the insurance employees. The General Council offers its respectful homage to the departed leader and extends its heartfelt condolences to his wife Com.Nilima Maitra, a member of our Working Committee and other members of the family.

### **Com Godavari Parulekar**

This General Council meeting of CITU being held from 6-8 January 1997 at Vishakhapatnam (AP) deeply mourns the death of Com.Godavari Parulekar, a prominent freedom fighter and builder of the adivasi and kisan movement in the country. She was 89. A veteran leader of the CPI(M) Com.Godavari was an exemplary communist. Her total identification with the oppressed peasantry and the adivasi people of Vidarbha region made her legend in her lifetime. This General Council pays its respectful homage to the departed leader.

### **On Condolence**

The General Council meeting of CITU held from 6-8 January 1997 at Vishakhapatnam (AP) offers its respectful homage and condolence to those leading personalities of the working class and the democratic movement who passed away since our last meeting.

The General Council expresses deep anguish and profound grief at the ghastly murder of Com.Amiya Das, a member of our Working Committee on October 29 1996. Comrade Das, a member of the Orissa State Committee

was a very popular leader of the mine workers. The meeting also expresses its deep shock and anguish at the barbaric murder of Com.Sagarika, a woman TU leader of Kokrajhar Tea Garden in Assam. The meeting demands immediate arrest and severe punishment to the culprits. The General Council pays its respectful homage to their memory.

During this period several important leaders of the revolutionary movement have left us. Notable among them are Com.Mansur Habibullah, a veteran leader of the communist movement and one of the builders of Kisan and students movement in Bengal. Com.Satyabrata Sen, a dedicated Marxist and a communist leader of exemplary behaviour died on September 30 1996 Com.Karuna Roy, Veteran CPI(M) leader of Tripura, and another veteran communist leader of Rajasthan Com.Chandrashekar Parashar also left us. Com.Prameswar Kalita, a freedom fighter, noted social worker and leader of CPI(M) died in Guwahati. A veteran freedom fighter and a leader of the peasant struggle Com.Tarachand also passed away during this period. Another veteran freedom fighter Com.Krishna Raj Palta (Punjab) also died during this period. The General Council pays homage to these departed leaders.

This general council expresses deep sorrow at the death of Com.Aruna Asaf Ali, an outstanding freedom fighter and a prominent figure of the left movement. After independence she served many progressive causes with devotion and played an important role in the world peace movement. The General Council remembers her contribution with reverence. The General Council deeply condoles the death of another veteran communist leader Com.S G Sardesai in Maharashtra recently. His long and dedicated service to the cause of the communist and progressive movement will be remembered for ever.

Death has also occurred of a veteran journalist and Moscow correspondent of the Peoples weekly World—Organ of the Communist Party of USA, Com.Mike Davidow. CITU General Council expresses deep sense of sorrow

and pays respectful homage to him.

Several other leaders of the Trade Union movement have also died during the intervening period. Among them Com.Nisar Ahmed Khan, leader of Bank Employees in Bihar, a popular doctor and a good organiser of the unorganised worker Dr Mohd Shamim Khan of Bali (West Bengal) and others. The General Council pays respectful homage to these comrades.

This General Council expresses its deep anguish and concern at the ghastly murders of comrades of the TU and democratic movement in West Bengal, Tripura and other places and condemns the noxious conspiracy hatched by Congress(I) and its hoodlums to try and disrupt law and order situation just after the election and calls upon the working class to fight against the terrorist and disruptive forces with vigour.

The General Council mourns the death of 7 workers due to fire in Key Pharma Drug Factory in Gurgaon (Haryana). The meeting condemns the criminal callousness of the management in providing safety measures and demands adequate compensation to the family of the deceased and severe punishment to the persons responsible for the criminal negligence.

We must remember hundreds of innocent people who died and thousands who were rendered homeless due to havoc created by cyclone and floods in Andhra Pradesh recently. This Genral Council condoles the victims of this ghastly tragedy and expresses its heartfelt sympathy with people of Andhra. It calls upon the working class to provide all help in cash and kind to the victims of this devastating natural calamity.

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Dear Comrades,

Since the meeting of the Working Committee held in New Delhi on 7-9 June 1996 several important developments have taken place in international and national situation. The sweep of these developments was so fast that CITU had to take stand on several issues in a quick succession in defence of working class interests. There are many topics which require in depth consideration by the General Council so that we can chalk out our line of approach to meet the challenging situation.

## Homage

At the outset let us pay homage to some of the outstanding leaders who have passed away since the last meeting of the working committee.

Sunil Maitra one of the stalwarts of the trade union movement in the country and a member of the Polit Bureau of the communist Party of India (Marxist) passed away on 18th September last. His contribution to the insurance employees movement can never be forgotten.

Godavari Parulekar, a veteran leader of kisan and Adivasi movement breathed her last on 9th October, 1996. She played an important role in the well known Warli upsurge in Maharashtra. Satyabrata Sen, a notable economist and outstanding leader of Reserve Bank employees movement and D.P. Chaddha, President, AIBEA passed away during the period. We pay our homage to them and condolence to their bereaved families.

We must strongly condemn the gruesome murder of our General Council member from Orissa Amiya Das on 29th October by hirelings of anti-CITU elements.

The gruesome execution of Najibulla and his colleagues by the Taliban fundamentalists in Afghanistan have aroused anger all over the world. Najibullah played an important role in the unification and advance of Afghanistan which is being reversed by US backed Pakistan and Taliban. We strongly condemn this cold blooded murder and pay our respectful homage to his memory.

On the eve of the General Council meeting in the first week of November a natural calamity of a greater magnitude occurred in costal areas of Andhra Pradesh. The cyclone took the toll of over one thousand people while property worth hundreds of crores of rupees was lost in the disaster. A huge task fell on the government and the people of Andhra Pradesh to give relief to the destitute population. Let us pay our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved members of the families of those who lost their lives in the cyclone. Many comrades all over the country felt that the council meeting, scheduled to held during last

week of November '96 should be postponed. However in consultation with the Andhra CITU and the Reception Committee decision has been taken to defer the meeting to 5-8 January '97.

## GLOBALISATION OF MONOPOLY CAPITAL

In the name of development of "free market economy" a new brutally competitive world economic order is emerging in the world. About 37,000 multinational companies with more than 170,000 units outside their countries of origin have taken a firm grip over the world economy, particularly over the third world countries employing 300 crores of people.

According to a recent report by the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) total sales generated by MNCs outside their country of origin totalled \$5.5 trillion (one lakh crore). This is more than the total value of world exports. MNC's today control one third of the world's private sector assets. The total foreign holdings of MNCs all over the world now exceed \$ 2 trillion (US \$ 474 billion, UK\$ 259 billion Japan \$ 251 billion).

US TNCs employ 20 lakh workers in W.Europe, 15 lakh in Asia and 13 lakh in Latin America. French MNCs employ 20 lakh workers outside France.

The whole world is now called by the monopoly houses as a global village in order to indicate the process of globalisation. The process of globalisation has been aptly described by Jeremy Brecher in "Global village or Global pillage" as follows: As each work force, community or country seeks to become more competitive by reducing its wages and its social and environmental overheads; the result is a general downward spiral in incomes and social and material infrastructures. Lower wages and reduced public spendings means less buying power, leading to stagnation, recession and unemployment. This dynamic is aggravated by the accumulation of debt. National economies in poor countries and even in the United States become geared to debt, payment at the expense of consumption, investment and development. The downward fall is reflected in the slowing of global GNP growth from almost 5% per year in the period of 1948-1973 to only half that in the period of 1974-1989 and to a mere crawl since then".

According to United Nation statistics, between 1960 and 1993, global income increased from \$4 trillion to \$23 trillion and per capita more than tripled. However, the same report admitted shrinkage of income in some countries. Between 1965-80 and 1980-93 the number of

people in countries with negative growth increased from 200 million to almost one billion.

The income disparity between the developed and developing countries is increasing rapidly all over the world. In 1993 global GDP was estimated at \$23 trillion of which in the developed countries alone it was \$18 trillion leaving only \$5 trillion to the poorer countries even though they constitute 80 per cent of the world population.

The growing inequality in the world is also reflected by the UN statistics. Between 1960 and 1991 the richest 20 per cent of the population's share in the world income increased from 70 per cent to 85 per cent, while the share of the poorest 20 per cent of the population declined from 2.3 per cent in 1960 to 1.4 per cent in 1991. So the per capita income of the people in the advanced capitalist countries was 30 times that of poorer countries in 1960 which now increased to 61 times in 1991.

How the money is getting accumulated in the hands of few individuals can be seen from the fact that the total wealth of 358 richest people in the world, who are known as dollar billionaires is equal to combined income of the poorest 45 per cent of the world's population i.e. 2-3 billion people. The Human Development Report 1996 has therefore pointed out, "Whether international or national, increasing income inequality is a major constraint to sustaining both economic growth and human development." (Page 13).

In advanced capitalist countries where per capita income in 1993 was above \$20,000, more than 100 million people were living below the poverty line. The so called liberalisation and globalisation has allowed down the rate of growth. However whatever growth is taking place does not lead to human development. Hence UN Human Development Report 1996 has admitted the following shortcomings of the so called economic growth as a result of globalisation.

**1. Jobless growth** - Where the overall economy grows but does not expand the opportunities for employment.

**2. Ruthless growth**- where the fruits of economic growth mostly benefit the rich, leaving millions of people struggling in ever deepening poverty

**3. Voiceless growth** - where growth on the economy has not been accompanied by an extension of democracy and empowerment.

**4. Rootless growth** - which causes people's cultural identity to wither. There are thought to be about 10,000 distinct cultures but many risk being marginalised or eliminated.

**5. Futureless growth** - where the present generation squanders resources needed by future generations. Rampant and uncontrolled economic growth in many countries is laying waste to forests, polluting rivers, destroying biodiversity and depleting natural resources.

I have used the exact words used by the Human Development Report which glaringly highlights the chaotic situation in the world to-day which is bound to lead human society to disaster if not checked in time.

The ghastly deprivation of the world people imposed by the capitalism today can be seen from the following data from the same report

- Around 17 million people die each year from curable infections and parasitic diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria and tuberculosis.

- Of the world's 18 million HIV infected people (AIDS) more than 90% live in developing countries

- Millions of children are still out of school - 130 million at the primary level and 275 million at the secondary level

- Nearly 800 million people do not get enough food and about 500 million people are chronically malnourished

- Almost a third of the world population (1.3 billion) lives in poverty

- At 984 per one lakh live births in the poor countries maternal mortality is still nearly 12 times that in advanced capitalist countries

- Every year some 20 million hectares of tropical forests are grossly degraded or completely cleared

- At the end of 1994, there were more than 11 million refugees in the poorer countries

These statistics are underestimated since they are taken from official statistics which do not always give a correct picture. Yet they are quite startling and depict the inhuman character of the capitalist society today.

## DECLINE IN RUSSIA AND FORMER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

World Bank in its World Development Report 1996 has specially studied the economy of the former socialist countries. Though the World Bank is gleefully pointing out the "advance" stabilisation" after the downfall of socialism and advent of market economy, it could not hide the stark reality that the economy of these countries is in shambles. Between 1989 and 1995 there has been actual decline in GDP of most of the countries. The data given by the world bank shows that in 1995 the GDP of the following countries was much below compared to 1989.

Poland—98%, Hungary 80%, Estonia-67%, Lithuania 40%, Romania-70%, Mongolia-73%, Russia-60%, Moldova-40%, Kazakhstan 40%, Ukraine-40%.

The World Bank report has admitted the existence of widespread black market in all these former socialist countries which is causing intense hardships for the common people

The World Bank report also admits, "More Russians are dying during transition. Male life expectancy fell by six years between 1990 and 1994 and that of women by three years." Larger death of young workers are due to accidents, suicide, substance abuse and murder. "Russian adult

mortality is now 10 per cent higher than that of India." The term substance abuse is used by the World Bank for the consumption of alcohol and illicit drugs.

Unemployment has been increasing at a rapid rate. The registered unemployment in comparison with the total workforce gives us the following picture

Albania - 18%, Poland - 15%, Slovak Rep - 15%, Slovenia-14%, Bulgaria-14%, Croatia-13%, Romania 12%, Hungary-12%, Latvia-7%.

The real wages of the workers have declined in the last 5 years. It was only Hungary that the real wages have remained constant. The decline in real wages in some countries are as follows:

Poland - 32%, Czech rep - 19%, Russia - 30%, Ukrain-50%, Latvia-50%, Estonia-55%, Belarus-55% Kazakstan-65%

Though the data for other countries was not available with the World Bank it underlines the serious erosion in the standard of living of the working class there.

Women workers were the worst victims of the market economy. The World Bank Report admits, "Women were laid off in much larger numbers than men in the early transition, because their tasks were considered non-essential because inherited social legislation like generous maternity leave made women more costly to employ, and some times because of outright discrimination."

