

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

Meeting of the Working Committee

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- 5. Membership 2014 and Fund**
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**July 2 - 4 July, 2015
Chennai, Tamilnadu**

Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)

Working Committee Meeting

2 - 4 July, Chennai, Tamilnadu

AGENDA

1. Condolence Resolution
2. Presidential Address
3. General Secretary's Report
4. Review of observance of independent campaign programme decided by Secretariat
5. Future course of independent campaign and joint action programme
6. Report of the meeting of Coordination Committee of Working Women
7. Any other issue with the permission of the chair

PROGRAMME

02.07.2015	10.00 am	:	Flag Hoisting & Homage to Martyrs
	10.15 am - 11.30	:	OPEN SESSION Presidential Address
	12.00noon – 2.00 pm	:	Welcome Address Condolence Resolution Introduction of General Secretary's Report
	2.00 pm	:	Lunch
	4.00 pm - 05.30 pm	:	Discussion on General Secretary's Report
	6.00 pm - 8.00 pm	:	Discussion on General Secretary's Report
03.07.2015	9.30 am -1.00 pm	:	Discussion on General Secretary's Report Resolutions
	1.00 pm	:	Lunch
	03.00 pm - 7.30 pm	:	Discussion on General Secretary's Report
	7.30 pm – 8.30 pm	:	Secretariat Meeting
04.07.2015	9.30 am -01.30 pm	:	Reply by General Secretary Report of the Credential Committee Adoption of Reports Concluding address by President
	2:00 pm	:	Lunch
	(Tea Breaks : 2nd July :11.30am , 5.30pm : 3rd & 4th July :11.am & 05.00 pm)		

Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)

Working Committee Meeting

2 – 4 July, Chennai, Tamilnadu

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the secretariat of CITU and on my own behalf, I convey warmest greetings to all the CITU working committee members and to the reception committee. We are holding the meeting of the CITU working committee, the second after the 14th conference of CITU, in this historic city of Chennai.

Several important developments have taken place, in the trade union movement as well as in other arenas, both nationally and internationally during the period after our general council met in Bellary in July 2014.

The working committee will pass the condolence resolution wherein we remember and pay our homage to all those who have left us after the meeting in Bellary. I particularly remember veteran trade union leader Comrade Parsa Satyanarayana and Jnanpeeth award winner Jayakanthan and pay my respectful homage to these stalwarts in their fields.

Peasants continue to commit suicide in various states. Agriculture in our country continues to be in crisis. Peasant organisations and various other groups of activists are on struggle against the policies which lead to the agrarian crisis and peasant suicides. CITU conveys its solidarity to the struggles of the peasantry and the rural masses against the anti people anti farmer policies of the ruling classes.

We extend our support and solidarity to all those who are struggling against discrimination, social oppression of various kinds – be it based on caste, gender, religion etc, in different parts of the country. Not a day passes without incidents of violence on women, children, Dalits or minorities being reported from one part of the country or the other. Meeting in Chennai, I would like to convey our greetings and salutations to the cadres and leaders of Tamil Nadu Untouchability Eradication Front (TNUEF) for its outstanding work and its continuous struggles against caste oppression and discrimination. It is a matter of satisfaction for us that a large section of its cadres belong to the working class, including the members of CITU. The struggle against social oppression forms an important component of our struggle. This year is the 125th birth anniversary of Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar, the legendary leader who fought against social oppression all his life. CITU joins the other organisations in celebrating his 125th birth anniversary and in remembering his great contributions to the struggle for social justice and in other fields.

We remember that it was here in Chennai that the IIT students fought against the attacks on the democratic rights of the members of the Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle. They emerged victorious

with the whole hearted support of the democratic forces in the country. We congratulate the students and all those who stood by their side.

Dear comrades,

The last one year after our general council meeting in Bellary has seen many struggles in different sectors and at different levels, local, state, regional and national. I take this opportunity to greet all those women and men who were active part of these struggles, often braving repression and victimisation. I specially congratulate the workers of coal, road transport, construction, BSNL, insurance, banks etc. The militant struggles of the workers, most of them women, employed in the various schemes of government of India deserve special mention. In addition to the state level struggles they have conducted huge marches to Parliament attracting thousands.

Lakhs of workers have participated in the month long independent campaign of CITU in the month of May, against the anti worker and anti people policies of the BJP led NDA government. All the women and men who en masse participated in the burning of effigies on 26th May and in the militant mass mobilisations to observe the Day of Resistance on 30th May, braving the scorching sun, deserve special appreciation. On behalf of CITU, I congratulate all of them.

On this occasion, I also like to extend our solidarity with the central government employees including the railway and defence employees who declared their decision, from a massive March to Parliament on 28th April this year, to go on an indefinite strike from 23rd November 2015. All CITU affiliated unions should extend whole hearted support, stand in solidarity with them when this strike takes place.

CITU expresses solidarity with the workers of Maruti-suzuki, Foxconn, Nokia and other MNCs for their resolute struggles. Especially the denial of bail for the 147 Maruti workers for nearly three years have to be taken note of by the Trade Union movement. We should demand release of all those who are still in jail. These are issues directly related to the class character of the judiciary and also of the our administrative system. And this needs to be exposed thoroughly.

Right to form an union of the workers choice is being denied in various parts of the country. Large scale victimisations are also going on. Incidents in different parts of the country, including the recent incident in the garment factories in Gurganon, Haryana are examples of outbursts of workers where trade unions are not allowed to function. Armed bouncers and anti-socials are mobilised in union busting. The latest in the series is in Mandi, Himachal Pradesh where bouncers fired upon workers on struggle who have not been paid wages for two months.

CITU congratulates the workers of West Bengal and their trade unions for their successful state wide strike protesting the attack on the democratic rights of the people in the state by the Trinamool Congress and its government. The TMC unleashed large scale violence on the people during the municipal elections in the state.

In contrast, the elections to the Autonomous Tribal Council were held in a peaceful atmosphere in the Left Front ruled state of Tripura. CITU congratulates the people of Tripura for their unflinching support to the Left Front and ensuring its victory in all the seats. The complete withdrawal of the

Armed Forces Special Provisions Act (AFSPA) by Tripura government was welcomed and highly appreciated by democratic sections all over the country.

It is only a little over a month since the Joint National Convention of Workers held by all the central trade unions and national federations on 26th May, gave the clarion call for a countrywide general strike on 2nd September 2015. The joint trade union movement led three countrywide general strikes since 2009 focussing on the ten point charter of demands, the last one being for two days in 2013. As is well known, the demands include not only the demands of the workers but also of the common people like curtailment of price rise, universal public distribution system, employment generation, pension and social security for all etc.

The UPA government ignored these demands during its tenure. The present BJP led Modi government has further fast tracked the neoliberal policies enhancing FDI in insurance and defence and allowing FDI in railways. The last one year of Narendra Modi government has unleashed such offensives against the working people in the country that no other earlier government could do in such a short period. This one day strike should sound a warning to this belligerent government that the working class will not tolerate such attacks.

The amendments to the labour laws initiated by the present government are meant to deprive huge majority of the workers from the purview of the existing statutory guarantees. They are intended to give a free hand for the employers to 'hire and fire' workers turning the Indian workers into bonded labour. Though the amendment to the Child Labour Act bans child labour below 14 years, it continues to exempt family enterprises leaving the door wide open to employ children. The lack of minimum wages, lack of adequate allocation of financial resources to education thereby making the Right to Education Act meaningless, the drastic reduction in social sector expenditure, the widespread poverty and hunger create the situation for child labour. These are further aggravated by the policies being pursued by the government.

Reports that all out preparations for the 16th country wide general strike against the neoliberal policies have already begun in different parts of the country, are encouraging. We do hope that our unions will be able to reach out to each and every worker in the country to make the strike into an unprecedented success. This strike assumes great significance in the situation prevalent in the country today. In the campaign for the strike we have to target not only the anti worker and anti people policies of the government but also put forth an alternative pro people policy regime before the workers and the people in general. Along with the government at the centre we must also expose the state governments following the same policies. Our struggle needs to be further widened and strengthened at all levels. This working committee of CITU should chalk out the necessary programmes of action to meet the offensives against the working class as well as the other sections of the toiling people.

Dear comrades,

As always, on May Day, just two months ago, we remembered, paid our tributes to our Martyrs and took the pledge to carry forward the struggle for the cause of the working people. On this International Day of the Workers, we reiterated our solidarity with the workers and their struggles all over the world. On this May Day, which was also the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's historic victory over US imperialism, we remembered the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam and their victory over

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the biggest military power on earth. Anti imperialist sections in different parts of the world observed the 125th birth anniversary of Ho Chi Minh, the great hero of Vietnam's struggle, on 19th May.

9th May this year was the 70th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Despite the attempts by US imperialism and the European Union to distort history, people in different parts of the world remembered the leading role of the erstwhile USSR, the valour of the Soviet Red Army and the sacrifice of the over 2 crore Soviet citizens in defeating fascism. The celebrations on the occasion organised by the Russian government were boycotted by European Union. However, several heads of governments including those of India and China have attended it.

The world is set to observe the 70th anniversary of the nuclear bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in August this year. This is an apt time for us to rededicate ourselves to the task of continuing the struggle against imperialist offensive, wars and nuclear arms.

We have to keep in mind that our struggles, here in India, are being conducted at a time, when, the working people in almost all the continents are on struggles, in defence of their rights and benefits won through many struggles and sacrifices.

We have noted the serious impact of the unrelenting economic crisis in our Bellary general council meeting. The steps taken by the ruling classes to overcome various phases of this crisis have resulted in more and more attacks on the livelihood of the working people and intensification of their exploitation. 'Austerity measures' continue to be the tool for the ruling classes to intensify the exploitation. The attacks on the economic rights of the working people are accompanied by attacks on their social and political rights as well.

Almost all countries in the developed world are facing the impact of the crisis with the USA alone claiming some 'green shoots', being visible. But, in the first quarter of this year, US economy contracted by 0.7 percent annual rate against a projection of 0.2 per cent growth. This shows the hollowness of claims of revival.

An assessment of factory growth in Europe in the month of May, reported by Reuters, says that 'it is sluggish'. The report also said that European Central Bank (ECB) is worried that the region's top two economies are struggling. 'German factory growth slowed to a three month low and French manufacturing activity though improving, still contracted'.

Reports on Asia are also almost on the same lines. China claims that its economy is now stable at the present rate of growth, but is causing concern to many other countries. South Korea's exports posted their worst annual fall in nearly six years and a survey showed manufacturing activity shrunk for a third straight month.

All these have to be seen in conjunction with the happenings in India, when RBI Governor says that 'Growth is weaker than what the head line numbers suggest'. RBI has also expressed concern over 'weak monsoon, volatility in crude prices and uncertainty in external environment'. But the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and others have been claiming great achievements in our economy. We should also note that there has been a new procedure to calculate GDP, after NDA come to power.

Employment scene

ILO in its World Employment Social Outlook-2015 notes that 'the world of work is changing profoundly, at a time when global economy is not creating a sufficient number of jobs'. ILO has estimated that 'global unemployment figures reached 201 million in 2014, over 30 million higher than before the start of the global crisis in 2008'.

Over and above this, the report also noted 'a shift away from the standard employment mode'. This they explain as short-term contracts, irregular hours etc. It is evident that the regular employment is coming down. 'Wage and salaried employment accounts for only about half of global employment'. The report also says that 'in a number of advanced economies, the incidence of wage and salaried employment has been on a downward trend, thus departing from historical patterns'. The report adds – 'In emerging and developing economies, the historical trend towards more wage and salaried employment is slowing down. The incidence of jobs in the informal economy and unpaid family work remain stubbornly high in most developing countries'.

Even within the wage and salaried workers, the reports point out – 'Fewer than 45 per cent of wage and salaried workers are employed on a full time permanent basis and even that share appears to be declining. This means that nearly 6 out of 10 wage and salaried workers worldwide are in either part time or temporary forms of wage and salaried employment. Women are disproportionately represented among those in temporary and part time forms of wage and salaried employment'. This only means that women are there in large number among those exploited this way.

It is also noteworthy what the report has to add on. 'In recent years some countries, notably in Europe, have made changes that have reduced the level of protection for workers in both standard and non-standard employment, with a view to stimulating employment growth'.

But the report notes that 'reducing protection for workers does not lower unemployment'. Indeed the finding in this report suggests that 'poorly designed changes that weaken employment protection legislations are likely to be counterproductive for employment and labour market participation in both the short and long run'.

It now becomes clear for us why the government is in haste to dismantle whatever statutory guarantees that exist in our country and why, in the name of 'inspector raj', the enforcement machinery is being scuttled! Even the once rescinded fixed time workers have been brought back by this government. Everything is being done to make it easy for investors, even if it is counterproductive, as noted by ILO. What the Government is interested is to facilitate the maximisation of profits for the corporates!

Growing inequalities

Inequality continues as a serious social issue, despite all the efforts to cover it up by various means. It is bound to be so, as long as this exploitative system remains. Disparities in the developed world have reached an all time high. In the first week of May this year, in the wake of protest demonstrations and struggles, mainly by black people, in USA, President Obama had to admit that 'inequality fuels unrest'. He said 'that sense of unfairness, people not hearing their voices, that has

helped fuel some of the protests that we have seen in places like Baltimore, Ferguson and New York”.

In the OECD countries as a whole, top 10 per cent of the populations owns 50 per cent of wealth, middle 50 per cent owns about 47 per cent and the bottom 40 per cent owns just three per cent. USA, where the top 10 percent controls 76 percent of all wealth, while the bottom 60 percent owns just 2.5 percent, is the fourth most unequal country in the OECD.

A recent report of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of UN, says that 1 in 9, or a total of 795 million people in the world are under nourished. India is in the first position among the top 10 countries with the largest number of hungry. This works out to 15 per cent of Indian population. This exposes the hollowness of the claims of inclusive growth.

It is these rising inequalities, increasing hunger and other local oppressions that have forced lakhs of poor people in search of safe havens and resulted in migrant crisis of a huge scale. Thousands and thousands are losing their lives in the Mediterranean Sea. With increasing unemployment, immigrants in various countries are also facing attacks from conservative and right wing forces.

Protests against Austerity

As we have repeatedly noted austerity measures dictated by IMF, ECB etc are being implemented in various countries. In Europe, massive protest actions are going on since long against these offensives.

The political implication of it was seen in Greece, wherein, SYRIZA, a left grouping came to power on an anti-austerity platform the General Elections in January 2015. In Spain, Podemos, an anti austerity platform, recently won the Mayoral elections in Barcelona and Madrid emerging as an alternative. Earlier they had shown their mass support in the elections for European Parliament. At the same time where there is no credible Left alternative, the right wing forces are also gaining in several countries as in the case of the local body elections in Italy. The Conservative party defeated the Labour party and secured a comfortable majority in the General Elections in Britain. The British people saw no difference between the neoliberal policies advocated by the two major parties.

The struggle between policy positions are coming to the fore in Greece, where European Union, ECB and IMF are insisting on further liberalisation of labour markets, curtailment of collective bargaining rights, pension systems and privatisation in return for releasing a final £7.2 billion in bailout funds. Syriza has denounced these demands and predicted that this would lead to breakup of EU. Greece is a country where GDP collapsed by a quarter in the after math of crisis, unemployment remains above 25 per cent and average wages fell by 18 per cent in real term over between 2008 and 2013. If the deal is done against the wishes of the people, then the country would have another round of painful structural reforms and stringent wage cuts. If no deal is forthcoming by the 30th June deadline, Greece faces the prospect of defaulting on its debts and crashing out of the Euro zone. The whole world is anxiously watching the developments in Greece.

Large scale protests and struggles including strikes were held during this period in different parts of Europe, including Britain, Portugal, Greece, Italy and Spain. Last one year witnessed strikes in

Germany and France also. May Day celebrations reverberated with slogans against attacks on labour rights, curtailment of pensions, wage freeze, privatisation etc.

The latest among the mass mobilisations against austerity and other neoliberal issues was in Germany where the G7 summit took place. Massive demonstrations took place on 6th June near the venue of the summit where 20000 police were deployed. The leaders had to be airlifted to the venue as roads were blocked by the demonstrators. Thousands of doctors, nurses and other hospital personnel of Public Hospital System in France held demonstration in Paris on 11th June against what the government calls 'planned work hour reform'. Agitators said this would result in more working hours and worse patient care.

Massive demonstrations, with participants from different sections estimated to be around two lakhs and fifty thousands, (2.5 lakhs) were held in London on 20th June. This march was against the austerity measures of the new conservative Government elected on 7th May. This rally is considered to be the biggest in the recent past.

In the United States, the struggle for minimum wages of \$15 per hour is continuing for the last few months. After being successful in Seattle and Los Angeles, which has inspired the workers, struggles are spreading to other regions.

West Asia

US imperialism's intervention in West Asia continues to create havoc on the lives of the people. The loss of lives and properties in different countries in the region are beyond comprehension. Recently accessed secret documents of the US department of Defence clearly detail the US hand behind the creation and arming of ISIS to destabilise Syria. In spite of the air and ground attacks the IS still controls large areas of Syria and Iraq. Saudi Arabia has launched armed attacks on Yemen, to ensure that the country remains under its control. Imperialism's game plan of dividing people of the region according to their sects and breakdown opposition to its hegemony over this resource rich region appears to bear fruits today.

Palestine continues to be under attack from US backed Israel. The continuing struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionist aggression calls for increased international solidarity. However, the BJP led Modi government, in its overzealous eagerness to strengthen strategic relations with USA and move closer to Israel, is giving up India's historical relationship and support to Palestine.

At the same time, there are indications of developing multipolarity in the international arena as is seen in the developments in BRICS and other regional forums like Shanghai Co-operation organisation and various groupings in Latin America, which are of great importance.

US admits failure

After 50 years of all out operations, covert and overt, US President had to admit that they failed to isolate and defeat Cuba. US had to agree to have diplomatic relations with Cuba. Talks are now continuing on improving relations but the economic blockade has not been lifted. Many allies of US including France have demanded lifting of this unjust economic blockade.

Overall advance of the left forces and the unity that has been strengthened among Latin American countries despite the continuing attempts to interfere and intervene in the region to subvert the democratically elected governments in the region are of great significance in the present circumstances. This continues to give hope and momentum to the anti-imperialist forces all over the world.

Our neighbours

Nepal is devastated by the severe earth quake that left more than 8700 dead and 5 lakh houses destroyed. Many countries including India, China and Cuba extended immediate help. CITU collected funds and handed over Rs 15 lakhs to the Ambassador of Nepal in India. We thank all those who have contributed to this fund. It is also heartening to note that all parties in Nepal have now reached a consensus on the new Federal Constitution.

Sectarian strife continues to take its toll in Pakistan claiming hundreds of lives. The economic crisis and hardships in the lives of people are being utilised by the fundamentalist forces in the country in different ways.

The defeat of Mahinda Rajapakse in Sri Lanka and the election of a new President raised hopes of some serious steps to reach a settlement on the Tamil question. However nothing has emerged concretely till now. Recently, the government has moved amendments to the Consitution on electoral reforms.

The struggle against the fundamentalist forces is continuing in Bangladesh. Many of the culprits who led the massacre of the leaders of freedom movement have been sentenced by the War Crimes Tribunal. Violent protests by fundamentalists have been continuing against these judgments. The long pending boarder land swap agreement has been concluded with the ruling BJP and TMC withdrawing their opposition to the land swap. The constitution amendment for this has been unanimously adopted and now both countries have ratified it. This will come into force from midnight of 31st July.

Dear Comrades,

The situation all over the world as well as in our own country clearly indicate that the coming days are going to be days of struggle. The working class has to be in the forefront in these struggles, not only against the neoliberal economic policies but also against the divisive communal policies of the Sangh Parivar to impose a decisive defeat on both of these.

We should remember that the biggest threat to the unity of the working people today, is the rising influence of the communal forces of various hues. With BJP in power at the centre and in various states, attempts are being made to disrupt the unity of the people and divert their attention from the disastrous, pro corporate economic policies.

The happenings in the last one year in various states including the recent happenings near Ballabhgarh in Haryana, which never witnessed any communal clashes earlier, are pointers to the looming danger ahead.

Communalism of both the majority and minority hues has to be combated and defeated. CITU has a critical role to play on this issue. While we have built up a joint platform involving all the central trade unions and national federations on selected demands, fighting communal danger and thereby strengthening the unity of our class does not find a place on this joint platform.

Our task is to take this issue in our day to day work and also in various efforts of trade union education. We should be able to make our members conscious of the danger today and empower them to intervene in these issues with a class perspective. We should be able to intervene in those issues at various levels – social, cultural, political and ideological.

The situation today demands of the CITU unions to expand their activities from work places to residential areas. Our unions must be able to intervene on all the issues connected with the lives of not only our members but the entire working people in general.

Comrades,

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to another important task before us, an international one. The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), to which we are internationally affiliated, will be completing 70 years this year. As you are aware, WFTU is the only class oriented international trade union organisation today. The 70th anniversary celebrations, being held all over the world will conclude on 3rd October 2015. We should involve ourselves in these celebrations. The lofty ideals of class struggle, anti imperialism, world peace and a world free of hunger and exploitation have to be upheld and these should become part of our struggles. We should be able to mobilise larger and larger numbers of workers to uphold the banner 'Working People of the World Unite'.

Dear Comrades,

While being hell bent to hasten the international finance dictated 'reforms' the NDA Government is trying to mislead people and divert their attention from its nefarious acts through false propaganda. It is using slogans like 'Shrameva Jayate' even while doing everything against the workers, and of 'Annadata Sukhi Bhava' while pushing peasants to penury and suicide through its policies. We should also note the fast developing tendencies of authoritarianism.

On May Day this year, multi colour advertisements were issued repeating the Prime Minister's rhetoric of 'Shram Yogi becoming Rashtra Yogi and Rashtra Nirmata'. However, the focus of these advertisements was on what the government has done for 'ease of doing business'; not what it has done for the workers. It is evident that when it comes to workers, words and deeds go in opposite directions.

This situation demands of a class based trade union organisation like CITU, which is committed to the emancipation of the society from all exploitation and believes in the leadership role of the working class, that we should be able to reach out

- to each and every worker, both urban and rural,
- to all other sections of the toiling masses who are affected by the pro-corporate policies

To explain

- **the basic features of the government's anti-people policies and its impacts,**
- **the nefarious activities of various communal and divisive forces,**

And enlighten our citizens on the authoritarian, undemocratic attitudes that are getting strengthened in the country, so as to mobilise all of them to fight back these policies and defeat those policies.

Let us keep in mind and carry forward the calls of our 14th Conference to 'reach the unreached' and to intensify class struggle. Let us strengthen our struggle for a real alternative policy that keeps people before profits.

Let us, make the 2nd September country wide general strike a mile stone in the history of Indian working class movement. Let us extend our solidarity to the peasantry and other rural masses struggling for a better tomorrow.

- CITU Zindabad
- Working Class Unity Zindabad

Once again, with Revolutionary Greetings

A.K. Padmanabhan
President

Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)

Working Committee Meeting

2 – 4 July, Chennai, Tamilnadu

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Working Committee of CITU is meeting almost a year after the CITU General Council was held on 11-14 July 2014 at Bellary, Karnataka.

The meeting could not be held earlier owing to other political-organisational preoccupations. During the intervening period, the CITU secretariat met twice to discuss the developments and decide the programmes and other organisational activities.

The intervening period witnessed various developments in the socio-political-economic fronts throughout the world including our own country. All these have a direct bearing on the working people and the working class movement as well. The Working Committee has to analyse and review the situation along with the role played by CITU and the working class movement as a whole in this context. We have to identify our successes, as well as weaknesses and shortcomings and the challenges presented by the current situation to decide our political, ideological, organisational and movemental tasks.

The presidential address dealt with the developments in the international arena. In brief, the crisis of the world capitalist order is deepening with no signs of recovery yet. The imperialist forces led by the USA have been acting in increasingly aggressive and interventionist manner, intruding upon the sovereign rights of many nation states, particularly the developing countries. Simultaneously, the toiling people all over the capitalist world are being subjected to severe onslaught on their rights and livelihood by their respective governments. The so called 'austerity measures' are being imposed; wages are being cut; social security benefits are being withdrawn and their trade union rights are being attacked. During this period, massive protests by the workers have taken place all over the world against such onslaughts. Nevertheless, the machinations of the imperialist lobby and international finance capital are continuing with increasing aggressiveness to subjugate the economies of the developing countries and influence their policies to serve the interests of world corporates and finance capital. Such aggressive attempts of the imperialist forces and the multinational corporates greatly impact the situation in our country as well.

1.0 National Situation

1.1 CITU had already noted the gradual rightward shift of the ruling polity during the Congress led UPA-II regime. Thereafter, the CITU General Council pointed out further rightward shift with the advent of RSS led BJP regime characterised by mainly two facets. First, aggressive attacks targeting the rights and livelihood of the most organised section of the people, the working class, at the behest of the corporates, both domestic and foreign. The other facet is the imposition of hindutva agenda of RSS on the society seeking to disrupt the unity of the people and altering the secular fabrics of the society. The government seeks to cover up all its misdeeds in the economic, political and social fronts by massive misleading propaganda based on falsehood and divisive strategy.

1.2 The Bellary meeting of CITU General Council had concretely pointed out that this alarming situation after the Parliament elections was, among various other factors inter alia, a result of our inability to effectively implement the call of the 14th conference of CITU to expose the neoliberal regime, the politics behind such policies, their protagonists in the polity and strengthen struggles for their reversal by reaching the unreached workers through our independent activities.

1.3 The further rightward shift of the regime under the BJP led government in the last one year is glaringly visible with the aggressive attacks on the toiling people opening up all its fangs and claws. Its slogan of 'minimum government and maximum governance' is not just a project of privatising PSUs, public asset/infrastructure, natural resources and public utility services, but a project of privatisation of the entire governance at the behest of corporate and big business lobby, both domestic and foreign. That is how the BJP led Modi regime is paying them back for their support in the last General Elections. Every step of this government in the economic policy front is articulated in that direction. It reflects their 'dhan wapsi' programme to their donors, totally ignoring the interests of the people.

1.4 Simultaneously, almost every passing day during last one year witnessed well articulated provocations by the ministers of Modi government and Sangh-parivar's leading personalities in various parts of the country, to inflame communal tensions and create communal polarisation. The 'ghar wapsi', 'love jihad' etc campaigns are nothing but reflections of such criminal ploy. Numerous incidents of organised attacks on minorities, vandalism of churches etc have taken place in almost all the states, and particularly in the states where elections are due. The same communal ploy is also noted in the installation of RSS-men in various educational, cultural, social and even research institutions in utter abuse of the governmental authority. Both 'dhan wapsi' to their corporate donors through economic policy measures and the divisive 'ghar wapsi' to create disruption among the people are integral part of the singular strategy of the Modi regime to consolidate the neoliberal policies as per the dictates of international finance capital.

1.5 And exercise of such communal machinations on the society as a part of political strategy by the ruling BJP is also encouraging other divisive and reactionary forces as well. The intervening period also witnessed numerous incidents of attacks and atrocities on dalits and other socially downtrodden sections of people. In fact, incidences of social oppression on the most downtrodden are increasing in different parts of the country. Activities of various divisive and disruptionist forces at different parts of the country are on the increase.