The Bank Report while pointing out the impact of transition from socialism to capitalism on women notes "In considering whether transition has increased welfare for women, the real test is whether it has left them freer than before, or more constrained. So far, at least, the answer in many transition countries appears to be the latter." The World Bank has quoted the Russia's Labour Minister's statement, "Why should we employ women when men are out of work? It is better that men work and women take care of children and do housework."

The World Bank Report despite ridiculing Marxist ideology cannot ignore the achievements of socialist economy. The report says, "The achievements of planned economic system were considerable. They included increased output, industrialisation, the provision of basic education, health care, housing and jobs to the entire population and a seeming imperviousness to the Great Depression of the 1930s. Incomes were relatively equally distributed, and an extensive, if efficient welfare state ensured everyone access to basic goods and services."

Thus the dismantling of socialism in these countries has brought nothing but miseries on the working class and their families. This explains why they are working forward to oppose the market economy when they see the decline in social benefits given to them by the socialist economy.

## **SOME NOTABLE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS**

US imperialists continue to attempt to establish its

hegemony in the world. Its renewed attack against Iraq on the plea of protecting Kurds was a clear interference in the internal affairs of a third world country. US attempts to enforce the notorious Helms-Burton Law against Cuba to strangle the growing socialist economy was another such example. The US imperialist had been helping Taliban forces through Pakistan to strengthen its grip over Afghanistan. The heinous execution of Najibullah and his colleagues clearly showed the outcome of US support to reactionary forces. The developments in Afghanistan has once again pointed out the hollowness of the US claims about the human rights. The fundamentalist forces have even imposed ban in Afghanistan against women in all walks of public life.

The developments in Pakistan also exposed the instability in US patronised undemocratic regimes. The killing of Murtaza Bhutto and consequent turmoil in Pakistan, the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto government by president Leghari, the emerging ethnic strife are indicative of growing instability in our neighbouring country.

US President Bill Clinton resorted to some aggressive steps keeping an eye on US elections. The victory of Democratic party once again does not offer any hope for the people all over the world since both Republican and Democratic parties advocate the policy of US acting as world policemen.

The developments in Palestine are becoming more complicated due to aggressive policies pursued by Benjamin Netanahu after the assassination of former Prime Minister Ritzak Rabin. The refusal of Israel to vacate from the city of Hebron in the West Bank as per earlier agreement and provocative step of opening of the tunnel in the sensitive Jerusalem has led to several clashes. However significantly open support given by french President to Palestine and demand of the Arab League summit for complete withdrawal of Israel from all Arab lands including Golan Heights in Syria have created a favourable atmosphere for the cause of the people of Palestine.

The victory of Sheikh Hasina's party in the elections gave a serious set back to the fundamentalist forces in Bangladesh. though the party could not get clear majority it was a favourable development for improvement of Indo-Bangladesh friendly relations. In Myanmar the military junta imposed a new law to suppress the opposition. However, the struggle of the people under the leadership of Sui Yuki is advancing rapidly to establish a democratic government in the state.

The endorsement of Mahakali project by Nepal government is a welcome sign and it should lead to improvement of India's relationship with our northern neighbour. In Sri Lanka the armed hostilities are continuing and political solution to the ethnic problem within the framework of Sri Lanka is yet awaiting the final outcome.

Political repression of democratic opposition in

Indonesia by Suharto government has shown the weakness of the dictatorial regime. The world wide support given to the people of Indonesia by the people all over the world is a positive development for that country.

The exposure of corruption by courts in Korea and the struggle of the democratic opposition in South Korea are also significant developments in the region.

The sizable increase in the strength of the Communist Party in Japanese Parliament, the improvement in the popular votes and seats for the Communist Refoundation Party, the victory of the Social Democratic Party in Greece are significant developments in the world.

The working class in the advanced capitalist countries is coming forward with series of struggles against capitalist onslaughts. The countrywide German workers struggle against reduction in social security benefits, the struggle of the French railwaymen against curtailment of benefits, massive demonstration of Australian workers against attack on trade union rights by the Conservative Governments, the strike of the workers in Brazil against growing unemployment along with land seizure movement by the agricultural workers, struggles of the workers in US and Canada are all indicative of growing militancy of the working class against world monopoly capital.

The dismissal of Lebed as chief of Internal Security in Russia has added to the already serious instability in the country. It is likely to further deteriorate the situation in Chechnya where about 80,000 people have already lost their lives in a fratricidal war.

### **NEW PRESSURE FROM WTO**

The World Bank and the IMF have been talking of opening of the national economy for the global competition. They put several restrictions on the entry of goods from the third World countries into their countries and push their goods in a big way to flood the market in these countries.

The European Union recently has decided to impose 15-30 per cent anti-dumping duty on Indian unbleached cotton fabrics which will adversely affect Rs 760 crore of our export to European countries. US has imposed ban on shrimp exports worth millions of dollars on the plea that Indian shrimps were caught with methods that killed the turtles. Moreover, US has filed a complaint in WTO against India's decision to initiate anti-dumping investigation on some paints imports.

The first Ministerial Conference of WTO was held at Singapore from 9th to 13th December, 1996. The Declaration made in the conference is detrimental to India and other Third World Countries.

On the issue of labour standards, although the Declaration has stated that the ILO will be the competent body to set and deal with these standards, and it has rejected the use of labour standards for protectionist purposes, yet the Declaration noted that "the WTO and

ILO Secretariates will continue their existing collaboration in this regard". That means the WTO will have the suzerainty over the jurisdiction of the ILO.

Besides above, it has been decided to form two Working Groups, one on investment and trade, and the other on trade and competition. This makes the formal entry of these subjects into the WTO framework and first step towards pursuing a multilateral agreement on investment.

The basic motive behind such process is mainly framing a Multilateral Investment Agreement by WTO that will in effect allow foreign investment in almost all sectors of the economy, prohibit restrictions of any kind on foreign companies and generally leave governments with little room for independent policy on foreign direct investment. This will hit at the very basis of national sovereignty in determining economic policies. India has become a party to the said WTO decisions for formation of working groups on those two issues.

Notwithstanding the commitment in the Common Minimum Programme (CMP) by the UF government that multinational companies would not be encouraged in the consumer goods sector the government has given green signal to the multinational upto 75 per cent equity participation in textile, mining, chemical products, research and development services, oil and gas field services and infra structure industries. In certain sector the government is prepared to allow even 100 per cent equity participation. This would seriously hit the domestic small industries and highly benefit the multinationals. The government is drawing country to strengthen step by step the role of multinationals in taking a grip of Indian economy.

### **UF GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICIES**

Working class of India received a rude shock when it saw the rise in basic price of petrol, diesel, LPG and petroleum products to the tune of 25-30%. The CITU had to launch a protest against this big hike in these prices. Though the government reduced the price to some extent there was still substantial rise in prices hitting common people.

The austerity measures announced by the Union Finance Minister P Chidambaram sought to hit at the interest of working class and the toiling people while there was no proposal for austerity for big business houses and landlords.

The Economic Survey update presented to Parliament clearly gave the indication that the UF Government was determined to carry forward the structural adjustment programme. In several of his statements Chidambaram emphasised the need for accelerating economic reform package dictated by the World Bank and the IMF. The Industry Minister openly declared that he would make

India more attractive to foreign investors so as to attract every year \$10 billion investment.

The CITU has already pointed out that the Central budget of UF government was almost the same as the budget introduced by Dr Manmohan Singh. It brought down customs duty on several items crippling several industries including steel, coal, chemicals etc. The taxation did not hit most of the industries while working class could not get much relief through enhancing the exemption limit of income tax to Rs 60,000, removal of ceiling in the payment of bonus Act or enhancing the ceiling of gratuity to Rs 2.5 lakhs as in case of central government employees.

The budget provided only 8 percent additional funds for PDS which would only meet the hike in prices of commodities. The Government's commitment to provide 38 crores of people below the poverty lines essential commodities at subsidised prices would remain a distant dream. It failed to provide any funds for revival of sick industrial units as promised in CMP.

The Budget failed to make any serious effort to raise additional resources for economic development or for creation of additional jobs. It did not speak anything about land reforms and confiscating the black money for infrastructure development. Thus the major thrust of the budget are anti-poor and pro-rich.

### **TOP INDUSTRIAL HOUSES PILFER NATIONAL RESOURCES**

The Corporate Sector has pilfered 29,000 crores of bank loans and have not paid them back. Among them are top industrial tycoons whose assets are swelling every year by double digit percentage. The Government of India has even refused to publish the names of such defaulters and indirectly protecting them. The Reserve Bank has not made any worthwhile efforts to recover these funds at a time when the Government is talking of resource crunch. The list of defaulters include luminaries such as Ratan Tata, R P Goenka, Nusli Wadia, M L Mittal, A N Mafatlal, Vijay Malya, Manu Chabria, Sanjay Dalmia, A B Garware, Kamal M Morarka, Gautam Sarabhai, Rahul Bajaj, Depak Bankar, Modis, Birlas, Sunit Khatain, M A Chidambaram, A C Muthiah and P Rajarathnam.

All these industrialists have enough capacity to repay the bank loans if the central government ceases their other assets to recover the money.

The scandalous behavior of these industrialists must be brought to light by the CITU and campaign must be launched to force the Central Government to recover the amount. The government talks so much about the efficiency of the private sector but equally ignores the loot of public wealth by these private sector companies. The privatisation drive will only strengthen these unscrupulous industrialists to continue such malpractices with impunity. The nation will however suffer heavily if such practices are

allowed by the central government.

### **MAJOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS**

One of the major political developments since the last meeting of the working committee was the elections in Jammu and Kashmir and emergence of National Conference with more than two third majority in the Assembly. About 54 per cent of the people cast their votes which indicates radical change in the situation in J&K. It also denotes that majority of the population is fed up with extremist activities and they desire peace for social advance. These developments are a big blow to US and Pakistan's design over Kashmir. However there is need to grant maximum autonomy to Kashmir and take positive measures to revitalise its economy so that people are involved in developmental activities.

Another important development in this period was the elections in UP. It was a triangular contest: BJP and its alliance with Samata Party, united Front and Congress-BSP combine. No combination could get majority creating a complex situation. BJP with Samata Party got 176 seats, UF 134 seats while BSP Congress front got 100 seats. Due to Congress commitment to make Mayawati as the Chief Minister and BSP's opportunists stand of joining hand with any combinations which would support Mayawati as the Chief Minister made the task of forming a non-BJP government difficult. Governor of UP refused to allow BJP to form the government due to its failure to submit a list of majority supporting to it. AS these lines are being written, though BJP on its own could not form the government but was making alliance with BSP to form a government. The UP election result indicated decline in BJP influence. The formation of Waghela government in Gujarat also gave a serious setback to BJP's influence.

The divisive forces in the country received a shot in their arm when Prime Minister Deve Gowda announced formation of separate state of Uttarkhand. This gave rise to various divisive movements to rake up the issue once again, mainly among them was the demand of Gurkhaland. It is surprising that some of the CITU following has also lent support to this demand. Vidarbha, Telangana, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and other areas also the voice of divisive forces had been raised once again. The democratic movement has to be vigilant and campaign against the divisive elements in order to protect the unity and integrity of the country.

Corruption scandals which have rocked the country put the Congress party in the dock. The former Prime Minister Narasimha Rao was involved in most of these scandals and it was proved beyond doubt that CBI was protecting the culprits. However, former Prime Minister has been made accused in several criminal cases which brought down the image of the Congress party. Narasimha Rao had to resign as the president of the Congress party.

Telecom scandal has exposed corruption of Sukh Ram. The fines imposed on Satish Sharma and Sheila Kaul have exposed how the use of discretionary quota was made for corrupt deal. The urea scam and the fodder scam have highlighted how politicians have minted thousands of crores of rupees in such corrupt deals.

The corruption in India has increased manifold with the introduction of liberalisation. The scandals brought to the forefront in cases of several industrial houses like ITC, Shaw Wallace, Reliance and Britannia are only tip of the iceberg. Use of political power for granting irregular benefits to certain industrial houses has become a matter of daily occurrence. The CITU in its agitational campaigns should highlight these corrupt deals and mobilise workers against these scandals.

The question of reservation of women has come to the forefront since it was included in the CMP. However, the government did not take the Bill seriously after introducing it in Parliament which was referred to a select committee. Unless movement is launched to get the Bill passed in Parliament there is every possibility that ultimately the Bill may be scuttled and assurance given to the women may remain on paper. Though CITU has already expressed its view in the past that the reservation alone will not solve the problem of women, there is need to campaign for women's rights so that they acquire equal status and play an important role in national political life.