1.6 Such retrograde strategy inevitably impacts negatively upon the democratic institutions and democratic practices finally attenuating democracy itself in a phased manner. This is also getting reflected on attacks on various fundamental rights of the people and institutions including even right to freedom of expression. Victimisation of a professor by the state government for expressing his opinion through postings in social media in West Bengal and the latest event of de-recognition of Ambedkar Periyar Study Circle by authorities of IIT-Madras are some of the examples. The last one year rule provides enough evidences of the scant regard of this BJP led Modi government to democratic institutions, norms and practices. By using their brute majority in Lok Sabha, they pushed through many legislations without scrutiny by Parliamentary Standing Committees. They have brought forth numerous Ordinances, sometimes same Ordinance multiple times to avoid hurdles in Rajya Sabha where they have no majority. Changes in education curriculum to inject communal overtones are being brought about through executive orders, without proper debate in

the society. By using again their absolute dominance in Lok Sabha, they are trying to curtail or undermine the role of Rajya Sabha by terming some major legislations as Money Bill, thereby eliminating right of Rajya Sabha to consider or debate them through voting process. There are many such examples. But the most alarming is the increasingly visible trends of undermining the federal character of the constitution by subverting elected state governments in various ways including through governors. Latest incidents of confrontation with the elected government in Delhi in the matter of transfer/posting of senior officials and other matters of governance are examples of extreme highhandedness of the central government being exercised through the Lieutenant Governor.

2.0 Economy in Further Gloom

2.1 The first full-fledged Budget of this BJP government, exhibits much more aggressive pro corporate bias through drastic cuts in all social sector allocations including health and education, rural development etc and huge increase in the burden of indirect tax on the people, at the same time providing liberal bonanza to big corporate, business lobby through tax cuts and exemptions. The government appointed the Bibek Debroy committee on railways which gave a notorious report that includes recommendations that amount to total privatisation of railways, handing all its different components to the corporates and robbing the government of one of its major financial resources. If implemented this would impose huge burdens on the passengers and the people in general as well. Not only that, the allocations to all central government schemes like ICDS, Mid-day-meal, NRHM etc have been cut drastically. It is a contractionary budget which is destined to put much more burden on the common people making the crisis more severe for the economy as well as peoples' livelihood.

2.2 Besides drastically curtailing the allocations to all central govt schemes like ICDS, mid-day-meal, ASHA etc pushing those scheme gradually towards collapse, the Govt of the day in a most unscrupulous way is trying to alter grossly the pattern of expenditure-sharing for those schemes between the centre and the states; the evil intention is to gradually withdraw centre's responsibility on the operation of those schemes altogether. As per the new sharing pattern the government of India will bear only the capital expenditure of these schemes, i.e. expenditure related to infrastructure like buildings etc while the state governments would have to bear the recurring revenue expenditure i.e. expenditure related to payment of wages, food and others. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Health Mission (NHM) and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) are among the government of India schemes where the sharing pattern has been changed posing a severe threat on the sustainability of those schemes.

2.3 The government has also resorted to the ordinance route in pushing through various retrograde changes in policy measures when faced with hurdles in Parliament. These include deregulation of the insurance sector, denationalisation of coal mining and anti farmer amendments to the Land Acquisition Act etc. It is also pushing through its pro-corporate projects of promoting private banks, allowing private sectors' entry in the management of public sector regional rural banks through disinvestment, deregulation of other minerals allowing private sector to own mines through auction route, corporatisation of major ports to pave the way for privatisation, privatisation of airports modernised with public funds etc. The government has announced its decision to allow 100 per cent FDI in railways and 49 per cent FDI in defence sector, unconcerned about the grave ramifications of such decisions on this crucial public transport system and on the security aspects

of the nation. It is determined to hand over the entire governance of the economy to private corporate sector including foreign capital.

2.4 All these misdeeds are sought to be justified on the plea of attracting investment, promote growth and generate employment. But none of these promises have materialised till now, neither is there visible indication of any such prospect. The country's economic scenario continues to be gloomy. The government's optimistic estimates of GDP growth at 7.3% are not relied upon by their own experts like the RBI Governor who expressed doubt on such estimate. The industrial growth based on Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during the last fiscal year was a mere 2.3%. The growth in eight core sectors of the economy that contribute around 38% of the total industrial production in the country, turned negative.

2.5 The growth figures are also being manufactured in the Modi-Govt's laboratory to paint an artificially bright picture of the economy. As an economic journal commented, *"Change in methodology to compute value addition in manufacturing as opposed to measuring volume growth in manufacturing under the earlier seriesled to overestimation of data from the corporate sectorthe buoyancy in manufacturing reported by the new GDP series is inconsistent with the dismal corporate results, tepid growth in bank credit and flat consumption and investment activities in the economy,"*

2.6 The number of major projects stalled and abandoned in 2014-15-both increased to 363 and 101 respectively from 341 and 69 in 2013-14 reflecting a clear decelerating trend as per the observations made by Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE). It is interesting to note that when this government assumed power, the number of abandoned projects was at an all time low of 11. In the 2nd quarter (July-September 2014), it has more than doubled to 30, in the next quarter (October-December) 28 more projects were added and in the last quarter (January March 2015), another 32 were abandoned to take the total to 101. The main reasons identified for such stalling or abandoning of projects are unfavourable market, lack of funds, hurdles in various clearances, which made the private corporate promoters back out.

2.7 Even the service sectors are reporting a sliding phenomenon. The overall economic gloom is reflected in widespread closure/shutdown of industrial units. Majority of them are, however, not officially reported. But even the officially reported figures are alarming. According to the official reports, more than 19% of the 13.70 lakh registered companies in the country have closed down by the end of December 2014. 56,008 out of the 2.79 lakhs registered companies in Maharashtra, 41,629 out of the 1.78 lakh registered companies in West Bengal and 41,458 out of the 2.57 lakh registered companies in Delhi downed their shutters. Most of these closures/ shut downs and resultant retrenchments involving several middle and large enterprises are illegal. These include MNCs like Nokia and Foxconn in Tamil Nadu, big industries like Jessop, Hind Motors, Dunlop and several jute mills and tea gardens in West Bengal etc. Yet no action has been taken against any of these owners. They enjoy the blessings and patronage of the government. The basic economic fundamentals like gross capital formation marked a decline compared to previous year.

2.8 Substantial underutilisation of capacity in electricity generation is another feature signalling gloom in the economy. Added to this is the absolute mess created in the electricity sector in the country owing to the faulty policies and the eagerness to satisfy corporate interests in the sector displayed by successive governments. How can one explain the fact that electricity generation

plants both in public sector and private sector are not producing to their fullest capacity even when more than 35 per cent population do not have access to electricity? Last one year is the year which witnessed gross lowering of the plant load factor (PLF) even in many central public sector generation units whose normal performance used to be consistently above 90- 95% for years together during last decade. Many power generation plants in private sector are not producing any power or producing hardly one-third of their capacity. On the other hand, common people are being subjected to the burden of increasing electricity tariff which is at more than double the average cost of electricity generation in the country. The Electricity Act 2003 aimed at trifurcating and privatising the state electricity boards and utilities promises availability of cheaper and efficient power to both common consumers and industries. Huge concessions and exemptions were granted to private sector companies for setting up power plants and taking over distribution companies. But ultimately, the country is landed in a situation when installed generation capacities are not being fully utilised and common people are being charged high tariff while major corporate are enjoying cheaper electricity. The state electricity utilities are being so burdened with huge loss of lakhs of crores of rupees that often they could not afford to fully purchase their requirements of power, thereby putting the consumers in distress. It is in the midst of such a situation the BJP government is pushing through the Electricity Amendment Bill 2014 designed for throwing the entire electricity sector into the grip of market forces, i.e., to private sector sharks to mint windfall profits out of this most essential utility of the people. Such is the perversion that grips the policy makers in governance today.

2.9 Agricultural sector is also passing through severe crisis. Peasants' suicides are on the rise even in states which never witnessed such suicides. Following the drought in the last kharif season, and severe damage inflicted on standing crops in around 180 lakh hectares of land owing to unseasonal rain and hailstorm, and in the face of deficit monsoon forecast this year, the crisis is supposed to aggravate further affecting overall agricultural production. Rise in prices of essential commodities could not at all be contained despite all noise about decline in wholesale price index numbers. The frequent rise in prices of petrol and diesel despite softening of international price of crude oil has aggravated the situation further making the lives of people miserable.

2.10 As per United Nations' Report 2015, India is the country of highest number of hungry/ malnourished people in the world. Unemployment situation is also getting aggravated. Widespread phenomenon of closure and sickness has been adding the joblosers to the vast reserved army of unemployed. And still, the Govt of the day is making noise over brighter prospects of growth and employment generation to justify the pro-corporate policies which are nothing but a design of loot and plunder on the people and the national economy.

2.11 In the background of this ground level reality, the loudly touted prospect of 7.3% GDP growth is nothing but blowing their own trumpets in order to cover up their gross misdeeds and failures. This needs to be thoroughly exposed.

3.0 Attack on Labour Rights

3.1 CITU has been consistently raising its voice throughout the country against such perverse policy regime of loot and plunder on the people, on the national economy and on national resources. The struggles of the working class, both at sectoral and national level did play a role in creating hindrances to such process of loot and plunder. This is the reason behind targeting the working class for all out attacks on its rights and the livelihood of workers.

3.2 Aggressive and determined attempts are on to completely overhaul all the labour laws to demolish whatever minimal legal protection provided by them to the organised sector workers, despite the widespread violations of all labour laws by the employers. The Modi government has adopted a two pronged strategy in this regard. The state governments, the BJP ruled states in particular, are being encouraged to push through amendments to all basic labour laws. The Rajasthan government has pioneered this initiative and eliminated all protective measures in Apprenticeship Act, Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act and Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act. The BJP ruled governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana and the TDP ruled Andhra Pradesh followed suit and sent the bills for presidential assent. Several other state governments including the Congress and SP governments in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh etc have announced their intentions to do the same. It can be seen that all the state governments led by bourgeois parties have been following the same path. These amendments are mainly intended to strip the working class of its hard won rights and push overwhelming majority of workers in the organised sector out of the purview of any labour law.

3.3 Simultaneously, the central government has undertaken a more comprehensive exercise to practically do away with the entire labour law structure itself. It has introduced the Factories Amendment Bill in Parliament which was followed by the proposal for the Small Factories and Other Establishments (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Services) Bill 2014. Together, they aim at pushing out all establishments employing up to 40 workers out of the coverage of the Factories Act and 14 other basic labour laws including social security related laws. This means that more than 71% factories in the manufacturing sector alone and around 85% of organised sector workers will be thrown out of the purview of almost all the labour laws in the country. The employers' writ will reign supreme at the workplaces.

3.4 At the same time, the government is straightway changing certain provisions of existing laws through executive orders jumping and bypassing the legislative process. On 29th April 2015, it has silently published a Gazette Notification proposing reintroduction of 'fixed Term employment' by altering the rules under Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946. This will empower the employer to engage employees in regular work for a fixed term and throw them out after the expiry of the term without any notice and compensation. We may recall that the erstwhile NDA government introduced the same provision in 2003. The UPA government that came to power later had to rescind the notification following all out opposition from the trade union movement and pressure built by the Left parties in Parliament and outside. The Modi government is trying to resurrect this atrocious provision surreptitiously through executive order. CITU has already conveyed its opposition to this dubious move. The other trade unions are also joining such opposition.

3.5 The government has also brought forth a bill for amending Child Labour Act. While providing for prohibition of child labour, the Bill retains the escape route for employers by allowing child labour in so called family enterprises. The exercise appears to be for publicity rather than for eliminating the bane of child labour in the real sense.

3.6 Another important measure taken up by the government during this period is of combining 44 labour laws into five labour code laws. Already two such code bills viz., Wage Code Bill and Industrial Relations Code Bill are brought in public domain and conveyed to trade unions. Three more are in the offing. The two code bills that have been placed in public domain make the intent of the governments clear. All the rights related component in the laws which are sought to be combined

in code bills, are virtually eliminated and draconian measures are put in place to convert the workers into a right-less entity.

3.7 The Wage Code Bill comprising the Equal Remuneration Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act and Payment of Bonus Act completely dilutes the teeth of the earlier laws to the advantage of the employers. Wages will be fixed arbitrarily by the bureaucrats. The recommendation of Indian Labour Conference is ignored. Right to bonus has been restricted in favour of employers. Right of the workers to scrutinise or question the balance sheet of the company while bargaining for bonus has been done away with. Provision for eight days' pay cut for one day's strike has been retained. These are some among many other retrograde features in the Wage Code Bill.

3.8 The Industrial Relations Code Bill is more draconian. Formation of trade unions will become almost impossible by the insurmountable restrictions and conditionalities. Outsiders/whole timers will not be allowed to be in the committees of any union in the organised sector. Maximum two outsiders will be allowed in the union committees in the unorganised sector. 'Hire and fire' is being introduced by allowing all establishments employing up to 300 to retrench workers or close down establishments without taking prior permission of appropriate government. This again means more than ninety per cent of the organised sector workers will be subjected to unfettered right of the employers to retrenchment or closure. Right of the workers to take recourse to tribunal is also sought to be curbed/restricted in a big way. Employers are widely empowered to unilaterally change the working conditions of workers following certain procedure while rights of the workers to oppose or resist such unilateral changes are totally done away with.

3.9 Right to strike is under severe attack. 21 days notice has been mandatory for going in for strike in all establishments, whether they are public utility services or not. On the day strike notice is served conciliation proceeding will be deemed to have started and during conciliation proceeding any strike will be declared illegal. There are provisions for huge fine and imprisonment not only for the strikers but also for the supporters of the strike action. This is nothing but virtual ban on right to strike. There are many other retrograde provisions for the workers. On the other hand, numerous provisions have been incorporated on almost every aspect of industrial relations to empower the appropriate governments to exempt the employers from whatever minimum obligations they have even under the changed laws. CITU centre has already published a booklet giving all details of the proposed changes in labour laws. We need not go into further details here.

3.10 The social security rights of the workers provided under the EPF and ESI Acts are also not spared by the present government, which is determined to demolish and destroy these to favour the market forces. It has proposed to amend the EPF Act to make EPF scheme optional for workers in favour of New Pension Scheme. We should recall that the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, announced that Rs 6000 crores from EPF fund would be utilised for general old age pension, which is totally unlawful as EPF funds can only be utilised for the benefit of EPF subscribers. Finance Ministry notified diversion of minimum 5% and up to 15% PF accumulation to stock market totally ignoring the unanimous opposition from the entire workers' group in the Central Board of Trustees.

3.11 Similarly the government has mooted a proposal to amend the ESI Act to make ESI optional in favour of medical insurance. In their eagerness to benefit the employers' class the government totally ignored the fact that ESI not only offers comprehensive medical benefits to the enrolled

workers and their dependents but also provides other benefits like cash benefits in times of physical distress due to sickness, temporary or permanent disability, and confinement for insured women. Dependents of insured persons who die in industrial accidents, employment injuries or occupational hazards are entitled to monthly pension under ESI. Whereas, medical insurance provides medical benefits only for inpatient treatment for the insured person limited to the insured amount, ESI provides full medical benefits including outpatient treatment to the subscriber workers and their dependents for a nominal subscription.

3.12 In totality, the entire exercise of labour law changes is directed towards completely demolishing the right to freedom of association and right to collective bargaining and unleash a regime of employers' raj at the workplaces. Total empowerment of the employers' class, the big corporate lobby, to do whatever they like with labour is the ultimate objective of the Modi government and its camp followers. This BJP led government clearly seeks to push the workers who produce the wealth of the nation and revenue for the exchequer into slavery. The corporate-servility of the Govt stands totally exposed.

4.0 Deceptive ploy of Social Security Schemes for Unorganised Sector

4.1 While aggressively pursuing their project of dismantling the entire labour legislation and enforcement machinery, meant for mainly the organised sector establishments, the government has been unscrupulously trying to project itself as pro labour by announcing some welfare and pension schemes for unorganised sector workers with great fan fare. It has announced three such schemes, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana with media blitzkrieg. Despite carrying the tags of Prime Minister and the name of a former Prime Minister, the schemes are all contributory without any financial support from the government. There is no implementation machinery. And what are the schemes? Atal Pension Yojana is the old Swabalamban scheme introduced during the UPA-II regime with pension depending upon the contribution of the worker. Likewise, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana are modifications of already existing Aam Admi Bima Yojana.

4.2 It is now expected that the new schemes will replace the earlier schemes. None of those earlier schemes could cover even an insignificant segment of 45 crore unorganised sector workers. In a span of 8 years, the Rastriya Swayasthya Bima Yojana could register only around 3.85 crore people, majority of who are from the unionised segments of unorganised workers like construction, private transport etc. The new schemes will be operated through banks for which the beneficiary unorganised sector workers are required to maintain minimum balance in their bank accounts. Out of the Jan-dhan yojana accounts, around 8.5 crore accounts, i.e., 66% are zero-balance accounts. Is it at all realistic to expect that the 45 crore unorganised sector workers, much less than one third of which might have their Jan-dhan yojana accounts (along with 8.5 crore zero balance accounts) will be able maintain a minimum balance of Rs 500 – Rs 1000/- in their bank account to qualify for these so called new schemes of Modi government? What else can be called deception on people, if not this?

5.0 Exposure of the Deceit on People—the Challenge of the Hour

5.1 These are nothing but deceptive and dubious exercises meant to mislead and confuse the

gullible. The entire corporate controlled media is being harnessed to create illusions about the prospect of bright future with a time lag to legitimise their present ongoing project of curbing and looting peoples' rights in all fronts. In such a situation, it becomes the most crucial task before the working class movement to expose the real face of every move of the Modi regime and its disastrous impact on the lives and livelihoods of the people. Sufferings of the people have increased many times, their resentment and anger are being expressed in various ways throughout the country, but the real task is to link their anger and resentment with the root cause of their miseries-the imperialist driven neoliberal policy regime and their political operators and channelise it into joint struggles against these policies. We must admit that we are yet far from that destination. How to advance towards that destination, how to equip ourselves, our organisation at all levels, to realise this task and how to tune ourselves to achieve this crucial class task and what are the gaps and deficits we have to overcome - this should be the focus of discussion and deliberation in this working committee.

6.0 Review of implementation of General Council Decisions

6.1.1 With this understanding, we have to review the implementation of the following decisions of the general council:

1. Reporting of the decisions of the CITU general council up to the lowest tiers of the organisation:

A written note on 'Points for reporting' was sent from the centre to all state committees and industrial federations, to be translated into local languages, published and circulated up to union level committee members. All the state committees and industrial federations were requested to send reports to the centre on the concrete measures taken in this regard.

Regrettably, information is available only from a few state committees and is given below:

- i. Telangana – reporting was made in all the district committees, which was followed by general body meetings in 234 centres involving union level committee members.
- ii. Tamil Nadu – reporting was made in 39 centres involving 3731 workers/ activists.
- iii. Madhya Pradesh – committees of most of the affiliated unions in the state were covered, but the attendance was not satisfactory
- iv. Kerala – reporting was done by state leaders at the district committees, which was followed by subdivision level reporting involving union committee members
- v. Delhi – reporting was done in state general body comprising state and district committee members and state committee members of the state level unions, followed by reporting in four areas.
- vi. Haryana – reporting was made in a state level general body attended by around 200 including state and district committee members of CITU and members of the state committees of the state level unions; this was followed by reporting at the district level to the union level committee members.
- vii. Karnataka – reporting was done at the district level covering most of the districts having CITU members

Information was gathered on such reporting in some other states. But the CITU centre has not received either any concrete information or written report despite appeals through repeated circulars requesting concrete quantified information on coverage of areas and participation of the cadres

and activists for a proper evaluation of our activities and organisation. This is highly regrettable. Besides, most of the reports received are too general to help a proper evaluation. It is also required to be collectively understood that if reporting on both the understanding developed and decisions taken on that basis from CITU General Council and Working Committee, Secretariat etc is not carried seriously up to the lowest tier of the organisation it is not possible even to conceive of implementing these decisions of campaign and agitation among the mass of the workers.

2. Extended meeting of the All India Coordination Committee of Public Sector Unions:

As per the decision of the general council, an extended meeting of All India Coordination Committee of Public Sector Unions was held in New Delhi on 30-31 August 2014. 150 delegates representing 75 trade unions from 40 CPSUs from 14 states attended the meeting, which is satisfactory. A series of programmes were taken from that meeting, which formulated the theme slogan 'Save Public Sector, Save India'. All the state committees of CITU were informed about the decisions and programmes taken up in the meeting with a request to monitor the implementation of the two phase programmes of campaign and agitation. It was also decided that the report presented in the meeting containing detailed information and analysis should be translated into local languages and circulated widely among the public sector workers, at least among the committee members and activists. A programme of mass signature campaign was also undertaken with a target to collect one crore signatures from workers, their family members and also common people to be completed by October 2014.

CITU centre received reports about the report of the meeting being translated and published in local language, only from Kerala, West Bengal and Karnataka, though there is no mention of the total number of booklets published. 'Campaign Fortnight' on 15- 30 September 2014 and 'Anti Disinvestment Week' on 13- 19 October 2014 are also known to have been observed in many public sector units though no report has been received by the CITU centre despite specific requests to the state committees to send reports. Same is the case with the mass signature campaign. In the absence of any information, how is it possible to formulate the next course of action?

3. On Labour Law Amendments:

As per the decision of the general council, a detailed write up on labour law amendments was sent to all the state committees for translation into local language and widest circulation. Telangana state committee has reported to have translated, printed, and sold 115000 booklets, conducting the campaign in 160 mandals and 39 towns. AP State committee also reported that 114000 booklets were published and widely circulated. 3000 booklets were printed by the Delhi state committee and circulated in the state level general body meeting organised as preparation for the campaign. Information was gathered from West Bengal, Orissa and Karnataka about translation in local language and circulation of the booklet but no report was received on number of copies printed and sold or circulated. Despite being a most serious issue of concern before the trade union movement today, no concrete information is available from other states though some other states also seem to have translated and printed the booklet.

4. On the Issues of Contract Workers:

The General Council also decided upon a month long campaign on the issues of contract workers

- opposing contractorisation of permanent work and demanding same wage for same work - culminating in state level mobilisation in mid-September 2014. Again, except from Madhya Pradesh, no specific report has been received although the programme was reportedly observed in many states including Assam, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal.

5. West Bengal Solidarity Day:

The General Council decided to observe West Bengal Solidarity Day throughout the country on 7th August 2014. This programme was reportedly observed in almost all the states but reports have been received from Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Of these, only Andhra Pradesh and Telangana state committees have provided concrete and detailed information which reflects their conscious initiative to involve widest sections of workers and unions throughout the state. In Andhra Pradesh, 60000 leaflets were published and distributed. Mobilisations, processions etc were held in 9 out of 13 districts; 14 hall meeting were organised in the municipal towns. In Telangana, well attended meetings were organised in 153 mandals and 44 municipal towns.

6. WFTU International Day of Action:

The International Day of Action (2014), as per the call of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) was observed all over the country, focussing on Unemployment and Decent employment. Despite the festivals, almost all the state committees made efforts to observe it by slight adjustments of the date. CITU state committees in general took the initiative to have joint programmes of all the WFTU affiliated central trade unions in the country. It was one of the very few programmes of which CITU centre had received better reporting from the state committees. In some states like Kerala, the Day was observed in several centres with very good mobilisations in some.

7. Mid Term Review of the Implementation of the Tasks of 14th Conference of CITU:

Another decision of the CITU general council was to conduct midterm review, by all state committees, of the implementation of the tasks of the 14th conference as well as those of their own state conferences. Kerala state committee has conducted midterm review and sent its report. AP and Tamil Nadu state committees also held such reviews. Review of implementation of the last conference decisions was done in the first state conference in Telangana, held after bifurcation of the committee. No information is available from the other states.

8. Joint Activities with Other Mass Organisation

While reiterating the earlier decision for effective joint action with the beneficiaries' organisations – AIAWU, AIDWA and AIKS to 'Save ICDS', the general council has also called for such joint action with AIAWU and AIKS against the anti people and privatisation policies in the electricity sector. It called for initiating such joint initiatives in other sectors of public utility as well. Subsequently a joint action with AIAWU, AIDWA and AIKS was planned against the government's attempts to dilute the MGNREGA. The general council specifically pointed out that in these cases CITU state committees must take the initiative and pursue and monitor progress.

6.1.2 An aspect that requires our special initiative is the need for expansion of trade union activities beyond the workplace to establish linkage with society and the common people. It is with this

understanding that we took the initiative for joint activities on 'Save ICDS'. We wanted to create awareness about the conspiracy to privatise, dilute and dismantle major social welfare schemes like ICDS, among the beneficiaries of these schemes who are organised by our fraternal mass organisations through these joint campaigns. It was also made very clear that joint action on this issue cannot take off without a strong initiative from CITU state committees.

6.1.3 On the issue of electricity, a joint circular was sent to the state committees directing them to call joint meetings of the state leadership of the concerned organisations and concretely identify the specific issues confronting the people in that particular state, related to electricity, and send the report to the all India centre to help formulate concrete demands. But, the response again, has been highly disappointing. A few states have reported to have conducted joint conventions but there is no mention of the concrete problems of the different sections in the state related to electricity. There appears to be a tendency towards taking up routine measures without paying much attention to go deep into the issue. We need to seriously introspect on these failures and find ways to move forward in the right direction.

6.1.4 The experience of joint action in the case of MGNREGA is no different.

6.1.5 It is important to note that our political ideological organisational understanding needs to be related to the tasks taken up in the working committee and general council meetings and then this must be carried in an effective and organised manner with written notes up to the level of union committees. There is a serious weakness in this aspect in most of our state committees as a result of which the political organisational implication of the tasks taken by us are not realised by our cadres at various levels. We have to realise that without involving all our cadres and activists up to the union level committees, who are actually in contact with the grass root level workers, it is not possible to unleash the initiative at all levels of our organisation and reach the common workers, the unreached, with the political ideological understanding of CITU.

6.1.6 However, in general, the state committees of CITU have not yet conceived the political and ideological importance of such joint actions and the responsibility of CITU in initiating them. Even where some initiative has been taken, there was no follow up and monitoring to ensure their effective implementation.

6.1.7 There is a serious shortcoming in sending reports, as the above paragraphs indicate, though there is some progress in the recent period, particularly in sending photographs. But these are not always accompanied with concrete quantified reports about the number of workers involved in the campaigns, the extent of coverage by our campaign materials like leaflets, booklets, pamphlets etc. Unless we have such information, we cannot arrive at a realistic and fact based assessment of the extent to which we have 'reached the unreached' or whether we have reached even our own members at all. Comrades are requested to please respond on this crucial aspect.

6.2 Young Workers

6.2.1 A few other decisions were taken by the general council meeting in Bellary. A 'brain storming session' on organising young workers was held on 14th November. 70 young activists of CITU representing the organised sector workers from 13 states and two all India federations attended the session. We placed before them the problems faced by the trade union movement in attracting

the young workers in the active and leading role in the trade unions and struggles. Comrades spoke frankly and put forward many suggestions. Problems flagged by them ranges from lack of patient hearing by our leaders to the issues raised by young workers, and also lack of patience in persuasion. They also emphasised on planned education programme for the young activists and consciously transferring responsibility of leadership on them, of course under close guidance of senior comrades. It was decided that all state committees and federations of CITU must make similar exercise of holding meeting with young workers, to make them speak frankly their mind and accordingly take conscious initiative to draw them in more active role in the trade union work. However, there is no report from any state on holding such meetings.

6.3 IT Workers

6.3.1 A meeting of selected workers and activists from IT sector was held at Bangalore on 7th March 2015, in which comrades involved in free software movement and including some IT workers from Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamilnadu participated. Tapan Sen and K Hemalata attended from CITU Centre. State Committees were requested to take initiative in the matter by way of establishing contacts with the workers in the IT sector, forming working groups etc in preparation to gradually organising them in trade unions. In the background of ongoing downsizing started in most of the IT and ITES companies and the resultant resentment among the IT sector workers, a new possibility has been created. All the state committees of CITU must make all efforts to harness such possibilities.

6.4 Meeting of Pensioners

6.4.1 A meeting of our leading comrades in the pensioners/ retired workers' organisations was held on 26th November. 22 leaders of different pensioners' associations including from central government, state government, telecom, banking, EPF pensioners, state public sectors like electricity, transport, central public sector (steel), participated. It is necessary to develop a countrywide movement of pensioners and CITU has to take initiative for this.

7.0 Major struggles during this period

7.1 Many struggles have taken place in several sectors throughout the country during the intervening period. The most crucial of these was the struggle by the coal workers against denationalisation.