## REVIVAL OF JOINT MOVEMENTS

The last Working Committee was held at New Delhi on 7-9 June '96 immediately after the formation of the UF Government. The main resolution adopted in that meeting had noted the necessity for continuing the activities of the united platforms of trade unions and other mass organisations with the aim to pressurize the UF Government to implement the positive formulations of the Common Minimum Programmes (CMP) and force it to change the proposed steps which were against the interest of the people and the nation.

The Working Committee had protracted discussions in formulating the stand of CITU on the CMP and also in visualising the situation before the trade union movement in the period after the installation of UF Govt. With the experience of the activities of the UF Govt. before us, it is crystal clear that they are not only pursuing the Fund-Bank dictated economic policies of the previous government but on some matters the present government is even dangerously surpassing the previous government in implementing the anti-people policies. Thus both the understanding of the Working Committee and the experience are before us.

The Sponsoring Committee of Trade Unions met on 19th July '96 and reviewed the situation and expressed its strong resentment to the various decisions of the UF Government against the interest of the people and

reiterated the urgent need of united movement to safeguard the right and interest of the working people.

The next meeting of the Sponsoring Committee was held on 27th August '96. The resolution adopted at the meeting urged upon the Government to take serious note of the voice of opposition of the entire working class of the country against the Fund-Bank dictated policies. The meeting finalised a 13 point charter of demands and appealed the working class to renew the united struggle. It also gave a call to observe All India Demand Day on 27th September, 1996 through demonstration, rally, dharna etc.

At Delhi a good demonstration of several thousand workers was organised on that day and a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister jointly signed by the trade unions. Although we had received some reports of observance of the day from some unions, federations and state committees, majority of our state committees did not send any report. Therefore, it appears that the state committees have not taken the call with required seriousness.

A meeting of the National Platform of Mass Organizations was held at New Delhi on 22nd October '96. The meeting unanimously resolved to carry forward the united struggle launched against the World Bank and IMF dictated Economic and industrial policies.

As per decision of the meeting, the National Convention of National Platform of Mass Organisation was held on 16th December 1996 at New Delhi which decided phased programmes of agitation on fifteen point demands against the policy of Govt. of India and its fallout on the people. The demands include also the fulfilment of commitments made in the CMP like expansion and strengthening of PDS, legislation on 33% reservation for women in Parliament and Assemblies, Agricultural Workers' legislation, Secret Ballot legislation etc. The programmes include picketing all over the country before Central Govt. offices on 25th February 1997 and Rail-Roko Rasta Roko programme for two hours on 28th March '97 besides state and district level convention of the constituent organisation to prepare for broadest mobilisation.

An extended meeting of the Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions (CPSTU) was held on 5-6 December '96 at New Delhi. The meeting reviewed the situation of public sector industries and deliberated on the burning issues before the public sector trade union movement and decided action programme including strike. The details of decision has been given in a separate chapter of this report.

Thus our state committees and the unions must take note of the forthcoming developments concerning united movement in the trade union and mass organisation fronts. The guarantee for effective persuasion of the united front tactics and implementations of the programmes

of agitation, propaganda and actions depend on the initiative of our unions for mobilization of the grass root workers. Our state committees and industrywise federations have a special role in this regard. Unless the all India decisions are seriously pursued by them the decisions shall decorate the minutes books of the united committees. Such a situation shall have all round disastrous effect on our united movement. The General Council should discuss various aspects of the joint platforms. While doing so we should take into consideration the experience gained from the united struggles conducted against the policies of Narasimha Rao Govt. Since some of the constituents of the joint platform do not mobilise peoples in our programmes we have to extend our initiative to approach the rank and file of all affiliations so that larger and larger masses participate in our nationwide programmes. It should be noted that in the days ahead the task before us would be to restore, revitalise the joint platforms from perspective and movemental points of view. We must renew our resolve to attach utmost importance in implementing the decisions of the Joint fronts.

### **A REVIEW OF SLC AND ILC**

The thirty-third session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held in New Delhi on 24-25 October '96 which was preceded by the thirty-second session of the Standing Labour Committee (SLC) held on 13th September '96.

The issues which were put in the agenda of the SLC and the way these were deliberated it became clear that the UF Government have been following the identical labour policies pursued by the congress Government. It appeared that the bureaucracy in the Labour Ministry have been continuing the old policies without recognising the changed political situation.

It is surprising that the burning issues like removal of ceilings for payment of bonus and gratuity, problem of contract labour, rehabilitation of sick industries, question of generation of employment did not find place in the agenda of the SLC and ILC. Shocking point is that issues concerning the interest of the employers discussed in the last ILC and rejected by the trade unions were again put this time also in the ILC.

Another point is that the decisions are not properly implemented and even in some cases tampered with. For instance in the SLC meeting it was decided that the Labour Ministry will convene meetings separately with trade unions and employers before the ILC on the issue of the amendment to the ID Act, 1947 but this decision was not implemented. On the question of floor level minimum wage the Labour Minister made unilateral announcement of Rs.35.00 to the press departing from the spirit of the discussion in the ILC. Which emphasised the need for implementing the Supreme Court directive to

provide for 25 per cent wage for non-food expenditure.

Two of the important issues for the trade union movement discussed in the SLC and ILC were recognition of trade unions through secret ballot and workers participation in management. In the SLC meeting itself it was pointed out by us that as per CMP the UF Government is committed to introduce the Secret Ballot and participation in management. In fact the bill for workers participation in management is pending in the Parliament since 1990. So both the issues need not have been brought before the SLC and ILC but should be implemented. Thus as apprehended the employers and some trade unions raised some objection and no positive decision could be taken. This demonstrates the lack of sincerity and political will of the Government in fulfilling their commitments and hence adopting dilatory tactics. The matters relating Labour Bill have been now referred to a bipartite committee.

Thus as per the apprehension of CITU the ILC was converted to a debating society. In fact while participating in the general discussion it was sharply pointed by us how the Government has been reducing the importance of this highest tripartite forum. This time it was rather a talking shop. Before the Drafting Committee could prepare the draft declaration for adoption in the Conference the Labour Minister delivered the concluding speech. The CITU lodged its strong protest against the whole casual approach of the Govt. in conducting the ILC and disapproved the style of functioning of the Central Government.

### **NEW PHASE IN THE PENSION STRUGGLE**

The campaign launched by CITU alongwith its allies against the retrograde pension scheme could reach much beyond CITU's support base among the common workers and cut across the members of even those trade unions supporting the Govt. Pension Scheme. The massive participation by the common workers, irrespective of affiliations, in the countrywide strike of 23rd February manifested the resentment against the Govt. design of loot on the PF of the workers through the pension scheme. It is notable that in many industries all over the country even unions belonging to AITUC, INTUC, HMS and BMS served strike notice and joined the strike in a big way.

But unfortunately such a situation of widespread resentment against the Govt. Pension Scheme at the grassroot level could not generate sense among those Central Trade Union leadership supporting the Govt. Pension Scheme who continued to play same anti-worker role during the debate on the pension bill in the last session of Parliament. Their desperate resolve to get the Pension bill formulated by the Narasimha Rao Govt. passed as it is without any change has taken such ugly shape that the MPs alligning with the respective Central Trade Union Organizations supporting the scheme did not

hesitate to term the opposition of CITU against the Govt. Pension Scheme as its bias in favour of the 'rich workers of the Organised Sector and Public Sector' and sing in the same tune set by the employers' class to disrupt the working class movement. When the pension bill was being considered by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, those four central TUs took initiative to write to Union Labour Minister demanding passage of the Pension bill as it was otherwise it would bring down 'calamities' on the working class.

Although those Central TUs particularly AITUC had made repeated statements that they would be fighting for improvement of the pension scheme, viz its indexation, etc, the MPs belonging to same organizations voted out the amendments for indexation of the pension amount moved by CPI (M) MPs in both the houses of Parliament and also the amendment to make the pension scheme optional. And some of the Congress and BJP MPs who spoke against the pension scheme in the Lok Sabha took an opportunist stand of not voting for the amendments moved by the CPI(M) MPs.

After the enactment of the pension Act, CITU took initiative along with its allies to organize countrywide protest day against the pension scheme on 26th August 1996. On 25th August an All India Joint Convention was held in Delhi wherefrom the programmes of state and industry based convention and mass petition campaign to Lok Sabha against the concerned legislation were decided upon.

After enactment of the pension Act, a new situation has emerged and we have to decide on our course of action in the struggle against the anti-worker scheme keeping in view the new situation.

It would be wrong to conclude in the post enactment situation that the Pension Scheme has become a fait-accompli and nothing remains to be done, as is being sought to be argued by certain quarters. We should continue our opposition against the Scheme and mobilise workers in the struggle to bring about a change in the situation, and try to channelise the resentment of the workers into a powerful struggle to change the scheme.

It should also be taken note of that owing to widespread resentment at the grassroot level, the same leadership of those central TUs supporting and glorifying the pension scheme, have been compelled to make statements that in public sector there should be separate pension scheme. AITUC had to pass resolution on this line from their national meet, and INTUC had to write to Union Labour Minister that the 33rd Indian Labour Conference should take up the issue of 'separate pension scheme for public sector workers' All such statements demonstrates a reluctant shift by those central leaders from their earlier stand of glorifying and rendering unqualified support to Govt pension scheme compelled by the circumstance of widespread resentment down

below.

In such a background, we should carry on vigorous campaign at the grass root level on the ill effect of the pension scheme and mobilise maximum support to the mass petition campaign to Lok Sabha against the scheme which is already going on. We should try to reach every workers with our campaign.

We should make special efforts to carry the campaign to the workers of unorganised sector to its widest possibility. Special effort should be made to dismantle the myth that the Govt pension scheme is beneficial to the workers of low paid unorganised sector keeping in view that still a sizeable section of the workers in this sector are under the influence of this false propaganda of the Govt and their abettor trade unions. The State Committees should seriously monitor the programme in this respect, so that our organised campaign can reach the widest section of workers, to prepare for massive mobilization against the Govt scheme.

The All India Convention had decided to submit the mass petitions to Lok Sabha through a massive mobilization in Delhi and our mass petition campaign must prepare for the same in all earnest, which would enable us to carry the struggle in further height including preparation for countrywide strike-action.

Further all are aware, that in many public sector units, struggle for separate pension scheme as a third benefit have been going on since long, much before the Pension Ordinance came into being, and such Struggle received a severe setback by the Pension Ordinance. But in some PSUs already agreements were reached to draw a contributory pension scheme, such as in SAIL, NTPC, ONGC, OIL, Neyveli Lignite Corporation etc.

But problem is arising out of the negative attitude of the govt of india in granting exemption to those PSUs drawing separate pension scheme through collective bargaining or those in the process of such exercise. Govt of India is taking the plea while not granting exemption that the pension scheme of the concerned PSUs are not superior to the Govt pension scheme in terms of pension amount and some other facilities. Govt does not want to consider the fact that the separate pension schemes of concerned PSUs are generally managed by 4% funding and pension amount cannot be same as that in the Govt pension scheme which is based on 9.5% funding. But separate pension scheme in concerned PSUs offers pension without encroaching upon the contributory provident fund, and if the benefit of the separate pension scheme of PSUs are taken along with the benefit of the contributory provident fund, it would be far more beneficial than the Govt pension scheme which eats away almost half of the provident fund generation of the workers.

Furthermore, the separate pension scheme of PSU s could give more benefit if govt withdraws the compulsion of routing such scheme through LIC, for getting income-

tax exemption.

The resentment of the mass of the public sector workers against the Govt pension scheme has reached to such stage that it is possible to build up a strong movement of public sector workers for a separate pension scheme to be drawn by joint participation by workers and management in funding of the said scheme and diversion of the family pension corpus of the concerned PSU to said separate pension fund, and demanding exemption from the Govt pension scheme. CITU must take initiative in building such movement in every public sector unit and also jointly in the entire public sector as whole from the CPSTU platform.

Comrades, while deciding our course of action on the pension issue we should not fail in looking at our own failures and short comings. In spite of repeated persuasion from centre to carry on intensive campaign on the issue both before and after the strike of 23rd February 1996, many state committees did not take sufficient initiative to carry on the campaign and reach new areas. The mass petition campaign on the pension scheme decided by All India Joint TU convention, is yet to be taken up seriously by many state committees and industrial federations. Most unfortunate is that our unions and federation in the unorganised sector have not yet taken much initiative in this regard to effectively nullify the Govt. campaign that the pension scheme is beneficial to unorganised sector workers. All these lapse should be overcome so that we can effectively launch a powerful countrywide movement for a genuine pension scheme.

## **PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS MOVEMENT**

During the intervening period various announcements has been made by the Govt. of India relating to their policy on public sector having severe impact on the PSUs and its employees. Govt. of India, in spite of the Joint Protest by all the Central Trade Unions announced constitution of Disinvestment commission and decided to unload the shares of profitable PSUs like VSNL, ONGC, MTNL, SAIL etc. to start with. Further Industry Ministry has made categorical statements regarding its decision for disinvestment of 74% shares of all PSUs in so called non-strategic and non-core sector and 49% for others. And at the same time Govt. did not define in clear terms what they mean by core and strategic sector. It appeared that cabinet has approved the decision of Industry Ministry, which if translated into action would mean total dismantling of the entire public sector net work in the country.

Side by side, active move is afoot to change the Sick Industries Companies Act on the part of Govt. No doubt, SICA requires a thorough change to facilitate quick revival/revamping of the sick PSUs, but to our information the Finance Ministry is making exercise for changing the SICA in line of the recommendation of infamous Omkar Goswami Committee to ensure faster process of winding

up and liquidation of Sick Units and not the revival. Such an approach of the Govt. has already evoked widespread Protest from the trade unions and CITU has already communicated its view on the amendment of SICA to the Govt., which inter-alia demanded taking out PSUs from the purview of SICA and setting up of separate agency primarily for revival of PSUs consisting of Management, Union, Officers Association and representative of concerned state and central Govts. and experts.

On the plea of Govt.'s failure to grant functional autonomy to the PSUs, the interested quarters in bureaucracy, Government and the big business have been arguing that full functional autonomy to PSUs can be ensured only by divesting at least 51% share of the PSU to private hand. It is to conclude that the 51% disinvestment only cannot automatically facilitate the PSU management to reach the peak of efficiency.

Many vital demands of the public sector workers have been lying unattended/unresolved since long. The situation of the employees in Sick PSUs needs a special mention. In absence of concrete steps for revival of the sick PSUs, the workers are getting a raw deal. In the Sick PSUs wage revision has been stalled and even the workers have been denied the benefit of revised Dearness Allowance rates. And in spite of so much sacrifices having already been made by the workers, Sick PSUs have not been revived owing to unconcerned attitude of the Central Government and BIFR has been ridiculing the workers by asking for further sacrifices. The trade union movement and the public sector workers' movement in particular must address this vital problem of the workers of Sick PSUs who represent a sizeable and very important section of working class. The workers of still non-sick public sector units have to take more. Initiative in organising countrywide struggle for revival of sick PSUs and resolution of pressing demands of the workers of sick PSUs.

The Govt. pension scheme has also created a serious situation in public sector and particularly in those where unions could draw separate pension scheme through collective bargaining.

Most of the Wage Agreements are going to expire on 31.12.96 and question of new wage revision has gained currency before the public sector workers as a whole. It is required to evolve a unified approach in the matter of wage revision among the public sector trade unions to prepare ground for united movement.

The Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions (CPSTU) has been recognised as a united platform of public sector workers and has led many struggles of the public sector workers. For various reasons, the CPSTU became defunct since last one year or so particularly after the conclusion of wage negotiation in various major PSUs. Given the situation being faced by the public sector and PSU workers as narrated above. CITU has to take major initiative in activating the CPSTU and for the same

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the public sector co-ordination committee of CITU unions have to take the leading role in the unit level to consolidate the unity of the public sector workers. Already extended meeting of CPSTU held on 5th & 6th December '96 at New Delhi to discuss on the burning problems of the PSU workers. On 4th December the Co-ordination Committee of CITU unions had also met at New Delhi. From the meeting of CPSTU, a phased action programme on the burning problems of PSUs culminating on one day strike on 2nd April 1997 has been adopted. Also an all India Convention on Sick industries has been convened on 12-13 February 1997 at New Delhi followed by demonstration/dharna at New Delhi on 14th February demanding concrete steps for revival of Sick units. Besides, programmes of State/industry level Convention etc has also been taken. CITU unions and state committees have to take special initiative to make the programmes successful.

### SECRET BALLOT ELECTION IN BHEL

After long eighteen years, Secret ballot was held in various BHEL units all over India for reconstitution of Joint Negotiating Committee on 29th September 1996. Owing to opposition of INTUC to face election at Bhopal Unit taking the Shelter of MPIR Act, election did not take place in Bhopal. Election was not held also in Hyderabad units of BHEL where secret ballot used to be held every two years as per State Govt. rule.

As a result of election in BHEL all unions affiliated to INTUC, have been unseated. Unions affiliated to AITUC & BMS also fared worse. Only CITU could improve its position. In Jhansi and Hardwar units where CITU union had no negotiating status came out victorious defeating INTUC, AITUC & BMS unions. In Jhansi, CITU union came up as number one. CITU unions received a set back in Trichy, where it relegated from first to fourth position although retaining its negotiating status. It is also notable that whereas BMS unions have to face defeat in their traditional stronghold in Hardwar and Jhansi, in Trichy BMS could gain negotiating status and got more votes than CITU. Another important feature is that everywhere former negotiating unions received a severe set back. Number of independent unions representing various sectional interests such as category, caste, etc. have come up in negotiating position. Notable is that 'pension issue' played an important role in the election and most of the unions supporting Govt pension scheme had to suffer a set back.

BHEL election also has given exposure to a general negative feeling against the Central Trade Unions in general, although CITU could improve its position. Such a negative feeling is the result of the attitude and style of functioning of other central TUs, alienating the leaders from the rank of workers but still it also gives a dangerous signal of diverting the workers from an all India approach toward sectional approach and localism. Recent

development in IISCO in connection with Bonus issue also conforms to this ominous symptom. In view of the possibility of secret ballot election in other places as well in the near future after the Secret ballot legislation, CITU unions must take serious note of this negative trends and set its organisation to prepare seriously for facing the Secret ballot election in the days to come. Our style of functioning at the unit level must be relooked into. It is very difficult to analyze that inspite of holding of secret ballot election in Hyderabad Units of BHEL regularly after every two years, CITU unions failed to come up there and in Ramchandrapuram unit of BHEL at Hyderabad, CITU unions could not secure even 2% votes in the election. This is mere an example which should provoke us in having a thorough review of our organisational practices to prepare ourselves to face the challenge in days to come in an effective manner.

### ATTACK ON T.U. RIGHTS

One of the fall-outs of the new economic policy and its invariable adjuncts like the structural adjustment and globalisation/privatisation, is intensified offensive against trade union and democratic rights of workers.

Employees of premier public undertakings in LIC and GIC are without the right to collective bargaining nor is there any recognised union. In Banking, managements have right to deduct 6 day's wages for one day's strike. The Labour Commissioner (Central) even went to the extent of launching prosecutions against the Bank leaders for giving call for strike which according to him was illegal.

The use of ESMA during safdarjung hospital workers strike in Delhi, Municipal workers strike in Delhi and other strikes are portents of aggressive Govt. Policy. Article 311 of the Constitution hangs as the sword of Democles over government employees' head. To all these has been added the consumers' forums which are approaching consumer courts for fines to be imposed for going on strike.

The government of the day, under pressure of foreign investors and Indian capitalists, has announced that the infamous Industrial Relations Bill which had been sent to the limbo because of workers' opposition will be introduced in the Parliament. This Bill seeks to further truncate whatever rights exist, each of one which was earned through struggle. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 whose scheme does not promote either collective bargaining or settlement of disputes but bails the employers out and frustrate strikes and is heavily in favour of the employing class. But the employers have become intolerant of even that Act and want total scrapping of any protective shield, for workers however, small or fragile. Employers want the master and servant relations and unfettered right to hire and fire to return. Unfortunately, the trade union movement has not conferred sufficient attention to the preservation of TU rights. This must change and CITU should evolve

proper policy and programme for strengthening TU rights.

## **DEVELOPMENTS IN FCI**

In the recent past, there have been several significant welcome developments in FCI. Though a very large and strategic organisation, its set up, administration and industrial relations have been in a chaotic state. The FCI has 67 thousand depots all over India out of which only 18 thousand are owned by it while 1200 are private hired depots. Out of total one lakh workers employed only 25 thousand are departmental workers while others are working under contractors.

The bureaucracy as usual is both lethargic and corrupt and is interested in maintaining the grip of contractors. Depots are closed and workers terminated whimsically. Even Court decisions are not carried out.

The formation of the All India FCI Mazdoor Federation with HQ at Calcutta is a very positive development. Since its coming into being, there is a new awakening. A massive march was organised in Delhi only recently which was preceded by a 3-month long dharna by FCI workers at the capital. All these led to a discussion between Federation representatives with the food minister and food secretary where certain specific decisions on several long-pending problems were taken. The federation is persuing these for speedy implementation. However, there are forces at work to scuttle it so as to prevent the advance of the federation.

Because of energetic steps, the federation is steadily growing, though there are areas of weakness. In the south, the workers are still out of the federation. It is to be hoped that after this General Council meeting not only the issues relating to regularisation of service and departmentalisation of payment but also the resolution of the organisational tangle will be taken up on a more consistent basis.

## **CEMENT INDUSTRY**

In Cement Industry the earlier wage settlement expired on 31 march 1996. We had taken initiative for a common charter of Demands to be submitted to the Cement Manufactures Association by all the 5 TU Centres. This however did not come about. Like in the previous occasion this time, too, on one hand INTUC and BMS submitted a joint charter of demand, and on the other hand we had submitted the joint charter of demand of CITU, AITUC, and HMS. However after submission of the charter of demands, prior to negotiation. We could arrange joint consultation and we could in a way unitedly face the CMA. During the main negotiation, besides Com. Kanai Banerjee who is in charge of our work in cement industry, Com. Karunakaran of Tamilnadu and com. Dilip Majumdar of West Bengal not only participated but also made effective contribution. However, though there has been an increase

of over Rs.800.00 in the total emolument for all, the agreement formally signed on 12 July is not satisfactory in many respects. Limited strength of CITU is one of the reasons for our not being able to play a more effective role and ensure better deal. Except Tamilnadu, and very partially Rajasthan, no state committees pays any attention to this important and strategic industry. It is extremely important to take effective steps to develop activity in this industry. New Plants are coming up in many states. In Madhya Pradesh on one hand new and large plants are coming up and on the other hand new prospect has opened up due to several unions joining CITU. Madhya Pradesh state committee particularly should take immediate step to consolidate and develop work in the industry.

## **TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

The situation in the NTC mills has taken a serious turn. Even after installation of the UF Government, the unanimous agreement to modernise 79 mills of the NTC arrived at in April, 1994 in the Special Tripartite Committee meeting still remains unimplemented. Although the BIFR approved the revival schemes of three subsidiaries of DPR, Maharashtra(North) and Maharashtra (South), implementation the schemes has not started. For four other subsidiaries of Bengal, UP, MP and Gujarat, the BIFR did not approve the revival schemes, as the Congress Govt did not write off the loans as asked by BIFR. Closure notice has already been served to these four subsidiaries. Yet the UF Govt has also not waived the loans so far.

In the meantime renewed pressure is being exerted on the workers to accept VRS or face closure. There is no production in many of them and the workers are getting idle wages. In the other running mills also workers' wages are delayed, some times inordinately. In the Tamilnadu subsidiary also the process of sickness has set in.

In the private sector and cooperative mills also sickness and closures are increasing. Since our last meeting the closure in the private sector mills has increased from 132 to 159. Although several representations have been made to the new Textile Minister, Finance Minister, Labour Minister and also the Prime Minister and assurances have been given by them, including in the last Indian Labour Conference, yet no meeting of the NTC Committee, nor the Tripartite Committee in Textile Industry has been called by the Government to resolve the problems.

The handloom and powerloom sectors of the industry are equally in bad conditions. There is no minimum wages, labour laws or social security measures in these sectors. The weavers' in the handloom sector do not get sufficient hank yarn at subsidised price. The UF Govt, despite its promise to improve the lot of these unorganized sectors, have remained inactive so far.

In the above background the Joint Action Committee, comprising of the CITU, INTUC, AITUC, HMS, BMS,

UTUC and TUCC have carried forward struggles. In the state sector mills also in several states there was move by the state govts. to close down the mills. In Gujarat the BJP Government closed down eleven mills in the state sector under an agreement with the NLO (Majoor Mahajan), the major trade union in the Textile industry in Gujarat. The CITU and INTUC unions in Ahmedabad carried forward militant struggles against the closure. The JAC excluded the NLO from the joint forum.

On 5th December the JAC organised a joint convention at Delhi followed by a rally before the Labour Ministry, which was participated by about 3000 workers mainly from the northern states, Bengal and Gujarat. A big delegation of the leaders of the JAC constituents accompanied by 15 MPs met the Prime Minister. The delegation was led by Com. Balanandan and Com. Somnath Chatterjee. The Prime Minister assured to call a high level meeting with the Textile Minister, Finance Minister and Labour Minister with their secretaries to discuss the issue. After this meeting he invited Com. Balanandan and Com. Somnath Chatterjee again on 11th December. Com. P.K. Ganguly and Com. Tarit Topdar were also present.