7.2 Coal workers were in joint struggles against disinvestment and restructuring/dismantling of Coal India Ltd and on other demands. A joint convention was held on 31st August at Nagpur, from which a series of agitation programmes including work-to-rule were announced. Later, this programme was withdrawn by the other trade unions on the basis of assurance by the management for a joint meeting at the ministerial level on the issue of disinvestment and restructuring.

7.3 However, CITU federation did not agree to this decision and declined to sign the minutes of meeting with the management in protest. It organised several independent agitations during this period in all the collieries throughout the country. Ultimately, the meeting with the minister did not materialise which vindicated the stand taken by us. The government went ahead to bring an ordinance to hand over the coal blocks de-allocated by Supreme Court order, again to private hands through e-auction on the one hand, and creating enabling provision for commercial mining

of coal by private sector on the other. The Coal Ordinance is nothing but a step towards scrapping the Coal Nationalisation Act and privatisation of coal mining. In response, all the federations in the coal industry, except BMS, have jointly decided to go for one day token strike on 24th November 2014. But again following a coal Secretary level meeting with the coal unions on 22nd November 2014, other federations decided to withdraw the strike, which CITU Federation dissented. On protest, CITU Federation called for two-hour strike on 24th November 2014 which received good response from the coal workers all over the country. This was followed by intensive independent campaign by CITU unions in the collieries against the Coal Ordinance and restructuring of Coal India followed by all India strike in the coal industry on 13th January 2015. The independent campaign by CITU unions in the industry could create such a situation at the ground level that all the other Federations in coal industry had to meet again and give a call for five days' strike on 6-10 January 2015 in coal industry. CITU extended its support to five day strike call and intensified campaign throughout the industry. There has been a complete strike in Coal Industry on 6th and 7th January 2015 and mass of the workers got actively involved in making the strike almost total in most of the collieries. Again at the intervention of the Coal Minister, all other federations except CITU called off the strike from 8th January 2015 based on some vague assurance to discuss the workers' issues in a committee constituted with the trade union representatives. The All India Coal Workers' Federation (CITU) thereafter chalked out a detail campaign programme which was followed by a March to Parliament on 18th March 2015 by Coal workers at the call of CITU. Sizable section of workers from all over the country participated in the March before Parliament.

7.4 At the initiative of CITU led Water Transport Workers' Federation of India, all the five federations in port & dock sector had to go for joint campaign against corporatisation move of the major ports and finally served joint notice for indefinite strike from 9th March. The strike programme has been deferred to 16th March 2015 but finally other four federations withdrew the strike call two days' before the strike at the intervention of government. Only CITU Federation dissented withdrawal of strike and staged demonstration in all the ports on 16th March 2015.

7.5 The All India Road Transport Workers' Federation (AIRTWF) had taken praiseworthy initiative for widespread campaign to expose the dangerous implications of the Road Transport & Safety Bill 2014. The Bill aims to eliminate state transport corporations and also numerous small private bus service operators and handover this crucial public utility service to the big corporates for minting profits through monopolisation and fleecing the common people. The campaign led by CITU led federation drew other transport unions/federations in the opposition to oppose this draconian anti-people Bill. A massive demonstration of the road transport workers could be organised before Parliament. At the call of all the federations of the road transport workers a countrywide strike was observed on 30th April 2015, which was responded to magnificently by the transport workers in almost all the states of the country barring a few. After the successful strike action, the joint platform of road transport workers' federation has already decided to hold an all India Convention at Delhi to decide next course of actions.

7.6 Our Construction Workers' Federation of India led a big all India strike of construction workers on 1st June 2015, in which around 15 lakh workers in 13 states, many of them outside the organisational framework of CITU, are reported to have participated. An extensive country wide campaign preceded the strike. A massive demonstration was held before Parliament on 6th April 2015.

7.7 Other notable all India strike actions during the intervening period were the two day countrywide strike by BSNL unions and the multiple days' strikes by the bank employees in November and December.

7.8 Around 14000 contract workers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu went on strike for 50 days in September – October and achieved a wage rise of Rs 110 per day. 22000 contract workers of State Electricity sector in Telangana staged 4 days' strike on 9-13 October 2014. Around 4000 workers, both regular, contract and temporary, of Mico Bosch in Karnataka, were on strike since more than two months, braving prohibitory orders and arrests of the leadership to finally achieve their demands. Hindalco workers in Belgaum, in the same state went on total strike for four days in August compelling the Birla group management to accept their demands. In Chattisgarh, CITU affiliated union of workers of Dalli Rajhara mines under SAIL, called for a strike which lasted several days compelling the management to come to a settlement. In Tamil Nadu state transport workers had gone for 3 days strike in December compelling the government to agree for commencement of wage negotiation. In Telangana, the state transport workers staged eight days' strike in May finally compelling the government to agree for a respectable wage settlement. Medical and Sales Representatives in Orissa staged a state-wide two days strike. In Kolkata, taxi operators went on strike several times and held massive demonstrations against the repression and anarchy let loose by the state administration, facing severe police repression. The intervening period also witnessed militant multiple days' strike struggle by the cement workers in JP Cement in Himachal Pradesh and also workers of Hydel projects both led by CITU unions which could successfully concluded through settlement. The gun factory workers in Jammu went on a month long strike demanding wage rise and were successful in compelling the workers to agree for implementation of minimum wages based on skills.

7.9 Tea plantation workers in West Bengal went on united struggle, achieving total unity of all trade unions, against closure of tea gardens and demanding wage rise. Several joint demonstrations were organised. The tea plantation workers in the state went on two days' massive strike on 11-12 November at the call of joint platform. A general strike in support of the tea workers was observed in the region on 12th November. Similarly jute workers in West Bengal achieved wage settlement following prolonged struggle including a two days' strike action during this period.

7.10 On the whole, workers in the industrial sector have been consistently in the midst of struggles braving atrocities and victimisation from both their employers and also the government at the centre and in the states. This reflects the potential of the industrial workers to assert against the capitalist exploitation, if such fighting spirit can be properly combined with appropriate consciousness about the brazenly anti worker character of the present politico economic regime. What is required is consistent follow up of their struggles and sustained campaign on the policies and politics of the government.

7.11 In the unorganised sector as well, there have been numerous events of struggles and militant mobilisations throughout the country. Among them, the sustained actions and mobilisations of the scheme workers all over the country, needs special mention. It is a matter of satisfaction that CITU affiliated unions took the initiative in all these actions and mobilisations, both at the centre and in almost all the states.

7.12 The All India Federation of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers collected 1.6 crore signatures all over the country on a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister. The memorandum on the basic demands was submitted through a mammoth rally on 21st November 2014 in which around 23000 anganwadi employees participated. 5000 – 6000 mid-day meal workers, under the leadership of our Mid Day Meal Workers' Coordination Committee have staged demonstrations before parliament on 5th August 2014 and on 24th February 2015. Our ASHA workers' coordination committee led a demonstration before Parliament on 2nd March 2015 in which around 4000 ASHAs participated braving rain and inclement weather. All these mobilisations were preceded by organised state level campaigns and actions by all these sections of scheme workers.

7.13 Almost in all the states, including the weaker states like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand etc the anganwadi workers and helpers under the leadership of our unions led militant struggles braving severe repression. In many states like Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal etc, our anganwadi employees' unions organised militant mobilisations and struggles against retrenchment and the government conspiracy to dilute and privatise the ICDS in the name of ICDS Mission. They were able to achieve some of their demands pressurising the state governments. Similarly mid-day-meal workers under the leadership of CITU unions carried on state level campaigns and mobilisations both against the state and central governments in defence of their rights. Our ASHA workers' unions in several states are also active in organising mobilisation and struggles in the states. Our Anganwadi Federation and also All India Coordination Committees of mid-day-meal workers and ASHA workers have been playing an important role in consistently pursuing and monitoring activities of the state level units. In the process, we have reached the position of forming all India federation of mid-day-meal workers. The foundation conference of All India Mid Day Meal Workers' Federation was held on 21-23 June 2015 in Bangalore.

7.14 Besides these three segments, there are sections of the scheme workers among whom CITU has been working. The workers and teachers of sarb-shiksha aviyan, National Child Labour Project, IKP animators (AP) etc are some such sections, where movement is developing having huge potential.

7.15 In addition to the above, there were many struggles of the unorganised sector workers, particularly by the beedi workers, railway contract workers and vendors/hawkers, handloom workers, brick-kiln workers, MNREGA workers, hosiery workers, small transport workers etc mostly at the state/district level. There have been many achievements and successes as well. Most notable is that the MNREGA workers in many states like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab etc could realise their unpaid wages through militant struggles and mobilisations under the leadership of CITU indicating immense potential of organising them in trade unions all over the country.

7.16 All the trade unions of Central Government Employees including Railways and Defence production sector held a massive demonstration before Parliament on 28th April 2015 wherefrom a call was given for indefinite strike in the concerned sectors from 23rd November onwards. All the three defence employees' federations decided to go on strike on 2nd September endorsing the demands of the central trade unions and also adding their own demands including their opposition to FDI in the defence sector. The Central Govt Employees also are going to join the general strike on 2nd September throughout the country.

7.17 At the call of joint platform of trade unions, two programmes of agitation were undertaken during the intervening period. The All India Protest Day was observed on 5th December 2014 in all state capitals including Delhi. On 26th February 2015 stayagraha/court arrest programme was observed in most of the states in state capitals and also in many district headquarters. West Bengal owing to local compulsion observed the satyagraha programme in a massive way on 13th May in almost all the districts of the state. What is notable is that in both these joint programmes, the participation and initiative of other constituent trade unions has considerably improved in many states as per their presence.

8.0 Important Developments

8.1 During the intervening period, the election of Autonomous District Council in Tripura was held. Once again the people of Tripura, the tribal population in particular fully reposed their faith on Left Front which won the election with huge majority.

8.2 Also in April, elections in Kolkata Corporation and 92 other municipalities were held in West Bengal. The entire electoral process witnessed mass scale terror and violence let loose by Trinamool Congress goons with active patronage of the police and state administration. The Left Front and the democratic people gave a brave fight combating the terror and violence throughout the state. The entire CITU in the state also played an active role in such combat braving attacks and atrocities. The State CITU also took lead in organising a statewide general strike on 30th April 2015 protesting the nefarious attack on democracy and democratic rights of the people by the TMC Govt in the state. The General Strike was a big success and it drew support from other trade unions and political forces also.

9.0 Review of Month-long Campaign/Agitation Programme in May 2015

9.1 CITU Secretariat, in its 23-24 March 2015 meeting, decided to undertake an intensive month long campaign cum agitation programme in May against the anti worker anti people policies of the BJP led government at the centre focussing on the 12 point charter of demands formulated jointly by all central trade unions. It was decided that the month long independent campaign by CITU should also carry on campaign against the onslaught of the government against peasants and agricultural workers and also expose the communal divisive ploy of the Modi government. The whole purpose was to prepare ground for a countrywide general strike against the policies of BJP led government of India as well as of the state governments following the same policies. It was also decided that as part of this campaign, effigies of Modi government would be burnt at as many places as possible, on 26th May, when this government completed one year of its rule. It was also decided to conclude the campaign on 30th May, the Foundation Day of CITU by observing it as an 'Action Day' through district level massive mobilisations all over the country. It was decided to plan the month long campaign in such a manner so that not only are the anti worker and anti people policies of the governments exposed but the politics behind these policies are also effectively explained to the widest sections of workers, beyond the membership of CITU.

9.2 All the state committees were requested to plan the execution of the campaign and programme in its minutest detail in April itself and ensure that decisions about the programmes and the understanding behind it is reported and discussed in every level of CITU up to the union level committees. The major purpose of the entire programme was to involve the entire CITU and all its

organisational tiers in the campaign and reach the widest sections of workers with the political message of the struggle. The state committees were also requested to send detailed reports with quantified information about the planning, committee meetings at different levels and every detail of campaign and mobilisations including number of leaflets posters and other literatures and total number of people covered and mobilised through the programmes.

9.3 According to reports collected and received at the CITU Centre till going to press, the month long campaign programme including the programmes of 26th and 30th May 2015 have been observed in most of the states although in varying degree. On the basis of reports received from the states, certain details of observance of the month long programmes are given hereunder.

1. Kerala: The state committee sent report of planning undertaken by them to carry the campaign up to village level with all details the copy of which was sent to other state committees by CITU centre. After observance of all programmes the report sent by them revealed that all committee meeting upto the Area committees were held. 868 unions held their general body meeting. 953 panchayet level general body was held. 990 gatherings of workers and their family members were organised. 17 campaign jatha were organised throughout the state. Total 3,90,000 leaflets and 5,64,550 folders were printed and circulated. 1,52,000 posters were circulated besides many hoardings being exhibited. On 26th May effigy of Modi Govt were burnt through procession/mobilisation in 706 centres. On 30th May demonstration and picketing was held in 14 district headquarters in which 2,72,268 workers participated.

2. Telangana: The campaign started with May day rallies in 14 district centres and 583 Mandal centres. 71,602 workers participated. 1,65,000 leaflets were circulated. On month long campaign, 2,90,000 pamphlets were circulated. General body meetings of almost all unions were held. On 26th May, effigies were burnt in 158 locations. 6466 workers participated. On 30th May, demonstrations were organised in 292 municipal towns and mandal headquarters. 18517 workers participated.

3. West Bengal: The campaign took off with May day celebration. The State office bearers' meeting was held to plan for district committee meetings to carry on the month-long campaign. On 13th May, joint satyagraha/court arrest programme was organised almost in all districts including Kolkata braving police repression in many places. On 26th May effigy was burnt in 173 locations in the state with mobilisation in which 44,412 workers participated. On 30th May programmes of road-blockade/rallies/dharna etc were organised in 165 locations in which around 41,000 workers participated.

4. Tripura: State committee meeting was held on 8th May 2015 where planning of campaign was adopted. 10th to 12th May convention, general body was held in all the subdivisions, which was followed by union level conventions/general body meetings to take the campaign further down to workers. On 26th May, besides the thousands strong rally state capital at Agartala, effigy burning mobilisation was held in all the 19 subdivisions and 48 blocks in which 22765 workers participated. On 30th May, in most of the places hall meeting has to be organised due to rains. In Agartala a big hall meeting was held in Rabindra Bhawan with about 2000 workers. In all the 19 subdivisions similar meeting were held involving 19,225 workers.

5. Punjab: District level general body meetings and general meetings of the state level unions were held. Anganwadi workers organised a big rally on the May Day in front of the office of Women and Child Development and started indefinite dharna which is still continuing. MNREGA workers organised jatha campaign for six days from 20th to 25th May. On 26th May effigies were burnt in 110 locations in the state through mobilisation, rally etc in which around 20000 workers

participated. On 30th May, rallies were organised in 10 locations including Chandigarh. In Chandigarh around 5000 workers participated.

6. Himachal Pradesh: General Body meetings of the unions held. 25000 leaflets were published and circulated. Campaign was carried among the workers in all the districts. On 26th May, in 16 locations covering all the 11 districts, effigy burning demonstration took place in which around 1700 workers participated. On 30th May, demonstrations were organised in all the 11 districts in which 5000 workers participated.

7. Assam: 30th May Action day was observed through demonstration, procession, rallies etc in 22 districts in which around 17000 workers participated. Majority of the participants were anganwadi workers and helpers. In Guwahati, CITU unions along with other fraternal unions of the middle-class fronts organised a procession under the banner of Joint Council of Trade Unions in which around 2000 workers participated.

8. Maharashtra: State council meeting was held to plan the programmes, followed by district committee meetings in almost all the districts. Around 3,20 lakh pamphlets were distributed while carrying on the campaign throughout the state in the form of group meetings, gate meetings in the factories, street corner meetings etc in all the districts. In around 16 locations in the state, the Action day was observed through demonstration, procession, rallies etc on 30th May. In Solapur mobilisation was around 20000. In Kolhapur, it was around 30000 plus, mainly participated construction workers. In other places mobilisation ranges from 2000 to 200. On 20th May, a massive 15000 strong demonstration by the powerloom workers was held in Mumbai followed by court arrest.

9. Orissa: 40000 leaflets and 10000 posters were circulated on the occasion of May-campaign. Factory level meetings, group meetings, mahalla meetings, jatha meetings were organised in the state. On 26th May, effigy-burning demonstration was held in 15 locations in which around 8000 workers participated. On 30th May, demonstration and court arrest were held in 19 locations in which 'more than 10000' workers participated.

10. Madhya Pradesh: on 26th May, effigy burning mobilisation was held in 7 locations in which 785 workers participated. On 30th May, programme was held in 19 locations in which 'more than 3500' workers participated.

11. Karnataka: 1,67,000 pamphlets were printed and circulated. On 30th May no programme could be held owing to local body elections. On 26th May effigy burning programme only photograph of rallies were received from 4 locations but no report. The Action day was observed on 8th June through rallies/processions etc in 24 locations in which 11,945 participated.

12. Jharkhand: After receipt of CITU circular on May Campaign, Gate meetings/general body meetings were held in different factories and establishments. In coal mines, pit-level meetings were held in most of the places. 25000 leaflets were distributed. State committee meeting was held on 2-3 May 2015 to review the activities and plan the campaign in the next phase. On 4th May, state level bandh was called by the Left parties and some other parties on 4th May against the Land Acquisition Bill in which CITU participated in a big way throughout the state by organising demonstration/road blockade etc in which around 2800 CITU cadres took active part with its flags and banners and around 500 CITU leaders including president and General Secretary courted arrest in 10 locations. During May another round of factory/workplace level meetings numbering around 300 were organised in all the districts as planned by the district committee meetings. 40000 leaflets were distributed. On 26th May, effigy burning demonstration was held in 37 locations and average participation was around 250 to 300. On 30th May, road blockade was organised in 6 locations and procession/rallies were organised in 4 locations. In Dhanbad, hall meeting was held.

13. Haryana: General body meeting in 18 districts out of 21 was held in which 417 participated. Block level conventions were held followed by block level demonstrations in which 2877 participated.

60000 leaflets were distributed. In district level demonstrations 5805 workers participated.

14. Rajasthan: As per information collected by the centre, effigy burning demonstration had taken place in number of locations on 26th May. On 30th May, demonstration/procession/rallies were reportedly held in 9 locations including Jaipur.

15. Uttar Pradesh: On 26th May, effigy burning demonstration took place in 15 districts. In Lucknow, CITU organised procession which converged into a rally before District Magistrate's office. The rally was joined by AIKS, AIDWA, SFI and DYFI.

16. Delhi: The state committee decided to organise campaign through union-general-body meetings, gate meetings, street corner meetings, tempo-campaign etc. The campaign did cover around 3 lakh workers. 2,25,000 pamphlets were distributed and 2000 posters were pasted in the industrial areas. In the demonstration organised on 27th May around 913 from CITU and 113 from other mass organisations participated. Effigy of the Modi Govt was burnt in number of places in the industrial centres at Delhi on 30th May. In Ghaziabad and Noida, 500 workers and 200 workers participated in demonstrations respectively.

9.4 Report received from Tamilnadu reveals that the state committee decided earlier to organise mass picketing on 12th May on pressing demands of the workers which are similar to the demands highlighted by all India call of CITU and elaborate statewide campaign was organised in that direction. But owing to emerging political situation, the said programme had to be deferred to 9th June and campaign continued for the same. On 9th June, statewide picketing was organised in 105 centres and around 22000 workers participated out of which 17011 workers courted arrest.

9.5 As per information collected, the programmes were observed in almost all the states, although with widely varying degree of seriousness on the part of the organisers. In some cases, we received photograph of effigy burning and rallies but no report and in some cases, even no mention of locations. Despite repeated circulars and persuasions, written reports have not been received from other states. Comrades from the concerned states must speak out here as to why they did not consider necessary the work of sending reports to centre. Such a situation also speaks about poor state of functioning of the state centre and its living linkage with the lower committees and unions. Can we continue with such a situation? Please respond.

9.6 Even the reports received reflect utterly inadequate depth and seriousness of the campaign initiative in many of the states. While in some states, the task was taken up with all seriousness, in many states, campaign initiative remained ritualistic which was reflected in the utterly generalised character of the report with no quantification and specific details of the number and types of meetings held and number of workers involved at different stages and phases of campaign. Our circular repeatedly insisted about these requirements in the report to be sent in specific terms. Even where some numbers were mentioned, in many of the cases, extremely low mobilisation even compared to their membership and organisational capacity of the state concerned only demonstrates the lack of seriousness and initiative on the part of ourselves and hence lack of realisation of the political/organisational implications of this crucial task. From most of the reports, no assessment can be made as to what extent we have been able to activate our union level committee members in this campaign not as part of the crowd but also as a campaigner among the grass root level workers as directed by our 14th conference and reiterated thereafter in every CITU meetings and communications. Have we taken up that task seriously? Without devoting ourselves to that task can we even dream of elevating the consciousness of the mass of the

workers which is indispensable and essential in meeting the challenges thrown by present right-wing government at the centre?

10.0 United Struggle Initiative-Present Context

10.1 Within a few months of the BJP led government coming to power the united platform of central trade unions had to voice its opposition against its anti-worker policies and demand reversal in the policy direction. The National Convention of Workers held on 15th September 2014, gave the call to hold state level conventions and observe All India Protest Day on 5th December 2014 in all capital cities and districts. Conventions were held in all states. Protest day was observed with improved mobilisations in all the states. CITU made efforts to follow this up with a higher form of united action including country wide general strike in view of the arrogant refusal of the government to change track. However, to preserve unity, it agreed to the country wide satyagraha/ court arrest programme on 26th February 2015, as an interim measure, with the understanding that the strike programme can be considered after it. Satyagraha/ courting arrest programme was held with good participation all over the country. Several rounds of meetings were held by the central trade unions after this, but some constituents, particularly BMS were not ready to go on strike. It was only after lot of persuasion as well as pressure that the joint meeting of central trade unions on 9th April 2015 unanimously decided that a National Convention of Workers will be held on 26th May 2015 from which 'the programme of direct actions including strike will be announced'.

10.2 After announcement of this decision, the government of India became a bit active or was made to become active in opening dialogue with the trade unions. In mid-April, the Labour Minister called a meeting of all central trade unions to discuss on 'ten-point demands' of the central trade unions in which Minister of State for Finance, Jayant Sinha also participated. In the said meeting, the government sought to present an impression that they are in the process of considering some of the demands and that the government already started acting upon the issues like containing price rise, social security for unorganised sector etc. The trade union representatives almost in one voice refuted the government's claim and asserted that the government's attempts to push through the labour law amendments to favour the employers will not be accepted by the trade unions lying down. Within a month another meeting with central trade unions was called by the Labour Minister on 15th May in which two other ministers, Pijush Goyal (MoS-Coal & Power) and Dharmendra Pradhan (MoS-Petroleum) also participated. Government did not commit anything in this meeting. Again a meeting was called on 24th May and the Labour Minister communicated in writing to all the central trade unions the government's decision to constitute a Committee of Ministers comprising Arun Jaitley (Finance Minister), Pijush Goyal (Coal & Power), Dharmendra Pradhan (Petroleum), Jitendra Singh (PMO) and the Labour Minister, Bandaru Dattatreya to discuss with the trade unions on their demands and to call a two-days' meeting after mid-June for that purpose. Significantly, the Labour Minister's letter mentioned that the proposals for amendment of various labour laws was brought forth only after discussion with trade unions and giving due consideration to their views which is nothing but a hoax.

10.3 These moves of the government just before the National Convention of 26th May were clearly meant to create vacillation among the trade unions and deter them from giving the call for strike. In the joint meeting of central trade unions held on 25th May at INTUC office, one constituent trade union suggested that the strike call be deferred and may be reconsidered after the proposed two-days' meeting with the government in June. However, following strong persuasion by others

ultimately, the proposal for one day countrywide strike on 2nd September 2015 was finalised unanimously in this joint meeting to be proposed in the National Convention of 26th May, where it was unanimously adopted.

10.4 Such vacillations among some constituent trade unions in deciding a strike action was visible from January onward and CITU and some other trade unions had to firmly tackle such vacillations while retaining unity. Even one Left trade union expressed its hesitation in pressing too hard for strike action lest the unity of all trade unions get disrupted. But we had to pursue with them arguing that unity is meant for united action and veto by one trade union should not lead to inaction by the trade union movement as a whole in the face of arrogant onslaught by the government on the rights and livelihood of the people as well as on the national economy. Rather CITU took a stand that in the event of one or two constituents backing out, we have to go ahead with militant struggle programme along with other constituents of joint platform.

10.5 And precisely with that understanding CITU Secretariat in its meeting held on 23-24 March 2015 decided to undertake month long intensive independent campaign cum agitation programme during May to loudly raise the demand for countrywide strike and resistance from the ground level to address and tackle the problems of dilutions and vacillations in the joint platform, rather cement the unity for heightened action by the working class.

10.6 As per reports received at CITU centre, some of the state committees, immediately after receipt of the circular from centre on the decision of strike, have already taken initiative in contacting other central trade unions to discuss and decide the dates of joint state level conventions as decided by the National Convention. State level convention has already been held in West Bengal on 9th June 2015. Kerala has decided the state level convention on 7th July, Himachal Pradesh on 12th July, Bihar on 19th July, Madhya Pradesh on 26th July and Tamilnadu on 12th August. In other states also this process is going on.

10.7 We have to take all out initiative to organise joint campaign for the strike and as many joint mobilisations as possible throughout the country for a much bigger success for the forthcoming general strike.

11.0 On to 2nd September Countrywide General Strike

11.1 The General Strike of 2nd September 2015 is going to be first countrywide united strike action against the most reactionary right wing BJP regime. And that must find due expression in our preparedness, depth of the campaign and the tempo of the strike action. We must be aware that even in the run-up to the campaign for 2nd September general strike, efforts will be made from various quarters to create confusion as well as vacillation among the workers. The government may call meeting with central trade unions and following that, vacillations might re emerge among some of the constituents of joint platform. Confusion among unions and common workers cannot be ruled out. The government at the centre cannot be expected to sit idle and in all probabilities, a vicious misinformation campaign against the trade unions would be unleashed with the help of corporate media. The state machinery will in all likelihood become overactive in creating disturbance in strike campaign. We have to keep all these possibilities in mind while planning for the strike campaign. It must be much more focussed and reach the widest sections of workers in all sectors

and the common people as well at the micro level. We must prepare our organisation up to the lowest level to discharge this stupendous task.

11.2 Therefore, while planning and undertaking joint campaign for the strike, there should not any letup in our independent campaign along with the joint campaigns. In fact, every programme of joint campaign/mobilisations should be preceded and followed up by our campaign initiative from our independent platform. Such independent initiative should be formulated to reach the widest section of workers and reach the unreached including those under the influence of other trade unions or the non-unionised. This task can be seriously undertaken only if we can effectively equip and activate the grass-root level activists and all our union-level committee members as campaigners among the common workers, both at their workplaces and residential areas.

11.3 Secondly, we have to focus specially on those sectors which would make the strike more visible like transport of all kinds and forms. Our All India Road Transport Workers' Federation (AIRTWF) has already taken initiative in deciding next course of struggle from their joint platform including 2nd September general strike, but all the state committees of CITU must also give special attention and get involved in the campaign in the transport sector. Both in the organised sector as well as in the unorganised sector, there are certain occupations and trades which can make the strike more visible. State committees must identify these areas/sectors in their respective states and plan the strike campaign with a special focus on those sectors.

11.4 Thirdly, more systematic and better planned campaign is required on labour law amendments to reach widest sections of the workers in the organised sector with appropriate materials to unleash a serious debate in the society on such pro employer anti people amendments. This is of crucial necessity in the face of virulent campaign by media touting such amendments as 'growth oriented', 'employment generating' etc which impacts the common people. This task is integral to our political task of exposing the anti people face of the Modi regime. This task is also crucial and important in view of our decided priority of organising the workers in the private organised sector and making bigger headway in strategic and core sectors of our economy. The CITU centre has already prepared an updated booklet on labour law amendments and sent the draft to all state committees in both English and Hindi, around one month back. This must be closely read by our leadership at all levels, translated in local languages and circulated in lakhs among the organised sector workers and employees in all the states.