It was reported by the Prime Minister that the entire issue of modernisation of the NTC mills as per the decision of the Special Tripartite Committee was held up, because the Sivasena-BJP Government of Maharashtra has not given clearance for the sale of surplus land in Bombay, which is a part of the agreement, and would fetch the major amount required for modernisation. The issue of writing off the loans of the four subsidiaries being a part of the package, was also held up for this. He has however called the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on 20th December for discussions, and then the matter will be discussed in the Cabinet on 24th December.

The plea given by the Prime Minister is totally untenable. The land is after all the property of the Central Government. Besides, the amount to be fetched by the Bombay land sale is only a fraction of the Rs.2005 crores of the modernisation fund, and not the major amount. The issue of writing off the loans of the four subsidiaries is also separate, on which also no action has been taken by the Central Govt.

The Govt.'s move actually is to keep only 80 to 90 mills running and close down the rest. It is being reported that the Textile Ministry is drawing up an altogether new scheme, whereby about 30 to 40 mills out of 120 may be closed down. It means that the agreement is going to be totally flouted despite it being approved by the Cabinet of the former Congress government. The Ministry is reported to be advocating for an Exit Policy to retrench and close down mills to revive the NTC. This is coupled with the move taken by the Government to allow 75 percent equity participation to multinationals, in which the NTC is also included.

In the above background the JAC has taken an action programme of countrywide Rail Roko and Rasta Roko on 30th December. During the period, the NTC mills in Delhi were further affected alongwith other industries due to the Supreme Court verdict of closure of the polluting units. Mass demonstration was held at Delhi particularly by the textile mill workers and memorandum was given to the Prime Minister on this also. The stalemate still continues there. In view of the serious situation in NTC, comrades should discuss and give suggestions for the form of further action programme that can be taken.

So far as the organizational position is concerned, the decisions of our Coimbatore Convention are being gradually implemented to strengthen the A.I. Co-ordination Committee with the perspective to form our federation in the Textile Industry in future. The two major decisions taken at the Coimbatore Convention were to form state level Co-ordination Committees comprising our unions in the mills, handloom and powerloom sectors and to raise fund for the All India Co-ordination Committee. The State Committee should give proper guidance in the matter. It is necessary that the CITU must intensify its independent actions, while further consolidating the joint struggles.

## UNORGANISED SECTOR

Movement and membership in the unorganised sector are gradually picking up. In the Hindi belt in particular, rallies, court arrest and conventions were organised in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Haryana and Bihar.

In Madhya Pradesh a state level rally of about ten thousand workers were held at Bhopal with participation of large number of women, which culminated in "Jail Bhara" programme. On 9th December again a mass hunger strike was organised before the Assembly in Bhopal.

At Haryana a joint convention of unorganised sector workers and agricultural workers was jointly organised by the State CITU and the Agricultural workers union. Following this, a State level joint rally was held on 14th December at Rohtak, which was participated by about 10,000 workers including large number of women workers, who came from all districts of Haryana. The rally took another phasewise programme of districtwise rallies culminating in a march to Chandigarh at the end of February.

Delhi, Punjab, UP, and Haryana after their strike with the demand for Rs 2500/- as minimum wage, have accelerated the movement in various forms.

In the southern states, Andhra Pradesh particularly has made a good progress in a very planned manner. Tamilnadu and Karnataka also reported several movements during the period. In the eastern region, Bengal and Orissa also have made progress. Maharashtra has made progress in the Beedi sector particularly.

On all India level, however, a coordinated movement

action has not taken place since a long time. The All India Coordination Committee met once during the period. As per its decision, state level Co-ordination Committee should be formed in the states. The question of raising a permanent fund for the A.I. Co-ordination Committee should also be discussed.

The co-ordination Committee discussed the issue of minimum wage. The amount of Rs 1050/- pm which we decided at the Kanpur General Council in 1991 needs revision, as in many states through struggles the workers are getting more, although still below the poverty line. A separate report on minimum wage is being submitted for discussion.

It has to be noted that the UF Government has made some commitments to improve the lot of the unorganised sector workers. But nothing has been done in this respect. It is necessary for the A.I. Co-ordination Committee to develop mass actions on an all India level to put pressure on the Government. As decided by the Co-ordination Committee, the Second All India Convention of Unorganised Sector Workers, should be held after the 9th Conference of the CITU,

### **AI COMMITTEE OF BEEDI WORKERS**

The Beedi workers movement has steadily improved after the formation of the All India Committee in the foundation conference held at Cannanore in December, 1993. Series of activities including picketing and strikes and mass demonstrations have been launched in most of the states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Bengal, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, AP, Tripura, Kerala and Maharashtra. Membership has increased. During the period Madhya Pradesh has formed a state level federation of Beedi workers. Maharashtra and Bihar also formed state level coordination committees. In UP also one union has been formed in the Eastern region. The all India committee meetings and the zonal meetings are being held regularly. The second All India Conference was held at Solapur from November 29 to December 1, 1996. The conference was a grand success and well organised by the Maharashtra State Committee and Solapur District Committee of CITU. The Conference renamed the All India Committee of Beedi Workers as All India Beedi Workers Federation and increased the number of office bearers.

Through the movements, CITU could force the UF govt to increase the excise duty on mini-cigarettes by 25 per cent, which was reduced by half by the Congress Govt, which enabled the monopoly cigarette manufacturers to capture about 30 per cent of the Beedi market. This has thrown the Beedi industry into crisis. In several state Beedi workers are getting only 3-4 days work in a week. The little increase in the excise duty on mini cigarettes has hardly given any succour to the industry. In wages also there have been some increase in some states due to

struggles. However, the overall wage pattern in the country is still very low with widespread variations. The women workers, who constitute the majority are still discriminated in various states. The home based beedi workers are severely exploited. There are other serious problems faced by the Beedi Workers. In the background, the conference gave a call for march to Parliament on 3rd March, 1997. All the concerned state committees should guide our Beedi workers to make this march a massive one.

### **CITU-ILO CHILD LABOUR PROGRAMME**

The CITU-ILO programme on Child Labour has been extended upto December 1996. Uptil now, we have completed all the 14 State level and 9 industry level workshops. Currently the district level workshops are going on in Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. As decided in the National Committee meeting, child labour rallies were held in some states. At Delhi a rally of nearly 500 working children was held. Working children including a large number of girl children were brought by the State Committees of Rajasthan, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. Several other states decided to hold such rallies on 14th November. But no report has come so far.

A video film has been produced in Co-operation with W.Bengal state committee of CITU. This has to be dubbed in 10 languages. In the Delhi Child Labour rally also a video film was made.

### **WORKING WOMEN AND CITU**

After the last working committee meeting there are not many important activities which can be mentioned here, except work in Andhra, Tamilnadu, Punjab and Karnataka States. The programmes chalked out in Hyderabad meeting of AICCWW was not taken up despite brought to their notice, a number of times. In West Bengal the work on Anganwadi Front continues in a systematic way. Recently Calcutta Dist. Committee of CITU organised a good convention of working women on 14th November. Such activities if commenced in other states will create good impact among working women.

The states like Tamilnadu, Andhra, and to a certain extent Karnataka are taking steps to function their committees of working women and Anganwadi also.

As reported from Tamilnadu the formation of the committee consisting of 2 members from CITU and 2 member from Coordination Committee is functioning to plan out the programmes. In Andhra the work among Anganwadi, Beedi and in other industries is going on. The campaign against privatisation of Anganwadi was launched by CITU and Anganwadi unions and ultimately, the order had to be withdrawn because of our agitation.

Punjab, Maharashtra, M.P., Haryana have improved

the work among Anganwadis.

The last meeting of Anganwadi Federation decided to have a demonstration before Parliament on 28th November on the demands of Regularisation, pending that minimum wage and against privatisation. The Samyukta sangharsha Samithi also supported the demonstration.

The council meeting should discuss the work among 30 lakh the homebased women workers. The last ILO session in Geneva adopted a convention and recommendations which may help us to take up this issue.

## OUR GROWING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Since the last meeting of the Working Committee CITU's international relations have increased appreciably. A brief review of the developments will elaborate this point in a clear cut manner.

The Conference of International and Mine Workers Organisation was held in Montlucon (France) on 16-18 June 1996. On behalf of All India Coal Workers Federation M K Pandhe participated while Electricity Employees Federation of India was represented by Pancharatnam. Pandhe was elected as Vice Chairman of the organisation. Both of them participated in the last session of the 32nd Congress of CNF-CGT held in the same city on 14th June 1996.

At the invitation of CGT France (Pandhe participated in a 50,000 strong demonstration organised jointly by trade unions in France on 25th June at Lyon on the eve of G-7 meeting in protest against the policies of globalisation. He had also discussions with CGT leadership on the question of mutual cooperation between CGT and CITU.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) hosted a meeting to finalise the preparations of the 4th Indian Oceanic Regional Conference at Johannesburg on 1-3 August 1996. Representatives from Australia, South Africa, India, Malaysia, Philippines and Mauritius attended the meeting. On behalf of CITU M K Pandhe and Chittabrata Majumdar participated in the meeting. The meeting decided to convene the Fourth Conference at Calcutta on 17-22 February 1997. About 75 foreign delegates and 110 Indian delegates will participate in the conference. The Conference will discuss the problems arising out of globalisation and liberalisation will be discussed in the conference. Some Asian countries are also being invited as observers. It is proposed to form a National Committee to prepare for the conference while locally Reception Committee will be formed at Calcutta to make all arrangements for the conference. The Conference will discuss the problems of cultural activities by the trade unions. It is expected that about Rs 15 lakhs may be required to organise the Conference.

For the first time the CITU has taken this international

initiative and big responsibility is before us. If this Conference is arranged successfully it will be a significant contribution in the direction of arranging regional cooperation. On behalf of the CITU Secretariat I appeal to all the members to give full cooperation to make this conference a grand success.

Centre of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) is planning to hold an international conference against neo-liberalism and Globalisation in Havana in August 1997. It has requested CITU to become co-sponsor of the conference. The secretariat of the CITU has accepted the proposal. The first meeting of the preparatory committee will be held at Havana on 3-4 December 1996. The CITU has nominated Sukomal Sen to participate in the meeting.

Fourteenth International Festival of Youth and Students is being organised in Havana from 27 July to 5 August 1997 Luis Gonzalez Nieto, Second Secretary National Organising Committee of Cuba visited CITU Office and personally requested CITU to send a young workers delegation to this conference. We have accepted their request. Our State Committees should send names of the comrades who can participate in the conference. A special charter plan is being organised from India to carry the delegation. Apart from the passage expenses the delegate will have to contribute \$250-300 for local expenses.

On the Anniversary Days of bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki an International Conference Against Nuclear Weapons was held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki from 2-9 August 1996 which discussed the need to strengthen the struggle against these destructive weapons. Dilip Majumdar Member, Working Committee participated and addressed the conference.

A joint trade union delegation from CITU, INTUC, AITUC and BMS visited China at the invitation of All China Federation of Trade Unions from 17-25 September 1996. The delegation had a detailed discussion of strengthening the cooperation between the TU movement of two countries. They visited Beijing, Changsa (Hunan) and Gwangdong. Tapan Sen, Secretary CITU attended the delegation on behalf of CITU.

Asian Productivity Organisation sponsored a multi-country study mission for trade union leaders on productivity movement at Tokyo, Osaka, Yakohama (Japan) from 30 September-12 October 1996. Twenty delegates from 14 Asian countries participated in the mission. On behalf of CITU S. Dev Roye, Secretary, attended the programme. He presented a paper on CITU's position on the question of productivity and participated in the discussion. He also met the leadership of Zenroren, Minkororen and General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and had exchange of views on problems of mutual interest. Dipankar Mukherjee, MP, Member Working Committee also participated in the programme sponsored by the same organisation at Tokyo on 11-15 November on workers'

participation in management.

Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) of Philippines is organising an international conference on 21-23 November at Manila on workers struggle against imperialism. N M Sundaram General Secretary All India Insurance Employees Association was supposed to attend the conference. But owing to visa problem the programme did not materialise. The Committee on Asian Women (CAW), a Hong Kong based organisation has organised a workshop in Dacca (Bangladesh) on 24-28 October 1996 to consider the impact of Structural Adjustment Programme on Women. The CITU nominated Indrani Majumdar (Delhi) for the programme. She submitted a paper explaining the adverse effect of the World Bank-IMF package on women workers and how they are campaigning to resist these effects. It was participated by women from Asian countries.

On behalf of PRIA, a workshop on Workers's Education in South Asia was organised at Kathmandu on 6-7 November 1996. The CITU was represented in the workshop by Ranjit Basu, Secretary CITU and Pramod Pradhan (MP State).