11.5 Fourthly, special attention must be given to monitor our activities and intervention among the public sector unions in order to activate them in the strike campaign. This is required to harness the possibility of building united struggles in the strategic and core sectors and consolidate the organisation and movement. Modi government's aggressive pursuit of disinvestment and privatisation and anti-PSU policies has opened up immense possibilities for joint struggles in this sector. Already a meeting of All India Coordination Committee of Public Sector Unions (CITU) was held on 22nd June 2015 in Hyderabad. 152 leading representatives from 46 PSU unions covering all the major public sector industries attended the meeting. From the meeting an elaborate campaign programme was chalked out for the strike in all the PSUs on 2nd September. We are trying to hold a joint meeting of public sector unions of all affiliations including the independent unions i.e., extended meeting of Committee of Public Sector Trade Unions (CPSTU) sometimes during mid July, probably in Bangalore to decide joint campaign for the general strike. That should be followed up and monitored at state level more closely.

11.6 Fifthly, certain crucially important sectors of the economy both in terms of their importance in the national economy and also in terms of the role of the trade unions there have to be concentrated for the strike campaign. Coal mining sector has already been in the midst of struggle against denationalisation and so called restructuring of Coal India which is actually designed to dismantle the Coal India itself. Now, government's recent move to disinvest shares in the subsidiary units of Coal India separately along with speeding up the process of auction of coal blocks to private sector for commercial mining together reveal that the government's haste to complete the exercise of dismantling as well as complete privatisation of coal sector at the earliest. Our All India Coal Workers' Federation (AICWF) had carried on a phase of independent campaign in May and decided to meet again on 9th July at Kolkata to plan for the strike campaign. Effort is being made to call a joint meeting of all federations in the coal sector to plan for joint campaign for the strike. The exposure of the destructive design of the government in the coal mining sector should not be confined to the coal workers alone. It should go to entire people in view of its disastrous impact on the mass of the people as well. Entire CITU has to apprise itself and get involved to take up the coal-privatisation-restructuring issue in the strike campaign.

11.7 Same thing holds good for electricity sector also. In the Electricity sector, our federation, the Electricity Employees Federation of India (EEFI) has already been in the forefront in the campaign against the most retrograde Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014 to further deregulate the electricity sector in its entirety, the distribution sector in particular. This will further spell doom in the state owned utilities besides severely burdening the common people in terms of high deregulated electricity tariff. The EEFI has already conceived the idea of going in for a countrywide strike against this Bill and approaching the other federations for the same. Involving the entire electricity sector employees of all affiliations in the 2nd September general strike and at the same time exposing the real face of the electricity (Amendment) Bill 2014 and its disastrous implication for the common people must be an important component of our strike campaign not only by the EEFI alone but for the entire CITU. We have already requested EEFI to publish a booklet on this Bill for campaign by entire CITU. Similarly port and dock sector is another important sector where the government policy has already made all the major ports sick making the private ports earn windfall gains; the current move to corporatise the major ports will pave the way for their privatisation. This issue must be frontloaded in our campaign for strike in the ports along with other issues and our Water Transport Workers' Federation of India (WTWFI) must strive for uniting other federations in the forthcoming strike campaign, besides carrying on independent campaign from its own platform. Our state committees in the concerned port cities must give special emphasis in helping our federation affiliates in this crucial task in order to make the strike visible on 2nd September. There might be several other important state level sectors which need to be identified and focussed upon for strike campaign.

11.8 Sixthly, the consistent agitations and struggles with continuity by the different segments of scheme workers viz., anganwadi, mid-day-meal, ASHA and others under the leadership of their federations or coordination committees under CITU are becoming more and more visible. In the recent month long campaign by CITU, these sections of workers played important role in almost all the states, both in campaign and in mobilisations. State committees of CITU have to help to consolidate them as separate organisations and develop internal leadership in these sectors. The workers, predominantly women, employed in these different schemes, have the potential to popularise CITU ideals among the society, including in the remotest corners in the rural areas, in view of their professional reach. In the ensuing strike campaign, these workers can play an important

role in reaching all sections of workers and also the mass of the people, rather the entire unreached section, provided the state committees conceive the idea seriously and appropriately plan to prepare and equip them for such campaign.

11.9 Seventhly, strike campaign in the unorganised sector should be planned trade/occupation wise. Appropriate campaign literature should be prepared in local language to focus on the burning problems of the workers in the respective sector and their linkage with the demands/issues of the general strike. Also, the real face of the so called social welfare and insurance schemes announced by the Prime Minister with much fan fare and wide media publicity for the unorganised sector workers need to be exposed through the strike campaign. On this subject also one booklet is prepared by the CITU centre and sent to all state committees in both English and Hindi. This should be translated in local language, published and circulated in lakhs among the mass of the workers. Our activists and campaigner also should closely read this booklet to prepare for effective campaign on the issue. The copies/numbers of campaign literatures published and circulated should be considered one of the vital instruments to measure the depth and width of our campaign among the mass of the workers and planning should be made accordingly.

11.10 Eighthly, our independent campaign and campaign literatures must also highlight without fail, besides the twelve point demands formulated by joint platform of trade unions and related issues, the issues pertaining to notorious Land Acquisition Ordinance and also the deepening of the agrarian crisis and its grievous impact on the peasants and agricultural workers. Also, the move of the Govt to consistently dismantle the MNREGA both through slashing down the allocation and also using the administration must be brought forth in the strike campaign.

11.11 While carrying on campaign at different levels, we should try to involve the Kisan Sabha and Agricultural Workers' Union and the concerned comrades and also other sections of democratic people and mass organisations in our campaign, wherever possible. Our campaign from the independent platform must not fail to highlight the importance of defending unity of the toiling people in the face of onslaught by communal divisive ploy of the Modi bandwagon. Exposure campaign of communal divisive forces is integral to our struggle to consolidate and expand the unity of the working class and intensify united struggle against anti people policies.

11.12 And finally, let us reiterate, if we have to make our campaign for the strike action effective and widespread, we have to take focussed initiative in activating and equipping our union level committee members and activists as campaigners at the grass root level. We have to train and develop them as 'crowd pullers', not confine them as 'crowd makers'. There is no shortcut to this. To achieve this and for unleashing widest involvement and initiative at the lowest tier of our organisation, we must realise the task ourselves first and then act accordingly. Only that can ensure planning of the campaign programme for reaching the widest section of the people; only that can ensure regular monitoring and persuasion by respective higher committees on the task of carrying the decisions and understandings to the lowest level and also the effective implementation of the programmes; and only that can ensure a regular system of flow of feedback from top to bottom at every stage of the campaign right from centre to district/subdivision/union level, thereby unifying the entire organisation on understanding and its translation through truly collective implementation of the programmes undertaken.

11.13 There is substantial weakness in this comprehensive organisational exercise as reflected

clearly in implementation of all the recent initiatives of campaign, agitation and organisation including the last month long campaign in May. This time we must firmly resolve not to fail to overcome such deficit in understanding the importance of the task at hand and the absolute necessity of its effective implementation.

12.0 Conclusion

12.1 Comrades, the situation before us is no doubt challenging. The offensive of the extreme right wing clique in the governance in every aspect of our life has been mounting with a beastly instinct to bulldoze all opposition. Every section of the society except the corporate feudal lords combine and their cohorts are under severe attack. Simultaneously, the atrocious project to create disruption and division among the people is in operation with direct patronage of the ruling polity.

12.2 But people under attack are not succumbing to onslaughts and their anger and unrest is getting expressed in various ways. Resentment is spreading and becoming loud in new horizons. The increasing unrest among the farmers and agricultural workers owing to land-grab move by the Modi government in the background of deepening agrarian crisis and its increasing manifestation countrywide in various forms has also created a favourable background for rousing the peasants, agricultural workers and rural workers against the anti people policies of the BJP led government. A new opportunity as well is emerging before those who want to combat, put a decisive break and change the entire trajectory.

12.3 But that cannot be left to spontaneity. We have to act consciously, by building struggles, through establishing linkage between the struggles and unrest in various other segments of society.

12.4 Working class movement has to translate such restlessness in the society into action. We can definitely do that and let this confidence lead us. Forthcoming strike programme offers us a major opportunity for developing a correlation of forces towards resistance.

12.5 The General Strike of 2nd September 2015, is a gateway of carrying such restlessness and anger among the people to the track of conscious determined resistance to the brazenly anti-people right wing regime. It has got every potential to unleash resistance in every sector under attack. That must be our goal.

12.6 To effectively link ourselves with the other sections of suffering society, we have to reach all with our message of struggle. Let us not leave that task of conscious class initiative to reach the unreached to spontaneity and ritualism. In the run-up to the preparatory campaign for 2nd September general strike, let us make the CITU reach to all the sections of toiling people. Let us prepare and equip ourselves up to lowest tier of our organisation consciously in that direction.

We shall overcome.

With greetings,

Working Class Unity Zindabad

CITU Zindabad

Workers of the World Unite

Tapan Sen
General Secretary

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 31st MARCH 2014
AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of Centre of Indian Trade Unions as at 31 st March, 2014 and the Income & Expenditure account and Receipt and Payment account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanations and in our opinion, proper books of account have been maintained by the above named institution so far as appears from our examination of the books subject to the notes on accounts.

In our opinion and to the best of our knowledge, and according to information given to us, the said accounts read with the Notes on Accounts give a true and fair view:-

1. In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named institution as at 31.03.2014 and
2. In the case of the income and expenditure account, of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ending 31-03-2014

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2014

LIABILITIES	RUPEES	RUPEES	ASSETS	RUPEES	RUPEES
GENERAL FUND			FIXED ASSETS		2,275,955
Opening Balance	33,444,128		(As per Schedule attached)		
Add: Excess of Income	1,367,931	34,812,057	INVESTMENTS		
Expenditure Account			Fixed Deposits with Banks		44,637,482
CURRENT LIABILITIES & PROVISIONS			CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS AND ADVANCES		
a) Current Liabilities			a) Current Assets		
Audit Fee Payable	83,755		Balance with Banks	7,654,302	
SPECIAL FUND			Cash in hand	41,341	
Tsunami Victim Relief Fund	3,984,812		Bank Guarantee	12,114	7,707,757
Com.P.R.Fund	19,576,679		b) Loans & advances		
ASHA Workers Fund	45,700		(Advances recoverable in		6,236,735
Mid Day Meal Fund	47,764		cash or kind for which value		
Bihar Flood Relief Fund	66,550		to be received.)		
Staff Payable Welfare Fund	38,500				
Int.Coal Mines Workers Fund	618,954				
Odisha Flood Relief Fund	56,800				
Uttarakhand Flood Relief fund	1,526,358				
		26,045,872			
		60,857,929			60,857,929

Note : Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

For CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

AUDITORS' REPORT

As per our report of even date attached.

For B.M. SHARMA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/-

(PRESIDENT

Sd/-

(SECRETARY)

Sd/-

(TREASURER)

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 9/24/2013

Sd/-

(B. M. SHARMA)

Partner

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2014

EXPENDITURE	RUPEES	RUPEES	INCOME	RUPEES	RUPEES
Communication Exp.		138,520	Sale of Magazines		578,251
Magazine Expenses		1,378,238	Publication A/c		102,606
Meeting, Rally, & Seminar Expenses		1,888,397	Affiliation Fee		4,459,487
Misc.Exp.		13,545	Bank Interest		318,007
Travelling & Conveyance Exp.		461,282	Donation		458,630
Vehicle Expenses		139,811	Misc.Receipts		134,952
14th Conference Exp.		28,410	Interest on FDR		3,702,538
Gzb.Flats Developments Exp.		12,569	Mahapadav Nov-12 Receipts		203,000
Bank Charges		2,754			
Building Maintenance		130,990			
Electricity & Water Expenses		639,711			
Com.P.Rammurty T.U.School Exp.		31,652			
Kamkaji Mahila Magazine Exp.		91,945			
Medical Exp.		265,570			
NP, Period.& Books Exp.		34,916			
Office Upkeep Expenses		17,219			
Publication Expenses		227,540			
Relief & Subsidy		35,000			
Rent, Rate & Tax		4,488			
Repair & Maintenance-Elec.		9,721			
Service & Maintenance		339,266			
Staff Welfare Fund		131,000			
Stationery & Printing		157,054			
WFTU Affiliation Fees		314,741			
Depreciation		145,736			
Tea & Tiffin Exp.		54,508			
TDS		13,258			
Wages & Allowances		1,854,300			
Ground Rent		27,399			
Excess of Income over Expenditure tfd.to		1,367,931			
Balance Sheet					
		9,957,471			9,957,471

Note : Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

For CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

AUDITORS' REPORT

As per our report of even date attached.

For B.M. SHARMA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/- Sd/- Sd/-
(PRESIDENT) (SECRETARY) (TREASURER)

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 9/27/2013

Sd/-
(B. M. SHARMA)
Partner

CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 2014

RECEIPTS	RUPEES	RUPEES		PAYMENTS	RUPEES	RUPEES
OPENING BALANCE				Communication Exp.		138,520
Cash in hand	23,464			Magazine Exp.		1,378,238
Cash at Banks	6,885,640	6,909,104		Meeting, Rally & Seminar Exp.		1,888,397
Sale of Magazines		578,251		Misc. Exp.		13,545
Publication A/c		102,606		Travelling & Conveyance Exp.		461,282
Affiliation Fee		4,459,487		Vehicles Exp.		139,811
Bank Interest		318,007		14th Conference Exp.		28,410
Donation		183,482		Gzb. Flats Development Exp.		12,569
Miscellaneous Receipts		134,952		Bank Charges		2,754
Interest on FDR		3,702,538		Building Repair & Maintenance		130,990
Mahapadav Nov-12 Receipts		203,000		Electricity & Water Exp.		639,711
FDRs		362,518		Com. P. Rammurty T.U. School Exp.		31,852
Com. P.R. Fund		715,268		Kamkaji Mahila Magazine Exp.		91,945
ASHA Workers Fund		3,240		Medical Expenses		265,570
Mid Day Meal Workers Fund		23,000		NP, Period. & Books Exp.		34,916
Odisha Flood Relief Fund		56,800		Office Upkeep Expenses		17,219
Uttarakhand Flood Relief Fund		1,526,358		Publication Expenses		227,540
				Relief & Subsidy		35,000
				Rent, Rate & Tax		4488
				Repair & Maintenance-Electrical		9,721
				Service & Maintenance		339,266
				Staff Welfare Fund		131,000
				Stationery & Printing		157,054
				WFTU Affiliation Fees		314,741
				Tea & Tiffin		54,508
				Wages & Allowances		1,854,300
				Fixed Assets		139,164
				Investment		3,000,000
				TDS		13,258
				Ground Rent		27,399
				CLOSING BALANCE		
				Cash in hand	41,341.00	
				Cash at Banks	7,654,302.00	7,695,643
		19,278,611				19,278,611

Note : Figures have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.