The Conference of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia was held in Moscow on 5-7 December 1996. Com. Chittabrata Majumdar, Secretary CITU participated in the Conference. This is the first delegation to Russia from CITU, after the downfall of socialism in that country.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REPORT ON ORGANISATION

Comrades, more than 3 years have elapsed since the adoption of the Report on Organisation by the Working Committee in its meeting at Bhubaneswar. The document enjoins the CITU Centre to periodically review the implementation of the organisational task laid down in the document. Accordingly on completion of 2 years in 1995 the secretariat decided to carry out a thorough review of the progress of implementation of the document in the Bhilai meeting of the Working Committee which was held on 2-4 Nov 1995. It further decided in order that the discussion may be systematic and fruitful, to present a comprehensive draft on the basis of information to be collected from the states.

You may recall the review could not be done for non-compliance of the reports by most of the state committees. Even a second attempt to have the review done in the Working Committee meeting held in Delhi on 7-9 June 1996 did not succeed due to the same reason. A circular was issued for the third time after Delhi meeting with the questionnaire attached, with a view to taking up the review in the General Council meeting to be held at Visakhapatnam on 17-20 Nov 1996. The State Committees were asked to give point by point reply to the questionnaire. Those who had sent reports earlier were requested to send up-

dates. In response only 3 reports have been received and they are from Tamilnadu, Punjab and West Bengal. Of course we have on hand several reports received either prior to or during Bhilai/Delhi meeting. These are from Kerala, Assam and Karnataka. But neither do they cover all points listed in the questionnaire nor has any update been sent. This shows that none of the state committees except Tamilnadu, Punjab and West Bengal have taken any notice of the circular or discussion in earlier meetings. The result is obvious, this time, too, the idea of review on the basis of a comprehensive draft has eluded us. Can there be anything more deplorable?

It is not enough simply to describe the situation as deplorable. The indifference shown in regard to sending of report, which probably imply at least in most cases, the same indifference in respect of actual implementation of the document itself, is a matter of serious concern. The prolonged exercise on organisation culminating in the adoption of the document was undertaken as it was observed that short comings creeping into our functioning had created bottleneck in our advancement, that we had reached a plateau of our strength, and stagnation was facing our organisation at a time when situation opened up immense opportunity for rapid development of CITU. The document embodies the collective wisdom of our organisation as to how the short comings can be overcome and the possibilities actualised. It seems many of the state committees are yet to realise the paramount importance of implementation of the document and the serious consequences of failure to do so.

I have no doubt that the leaders of defaulting states owe an explanation to this session and a commitment for the future.

However, the reports from Tamilnadu, Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala tell the story of significant initial effort on the part of these state committees for the implementation of the document. Except Punjab the other three state committees had printed the document in local languages (West Bengal printed Hindi translation also) in thousands of copies and distributed to the unions and the workers. Punjab distributed English and Hindi editions. All these state committees have completed a round of detailed discussion on the document, some of them on the basis of state review - report formulating concrete task prepared in the light of the document, at different tiers such as secretariat, state working committee, state council etc. These states have organised discussion at district level as well as in state level unions. The document has been explained to wider section of workers through general body meetings. Karnataka state committee, too has adopted a note on organisational problems of the state. No further step has been reported. Assam State Committee however discussed the document at the draft stage only.

It appears from the reports that the aspect of

democratic functioning has received special attention of the state committees. They seem to have made some effort to impress upon the activists and workers, the importance of democratic functioning. Some reports suggest that workers at grass root level have enthusiastically responded to the idea of election of their own leadership, secret ballot etc. Besides some efforts seem to have been made to ensure that annual general meetings are regularly held, accounts duly placed and so on.

These state committees have taken steps for increased membership, steps have also been taken for expansion of the CITU base. However it seems the effort made for increase in the circulation of CITU journals have not been significant.

Some of these state committees, particularly West Bengal reports that as a result of the special effort made during these year for implementation of the document there has been some improvement in quality and quantity of work in most industrial districts.

However, apparently in many aspects of work there has not been any appreciable change. In fact those aspects did not receive attention. For example no special step seem to have been taken in the light of the document to build up more effective machinery for cadre development and education. The question of cadre development from among SC/ST does not seem to have been taken with due seriousness. In most cases work among women workers and strengthening of coordination committee of working women have not received due attention as required in terms of the document.

While these reports show that effort has been made to inculcate democratic spirit at district level and in union function, the reports are silent about the functioning of the state leadership. It need not be told that democratic functioning is not merely a formal matter consisting in following certain rules. What is most needed for really democratic functioning is the democratic spirit which is not easily definable, yet we all, in our own way, understand what it is. Since it is the success of the whole process of strengthening the organisation depends most on proper performance of the state leadership, self critical report on the functioning of the state leadership should invariably be a part of any review report of the state.

While all round effort is necessary for implementation of the document in all its aspects, it is certainly not practicable to pay attention to all the aspects at a time. All state committees should therefore fix their own priority according to local condition. The task of education and cadre building should however be included among the top-priority items. Indeed development of consciousness among the functionaries is the essential pre-condition for successful reform of our functioning. Otherwise the

process is bound to become a mechanical one which cannot be sustained long.

Besides, strengthening the organisation overcoming its weaknesses is a continuous process. Referring to the question of developing democratic functioning Tamilnadu state committee stated in their report that they would have to go a long way before democratic functioning is achieved. It is true for all levels of our organisation every where. It is however a never ending task to see that the improvement achieved is maintained.

As for the centre it continues to be handicapped by shortage of capable senior comrades and effective staff. It will be difficult to overcome many of the shortcomings in the functioning of the centre until and unless we can solve this problem. However, the system of daily meeting of available office bearers is continuing which is helping the centre to maintain some collectivity of functioning at the centre. However what was stated in the report to the Delhi meeting in the same context is worth repeating here, "while correct organizational arrangement is important, more important is the spirit of collectivism in each individual concerned within the correct organisation arrangement."

However, our major weakness, our failure to hold monthly meetings for advance planning of work of the centre and individual comrades is still persisting. The centre is discussing the problems that stand in the way of holding such meetings. We are yet to find out solution. However we hope we shall to day or tomorrow be able to remove obstacle in the way of adopting the system of monthly meetings.

As regards trade union education, the lecture notes on the 4 subjects are awaiting finishing touch after thorough discussion. Those will be circulated very shortly. But so far we have worked on lecture notes only for 4 subjects. The syllabus for TU education will include many more subjects. We are yet to start work on them.

Comrades, our next conference is going to be held in April in Kerala. All of us from the unions up to the centre must take determined steps to overcome at least some of the major weaknesses so that we may report to the conference reasonable improvement in our organisation and functioning.

## **TOWARDS NINTH CONFERENCE OF THE CITU**

Comrades,

We are soon approaching completion of 3 years after our Patna Conference and we have to commence preparations for the Eighth Conference of the CITU. We will have to concentrate our attention to consolidate our organisation and we must make advance planning so that we achieve our objective.

As you are aware, the Kerala State Committee of

CITU has extended invitation to hold the conference and last Working Committee meeting had already welcomed the invitation. Now I am happy to inform that the Kerala State Committee has proposed 6th to 10th April 1997 as the dates of the conference to be held at Ernakulam.

Kerala comrades will give the Report of the preparations they propose to make in the conference. Meanwhile we have to take certain decision regarding the conduct of the conference. On behalf of the Secretariat I propose the following points for your consideration.

1. The total no. of delegates will be limited to 2500. There will be no observers in the conference. Some special invitees will however be requested by the CITU Secretariat to participate in the conference.

2. The delegations will be decided statewise on the basis of membership for the year 1995. Only in case of unions registered during 1996 the membership for the latest year will be taken into consideration.

3. The membership of only those unions who will deposit all arrears of affiliation fee to the CITU Centre latest by 15th January 1997 will be taken into consideration and delegation to each state will be allotted accordingly.

4. Every state delegation must include a minimum of 10 per cent of the women delegates. For states having less than 10 delegates one must be a woman.

5. In deciding state delegation care should be taken - to include adequate representation to smaller unions and unorganised workers

- to include maximum no. of delegates who are actual workers in factories/establishments

- If one union is having membership in more than one state then the membership in that state will be included while calculating the no. of delegates to the states.

6. State Committees and Industrywise Federation who desire to circulate state/industry reports should send 3000 copies of the printed reports to the Reception Committee office by 4th April 1997 so that they can be included in the delegates kit.

7. In the Seventh Conference work through Commissions was appreciated by all the delegates. However, two suggestions were made by the delegates.

Firstly, the document of the commission should be circulated in advance so that delegates can study them properly, which would enhance the quality of the discussion. Secondly, more time should be allotted to the work of the commission.

The Secretariat agreed with both the suggestions. Hence, one full day will be allotted to the discussions in the Commissions. On behalf of the Secretariat I propose the following topics for the Commissions.

1. International situation and World Trade Union Movement

2. New Technological Developments in India and our approach to them.

3. Democratic Functioning of Trade Unions

4. Wage policy for the unorganised sector

5. Health, safety and environment in Indian setting

We should allot responsibilities to draft the documents for the Commission in this meeting itself so that comrades can be supplied with it sufficiently in advance.

8. Last time about 20 delegates from abroad participated in our conference. This time, in consultation with Kerala State Committee we will be able to arrange for about 35 delegates from foreign countries in the conference. Due to larger delegation we may have to increase the timing of the conference daily by half an hour.

9. The All India Convention of Working Women will be held on 5th April 1997. The convention will be attended by 250 women delegates to the conference plus some Kerala working women representatives. It will purely be a working session.

10. Taking into consideration delays in arrival of long distance trains comrades should reach Ernakulam by evening of 5th April so that the session can start in the morning of 6th April. Due to heavy agenda before the Conference strict adherence to time will be extremely important.

All the State Committees and District Committees, members of the General Council should take up these tasks in right earnest so that the Conference can play an important role in strengthening the CITU.

**M.K. Pandhe**  
General Secretary

## ON MEMBERSHIP

Annexed with this report is a statement showing statewise membership as per the annual returns received till 25th of December 1996.

The General Secretary's Report of the last working committee meeting held at New Delhi during June 1996 had noted with concern the chronic organizational weakness of our State Committees in submitting the annual returns and affiliation fees of our unions to the centre in time. To overcome this major weakness and bring some strictness in the matter the meeting had reiterated the Howrah G.C. Meetings decision of enforcing disaffiliation of CITU unions as envisaged in the CITU constitution for non-submission of affiliation fees and annual returns in time.

Since the last meeting, during the intervening period, for the years 1993 and 1994 you can see from the table that there has been some improvement with regard to collection and submission by our state committees in

General. Nevertheless, few state committees, it appears, may be having their own reasons and remain chronic defaulters inspite of serious discussion in this regard.

The delegation for the ensuing conference of CITU to be held in Kerala in April next will be calculated on the basis of 1995 membership of CITU unions. The table will indicate the statewise position of membership. I need not make any comment on the position but would only like to point out that by the middle of 1996 we should have received the major portion of the 1995 collections. Instead, we have received only 1/6th of the collections if I go by the decision of the 8th Conference, to increase the membership to 30 lakhs. Only A.P. and Tripura have fully and to some extent Assam, M.P, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu have responded satisfactorily. All states have to deposit the Annual Returns and affiliation fees by 15th January '97 so that by 1st week of February '97 the Centre can decide and circulate the statewise delegation strength.