For CENTRE OF INDIAN TRADE UNIONS

AUDITORS' REPORT

As per our report of even date attached.

For B.M. SHARMA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sd/- (PRESIDENT) Sd/- (SECRETARY) Sd/- (TREASURER)

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 9/24/2013

Sd/-
(B. M. SHARMA)
Partner

STATEMENT SHOWING STATEWISE MEMBERSHIP AS PER ANNUAL RETURNS RECEIVED TILL 21/06/2015

State	Unions Submitting Returns			Position of membership according to Annual Returns					
	2012	2013	2014	2012	Female	2013	Female	2014	Female
Andaman & Nicobar	9	9	0	3544	141	3296	106	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	764	713	0	531705	189480	517851	184117	0	0
Assam	80	77	2	107245	61537	109618	61533	1007	0
Bihar	12	8	5	28033	16204	13816	561	18201	0
Delhi	70	65	39	42637	1918	56254	4944	39300	4828
Goa	5	3	0	628	2	476	2	0	0
Gujarat	22	22	0	16462	4150	15024	3383	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	58	54	38	42010	21161	44499	20707	33581	15686
Haryana	35	35	0	99166	36680	96014	33026	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	7	1	1	6296	438	1300	0	248	19
Karnataka	153	137	41	226207	123993	232668	106114	16437	5423
Kerala	852	806	555	1555327	536147	1537839	561029	1244677	408480
Madhya Pradesh	62	35	1	43749	23761	33970	18818	50	0
Maharashtra	114	112	16	166400	77210	158836	78764	20752	8145
Odisha	64	65	8	109338	23904	93128	22736	18351	2897
Punjab	47	23	12	109893	27730	134553	57926	1716	44
Rajasthan	96	97	1	44313	2179	57356	2896	483	0
Tamilnadu	602	569	0	511437	149892	463297	138663	0	0
Tripura	38	37	30	203848	76965	246307	87277	185819	64157
Uttar Pradesh	66	37	1	25083	936	14932	633	285	0
West Bengal	1062	873	374	1194088	326697	1055935	290136	296165	35587
Uttarakhand	37	37	22	37006	8857	30980	2516	15877	4345
Chhatisgarh	9	7	2	19187	3203	32052	3809	9432	110
Jharkhand	21	17	6	138255	38803	114427	2190	1964	2
Telangana									
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4285	3839	1154	5261857	1751988	5064429	1681886	1904345	549723

Year	No. of	Membership	Year	No. of	Membership
	Unions			Unions	
1983	1854	1890993	2000	3771	3126943(646678)
1984	2005	1575655	2001	3787	3150673(600407)
1985	1717	1716457(132536)	2002	4168	3463920(679712)
1986	2412	1844273(209348)	2003	3913	3333568(636718)
1987	2350	1680884(206482)	2004	3985	3544622(728891)
1988	2618	1919280(264507)	2005	4088	3990685 (898239)
1989	3114	2425000(247388)	2006	4764	4133893 (916292)
1990	2934	2095550(245060)	2007	4606	4781681(1150108)
1991	2783	2088218(291228)	2008	4485	5173363(1292838)
1992	3343	2381012(321620)	2009	4737	5015260 (1357910)
1993	3156	2371405(306344)	2010	4528	5224207(1552748)
1994	3198	2470131(261980)	2011	4544	5805343(1851521)
1995	3523	2784050(358188)			
1996	3645	2805127(435285)			
1997	3804	2917200(506097)			
1998	3502	2881478(483373)			
1999	3929	3296808(550583)			

P RAMAMURTY FUND (STATES)

SL NO.	NAME OF STATE	MEMBERSHIP-2008	P R FUND QUOTA	RECEIVED FUND	FUND DUES	Recd.After Conf.
1	Andaman	2992	14960.00	5600.00	9360.00	
2	AP	444695	2223475.00	2346399.00		
3	Assam	71991	359955.00	15000.00	344955.00	
4	Bihar	24762	123810.00	25560.00	98250.00	
5	Chattisgarh	21712	108560.00	83435.00	25125.00	23538.00
6	Delhi	36877	184385.00	96687.00	31011.00	40000.00
7	Goa	677	3385.00	1206.00	2179.00	
8	Gujarat	14849	74245.00	1000.00	73245.00	
9	Haryana	67255	336275.00	140030.00	196245.00	30990.00
10	HP	40523	202615.00	20000.00	182615.00	
11	J & K	4372	21860.00	1240.00	20620.00	
12	Jharkhand	99503	497515.00	6500.00	491015.00	
13	Karnataka	161580	807900.00	684628.00	123272.00	62838.00
14	Kerala	1269686	6348430.00	5240255.00	1108175.00	524181.00
15	MP	31516	157580.00	74274.00	83306.00	
16	Maharashtra	113732	568660.00	520000.00	48660.00	
17	Orissa	108780	543900.00	54251.00	489649.00	
18	Punjab	79000	395000.00	136247.00	258753.00	
19	Rajasthan	41432	207160.00	84090.00	123070.00	57090.00
20	Tamil Nadu	522146	2610730.00	1221150.00	1389580.00	400000.00
21	Tripura	161049	805245.00	310000.00	495245.00	
22	UP	32432	162160.00	42994.00	119166.00	
23	Uttarakhand	20102	100510.00	21500.00	79010.00	
24	West Bengal	1799140	8995700.00	2000000.00	7995700.00	
25	Manipur					
26	Mizoram	2560	12800.00		12800.00	
	TOTAL	5173363	25866815.00	13132046.00	13801006.00	1138637.00

Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)

Working Committee Meeting

2 – 4 July, Chennai, Tamilnadu

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

This Working Committee meeting mourns the death of the veteran trade union leader and freedom fighter Comrade **Parsa Satyanarayana** on 22 May 2015 at Eluru in Andhra Pradesh. He was 91. Comrade Parsa Satyanarayana participated in the historic Telangana peasants armed struggle. He was the founder president of Singareni Coal Employees' Union when it was formed in 1978. Comrade Parsa was President of the CITU state committee of Andhra Pradesh and a national Vice President of CITU from 1994- 2000. He always encouraged the women cadres in the trade union movement. Comrade Parsa was elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

The Working Committee condoles the demise of Comrade **Benoy Konar** on 14 September, 2014 in Kolkata, at the age of 84. Comrade Konar was one of the stalwarts of the peasant and agricultural workers movement in the country who played a crucial leading role in organizing militant struggles of landless peasants and peasantry. He was elected thrice to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and played an important role as an MLA.

This Working Committee meeting is deeply grieved by the death of Comrade **P K Ganguly**, veteran leader of the trade union movement and a senior leader of CITU, on 15 April 2015. He was 82. Comrade Ganguly, a medical representative himself, joined the trade union movement as an organiser of the medical and sales representatives' movement, and was the pioneer leader of the FMRAI. He led All the India Beedi Workers Federation as its founder general secretary and then its President, for more than a decade. He was the convener of All India Coordination Committee of Unorganized Sector Workers (CITU). Comrade Ganguly was a CITU national secretary for two decades. He continued to work from the CITU centre till his health permitted. Comrade Ganguly had also been the Working Editor of the CITU journals - the *Working Class* and the *CITU Mazdoor*.

This Working Committee meeting expresses deep sorrow on the death of veteran trade union leader Comrade **Arati Dasgupta**, from West Bengal, on 28 November 2014. Comrade Arati Dasgupta joined the student / youth movement in her early youth and subsequently worked as an organizer in the trade unions. She was actively associated with the construction, beedi, anganwadi and other unions in the unorganized sector, and played an important role in the All India Coordination Committee of Working Women. She was elected as a national Vice President of CITU in 2000 and continued in that position till 2013. She was a secretariat member of the West Bengal State committee of CITU. She was also elected to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The Working Committee pays homage to the memory of Comrade **Ananda Pathak**, who passed away on 28 November, 2014 at the age of 84 years. Comrade Ananda Pathak was an outstanding leader of the tea garden workers in Darjeeling and adjoining districts of West Bengal. He was the President of All India Plantation Workers Federation; member of the West Bengal Secretariat and national Working Committee of CITU. He was a Member of West Bengal Legislative Assembly. He played an important role as a member of the Rajya Sabha for three terms, and in the Lok Sabha.

This Working Committee pays homage to the memory of Comrade **Sujith Das**, founder General Secretary of All India Road Transport Federation and a senior leader of CITU who passed away on 14th May 2015, at the age of 84.

This Working Committee meeting of CITU being held at Chennai, from 2nd to 4th July, 2015 deeply mourns the passing away of Comrade **P. M. Kumar** on 6 August 2014. Comrade Kumar was a member of the CITU Working Committee, Vice president of CITU Tamilnadu state committee and President of Tamilnadu Textile Workers Federation.

This Working Committee mourns the sudden demise of Comrade **Amitava Nandi**, former member of Parliament, member of the CITU working committee. Comrade Nandi played a pioneering role in the student and youth movement before leading the trade union movement, especially in the industrial belt of North 24 Parganas district.

This Working Committee meeting expresses its deep sorrow at the death of Comrade **S. K. Vyas**, the outstanding leader of central government employees, who passed away on 13 February 2015. He was 85. He was elected as Secretary General of the Confederation of Central Government Employees (CGE) in 1967 and continued in that position for four decades, leading many significant struggles of the central government employees. He was later elected as Chairman of the Confederation. He was also the leader of the pensioners' organization.

This Working Committee meeting of CITU is deeply grieved by the death of veteran leader **Comrade P R Menon** who passed away in Mumbai at the age of 81 on December 5, 2014. He was a prominent leader of the railway workers of India, former General Secretary and President of the National Railway Mazdoor Union (NRMU), former Vice President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF).

This meeting condoles the demise of Comrade **Abdul Gani Hafiz**, senior leader of the state committee of CPI(M), Jammu & Kashmir and social activist.

This meeting mourns the death of Comrade **Narra Raghava Reddy**, veteran CPI(M) party leader who died on 10th April at the age of 92. He was elected as an MLA six times from Nakirekal constituency in Nalgonda district of present Telangana state .

The Working Committee meeting of CITU mourns the passing away of Comrade **Hari Ram Chauhan**, former Member of the Central Committee of CPI(M), who died on April 11, 2015. He led many kisan struggles in Alwar district of Rajasthan and was a member of the legislative assembly for a term, beginning in 1962.

This Working Committee meeting also pays tribute to the memory of **Satpal Dang, Jagannath Sarkar** and **CK Chandrappan**, leaders of the Communist Party of India.

This Working Committee meeting condemns the dastardly assassination of Comrade **Govind Pansare**, National Council member of the CPI, who was a trade union leader, prominent Marxist intellectual and defender of secularism and pays respectful homage to him.

This Working Committee meeting of CITU, being held in Chennai, pays homage to :

General Vo Nguyen Giap, veteran leader of the Communist Party of Vietnam and brilliant commander of the armed forces who fought for the liberation and reunification of Vietnam,

Hugo Chavez Frías, president of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and leader of the Bolivarian revolutionary movement,

Sobho Gianchandani, a veteran of the Communist movement in Pakistan

This Working Committee meeting of the CITU, mourns the demise of **V R Krishna Iyer** who died on December 4, 2014. Krishna Iyer was a visionary jurist, statesman and champion of human rights. Elected as an independent, he became the law minister in the first Communist ministry in Kerala in 1957.

This Working Committee meeting also mourns the death of :

Eric Hobsbawm, noted Marxist historian

Eduardo Galeano, famed Leftist Latin American writer and chronicler of the history of the oppressed.

Bipan Chandra, leading Indian historian, uncompromising defender of secularism and the scientific spirit.

Amalendu Guha , outstanding Marxist intellectual.

AK Hangal, well known actor and Communist

HR Ananthamurthy, prominent Kannada writer and social activist

Rajendra Yadav, progressive Hindi writer

Sukumari Bhattacharjee, Indologist and Left intellectual

This Working Committee meeting of CITU mourns the death of hundreds of people during unprecedented and devastating floods that occurred in Jammu & Kashmir during September 2014, causing hundreds of deaths; the displacement of lakhs of people and widespread destruction of houses and loss of property.

This meeting pays its condolences to the thousands of people in Nepal who lost their lives in the earthquakes this year. Tens of thousands lost their homes and are still living in temporary shelters. The meeting expresses solidarity with the affected people.

This Working Committee meeting of CITU condemns the barbaric killing of 20 labourers in the Seshachalam forest in Andhra Pradesh by state police on 7 April in the name of encounter with sandal-wood smugglers.

The Working Committee meeting of CITU expresses its anguish and serious concern at the death of hundreds of workers who die in industrial and work place accidents every day in different parts of the country and the world. It pays homage to the memory of all of them.

ON HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

This Working Committee meeting of CITU being held at Chennai, from 2nd to 4th July, 2015 salutes and pays homage to the brave activists and leaders of the trade union and democratic movement in West Bengal who have been murdered by TMC goons.

This meeting pays respectful homage to those leaders and activists of the working class, peasant and democratic movements who laid down their lives and embraced martyrdom in the fight against exploitation and tyranny, braving the attacks of the ruling class all over the world.