### STATEMENT SHOWING STATEWISE MEMBERSHIP AS PER ANNUAL RETURN RECEIVED TILL 25 Dec., 1996.

Name of state	Unions Submitting Returns				Position of membership according to annual returns			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Andaman & Nicobar	6	3	5	—	1454	760(-)	1380(-)	—
A.P.	436	475	406	554	125642(10333)	132152(10342)	123680(14890)	148755(14744)
Assam	73	50	71	74	32207(11688)	24535(7139)	37112(10802)	32844(9604)
Bihar	26	17	4	03	30920(3661)	13714(1658)	10552(1565)	5479(6)
Delhi	47	29	57	29	43716(2026)	30969(1062)	43862(2344)	29718 (1405)
Goa	7	6	7	06	3216(90)	970(151)	2864(172)	2053 (172)
Gujarat	20	14	17	04	16738(256)	11444(388)	11222(182)	1976 (117)
Haryana	39	16	11	24	16825(1048)	4481(510)	4444(868)	12439 (2319)
H.P.	31	19	25	—	4726(15)	3684(49)	4920(51)	—
J&K	1	1	1	01	504(2)	507(4)	914(8)	602 (09)
Karnataka	90	46	45	06	63296(19246)	39957(13135)	35406(10229)	11683 (3263)
Kerala	817	833	711	01	608785(138666)	614178(147408)	603176(37368)	1809 (-)
M.P.	60	50	56	54	21631(1262)	22421(1753)	21348(1545)	19470 (2826)
Maharashtra	38	24	31	37	37705(3212)	30897(3087)	35091(4590)	37847 (7838)
Nagaland	-	01	-	—	-	1184 (-)	—	—
Orissa	28	38	34	14	30916(5493)	27972(4470)	31935(4086)	22189 (3313)
Punjab	80	68	72	95	65165(314)	48675(278)	58071(340)	61036 (683)
Rajasthan	75	24	8	03	28288(895)	7714(233)	3443(-)	2796 (-)
Tamilnadu	310	345	374	274	150314(9966)	169210(12237)	189161(12482)	101597 (3373)
Tripura	25	14	10	37	22041(1173)	25798(5962)	24267(5106)	9599 (82)
U.P.	97	40	68	07	32576(314)	10628(79)	15273(169)	30219 (5880)
W.B.	1037	1042	985	20	1044347(111960)	1149452(96399)	1058435(130823)	24848 (37)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>3155</b>	<b>2998</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>81012(321620)</b>	<b>2371302(306344)</b>	<b>2316556(237620)</b>	<b>556959 (55671)</b>

Total No. of Unions  
submitting Annual  
Returns

Membership as  
per return

Total No. of Unions submitting Annual Returns	Membership as per return	
1983	1854	1890993
1984	2005	1575655
1985	1717	1716457 (132536)
1986	2412	1644273 (209348)
1987	2350	1680884 (206482)
1988	2618	1919280 (264507)
1989	3114	2425000 (247388)
1990	2934	2095550 (245060)
1991	2783	2088218 (291228)

Figures in bracket indicates  
Female Membership

## BTR MEMORIAL TRUST

Finally, the land for the BTR Trust will now be handed over to us within a week or may have already been handed over while we are here. It is one of the happiest moments for us. In fact we had anticipated its handing over before the last birthday i.e., 19 December and had planned to utilise the occasion with foundation stone laying ceremony of the BTR Memorial, but could not. Now, the work will start in full gear and as per the terms and condition of lease agreement we have to complete the building within 2 years. For speedy completion full money is required. Once the working gets started it should not stop for paucity of funds. With this background, the General Secretary, in his last report placed in the Delhi W.C. had stated, (Quote) "The Bhilai Working Committee had renewed the call for collections for the BTR memorial trust fund. There is a need for a planned effort to complete the collection within a specific time frame. Except W.Bengal, our State Committees have not taken up the collection issue seriously. In my last report, I had given the details of collections so far received. During the period since then, in spite of our appeal for an all out effort to speed up and complete the collections so that the construction work do not stop for paucity of funds, we have received an amount of Rs.2,47,873.00 only. Let this working committee give a call for collections towards BTR Memorial Fund in right earnest so that the fitting memorial for the tallest trade union leader of this country can be completed without delay"(unquote).

Six months have passed, and the appeal could generate another paltry amount of not even 2 lakhs. This reflects our lack of seriousness on such an important organizational task so much so that a state like UP is yet

to contribute to this fund. This general council, I suggest, should draw a concrete programme for collection and as a priority task take steps to achieve the objective.

### BTR MEMORIAL TRUST FUND

I am enclosing the details of contributions towards the BTR Trust Fund received till December, 1996. From the table below we can see how the State Committee have responded so far:

W.B.	-	40,82,615.00
A.P.	-	39,368.00
Assam	-	35,680.00
Bihar	-	12,651.00
Delhi.	-	22,400.00
Kerala	-	12,00,000.00
M.P.	-	6,481.00
Orissa	-	10,119.00
Punjab	-	2,76,232.00
Rajasthan	-	2,50,615.00
Tamilnadu	-	4,62,580.00
Tripura	-	5,280.00
Karnataka	-	1,17,750.00
H.P.	-	2,726.00
Haryana	-	6,550.00
Maharashtra	-	41,527.00
Individuals/ Fed./Unions.	-	83,921.00

66,56,495.00

Com. Tolson Roy Sand

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Contributions received by BTR Fund directly till December '96.

1. Right to Work Convention/Durgapur	-	1,00,000.00
2. CITU Central Funds against collections	-	14,01,000.00
3. W. Bengal State Committee of CITU, Calcutta	-	8,65,000.00
4. Hindustan Steel Emp. Unions (ASP/Durgapur)	-	1,00,000.00
5. United Contractor Workers Union (Durgapur)	-	2,20,000.00
6. Hindustan Steel Employees Union (DSP/Durgapur)	-	1,00,000.00
7. Alloy Steel plant Contractor's Emp. Un( " )	-	15,000.00
8. All India Avery Employees Federation	-	50,000.00
9. Swaraj Mazda Workers Union (Punjab)	-	5,000.00
10. Lal Jhanda AFCON Mazdoor Union (Punjab)	-	3,000.00
11. W. Bengal State Committee of CITU (Chq & Cash)	-	1,20,000.00
12. G. Janardhana Rao, Hyderabad (AP)	-	200.00
13. Hindusthan Steel Empl Union, Durgapur	-	1,00,000.00
14. Township Contractors Emp. Union, Durgapur	-	22,682.00
15. DYFI Ispatnagar Zone-A LC, Durgapur	-	500.00
16. DYFI Ispatnagar, Zone-B, LC, Durgapur	-	600.00
17. Through W B State Committee, CITU (ASP Durgapur)	-	1,00,000.00
18. Lal Jhanda Punjab Bhatta Mazdoor union	-	15,500.00
19. Ghaziabad Dist Committee of CITU	-	6,900.00
20. Through CITU (TN State Committee, CITU)	-	2,64,890.00
21. Assam State Committee of CITU	-	15,000.00
22. T Mukunda Rao, Hyderabad	-	502.00
23. Suner Marble & Granites Union (Udaipur)	-	5,000.00
24. Assam State Committee of CITU	-	9,000.00
25. Rajasthan State Committee of CITU	-	1,62,615.00
26. Rajasthan SC (Rajasamand)	-	50,000.00
27. WB. SC (ASP/Durgapur)	-	25,000.00
28. WB. SC. of CITU	-	8,00,000.00
29. Karnataka SC of CITU	-	17,750.00
30. CITU Centre (Kerala SC)	-	6,00,000.00
31. CITU Centre (Assam SC)	-	5,000.00
32. Com. Iruthya Raj (BEL)	-	200.00
33. MP Sc. (Indore Dist Com.)	-	1,700.00
34. Com. G. Janardhana Rao (AP)	-	100.00
35. Haryana SC (APL Workers Union)	-	4,550.00
36. Haryana SC (HHenan (Ind Workers))	-	2,000.00
37. CITU Centre (HP SC)	-	2,726.00
38. CITU Centre (Punjab SC)	-	3,600.00
39. T.N. SC of CITU	-	1,50,000.00
40. CITU Centre (total Collections till date)	-	8,76,957.00
41. W.B. State Committee of CITU	-	1,00,000.00
42. Mrs. Vimala Ranadive	-	3,000.00

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43.Punjab SC of CITU	-	6,482.00
44.Acc Babcock Emp.U (Durgapur)/WB State Comm.	-	1,00,101.00
45.T.N. S.C. of CITU	-	22,290.00
46.Delhi SC of CITU	-	5,000.00
47.Bihar SC	-	4,000.00
48.WB.SC(Hindustan Steel Empl.)	-	7,000.00
49.CITU (Dewas/MP)	-	250.00
50.Mumbai Sramik Sangh(Maharashtra S/C)	-	40,000.00
51.United Contractor Workers Union(Durgapur)	-	4,620.00
52.Punjab State Com. of CITU.	-	31,000.00
53.Dist. Comm.II Punjab/	-	2,100.00
54.N.C.O.E.A. (Bokaro) KSP Phase II	-	2,350.00
55.Samar Mukherjee/Vice President CITU	-	17,000.00
56.Punjab State Committee of CITU	-	52,430.00
57.CITU Centre (against collection upto Dec. ;96)	-	36,900.00

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66,56,495.00

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**Details of FDR & Cash in Bank.**

1. FDR	-	34,75,000.00
2. In Canara Bank	-	11,06,947.00
		<u>45,81,947.00</u>
1. Withdrawals	-	21,20,630.00
		<u>67,02,577.00</u>

# CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-1

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPT AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD

1-1-96 TO 30-9-96 (Subject to Audit)

RECEIPT		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balance		By Advances	73,500.00
" Cash in hand	12,031.10	Audit Expenses	9,498.25
" " BOI	3,10,130.56	Bank charges	1,342.00
" Cheques in hand	—	" BTR Memorial Trust	---
" Affiliation fees	10,32,705.50	" Conveyance	17,126.75
" Advances	24,300.00	" Cuba Solidarity Fund	—
" Book sales	78,991.00	" CITU Foundation Day	1,433.00
" BTR books sold	225.00	" CITU Mazdoor	74,112.00
" BTR Memorial Trust	3,100.00	" CPSTU Meetings	2,000.00
" CITU Mazdoor	18,087.00	" Delegation A/c	27,829.00
" Cement Seminar	—	" Electricity & Water charges	16,928.00
" Cuba Solidarity Fund	4,235.00	" Fixed Assets	5,018.00
" Donations	2,35,670.00	" Fixed Deposits	6,00,000.00
" Flat at Ghaziabad	2,98,880.00	" GC Meeting	---
" Interest (on SB A/C.	11,540.00	" Misc. Expenditure	33,529.90
" All Indina. Anganwadi Federation	5,000.00	" Medical Charges	12,560.80
" IISCO Convention	824.00	" Newspapers & periodicals	20,738.50
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3,489.00	" National Plateform of Mass Organisation	----
" NP Of MO	3,000.00	" Posts & Telegraphs	19,790.00
Phones Collections	145.00	" Printing & Stationary	31,240.55
" T.U. Workshop	—	" Phone bills paid	98,723.50
" Voice of Working women	102.00	" Publication (Brought Out)	1,55,074.75
" Working Class	58,571.00	" Pension Strike	15,390.00
		" Rent & Taxes	36,012.00
		" Repair & Maintenance	4,192.00
		" Security Deposits	—
		" Tea & Tiffin	19,781.25
		" Travelling expenses	18,288.50
		" Vehicle Maintenance	20,056.25
		" Working Class	82,577.00
		" Working Committee Meeting	9,688.00
		" Wages	2,30,925.00
		" Voice of W. Women	14,510.00
		Yugoslavia Fund	53,854.00
		Cash in hand	14,226.35
		Cash in BOI (39)	3,90,115.81
Grand Total(Receipts)	21,10,056.16	Grand Total(Payments)	21,10,056.16

# CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-1

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPT AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD

1-1-95 TO 31-12-95 (Subject to Audit)

RECEIPT		PAYMENTS	
To Opening Balance		By Advances	78,195.00
" Cash in hand	4,149.35	Audit expenses	2,000.00
" " BOI	93,523.41	" Incidental Expenses	2,895.00
" Cheques in hand	200.00	Bank charges	7,892.20
" Affiliation fee	10,33,893.20	" BTR Memorial Trust	14,88,283.00
" Advances	1,46,699.00	" Conveyance	18,722.25
" Book sales	61,749.40	" Cuba Solidarity Fund	5,93,817.20
" BTR books sold	355.00	" CITU Mazdoor	89,194.20
" BTR Memorial Trust	13,64,873.00	" CPSTU Meetings	—
" CITU Mazdoor	51,720.00	" Delegation A/c	29,889.50
" Cement Seminar	316.00	" Electricity & Water charges	48,280.50
" CPSTU	987.00	" Fixed Assets	27,100.00
" Cuba Solidarity Fund	5,83,606.45	" Fixed Deposits	4,00,000.00
" Donations	99,368.00	" GC Meeting	5,236.50
" Fixed Deposit encashed	12,66,742.00	" Ghaziabad Flats for CITU, New Delhi	11,38,040.00
" Interest (on SB A/C)	5,586.00	" B.T.R. Birth Day Celebration.	6,500.00
" on F.D.R.	1,65,502.00	" Hiroshima Day	11,048.00
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3,494.00	" Misc. Expenditure	13,205.95
Phones Collections	371.00	" Strike for Pension scheme	1,500.00
" Medical Charges	7,004.55	" NP Of MO	
" T.U. Workshop	3,700.00	" Newspapers & periodicals	19,479.90
" Voice of Working Women	11,660.00	" Korean Conference	2,795.00
"Hiroshima Day	4,010.00	" National Platform of Mass Organisations	4,395.00
" Working Class	1,21,048.00	" Posts & Telegraphs	28,322.50
" Yugoslavia Fund	31,350.00	" Printing & Stationary	74,293.30
		" Phone bills paid	99,859.00
		" Rent & Taxes	46,424.00
		" Repair & Maintenance	21,191.85
		" Security Deposits	500.00
		" Textile Workers Rally	515.00
		" Tea & Tiffin	18,944.35
		" Travelling expenses	26,670.50
		" Vehicle Maintenance	15,615.60
		" Working Class	1,03,327.00
		" Working Committee Meetings	7,728.00
		" Wages	2,74,400.00
		" Voice of W. Women	19,476.00
		Cash in hand	12,031.10
		Cash in BOI (39)	3,10,130.56
<b>Grand Total(Receipts)</b>	<b>50,54,902.81</b>	<b>Grand Total(Payments)</b>	<b>50,54,902.81</b>

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**  
**15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110001**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1995**

**D.K. CHOUDHURY & CO.,**  
 11, Old Post Office St.,  
 2nd Floor, 2nd Block  
 Calcutta - 700 001

**LIABILITIES:**

Funds & Liabilities:		
<b>General Fund</b>		
Balance b'fd.	11,66,764.06	
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure this year	5,82,642.65	17,49,406.71
<b>Specail Fund</b>		
As per last A/C.		13,09,069.00
<b>B.T.R. Memorial Fund</b>		
Balance b'fd.	1,48,410.00	
Addition this year	13,64,873.00	
		15,13,283.00
Less:-Amount transferred to B.T.R. Trust. (As per last A/c)	14,88,283.00	25,000.00
Trade Union Workshop	20,593.00	
25th Nov. Rally	19,776.00	
Anganwadi Federation	4,750.00	
All India Plantation Workers' Federation	1,000.00	
Cuba Solidarity Fund	4,789.25	
Yugoslavia Fund	31,350.00	82,258.25
Lialibility for Expenses		1,880.00
Working Class		3,759.70

**ASSETS**

Fixed Assets: As per last A/c	2,94,587.45	
Addition this year (Schedule attached)	11,65,140.00	14,59,727.00
<b>Investments</b>		
Fixed Deposit with Bank of India.	19,00,113.00	
P.T.St.Branch as per last A/c	12,66,742.00	
Less:-Fixed Deposit encashed.		
Addition this year	6,33,371.00	
	4,00,000.00	10,33,371.00
<b>Security Deposits</b>		
As per last A/c.	10,360.00	
Addition this year	500.00	10,860.00
<b>CITU Mazdor A/c.</b>		
Balance b'fd.	1,40,291.35	
Add. Adjustment this year	37,474.00	1,77,765.35
<b>Working Class A/c.</b>		
Balance b'fd	13,961.30	
Less:Adjustment this year	17,721.00	
		3,759.70 (Cr)
<b>Voice of Working Womne's A/c.</b>		
Balance b'fd.	1,20,918.00	
Add: Adjustment this year	7,816.00	1,28,734.80
Advances recoverable as per list A/C (Schedule attached)		38,753.40
<b>Closing Balance</b>		
Cash in hand	12,031.10	
Cash at Bank of India Pt. St. Branch.	3,10,130.56	3,22,161.66

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,71,373.66</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,71,373.66</b>
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**Auditor's Report**

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of the Centre of Indian Trade Unions as at 31st December, 1995 and annexed Income and Expenditure Accoutns for the eyar ended 31st December, 1995 with reference to Receipts & payments accounts for the same year, books, vouchers and relevant records produced before and have found those in agreement therewith.

We have not verified the cash in hadn physically.

The Balance Sheet exhibits the true state of affairs of C.I.T.U. New Delhi as far as we have verified.

For D.K. CHOUDHURY & CO.,

(Seal)

Chartered Accountants  
 Sd/- 27/5/96  
 (Partn



**NOTES ON ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 31.12.95**

1. Flat at Ghaziabad

Total investments		13,53,040.00
Advances received from unions	(-)	2,15,000.00
		<u>11,38,040.00</u>

2. Advance Recoverable

Advance (Dr)		88,853.40
Advance taken for Com M.K. Pandhe	(-)	50,100.00

Net debit balance		<u>38,753.40</u>
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3. Receipt register should be maintained in columnar forms.

4. For Subsidiary A/c ledgers should be maintained.

5. Stamp Register is maintained.

6. Value of furniture and other tangible assets are not depreciated.

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS  
BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT AS  
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1995**

	Rs.	Ps.
Balance as per cash book	3,10,130.56	
<u>Add.</u>		
Cheques issued but not presented for payment		16,980.00
		<u>3,27,110.56</u>
<u>Less.</u>		
Cheque deposited but not credited by Bank		1,288.00
Balance as per Pass Book (Bank)	3,25,822.56	

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 1

*Scheduled of Fixed Assets as at 31st December, 1994*

**Furniture & fixture**

As per furnitures on 1.1.1990	15,877.10
Office Equipments	1,623.00
Duplicator	5,500.00
Typewriter	5,533.00
Cycles	615.00
Fans	542.65
2 Fans	1,489.60
1 Typewriter	5,791.50
6 Chairs	2,420.00
2 Steel Tables	1,200.00
Utencils	1,430.00
Xerox (BPL India) Machine	44,477.10
Wall Fan (khaitan)	867.00
6 Office Chairs	3,323.10
9 Steel Racks	7,350.00
6 Racks	6,800.00

**Addition to Assets during the year 1993**

Canin of TV set	1,259.50
PB X Usha Electronics	36,088.00
Reception Table Wooden	3,200.00
4 Steel Racks for library	6,550.00
1 Pedestral Fan ) Larson Elc.Tlg.Co.	4,150.00
1 Ceiling Fan )	
12 Office chairs	6,050.00
1 Tea Container Steel	744.00
1 Wooden Book stand for Library	500.00
12 Neelkamal Chairs )	
2 Books cases )	10,720.00
1 Steel Rack )	

**Assets Donated by various unions**

1 T.V. Set	
1 Computer set with printer	
1 Three wheeler van	
<b>Addition to Assets during the year 1994</b>	
Global Teknik Fax Machine	5,000.00
Catalogue card cabinet	1,120.00
Steel Almirh	2,400.00
Printer Wipro(Parts of Computer Machine)	11,000.00
Fax Machine	47,800.00
Celing Fan polar	912.00
Room Cooler	5,800.00
Air Conditioner for Fax Machine room	25,000.00
Water filter	4,990.00
Godrej Fridge	7,800.00
Furnitue	1,959.90
Book care steel	3,500.00
Magazine Frame Stand	1,750.00
4 Chairs	1,455.00
	<u>2,94,587.45</u>

**Addition to Assets during the year - 1995**

Flats at Ghaziabad	11,38,040.00
Computer Spare Parts	2,600.00
Steel Racks	950.00
3 Special Chair	3,750.00
Computer System	19,800.00
	<u>14,59,727.45</u>

**CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS**

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110001

**ADJUSTMENTS (31-12-95)****A) CITU MAZDOOR**

Balance As on 1.1.95 (Dr)	1,40,291.35	
Receipt	51,720.00 (Cr.)	
Payment	89,194.00 (Dr)	
	<u>37,474.00 (Dr)</u>	(Dr) 37,474.00

Balance As on 31.12.95	(Dr) 1,77,765.35
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**B) VOICE OF WORKING WOMEN**

Balance As on 1.1.95 (Dr.)	1,20,918.80	
Receipt	11,660.00 (Cr.)	
Payment	19,476.00 (Dr.)	
	<u>7,816.00 (Dr.)</u>	7,816.00

	(Dr.) 1,28,734.80
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**C) WORKING CLASS**

Balance As on 1.1.95 (Dr)	13,961.30	
Receipt	1,21,048.00 (Cr.)	
Payment	1,03,327.00 (Dr.)	
	<u>(Cr.) 17,721.00</u>	(Cr.) 17,721.00

Balance as on 31.12.95	(Cr.) 3,759.70
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**\* CUBA SOLIDARITY FUND**

Balance As on 1.1.95 (Cr.)	15,000.00	
Receipts during the year	5,83,606.45	
	<u>5,98,606.45</u>	
Payments	5,93,817.20	
	<u>Rs. 4,789.25</u>	

**\*\* ADVANCE**

Balance as on 1.1.95	1,07,257.40	
Payments	78,195.00	
	<u>1,85,452.40</u>	
Recovery	1,46,699.00	
	<u>Rs. 38,753.40</u>	

Balance as on 31.12.95	Rs. 38,753.40
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**DETAILED LIST OF ADVANCES****RECOVERABLE**

AS ON 31-12-'95.

**1993**

Booking of Hall for meeting for 6-7-'93.	Rs. 1,700.00
COSATU Delegation AITU Committee.	Rs. 421.00
Oil Seminar Balance	Rs. 520.00
Bihar S/C CITU, Patna (For 8th CITU Conference)	Rs. 36,000.00
Cuban delegation tickets	Rs. 19,272.00
Booking of Dy. Chairman Hall for 6-12-93 for AITUC Union meeting Com. M.K.P.	Rs. 950.00
Delhi S/C CITU (Balance of 1992-1993)	Rs. 2,027.00
Com. S.K. Dhar (old balance)	Rs. 5,000.00

**1994**

Bihar S/C CITU, Patna (Affiliation due balance)	Rs. 204.80
Tripura -do-	Rs. 93.60
SFI Report (Aanklan Softwaree - 600)	
Progressive printers -2,000	Rs. 2,600.00
Rajkumar (Binder)	Rs. 415.00

**1995**

Saroj Vasishth, Haryana S/C, CITU (16-6-95)	Rs. 2,000.00
Delhi S/C CITU NPOMO 6000 ) Pension Scheme 2000 )	Rs. 8,000.00
Krishnakumar	Rs. 3,700.00
K. Damodaran	Rs. 2,550.00
M. Bhattacharya	Rs. 500.00
Manmohan	Rs. 1,000.00
Shyamdhari	Rs. 200.00
C. Tiwari	Rs. 1,300.00
R.K. Singh	Rs. 300.00
Ashok Vashisth	Rs. 100.00
	<u>Rs. 88,853.40</u>

Less advance taken for Com. M.K. Pandhe (-)	Rs. 50,100.00
	<u>Rs. 38,753.40</u>

**CITU MAZDOOR (Monthly Hindi Journal of CITU)**

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi - 110 001

*Receipts & Payments A/c for the year ending 31st Dec., 1995.*

Receipts		Payments	
<b>To Opening Balance</b>		By printing charges	30,277.50
Cash	102.40	" Cost of Paper	61,345.00
Bank	6972.43	" Conveyance & Cartage.	188.00
	7,074.83	" Stationary	482.00
<b>" Subscription &amp; Sales</b>		" Postage	3,555.75
Direct cash	39,751.00	" Postal Cahrges (Prepaid)	2,308.75
cheques	29,266.00	" Binding & Packing	2,203.00
		" Misc. expenses	231.00
Through CITU A/c	9,920.00	" Payment to CITU	51,720.00
" Interest on Bank Deposit	194.00	" Loan to working class	1,000.00
Loan from CITU	89,194.00	" Cash in Hand	84.90
		" Cash at Bank	22,003.93
	1,75,399.83		1,75,399.83

**VWW & KKM MONTHLY HINDI JOURNAL OF CITU**

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-1

*Receipt & Payment Account for the year ending 31.12.95*

Receipts		Payments	
<b>To Opening Balance</b>		By Printing & Stationary	9,068.00
Cash	25.25	" Cost of paper	11,615.00
Syndicate Bank	3,293.00	" Outstanding Expenses	2,267.00
Bank of India	9,809.68	" Postal charges prepaid	2,558.50
<b>Subscription sales</b>		" Binding & Packing	345.00
Direct		" Miscellenous Expenses	70.00
Cash	13,399.00	" Payment to CITU	11,660.00
Cheques	5,314.50	" Cash in hand	15.75
Through CITU A/c	1,225.00	<b>Cash in Bank</b>	
Interest from BOI	234.00	Bank of India	
	297.00	Parliament St.	11,947.18
Loan from CITU	19,476.00	Syndicate Bank	3,527.00
	53,073.43		53,073.43

**WORKING CLASS (Monthly Hindi Journal of CITU)**

15, Talkatora Road, New Delhi-110001

*Recipts & Payments A/c for the year ending 31-12-95*

Receipts		Payments	
<b>To Opening Balance</b>		By Printing charges	56,178.00
Cash	469.05	" Cost of paper	85,387.00
Bank	6,303.43	" Conveyance & Cartage	277.00
<b>" Subscripions &amp; Sales</b>		" Stationary	1,260.00
Direct		" Postal Charges prepaid	7,904.75
Cash	20,406.20	"	9,226.65
Cheques	1,11,875.50	" Binding & Packing	2,942.50
Through CITU A/c	85,148.00	" Miscellaneous Exps.	242.65
" Advertisements		" Payment to CITU	1,21,048.00
" Interest on Bank Deposit	238.00	" Bank charges	153.00
" Loan from CITU Mazdoor	1,000.00	" Cash in hand	154.70
" Loan from CITU	1,03,327.00	" Cash at Bank	43,992.93
	3,28,767.18		3,28,767.18